



Analyzing Translation Methods in Translating Short Story "Elsa's Epic Journey" to "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" by Maria Felicia

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the translation methods used by translator in translating the short story "Elsa's Epic Journey" to "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" by Maria Felicia. Qualitative descriptive method is used by the author in analyzing the translated text. While the sampling technique is purposive sampling because the author will analyze a written work from someone whose work has been printed in the form of a book. the author analyzed the application of the translation method from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) based on the translation theory by Peter Newmark (eight methods in translation), from the analysis the author can explain the translation method and the meaning of the translated text. In conclusion, the researcher found 3 methods used by the author in the short story ""Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa". The three methods include: word for word translation method; literal translation methods; free translation methods. The three methods used by the author are attempts by the author in translating a fictional story so that it is easily understood by readers, especially children because the short story "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" is a short story for children. Finally, the three translation methods are expected to help children understand the content of the story well without changing the content or the storyline.

Keywords: Translation; Translation Method; Short Story

Introduction,

We use foreign languages in addition to Indonesian because of the rapid information flow and the rapid availability of information media. Literary works, in moreover to media and communication media like TV, radio, and newspapers, are a medium to communicate one's ideas or concepts to a large audience.

Authors can freely discuss the difficulties of life experienced by individuals with varied norms and rules in his\her interaction with the environment through literary works, so there is a definite meaning about life in literary works. This is why literature is so popular among its audience. A work of literature is a representation of a living person human, under this situation the author, as a member of society. In order for readers to feel near to trying to penetrate human thoughts, feelings, and imaginations, which are also inextricably linked to aspects of philosophy, humanity, cognitive science, science, and so on.



Short stories, according to Klarer (2014), are actually does work of completely fictitious writing which can be understand in one seated and can elicit specific effects in the listener. Short stories, according to Tjahjono (1998), deal with same particular topic as romantic, namely human life. It's just that there's no lengthy description in the review. What's been told was a slice of life that sparked a disagreement that had to be settled.

When tried to compare to other extended fictional works, such as novels, the researcher chose to study short story because the assessment is solidly predicated and usually only has one core issue in history. Furthermore, short stories for children were chosen because of stories are exciting and imaginative, and the language options are easier to learn. Moreover, not even all literary works contain evaluations. So which we as receivers of knowledge have difficulty understanding a message or a work of literature that aren't from our nation of birth or in a variety of languages. As a result, the translation work was executed.

A translator, according to Baker (1992), is someone who can express the items of a document in some other linguistic through translation activities. Translators create "meaning bridges" among SL authors and TL text viewers. Translator has a concise translation method, which would be to complete the translation as planned. Once trying to translate a text for children, for example, the translator must eliminate difficult terms that may cause difficulty for the target reader. As a result, it is critical to select a translation method while carefully considering the customer group, the type of content, the writer's simply wish and motivations, and the objective of the translation.

There are several previous studies that have discussed the translation method in short stories, including Rosyid (2011), Wahningsih (2008), and Yudha (2013). But there's been no previous studies that has used this collection of short stories as a research object. The authors want to know what translation methods were used in the translation of Maria Felicia's story "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" through this research. Inside this long term, this work is intended to provide natural science insight into trying to translate stories from English in to the Indonesian, add to the treasury of translation methods research, and also be able to provide answers for translators, particularly literary translators who struggle with translating short stories.

This study is concerned with Newmark's translation methods (1988). According to Newmark, there are eight translation methods: word-for-word translation, literal, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Furthermore, these methods will be applied to one of the literary translations in the form of a short in by "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" by Maria Felicia (2019), a scholarly work translated from a short story titled "Elsa's Epic Journey" by Susan Americaner. The whole short story was adopted by the researcher is willing to take part in it but the linguistic used in it is simple to understand.



Research Methodology,

This was a descriptive qualitative study. According Sugiyono (2013), qualitative nature is connected with scientific research that attempt to analyze data with all of its character traits, properties, and character in order to produce only exposure as it is. The main feature of the exposed created by this descriptive survey fairly late is that the display does not consider whether the use of syntax in the text to be investigated is correct or incorrect.

As for some of qualitative characteristics, such as the topic is directed just at original state of the object of the research, troubles and research are guided at approaching core issues, the researcher is the primary tool in gathering and analyzing data that concentrates tasks on the visibility or description of research object; conduct inductive approach; perform the data calibration as an effort to confirm the reported data; taking samples for purposive sampling, where the researcher analyzed the translation methods used by Maria Felicia in translating the short story "Elsa's Epic Journey" by Susan Americaner.

Findings and Discussion,

Findings

Based on the theory from Newmark which is used to analyze by the author. so there are several translation methods used in the short story "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa", which was translated by Maria Felicia from the short story "Elsa's Epic Journey" by Susan Americaner. The translation method is in the following explanation.

1. Word-for-word translation

The writer starts trying to translate the paragraph in the document of a short story covertly because the word order in the source and target languages is similar. And can also be easily interpreted by the audience if the term in the text is translated into the dictionary word for word because it is simple for the writer or the viewer to seek the meaning of a word by using it.

SL	TL
Elsa has many questions	Elsa memiliki banyak pertanyaan

From the example above, it can be seen that the SL and TL sentences have the same word order and the same message as well. The word **Elsa** is translated into Indonesian into **Elsa** as well. The word **has** is translated into Indonesian to **memiliki**. the word **many**,



translated into **banyak** in Indonesian. Finally, the word **questions** is translated into **pertanyaan** in Indonesian. Another reason it is said to be word-for-word translation is if we find the fact that both SL and TL sentences have the same wording so that it can be categorized as word-for-word translation. First, word for word is also known as lexical meaning that the words that are in the text are also found in dictionaries.

In the example above, word for word translation is also used in translating words so that the message will have an equivalent as well. For example, the word **Elsa** is translated into Indonesian into **Elsa**, Elsa is the name of the main character in the story. The word **meets** is translated as **bertemu** in Indonesian. Then the word **Honeymaren** is also translated as **Honeymaren** in Indonesian because it is also the name of a character in the story. The word **and** is translated as **dan**. Lastly, the word **Ryder** translated as **Ryder** as well as Elsa and also Honeymaren.

SL	TL
Elsa and Honeymaren become Friends	Elsa dan Honeymaren menjadi teman

In this sentence, word for word is also used as a translation method in this sentence in transferring meaning so that the message is understood by the reader well. Furthermore, the word **Elsa** is translated into Indonesian into **Elsa**. The word **and** is translated in Indonesian to **dan**. the word **Honeymaren** is still translated as **Honeymaren**. The word **become** is translated as **menjadi** in Indonesian. The word **friends** translated to **teman**.

2. Literal translation

Literal translation processes can be described as the method popularly used by the translation service when he/she equates the word in text (SL) by transferring the significance through the nearest grammar rules between the actual text (SL) and text type (TL).

SL	TL
Anna and Elsa's mother sang them a song about a secret river	Ibu Anna dan Elsa menyanyikan lagu tentang sungai rahasia kepada mereka

In that sentence, it is also translated using literal translation in translation to transfer the message so that it can be easily understood by the reader.

SL	TL
She sends them to safety on	Dia memberangkatkan mereka ke



an ice boat	tempat aman dengan perahu es.
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In that statement, it is also transformed using translated version to transport the text so that the reader can easily understand it, which is the same reason the deals with issues identified in the previous talk. There could be a slight change throughout structure in literal translation, but it will still convey a message of the language specification.

SL	TL
It is a message from Elsa, telling Anna what she needs to do to save the kingdom	itu pesan dari Elsa, memberitahu Anna apa yang harus ia perbuat untuk menyelamatkan kerajaan.

From the example above, it can be seen that the two sentences have the same meaning but in different forms in the source language and the target language to make it clearer and easier for translators to understand. The method is literal translation.

3. Free translation

There are also free translations in the short story "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa." If users pay close attention to this, we can conclude that the translator will usually make paraphrased sentences in the SL's contents without paying enough attention to the relevant way of the original language, so the text inside the SL can be shorter in length than the original text (SL).

SL	TL
Elsa and Anna learn that the Northuldra are more like them than they are different	Elsa dan Anna mendapati bahwa kaum Northuldra punya lebih banyak kemiripan daripada perbedaan dengan mereka.

SL	TL
She must cross it to continue	Ia harus menyeberanginya untuk melanjutkan perjalanan

From the two sentences above, it can be seen that there is a change in the sentence from short too long. Both change but still maintain the intent and purpose of the source text by not leaving the message contained therein.



Discussion

Based on the data that have been found, there were three of the eight translation methods used by Maria Maria Felicia in translating the short story "Elsa's Epic Journey" by Susan Americaner. They were word for word translation, literal translation, and free translation. Of the three methods, the literal method was the most widely used. This happened because the methods used are easy-to-understand methods, especially since this was a short story for children, so a translated text is not needed to make it easier for readers to understand it. So that each method used by the translator will of course be related to the purpose of the translation itself. If we want to translate a literary work for adults, maybe we will find more methods used, especially the idiomatic translation method which requires a broad understanding in interpreting the contents of a literary translation text.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the method of translating the short story "Perjalanan Menakjubkan Elsa" by Maria Felicia, it can be concluded that the translator uses 3 translation methods with details of 2 methods oriented to the source language and 1 method oriented to the target language. Source language-oriented methods include: word-for-word translation method and literal translation method. While the method that is oriented to the target language is the free translation method.

Suggestion

Suggestions based on research results, the following are suggested: (1) In translating, it is better to have good mastery of the source language and target language. This can reduce the existence of awkward and inflexible translations, and translators can provide appropriate word equivalents in the source language as well as acceptable translations in the target language, (2) This study discusses translation methods in general, therefore for future researchers it is recommended to conduct more in-depth research, for example, to examine specifically translation techniques, changes in meaning and shifts in existing meanings so that they can improve existing research.

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