

Translation Procedures applied in Chapter One of Veronica Roth's *Allegiant* English into Indonesian Version **(Prosedur Penerjemahan yang diterapkan pada Bab Satu Novel *Allegiant* Bahasa Inggris ke Versi Bahasa Indonesia yang Ditulis oleh Veronica Roth)**

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Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan proses penerjemahan, prosedur penerjemahan, dan mengevaluasi hasil penerjemahan novel *Allegiant* ke dalam teks bahasa Indonesia. Artikel ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data adalah semua kalimat pada bab satu novel *Allegiant* dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian sebagai berikut. Pertama, semua kalimat pada bab satu diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan proses terjemahan dinamis. Kedua, terdapat tujuh dari tujuh belas prosedur penerjemahan, yakni (i) penyusutan, (ii) modulasi, (iii) penambahan, (iv) transposisi, (v) transkripsi, (vi) pemenggalan kalimat, dan (vii) sinonim leksikal dengan penerapan prosedur-prosedur penerjemahan tunggal, kuplet, triplet, dan kuadruplet. Dengan menerapkan prosedur-prosedur tersebut, maka dapat menghasilkan terjemahan dengan makna yang tepat dan bentuk yang lazim.

Kata Kunci: Proses Penerjemahan, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Makna yang tepat, dan Bentuk yang lazim.

Abstract

This article aims to describe process of translation, translation procedures and evaluate the translation results of *Allegiant* into an Indonesian language text. It employed the qualitative descriptive method. The data source was all sentences in the chapter one of *Allegiant* and its Indonesian translation. The findings are as follows. First, all sentences in the chapter one are translated by using the process of dynamic equivalence. Second, there are seven out of seventeen translation procedures, i.e.: (i) contraction, (ii) modulation, (iii) expansion, (iv) transposition, (v) transcription, (vi) recasting sentence, and (vii) lexical synonymy within the application of translation procedures namely single, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets. Those procedures can result in a translation which has appropriate meanings and natural forms.

Keywords: Process of Translation, Translation Procedures, Appropriate Meanings, and Natural Forms.

Introduction

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 2001:7). Translation plays an important role to bridge the people in understanding the meaning of the SLT (source language text) into the TLT (target language text). Many translation products are produced, such as literary works, manual, movie subtitles, courses handbook, magazines, bilingual announcements, etc. Through translation, literary works, news, science, and information of technology are spread out all over the world. Therefore, translation is needed by people.

One of literary works of translation products is a novel. Novel is an invented story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book (Hornby, 1995:782). Many English novels are translated into Indonesian, for example the series of *Hunger Games* written by Suzanne Collins, *Twilight* by Stephanie Meyer and *Vampire Academy* by Richelle Mead.

One of the novels is *Allegiant* written by Roth. This novel is written in English as the source language (SL), and then translated into Indonesian as the target language (TL) by Aini and Asni. The translated novel has been presumably equivalent in terms of meanings and styles. Therefore, it is needed to evaluate the word, phrase, clause, sentence, and text to know how the translation procedures applied by the translators.

To make a good translation, translators need to apply translation procedures in the restructuring process of translation in the target language text (TLT). In connection with restructuring process, the translators may apply one or more procedures. In accordance with the problem mentioned above, the research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. What translation procedures are used in the translation processes of *Allegiant* novel into Indonesian?
2. Do the translation results in the TLT have appropriate meaning and natural forms?

Related to the research questions, this study has two goals as the following:

1. To expound and analyze how those translation procedures are used in the translation processes.
2. To evaluate whether the meanings in the SLT are well transferred to the TLT.

Reaserch Method

This study belongs to qualitative research. According to Denscombe (2007:248) qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrase, clauses, and sentences. This study is document review because the collected data are based on written or printed information, especially *Allegiant* novel. The method for collecting data is by using purposive sampling. A purposive sampling is a sample selected in order to elicit a particular type of data. The sample may or may not be representative of the population at large (Mackey and Gass, 2005: 363). Thus, I choose the first chapter out of fifty six the whole chapters, consisting of forty four sentences

Results

Based on the research findings of the data, there are forty four sentences found in the research data. All the sentences in chapter one of *Allegiant* are translated by using dynamic equivalence. After the process of translation described, then the sentences are grouped into sub categories according to the application of procedures in every single sentence. They can be listed in the table below.

Table 1 The Application of Translation Procedure(s)

Procedure(s)	Number of the Sentences	Total
Single	3, 24, 39	3
Couplets	11, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44	17
Triplets	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 29, 30, 34, 41	15
Quadruplets	1, 5, 10, 18, 20, 27, 28, 37, 43	9
Total		44

Based on the table 1 above, it shows that couplets procedures and triplets procedures are more dominant than quadruplets procedures and single procedure respectively because the characteristic of translation procedures which is oriented to the micro level. In other words, translation procedures are generally applied in the smaller units below the sentence and clause, namely phrases and words.

To translate the SLT into the TLT, translators sometimes only use one procedure, yet it is often to combine two, three, and even four procedures at once in a single sentence to produce the appropriate meanings and get the natural forms. This application of translation procedure is called single procedure, couplets procedures, triplets procedures, and quadruplets procedures in series. The following table shows the variation of single procedure.

Table 2. The Variant Data of Single Procedure

Variation of Single Procedure	Number of the Sentences	Total
Contraction	3	1
Transposition	24	1
Expansion	39	1
Total		3

From the table 2 above, there is only one sentence in contraction procedure, transposition procedure and expansion procedure. So, the total of single procedure is three sentences. The following table shows the variation of couplets procedures.

Table 3 The Variant Data of Couplets Procedures

Variation of Couplets Procedures	Number of the Sentences	Total
Contraction + Modulation	33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42	6
Expansion + Modulation	11, 22	2
Contraction + Transposition	14, 25, 32	3
Expansion + Transposition	15	1
Contraction + Expansion	16, 23, 26, 31, 44	5
Total		17

From the table 3 above, there are seven sentences in contraction plus modulation, one sentence in expansion plus modulation, three sentences in contraction plus transposition, one sentence in transposition plus expansion, and four sentences in contraction plus expansion. So, the total of couplets procedures are eighteen sentences. The following table shows the variation of triplets procedures.

Table 4 The Variant Data of Triplets Procedures

Variation of Triplets Procedures	Number of the Sentences	Total
Transposition + Modulation + Contraction	4, 29, 34	3
Modulation + Transcription + Expansion	6	1
Lexical synonymy + Contraction + Expansion	12	1
Modulation + Contraction + Expansion	7, 9, 13, 17, 19, 21, 30	7
Transposition + Contraction + Recasting sentence	41	1
Transposition + Contraction + Expansion	2, 8	2
Total		15

From the table 4 above, there are three sentences in transposition plus modulation plus contraction, one sentence in modulation plus transcription plus expansion, one sentence in lexical synonymy plus contraction plus expansion, four sentences in modulation plus contraction plus expansion, one sentence in transposition plus contraction plus recasting sentence, and two sentences in transposition plus contraction plus expansion. So, the total

of triplets procedures are fourteen sentences. The following table shows the variation of quadruplets procedures.

Table 5 The Variant Data of Quadruplets Procedures

Variation of Quadruplets Procedures	Number of the Sentences	Total
Transposition + Modulation + Transcription + Expansion	1	1
Transposition + Modulation + Transcription + Contraction	5, 10, 18	3
Transposition + Modulation + Contraction + Expansion	20, 43	2
Transposition + Transcription + Contraction + Expansion	27	1
Transposition + Transcription + Contraction + Recasting sentence	28	1
Modulation + Transcription + Contraction + Expansion	37	1
Total		9

From the table 5 above, there are one sentence in transposition plus modulation plus transcription plus expansion, three sentences in transposition plus modulation plus transcription plus contraction, two sentences in transposition plus modulation plus contraction plus expansion, one sentence in transposition plus transcription plus contraction plus expansion, one sentence in transposition plus transcription plus contraction plus recasting sentence, and one sentence in modulation plus transcription plus contraction plus expansion. So, the total of quadruplets procedures are nine sentences.

After grouping the data based on the application of procedures, then, it can be inferred from the whole data that contraction is the dominant procedure in the restructuring process of translation followed by modulation, expansion, transposition, transcription, recasting sentence, and lexical synonymy. The frequency of translation procedures is shown in the table 6 as the following.

Table 4.6 The Frequency of Translation Procedures

No	Translation Procedures	The Application of Translation Procedures				Total
		Single	Couplets	Triplets	Quadruplets	
1.	Contraction	4	13	12	8	37
2.	Modulation	-	8	9	7	24
3.	Expansion	1	7	9	5	22
4.	Transposition	1	4	6	8	19
5.	Transcription	-	-	1	7	8
6.	Recasting sentence	-	-	1	1	2
7.	Lexical synonymy	-	-	1	-	1

From the table 6 above, the total of contraction is thirty seven times respectively four times in single procedure, thirteen times in couplets procedures, twelve times in triplets procedures, and eight times in quadruplets procedures.

Modulation is twenty four times respectively eight times in couplets procedures, nine times in triplets procedures, and seven times in quadruplets procedures. Expansion is twenty two times respectively once in single procedure, seven times in couplets procedures, nine times in triplets procedures, five times in quadruplets procedures. Transposition is nineteen times respectively once in single procedure, four times in couplets procedures, six times in triplets procedures, eight times in quadruplets procedures. Transcription is eight times respectively once in triplets procedures and seven times in quadruplets procedures. Recasting sentence is twice respectively once in triplets procedures and quadruplets procedures. Lexical synonymy is only once in triplets procedures.

Discussions

The discussions concern with the analysis of translation processes and the application of translation procedures in each single sentence. First, process of translation is a model intended to explain the process of translation in the mind of translators (internal process) when they are translating (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:17). Here, all the sentences in chapter one of Allegiant are translated by using dynamic equivalence. Second, translation procedure is a technical guide in translating phrase to phrase or sentence to sentence (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:67). Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988:81). Here, there are seven out of seventeen translation procedures are applied in the process of translation with variation number of application of translation procedures, namely, single procedure, couplets procedures, triplets procedures, and quadruplets procedures explained earlier.

Single Translation Procedure

Single procedure means that the translators only use one procedure among seventeen procedures available. From the data analysis, there are six sentences in single procedure with three variant data of single procedure, namely, contraction, transposition, and expansion.

Contraction is grammatical or lexical reduction. The following shows the example of transposition procedures.

No	SLT	TLT
36	He told you to trust him.	Ia memintamu memercayainya.

Analyzing and Transferring

He told you to trust him
Ia memintamu untuk memercayainya.

Restructuring

Ia memintamu memercayainya.

The clause *he told you to trust him* is translated into *ia memintamu memercayainya* in which grammatically

illustrates past tense in English signaled by a certain marker, namely, past participle *told*. Contraction of the proposition *to* is obligatory in Indonesian because a subject can directly be followed by two verbs simultaneously *memintamu memercayainya*, while *told you trust him* is ungrammatical in English. From the sentence above, the preposition *to* is contracted from the SLT.

Transposition is a shift of word class, i.e., noun for adjective, verb for noun, etc. The following shows the example of transposition procedures.

No	SLT	TLT
24.	"Sorry," she mumbles.	"Maaf," gumamnya .

Analyzing and Transferring

"Sorry,"	she mumbles.
Direct speech	Main clause
"Maaf,"	dia menggumam

Restructuring

"Maaf," **gumamnya**.

The clause *she mumbles* is translated into noun phrase *gumamnya* in which *she mumbles* is formed by *she* (pronoun) + *mumbles* (verb) while *gumamnya* is formed by *gumam* (noun) + *-nya* (pronoun). This optional transposition is made just for language style. From the sentence above, a shift in word class from *mumble* [verb] to *gumam* [noun] is called transposition.

Expansion is grammatical or lexical expansion. The following shows the example of transposition procedures.

No	SLT	TLT
39.	Trust me.	Percayalah kepadaku.

Analyzing and Transferring

Percaya aku

Restructuring

Percayalah kepadaku

The imperative sentence *trust me* is translated into *percayaalah kepadaku* in which expansion of the preposition *kepada* to show direction to a person is optional in the TLT. Particle *lah* in the TLT is used in an imperative sentence to assert the imperative sentence. From the sentence above, the particle *lah* and the preposition *kepada* is expanded in the TLT.

Couplets Translation Procedures

Couplets procedures mean that the translators combine two translation procedures in a single sentence. There are sixteen sentences in this category with five variation. The dominant procedures is contraction plus modulation, then

contraction plus expansion, after that contraction plus transposition. One of the example of couplets procedures is contraction plus modulation as the following.

No	SLT	TLT
33	I glare at her	Aku memelototi Cara

Analyzing and Transferring

I glare **at** her.
Aku melotot **padanya**.

Restructuring

Aku memelototi **Cara**.

The sentence *I glare at her* is translated into *aku memelototi Cara* in which contraction of the preposition *at* is obligatory in Indonesian because a verb can directly be followed by pronoun *memelototi Cara*, while *glare her* is ungrammatical in English. The objective pronoun *her* meaning *dia* is translated into *Cara*. From the sentence above, the preposition *to* is contracted from the SLT and the change in the point of view from *her* [pronoun] into *Cara* [name of the person] is called transposition.

Triplets Translation Procedures

Triplets mean that the translators combine three translation procedures in a single sentence to produce the natural forms and get the appropriate meaning in the TLT. There are thirteen sentences in this category with six variation. One of the example of couplets procedures is modulation plus contraction plus expansion procedures as the following.

No	SLT	TLT
7.	"Is she a grandmother or an aunt or something?"	"Wanita itu nenekmu, tantemu, atau apa?"

Analyzing and Transferring

Is she a grandmother or an aunt or something?
"apakah dia seorang nenek, seorang tante, atau sesuatu?"

Restructuring

Wanita itu nenekmu, tantemu, atau apa?"

The clause *is she a grandmother or an aunt or something* is translated into *wanita itu nenekmu, tantemu, atau apa* in which contraction of the finite verb *is* is optional in the TLT because finite verb is the obligatory element of an English sentence while predicate in an Indonesian sentence can be in the forms of noun, adjective, and adverb. Contraction of the indefinite article *a* in the phrase *a grandmother* and *an* in the phrase *an aunt* are obligatory in the TLT because indefinite article *a/an* is obligatory element in English used to show singular form while Indonesian does not require it.

Expansion of the possessive pronoun *-mu* in the phrase *nenekmu* and *tantemu* are not obligatory in the TLT. Subjective pronoun *she* meaning *dia* is translated into *wanita* to explicate the reference. *She* is a pronoun used to refer to a woman that has already been mentioned, meanwhile *wanita* is a noun which has equivalence with woman. From the sentence above, the change in the point of view from *she* [*dia*] into *wanita* [*woman*] is called modulation.

Quadruplets Translation Procedures

Quadruplets mean that the translators combine four translation procedures in a single sentence to produce the natural forms and get the appropriate meaning in the TLT. There are nine sentences in this category with six variation. The dominant procedures is transposition plus modulation plus transcription plus contraction. One of the examples of couplets procedures is transposition plus modulation plus transcription plus expansion plus procedures as the following.

No	SLT	TLT
1.	I pace in our cell in Erudite headquarters, her words echoing in my mind:	Aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di markas Erudite sementara kata-kata wanita itu bergaung dalam benakku.

Analyzing and Transferring

I pace in our cell in Erudite headquarters,	her words echoing in my mind:
Main clause	Adverb clause of Contrast
Aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di markas Erudite,	kata-katanya bergaung dalam benakku:

Restructuring

Aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di markas Erudite sementara kata-kata wanita itu bergaung dalam benakku:

The clause *I pace in our cell in Erudite headquarters* is translated into *aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di markas Erudite* in which the phrase *Erudite headquarters* is formed by *Erudite* (modifier) + *headquarters* (head) whereas *markas Erudite* is formed by *markas* (head) + *Erudite* (modifier). *Erudite* is also transcription.

The clause *her words echoing in my mind* is translated into *sementara kata-kata wanita itu bergaung dalam benakku*. Expansion of the conjunction *sementera* to separate main clause and its adverb clause which is separated by (,) comma in the SLT is not obligatory in the TLT. Possessive pronoun *her* meaning *dia* is translated into *wanita*. From the sentence above, the change in the position of the adjective from *Erudite headquarters* into *markas Erudite* is called transposition, the adjective *Erudite* is transcribed from the SLT, the conjunction is expanded in the TLT, and the change in the point of view from *her* [*-nya*] into *wanita* [*woman*] is called modulation.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be inferred from the whole data that all the sentences are translated through dynamic equivalence because the sentences in the novel consist of sentences needing to be translated with deeper analysis, transferring, and restructuring process to produce appropriate meanings and natural forms in the TLT, unlike formal equivalence which translates the SLT directly into the TLT. All the sentences have appropriate meanings and natural forms because the translation results in the translated novel apply the translation procedures in the process of translation. There are seven out of seventeen translation procedures are used in the process of translation with variation number of application of procedures namely single, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets in every sentence.

According to the frequency of the procedures, contraction is the most dominant procedure followed by modulation, expansion, transposition, transcription, recasting sentence, and lexical synonymy. This happens because English as the SLT and Indonesian as the TLT have different grammatical, lexical and cultural aspects, such as definite and indefinite article, singular and plural form, pronoun, noun phrase structure, tenses, etc. As a result, there are so many procedures needed in order to produce the appropriate meanings and the natural forms.

In conclusion, to produce a good translation, translators need to apply translation procedures in translating the SLT into the TLT. Those procedures can result in a translation which has appropriate meanings and natural forms.

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