



An Analysis of the Translation Methods in Danan Priyatmoko's Translation of the Novel A Child Called "It"

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Abstract. This study discusses the translation methods of the translated novel A Child Called "It". The focus of this research is what translation methods are used by the translator. The aims of this study are to find out what translation methods are used in the translated novel. In analyzing this study, this study used a text analysis method for 3 chapters of the novel. The result of this research is the most used method is Literal Translation with 225 sentences, followed by Communicative Translation 154 sentences, Free Translation 71 sentences, Word-for-word Translation 13 sentences, Semantic Translation 12 sentences, Adaptation 12 sentences, Faithful Translation 6 sentences, then the least result is Idiomatic Translation with 3 sentences.

Keywords: translation, translation methods, a child called it

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of changing or transferring language from a source language to a target language (Newmark, 1998). The basic purpose of a translation is to remake one language into the target language so that a text can be understood by more readers. The process of transferring language or a text from the source language to the target language must also require precision and attention to achieve equivalent translation so that it can be understood by the target readers. In the process of translating, the first thing to do is to choose the method of approach and then secondly when translating, Newmark chooses four levels namely the text level of the source language, the referential level, the cohesive level, and the natural level of the more commonly used language. According to Newmark (1998) in the translation process, there is often a danger of translating more than one or two sentences.

Newmark (1998) suggested 8 methods in the translation process. The four methods that are oriented to the source language are: (1) word-for-word translation, (2) literal translation, (3) faithful translation, (4) semantic translation. And four other methods oriented to the target language are: (1) adaptation, (2) free translation, (3) idiomatic translation, (4) communicative translation. According to Albir (2017), method is the way chosen by the translator in translating the text that affects the whole content of the text or

can be called macro text. Macro text includes discourse such as chapters, paragraphs, sentence, or the whole text while micro text includes words, phrases, and clauses.

The purpose of this study is to analyze translation methods in Danan Priyatmoko's translation of the novel A Child Called "It" using the theory of Newmark (1998) about translation methods. A Child Called "It" is the first novel in Dave Pelzer's trilogy of stories, the sequel of A Child Called "It" are The Lost Boy and A Man Named Dave. This novel tells the story of the beginning of the torture carried out by Dave's biological mother, namely the author himself or what he often calls in his book "The Mother". This novel is available in two translations, the English version entitled A Child Called "It" and the Indonesian version entitled A Child Called "It": *Perjuangan Seorang Anak Untuk Bertahan Hidup* by Danan Priyatmoko.

There are some reviews of the previous studies about translation topics. A review of previous research is a very important activity for conducting a study so that the research conducted can be more focused and precise. Research can also be successful because of the contributions made by previous research. Therefore, it is very important to describe previous research related to this research and this study to find existing limitations so that they can support and be used by further research. The research conducted by Haerani (2023) aims to find out the faithful translation in the English-Indonesian version of the novel City of Fallen Angels. Chotimah, Mujiyanto, and Hartono (2022) conducted a study explaining the translation technique according to Newmark and explaining the level of equivalence of figurative language in the novel. Chang (2011) examined the communicative approach translation method and the grammar translation method used by students in grammar teaching in Taiwan. Swarniti (2021) examined the translation methods in the New Testament Bible of the Gospel of Mark. Nugraha, Nugroho and Rahman (2017) conducted a study that aims to analyze the methods and strategies used in short stories.

From the previous studies related to the topic of translation, the analysis of translation methods is very common, but the analysis of translation methods in full sentences in novels has not been done, not just dialogue sentences. Research on translation methods in sentences in novels is the right strategy to fill the void in translation methods. The data used in this study is also different from the data of previous studies. This study uses the novel A Child Called "It" by Dave Pelzer and its translation for analyze the translation methods in the novel chapter 1 to chapter 3 of Indonesian translation. this research covers the methods used in almost all the sentences in the novel A Child Called "It" chapter 1 to chapter 3 and this will be the limitation of this research because it only analyzes a few translated sentences in 3 chapters in the translated novel A Child Called "It". This study is also interesting in researching sentences because in sentences, the intention and purpose of the speaker is more clearly conveyed than just a word.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The initial study conducted by Haerani in 2023 aimed to identify accurate translations in the English-Indonesian version of the novel City of Fallen Angels. The study identified 30 instances that adhered to the faithful translation method, which emphasizes producing the contextual meaning of the source language while maintaining the language structure of the target text.

Another previous research by Chotimah, Mujiyanto, and Hartono in 2022 focused on explaining the translation technique according to Newmark and evaluating the level of equivalence of figurative language in the novel Five Feet Apart. The analysis involved

categorizing figurative language, translation techniques, and equivalence levels of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing figurative language.

In a separate study, Chang in 2011 compared the communicative approach translation method with the grammar translation method in the context of grammar teaching in Taiwan. The findings indicated that while the grammar translation method was deemed more effective overall, the communicative approach was valuable in emphasizing language accuracy. The researcher recommended integrating both methods for English language learning.

Furthermore, Swarniti's study in 2021 explored translation methods in the New Testament Bible's Gospel of Mark. The study revealed a prevalence of the free method, indicating a focus on transmitting the meaning and intention of the source language to the target language in line with the target culture.

Lastly, Nugraha, Nugroho, and Rahman's research in 2017 analyzed the methods and strategies used in the short story "A Blunder" using Newmark's theory. The study identified six translation methods, with the communicative translation being the most dominant, as it aimed to achieve equivalence.

These studies differ primarily in the choice of data. In contrast, this current study focuses on analyzing the translation methods applied to the translated novel "A Child Called 'It'" in chapters 1 to 3, using a qualitative approach and text analysis to examine the translated sentences based on Newmark's theory.

METHOD

This study utilizes qualitative approaches, as described by Sugiyono (2011) as a research method that focuses on natural object conditions, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument. The qualitative approach in this research aims to analyze the translation methods used in the translated sentences of chapters 1 to 3 of the novel *A Child Called "It"*. The research methodology includes the use of text analysis, a method employed to identify patterns across multiple text samples. The study delves into the translation methods applied in the novel *A Child Called "It"* by Dave Pelzer, comparing the English original text with its Indonesian translation by Danan Priyatmoko. The data collection process involves identifying the translation methods used and analyzing how the data is translated.

The research data consist of translated sentences from the novel *A Child Called "It"* by Dave Pelzer and its Indonesian version, *A Child Called "It": Perjuangan Seorang Anak Untuk Bertahan Hidup* by Danan Priyatmoko, specifically focusing on chapters 1 to 3. Originally published in 1995 by Simon and Schuster, Dave Pelzer's novel spans 100 pages, while the Indonesian translation by Danan Priyatmoko, published in 2005 by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, contains 144 pages, with chapters 1 to 3 totaling 41 pages. The narrative revolves around the childhood story of the author, Dave Pelzer.

The data collection procedure applied four steps in collecting translation sentences in this translation methods study. (1) selection of the sample and the limitation of the research, (2) collecting translated sentences from the translated novel by Danan Priyatmoko, (3) writes the translated sentences that have been found in chapter 1 to chapter 3, (4) categorized the sentences according to each method in translation according to Newmark's theory.

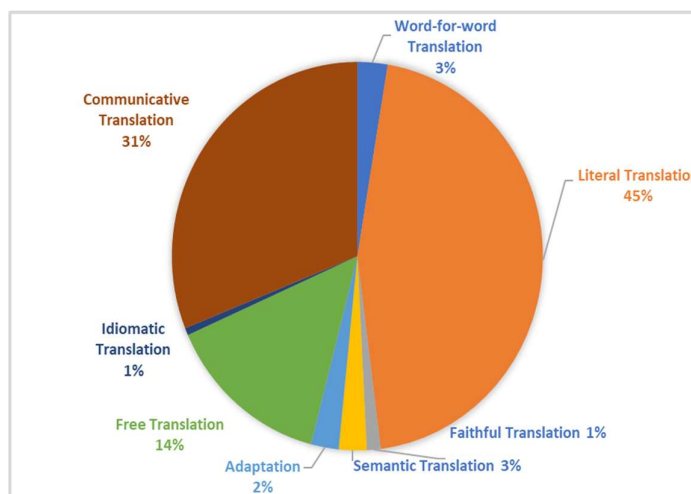
To analyze the translation methods used in the chapter 1 to chapter 3 of the novel, this study uses three steps in data analysis for translation methods. The first is collecting translation sentences from the selected novels. Second, classifying and adding codes to

each sentence to find out which sentences belong to the methods according to the theory used. Thirdly, explain the methods that have been classified. The last is to draw conclusions about the most frequent methods used in the chapter 1 to chapter 3 of translated novels.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The chapter presents the research findings regarding the translation methods used in "A Child Called It." The study identified a total of 496 data points, which included the following distribution of translation methods based on Newmark (1998): Word-for-word translation (13 instances), Literal translation (225 instances), Faithful translation (6 instances), Semantic translation (12 instances), Adaptation (12 instances), Free translation (71 instances), Idiomatic translation (3 instances), and Communicative translation (154 instances). Based on the analysis, the study identified eight translation methods used in Danan Priyatmoko's translation of the novel. To further illustrate the prevalence of each translation method in "A Child Called It," the study utilized a chart to present the percentage distribution of each method found in the translation.

Chart 1. Percentage of Translation Methods Found in the Translated Text



The chart above shows the percentage of each translation method used in the translated novel chapter 1 to chapter 3 A Child Called "It" by Danan Priyatmoko. The percentage shows that Literal Translation has the most data with 45%, then Communicative Translation 31%, Free Translation 14%, Word-for-word Translation 3% Semantic Translation 3%, Adaptation 2%, Faithful Translation 1%, then the least result is Idiomatic Translation with a percentage of 1%. The sentences that have been found and classified in each translation method will be explained descriptively. The explanation is based on the results of the analysis and the theory used in the research. This study uses the terms source language (SL) and target language (TL). Below is the explanation of the translation methods found in the translated novel:

1. Word-for-word Translation Method

The word-for-word translation method is a translation method by translating word by word (Newmark, 1998). Each word from the source language (SL) is translated singly in the target language (TL) and remains with the same structure. Below are some examples of translations using the word-for-word method.

SL: After serving dinner.

TL: *Setelah menyiapkan makan malam.*

Data Code: CH.2.18

The word “after” is translated into “*setelah*”, the word “serving” is translated into “*menyiapkan*”, the word “dinner” is translated into “*makan malam*”. The sentence above is included in the word-for-word translation method because the translator translates singularly and the same structure.

2. Literal Translation Method

Literal translation is a translation method that falls between word-for-word translation and free translation but with different grammatical structure (Newmark, 1998). This method aims to find grammatical structures and constructions in the source language that have equivalent structures in the target language. Essentially, literal translation preserves the meaning of the text while adhering closely to the structure of the original language. While it may sacrifice some of the nuances and idiomatic expressions of the source language, it strives for accuracy and adherence to the original text.

SL: We always visited the park's Steinhart Aquarium last.

TL: *Taman Steinhart Aquarium selalu kami kunjungi paling akhir.*

Data Code: CH.2.94

The translation provided above falls into the category of literal translation, as it involves rendering the source language into the target language using a word-for-word approach, albeit with different grammatical structures. The translation of the sentence is accurate and precise in accordance with its dictionary meaning to ensure comprehension by the target language reader. For example, the source language sentence "We always visited the park's Steinhart Aquarium last." is translated as "Taman Steinhart Aquarium selalu kami kunjungi paling akhir" in the target language. There are modifications in the grammatical structure in the sentence above to accommodate the expectations of the target language reader. This translation result conforms with Indonesian language structure and can be easily understood by readers, aligning with its dictionary meaning.

3. Faithful Translation Method

The faithful translation method is the translation method used by the translator when he/she attempts to reproduce the meaning of the source language but within the constraints of the grammatical structure of the target language (Newmark, 1998). This method sticks to the source language so much that the result of the translation is still less acceptable in the target language.

SL: Working in the heart of San Francisco.

TL: *Kantornya di jantung kota San Fransisco.*

Data Code: CH.2.7

The sentence above belongs to the faithful translation method because the target language has the same context as the source language and focuses too much on the source language but still constraints of the grammatical structure of the target language. "Heart of San Francisco" is translated as "*jantung kota San Fransisco*". The translator is too focused on the source language, it would be more efficient if the translator translates into "*pusat kota*".

4. Semantic Translation Method

Semantic translation does not pay much attention to the target language (Newmark, 1998). Semantic translation method pays attention to the aesthetic value of the source language.

SL: My brain screams.

TL: *Aku menjerit tanpa mengeluarkan suara.*

Data Code: CH.1.80

The sentence mentioned above falls under semantic translation, as the translator attempts to render the source language into the target language using less common and more general language. The translated sentence above does not give much consideration to the target language. The translator seeks to find equivalents in the target language to ensure clear comprehension by the reader. For instance, "My brain screams" is translated as "Aku menjerit tanpa mengeluarkan suara" as the main character's intention in the source language sentence is to scream within their mind, indicating that only the character himself knows.

5. Adaptation Method

The freest method of translation and the one closest to the target language is adaptation (Newmark, 1998). Typically, this method is utilized in the translation of poetry or drama. The translated expression in the target language usually reflects the cultural or environmental conditions of the target language.

SL: A few months later, mother became a den mother for the Cub Scouts.

TL: *Beberapa bulan kemudian Ibu ditunjuk menjadi pembimbing Pramuka Siaga.*

Data Code: CH.3.118

The sentence mentioned is categorized under the Adaptation method, as it involves translating "a den mother" to "pembimbing" and "Cub Scouts" to "Pramuka Siaga". In this method, the translator prioritizes the meaning in the target language and translates according to the cultural context of the target language, resulting in a free translation that may not have direct equivalents but is easily understandable to the reader. The translator's main focus is on conveying the meaning in the target language, allowing for a more liberal translation that may not have direct equivalents. Free Translation Method

The free translation method is a method that prioritizes content over text form so that it can be well received by readers in the target language (Newmark, 1998). The result of

a free translation usually does not indicate that it is the result of a translation, as this method prioritizes the message over structure or anything else.

SL: I nod sheepishly, "Oh, I ran into the hall door.. by accident".

TL: *Agak canggung, aku menunduk sambil menjawab "Oh itu terbentur pintu, tidak sengaja".*

Data Code: CH.1.41

In the sentence above, the part "I nod sheepishly" has been translated into "*agak canggung, aku menunduk*". In the literal translation, the word "sheepishly" should mean "*mahu-mahu*". But the meaning or context in the scene, describes the main character who is feeling awkward with the school nurse. In the section "I ran into hall door" translates to "*terbentur pintu*". In this case "ran" which should mean "*lari*" is translated into "terbentur" and in the section "by accident" is translated into "*tidak sengaja*", if in literal translation "accident" should mean "*kecelakaan*". The translator is trying to give a translation in which the main character is described as having an accident that causes him to hit the door. Accident means a condition where a person experiences an unexpected or unplanned disaster. The sentence above has an equivalent but is translated freely.

6. Idiomatic Translation Method

The idiomatic translation method, as defined by Newmark (1998), involves translating the message from the source language into expressions that are familiar and natural in the target language. This method aims to create a seamless translation that appears as if the text was originally written in the target language, without the translated nature being evident.

SL: My God, is it lunch time already?

TL: *Astaga, sudah waktunya makan siang lagi?*

Data Code: CH.1.129

The sentence above describes the main character's expression of being shocked because the time flew so fast that the main character forgot that it was time for lunch, "my God" was translated by the author in the target language into "*Astaga*". Where both languages have an equivalent in the context of surprise.

7. Communicative Translation Method

According to Newmark (1998), the communicative translation method focuses on conveying the contextual meaning from the source language to the target language in a way that is easily understood by the target language reader. The primary goal of this method is to ensure the effectiveness of delivering the message, making it more accessible and comprehensible to the audience.

SL: At first, I was jealous.

TL: *Mulanya sikap mereka itu membuatku iri.*

Data Code: CH.3.25

The sentence above is included in the communicative translation method because the translator tries to translate in detail, clearly, simply but more easily understood by the reader. The part "I was jealous" is translated as "*sikap mereka itu membuatku iri*". The translator gave a more detailed explanation of what made David jealous. The translator

adds "*sikap mereka*" so that the reader can better understand what the original author meant.

CONCLUSION/KESIMPULAN

The research findings indicate that, in translating sentences from English to Indonesian using Newmark's theory, there are eight methods employed including word-for-word translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, and communicative translation. Among these methods, it was observed that literal translation was the most frequently utilized by translators in conveying the message and content of the novel "A Child Called 'It'".

This method ensures that the original essence of the story is maintained while allowing target language readers to grasp the meaning more easily. It is suggested that future studies delve deeper into the translation of the complete literary work of "A Child Called 'It'", as this research was limited to analyzing chapters 1 to 3.

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