

Translation Strategies Used In Jasa Burung Pipit And Its Translation The Good Deed Of The Sparrow

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Translation Strategies Used In *Jasa Burung Pipit* And Its Translation *The Good Deed Of The Sparrow*

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ABSTRACT

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language. The objective of this research is to find out the translation strategies found in *Jasa Burung Pipit* and its translation *The Good Deed of The Sparrow*. This research used qualitative research method. The theory used is the translation strategies form Chesterman. The result showed that there are 6 translation strategies were found. They are literal translation (18 data), loan, calque (2 data), clause structure change (1 data), cohesion change (3 data), synonymy (6 data) and distribution change (12 data). Based on the data collected, literal translation strategy is the most dominant translation strategy used.

Keywords: *translation, translation strategies, literal translation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tools that used by people over the words. Due to the cultural differences, people over the world used different language. Language differences sometimes become obstacles for people from different area to communicate each other. To overcome such obstacle, English has been chosen as an International Language. Thus, English has become a language that must be learnt. So that, people from different country can communicate by using English.

With the existence of English as an international language that has become the communication bridge for people from different countries, now people can enjoy literary works in the form of novels, fables, short stories and even films from foreign countries. Many foreign literary works have now been translated into Indonesian and many Indonesian literary works have been translated into English. Now textbooks to children's story books are made in two languages. One of the stories that publish in two language is *Jasa Burung Pipit* and its translation *The Good Deed of The Sparrow*.

Jasa Burung Pipit or *The Good Deed of The Sparrow* is actually an Islamic religious story. The story tells the good deed that sparrows did to Prophet Ibrahim. The story is interesting and provides valuable lessons to the readers, not only for children but also for adults. Thus, the researcher is interested to conduct research about translation strategy used in this book. The researcher chose translation strategy because the researcher wants to know the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the Indonesian texts to English texts. Based on the explanation above, this research is entitled *Translation Strategies used in Jasa Burung Pipit and its translation The Good Deed of The Sparrow*.

There are many previous researches that have been conducted by using the same topic, namely translation strategy. The first previous research is from Lita Karina (2018) who conducted research entitled *An Analysis of Translation Strategies Found In New Moon Into Dua Cinta By Monica Dwi Chresnayani*. from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The objectives of the research are to classify the translation strategies and to describe the translation quality of *New Moon into Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani and to describe the objectives, the writer compares two languages based on translation strategies, shift, and translation qualities. The research uses descriptive qualitative. The writer successfully analyze the translation strategies are taken from Haryanti's and Catford's theories: 1) addition there are 277 data or 33,8%. 2) adoption there are 230 data or 28,0%. 3) deletion there are 289 data or 35,3%. 4) adaptation there are 24 data or 2,9%. 5) level shift there are 89 data or 8,9%. 6) category shift: a) structure shift there are 330 data or 32,8%. b) class shift there 30 data or 2,9%. c) unit shift there are 89 data or 8,9%. d) Intra system shift there are 23 data or 2,2%. The translation quality shows that the accurate translation are 457 data or 90,9%, the less accurate translation is 45 or 8,9%, and the inaccurate translation is 1 or 0,2%. The result of acceptability shows that the acceptable are 445 or 88,5% data and the less acceptable are 58 or 11,5% data. The readability shows that the readable are 495 or 98,4% data and less readable are 8 or 1,6% data

The second previous research is from Fasih Iskartina (2016) from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The title of the research is A Translation Strategy Analysis Used In The Kite Runner Novel. The objectives of this research are to classify the translation strategies used by the translator in The Kite Runner novel and its translation, and to describe the translation equivalence of translation strategies found in The Kite Runner novel and its translation. The research type applied in this study is descriptive qualitative type. The results of this research shows that first, the writer finds 7 types from 8 types of translation strategies according to Baker's theory.

The third previous research is from Dian Wulandari (2022). The research is entitled Translation Strategies In English-Indonesia Story Entitled The Importance Of Fulfilling Promises. The objective of the research is to find out what translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled The Importance of Fulfilling Promises. The writer used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The researcher used translation strategies's theory from Chesterman (1997). After the writer analyzed the data, the writer found 21 of translation strategy that the translator used in translating a short story entitled The Importance of Fulfilling Promise, namely 9 syntactic strategy (2 literal translation, 2 calque, 2 phrase structure change, 2 cohesion change, 1 sentence structure change), 4 semantic strategy (2 synonymy and 2 emphasis change), and 8 pragmatic strategy (6 explicitness change and 2 illocutionary). Therefore, the total of data that the writer found is 21 data translation strategy.

Those researches have similarities and differences. The similarity between the three previous researches and this research is the topic of the research namely translation strategies. The difference is the theory used. The first previous research used theories from Haryanti's and Catford's, the second previous research used theory from Baker. Unless the two previous researches, the third research used the same theory as this research which is from Chesterman.

The problem of this research is what are the translation strategies found in Jasa Burung Pipit and its translation The Good Deed of The Sparrow? The objective of this research is to find out the translation strategies found in Jasa Burung Pipit and its translation The Good Deed of The Sparrow. Therefore, the researcher limited this research in finding out the translation strategies used in Jasa Burung Pipit and its translation The Good Deed of The Sparrow by using Chesterman's theory.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language differences lead to translation. Translation is the process of rendering the message from source language to target language. Translation is done in order to convey the message that want to be delivered from someone to the other who speak another language. In translating the text, the translator must pay great attention to the choice of words and grammar used. This is in line with Bassnett (2005) that stated the translation involves the transfer of meaning which contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs through the competent use of the dictionary and grammar (p. 22). Nida and Taber (1982) also stated that translation is reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (p.12). Thus, the using of grammar is very important in translation because if the source text is translated into the target text by using the wrong grammar there will be misleading of information.

In order to be recognized as a good translation, the translator must refer to the translation strategies. The translation strategies are widely used by translator and have become the standard in translating. The translation strategies are proposed by Chesterman in his book entitled *Memes of Translation* (2016). Chesterman (2016, pp. 91-109) classified the translation strategy into three groups. They are:

2.1 Syntactic Strategies (manipulate form)

Base on Chesterman syntactic strategies primarily manipulate form. The subcategories are:

1. Literal Translation
Literal translation is rather loosely, as meaning "maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.
2. Loan, calque
Loan dan calque cover both the borrowing individual items and the borrowing of syntagma. Like the other strategies, loan and calque refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference.
3. Transposition (word-class change)

The term transposition is used (from Vinay and Darbelnet) to mean any change of word class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb.

4. Unit-shift

This term is originally from Catford (1965). The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift in translation occurs when a source language unit is translated as a different unit in the target language. Unit shift happens very frequently, of course, and subclassifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types.

5. Phrase structure change

Phrase structure change strategy comprises a number of changes at the level of the phrase, including number, definiteness and modification in the noun phrase, and a person, tense and mood in the verb phrase.

6. Clause structure change

Clause structure change includes constituent order (analysed simply as Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, Adverbial), active vs. passive voice, finite vs. non-finite structure, transitive vs. intransitive.

7. Sentence structure change

Sentence structures change affects the structure of the sentence-unit, insofar as it made up of clause-units. In sentence structure change, there are changes between main-clause and sub-clause status, changes of sub-clause type etc.

8. Cohesion change

Cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds.

9. Level shift

The levels include phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis. In a level shift, the mode of expression of a particular item is shifted from one level to another. An obviously influential factor here is the type of language concerned, whether they are more analytic or more agglutinative, for instance. Another factor is the role of intonation: in some language (e.g. English) this can express meaning (such as "interrogativeness") which other languages express through morphology (e.g. Finnish), or wholly or partly through word order (e.g. German).

10. Scheme change

Scheme change refers to the kinds of kinds of changes that translators incorporate in the translation of rhetorical schemes such as parallelism, repetition, alliteration, metrical, rhythm etc.

- a. ST scheme A → TT Scheme A
- b. ST scheme A → TT Scheme B
- c. ST scheme A → TT Scheme 0
- d. ST scheme 0 → TT cScheme A

2.2 Semantic Strategies (manipulate meaning)

According to Chesterman (2016, p. 98), semantic strategies manipulate nuances of meaning. Several of these strategies derive from Vinay and Darbelnet's concept of modulation. The subcategories are:

1. Synonymy

Synonymy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition.

2. Antonym

The translator selects an antonym and combines this with a negation element.

3. Hyponym

Shifts within the hyponymy, relation are common. in principle, this strategy comes in three subclasses:

- a. ST superordinate → TT hyponym,
- b. ST hyponym → TT superordinate, and
- c. ST hyponym → TT hyponym Y (of the same superordinate)"

4. Converses

Converse are pair of (usually) verbal structures which express the same state of affairs from opposing viewpoints, such as *buy* and *sell*.

5. **Abstraction change**
A different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract.
6. **Distribution change**
Distribution change is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression).
7. **Emphasis change**
Emphasis change adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another".
8. **Paraphrase**
The paraphrase strategy result in a target language version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even undertranslated. This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the target language.
9. **Trope change**
That trope change, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes.
For examples:
 - a. $ST \text{ Trope } X = TT \text{ Trope } X$
 - b. $ST \text{ Trope } X = TT \text{ Trope } Y$
 - c. $ST \text{ Trope } X = TT \text{ Trope } \emptyset$
 - d. $ST \text{ trope } \emptyset = TT \text{ trope } X$
10. **Other semantic changes**
Other semantic changes would include other modulations of various kinds, such as of (physical) sense or of deictic direction.

2.3 Pragmatic Strategies (manipulate the message itself)

Pragmatic strategies tend to involve bigger changes from the ST, and typically incorporate syntactic and/or semantic changes as well. Syntactic strategies manipulate form, semantic strategies manipulate meaning, and pragmatic strategies manipulate the message itself. These strategies are often the result of a translator's global decisions concerning the appropriate way to translate the text as a whole.

The subcategories are:

1. **Cultural filtering**
Cultural filtering is also referred to as naturalization, domestication, or adaption; it describes the way in which SL items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as TL cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to TL norms. The opposite procedure, whereby such items are not adapted in this way but e.g. borrowed or transferred directly, is thus exoticization, foreignization or estrangement.
2. **Explicitness change**
Explicitness change is either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implication). Explicitation is well known to be the one of the most common translatorial strategies. It refers to the way in which translator add components explicitly in the target language which are only implicit in the source language.
3. **Information change**
This strategy refers to the addition of the new (non-inferable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT readership but which is not present in the ST, or omission of the ST information deemed to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance).
4. **Interpersonal change**
This strategy operates at the level of the overall style: it alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and the like: anything that involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader.
5. **Illocutionary change**
Illocutionary changes (change of speech act) are usually linked with other strategies too. For instance, changing the mood of the verb from indicative to imperative. This strategy also involves an illocutionary change from statement to request.
6. **Coherence change**

- The cohesion change has to do with formal markers of textual cohesion, coherence changes have to do with the logical arrangement of information in the text, at the ideational level.
7. Partial translation
Partial translation covers any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation, transcription, translation of the sounds only, and the like.
 8. Visibility Change
Visibility change refers to a change in the status of the authorial presence, or to the overt intrusion or foregrounding of the translatorial presence. For instance, translator's footnotes, bracketed comments (such as explanations of puns) or added glosses explicitly draw the reader's attention to the presence of the translator, who is no longer "transparent".
 9. Transediting
This is a term suggested by Stetting (1989) to designate the sometimes-radical re-editing that translators have to do on badly written original texts: it includes drastic re-ordering, rewriting, at a more general level than the kinds of changes covered by the strategies so far mentioned.
 10. Other pragmatic changes
Other pragmatic changes refer to the layout changes. For example, the German signature was right-justified and the English one left-justified, so that the page ended with both signatures aligned in the centre.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative research method is used in conducting this research. Rukajat (2018, p. 5) stated that "qualitative research method is a research method that use language and linguistics to produce descriptive data of the object that being observed." The reason why this research method used is because the data is in the form of text. So that, those data need to be analyzed and described thoroughly and completely. The source of this data is the children book entitled *Jasa Burung Pipit* and its translation *The Good Deed of The Sparrow* which was published by PT Penerbit Pelangi Indonesia in 2014. The data of this research is every Indonesian sentence and their translation in English of the story.

The researcher collected the data through several steps. The first step is the researcher read the book carefully. The next step is the researcher collected the data in the table. Then the researcher identified the data based on Chesterman's theory. After the data collected, the researcher analyzed the data based on these steps. First, the researcher classified the collected data based on Chesterman's theory. Second, the researcher analyzed each data based on Chesterman's theory. Third, the researcher drew conclusion based on the data analyzed.

4. RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Based on the research conducted, 6 translation strategies were found. The 6 translation strategies are literal translation (18 data), loan, calque (2 data), clause structure change (1 data), cohesion change (3 data). These 4 translation strategies are categorized into syntactic strategy. The remaining 2 translation strategies found belong to semantic strategies. They are synonymy (6 data) and distribution change (12 data). Based on the data collected, literal translation strategy is the most dominant translation strategy found in this research.

4.1 Syntactic strategies

4.1.1 Literal translation

Datum 1

SL : Mereka menyediakan berbagai makanan yang enak-enak.

TL : They prepared many types of delicious food.

Analysis:

The source text above is translated to English word by word. It follows the source text form and word order. Thus, it is categorized as literal translation.

Datum 2

SL : Selanjutnya, mereka meninggalkan kuil untuk berburu binatang.

TL : Then, they left the temple to hunt for some animals.

Analysis:

The source text above is translated to English word by word. It follows the source text form and word order. Thus, it is categorized as literal translation.

4.1.2 Loan, calque

Datum 3

SL : Raja yang memerintah negeri itu ialah Raja **Namrud bin Kan'an**.

TL : The king who ruled the country was King **Namrud bin Kan'an**.

Analysis:

From the data above, the words **Namrud bin Kan'an** in the source language is translated into **Namrud bin Kan'an** in the target language without any changes. This kind of strategy is called as loan.

Datum 4

SL : Pada zaman dahulu ada sebuah negeri bernama **Babylonia**.

TL : Once upon a time, there was a country called **Babylon**.

Analysis:

From the data above, the word **Babylonia** in the source language is translated into **Babylon** in the target language. The source language is translated almost the same in the target language, only 2 letters are omitted in the end of the word. This kind of strategy is called as calque.

4.1.3 Clause structure change

Datum 5

SL : Baginda tidak sedikit pun merasa takut, **bahkan tetap menyatakan keimanannya kepada Allah SWT**.

TL : The Prophet was not scared at all, **instead his belief in Allah SWT was not shaken**.

Analysis:

The source language clause **bahkan tetap menyatakan keimanannya kepada Allah SWT**.

Is form as an active sentence, but when it is translated to the target language it becomes a passive clause **instead his belief in Allah SWT was not shaken**. The change from active to passive is categorized in clause structure change.

4.1.4 Cohesion change

Datum 6

SL : Rakyat sangat patuh kepadanya.

TL : The people were very obedient to **the king**.

Analysis:

The Indonesian pronoun in source language **nya** refers to the king, so it is translated to **the king** in order to make clear who **nya** refers to and also to avoid ambiguity.

Datum 7

SL : **Nabi Ibrahim a.s.** mengayunkan kapaknya ke arah patung-patung itu.

TL : Then, **he** swung his axe towards the idols.

Analysis:

The Indonesian name in source language **Nabi Ibrahim a.s.** is translated to **he**. The translator replaces the name by using subject pronoun.

4.2 Semantic strategies

4.2.1 Synonymy

Datum 8

SL : Baginda lebih takut pada siksaan Allah SWT yang lebih **dahsyat** daripada perbuatan manusia.

TL : He was more afraid of the punishment from Allah SWT which was more **devastating** than the people's actions.

Analysis:

The word **dahyat** is the source language is translated into different words in the target language. In target language, it is translated as **devastating** instead of terrible. However, devastating and terrible resemble the same meaning.

Datum 9

SL : Ia pun mengisap air lalu disimpan di dalam **mulutnya**.

TL : It sipped some water and stored it in its beak.

Analysis:

The word **mulut** is the source language is translated into different words in the target language. In target language, it is translated as **beak** instead of mouth. However, devastating and terrible resemble almost the same meaning.

4.2.2 Distribution change

Datum 10

SL : **Jasa** Burung Pipit

TL : **The Good Deed** of The Sparrow

Analysis:

In the data above, the word **jasa** in source language which consists of one word is translated into three words in target language, namely **the good deed**. This is categorized in distribution change and called as expansion.

Datum 11

SL : Pada suatu hari, rakyat Babylonia menyambut **perayaan keagamaan secara besar-besaran**.

TL : One day, the people of Babylon were **celebrating a religious festival**.

Analysis:

In the data above, the phrase **perayaan keagamaan secara besar-besaran** in the source language is translated into **celebrating a religious festival**. The translator did not translate the phrase **secara besar-besaran**. This is categorized into distribution change and called as compression.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that 6 translation strategies are used base on the 42 data found in this research. They are literal translation (18 data), loan, calque (2 data), clause structure change (1 data), cohesion change (3 data), synonymy (6 data) and distribution change (12 data). literal translation, loan and calque, clause structure change, and cohesion change are categorized into syntactic strategy. Synonymy and distribution change are categorized into semantic strategy. Literal translation strategy is the most dominant translation strategy found in this research.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests to the next researchers who are interested in conducting the research about translation strategy to use different source of the data such novel, articles in newspaper, etc. Translation strategy from different source may be used in order to gain insight into the types of translation strategies.

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