

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – INDONESIA TRANSLATION
PROCEDURE APPLIED IN DIALOGUES OF *THE KITE RUNNER*
BY BERLIANI NUGRAHANI'S**

By: Muhammad Hanif. hanifarabb@gmail.com

First supervisor : Drs. Suhaini M. Saleh, M.A.

Second supervisor : Eko Rujito D.A, S.S., M.Hum.

Yogyakarta State University

Abstract

In this research, the researcher conducted translation research that focused on the kind of procedure used in translating the dialogues. It is to describe kind of translation procedure and translation procedures dominantly are applied by the translator in novel dialogues of *The Kite Runner*. The design of this study was a descriptive research, which applied a content analysis method. The instruments of this research were the researcher as the main instrument and data sheet. The researcher collected data through steps by reading closely both English version of *The Kite Runner* and its Indonesian translation; listing the dialogues in both of English version and Indonesian version; both the SL data and the TL data are taken together side by side and sort out the data and classify them into criteria.

The researcher analyzed the data by classifying the dialogues in the novel, identifying the translation procedures that are applied in translating the dialogues in the novel of *The Kite Runner*, and analyzing the dialogues translation with its translation procedure. The translator applied the procedures of direct and oblique translation in translating the novel dialogue of *The Kite Runner*. Types of direct translation is borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation is transportation, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Modulation is dominantly applied by the translator in translating the novel dialogue of *The Kite Runner* because modulation has 81 cases (46.29%). It is the highest

position in the translation procedure and Modulation makes the translations to be natural, short solid, and clear. It makes it easier for the reader to understand the translations.

Keywords: translation procedure, novel, dialogue, translator, case

BACKGROUND

Translation is very important because is necessary to obtain information and knowledge from many aspects, as there are only limited books that are translated into Indonesian language, such as educational books, novels, short stories, fairy tales, movies, comics, and other media information, so we need translation to know the messages the source text.

Translation is known as a means of communication because it is used for learning foreign languages. According to Newmark (1988: 5) "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Translation is important for spreading information because it can help people, who do not understand a source language, to absorb the

information from certain materials. It means that translation is the name of process to translate one language to another language. It also a process to transfer message and information from the source language into target language. Furthermore, its transfer the message delivered by the original

language into the target language. Therefore, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language. There are some problems that often occur when the translator tries to make a good translation result. There are many problems in speaking such as the slip of tongue and different pronunciation. However, it is not a problem if the listener can still catch the expected meaning. Then problem in written languages are the

equivalent meaning among the source language and target language and it is not big problem too if the translator has a creativity to cultivate every words to be a good meaning. Larson (1984) states that translation is basically a process change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written.

Based on the matter above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity, is translation procedure. Translation procedure becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results by studying the translation procedure. Then, researchers will know how to deliver the message in the source language into the target language correctly invitation if researcher understand the intent and meaning of the source language.

Nowadays, many best-seller novels are translated into Indonesian; one of them is *The Kite Runner* novel. Translator of the novel use some procedures of translation in translating the dialogues in the novel into Indonesian Language. As for some procedures is divided into 2 Direct and Oblique translation. The analysis is based on various theorys of translation procedure. Direct is divided into Borrowing, Calque, and Literal translation, while the oblique is divided into 4 namely, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the research design, this study is a quantitative qualitative research. This study includes into the qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomenon and quantitative to describe phenomenon in numbers.

Moreover, the occurrences are analyzed descriptively in the

word arrangement. Furthermore, this research uses descriptive research. It is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about translation procedures are applied by the translator in novel dialogues of *The Kite Runner* novels accurately.

In addition, since a novel is used as the sources of the data, this

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As stated in chapter one, the objectives of this research are to describe what kind of translation procedures are applied by the translator in novel dialogues of *The Kite Runner* and to describe translation procedures that dominantly applied by translator in translating the novel dialogue of *The Kite Runner*. Based on the objectives, the research findings presented in this paper are only

research applied content analysis method. In the other words, it is a method in analyzing a document or text which dialogues are contained in the novels.

those which are closely related to the two items. From the result of data sheet, the researcher are presented as follow:

The data show the types, frequencies and percentages of direct translation and oblique translation of the novel *The Kite Runner*. The data are divided into direct translation and oblique translation subcategories. The types of Translation Procedure used in translating the novel can be seen in the table below:

Table. 2 Translation Procedures Used in The Translated *The Kite Runner* Novels

No	Direct and Oblique Translation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Direct Translation		
	a. Borrowing	6	3.43%
	b. Calque	2	1.14%
	c. Literal Translation	72	41.14%
2	Oblique Translation		
	a. Transposition	6	3.43%
	b. Modulation	81	46.29%
	c. Equivalence	8	4.57%
	d. Adaptation	0	0
	Total	175	100%

a. Direct Translation

Direct translation is translation procedure which has a total number of cases up to eighty cases. The highest position is literal translation of categories with seventy two cases (90%). Whereas, borrowing has six cases (7.5%) and calque has only two cases (2.5%).

b. Oblique Translation

Oblique translation has

number of cases more than direct translation procedure. Oblique translation has a total number of cases up to ninety five cases.

The highest position is modulation with eighty one cases (85.26%). Whereas, transportation has only six cases (6.32%) and as equivalence has only eight cases (8.42%). There is no case in adaptation category (0%).

The kinds of translation procedures in the dialogue of novel *The Kite Runner*:

a. Direct Translation

The categories of the direct translation which are used in the novel will be discussed in the next three points.

1). Borrowing

The first kind of direct translation is borrowing and this is the

its elements. The case of calque in the dialog of novel *The Kite Runner* can be seen below:

SL	TL
"It's an unusual present , I know," (p.38)	"Ini memang hadiah yang tak biasa , aku tahu itu," (2006: 101)

It refers to the word 'unusual present' in the SL translated into 'hadiah tak biasa' in TL as follows:

SL
Unusual present → TL
Hadiah tak biasa

This translation refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the SL. This is a noun phrase and the translator also used the way of phrase for translating into Bahasa Indonesia.

3). Literal translation

Literal translation refers to the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text. The case of literal translation in the dialog of novel *The Kite Runner* can be seen below:

SL	TL
" Hey, you! " he said. "I know you." (p.5)	" Hey, kamu! Katanya. "Aku kenal kamu" (p.15)

This translation is not necessary to make any change other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings. In translating this word, the translator applied literal translation. The translator perfectly

translated the word into the target language without any borrowed word.

of novel *The Kite Runner* can be seen below:

b. Oblique Translation

Actually, the categories of the oblique translation are divided into four points, but there is no the procedure of adaptation in the novel *The Kite Runner*. So, there are three categories of the oblique translation which will be discussed in this chapter.

1) Transposition

Transposition refers to a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The case of transposition in the dialog

SL	TL
"You would tell me, nay? _Inshallah -, you would tell me if something had happened?" (p.68)	"Kau akan memberitahukan?" Insya Allah kau akan memberitahukan bila memang ada sesuatu yang terjadi?" (p.156)

It refers to the word 'Inshallah' in the SL translated into 'Insya Allah' in TL as follows:

SL TL
Inshallah → *Insya Allah*

The translation of this word has also similarity with the example before. SL had experienced from word to phrase; the translation of phrase has the same meaning.

This change does not give different meaning. The readers will know the same meaning either in SL or TL..

2). Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. The case of modulation in the dialog of novel *The Kite Runner* can be seen below:

SL	TL
"I mean to speak to you man to man. Do you think you can handle that for once?" (p.13)	"Kita berbicara antara pria dengan pria. Kau bisa kupercaya, kan?" (p.30)

This translation seems not suitable among the words in the SL into the TL nevertheless there is no change in the meaning of message. This procedure is necessary when the results of the former procedures would produce an awkward-sounding translation. It is a way for the translator to find a degree of naturalness in the TL without sacrificing any meaning or accuracy originating from the SL.

3). Equivalence

This procedure of translation refers to the cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. The case of equivalence in the dialogue of novel *The Kite Runner* can be seen below:

SL	TL
"So does my father," (p.32)	"Ayahku juga kenal." (p.91)

In this case, the TL did not describe what is in the SL. It means that, the translator did not translate based on the words in the SL. She put the new words in the TL, nevertheless it described the same situation as described in the SL.

CONCLUSION

The translator applied the procedures of direct and oblique translation in translating the novel dialogue of *The Kite Runner*. The data sheet shows that in the procedure of direct translation, borrowing has six cases (3.43%), calque has two cases (1.14%), and literal translation has seventy two cases (41.14%). Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation, transportation has six cases (3.43%), modulation has eighty one cases (46.29%), equivalence has eight cases (4.57%), and adaptation does not have case (0%).

Modulation is dominantly applied by the translator in translating the novel dialogue of *The Kite Runner* because modulation has 81 cases (46.29%). It is the highest position in the

translation procedure and Modulation makes the translations to be natural, short solid, and clear. It makes it easier for the reader to understand the translations.

REFERENCES

- Bell, T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London & New York: Longman.
- Chai, Sin-W. 2004. *A Dictionary of Translation Technology*. Hongkong: The Chinese University Press.
- Hancock, B. 1998. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Nottingham: Trent Focus Group
- Kumar, R. 2008. *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: APH Publishing
- Munday, J 2005. *An Advanced Resource Book*. London:2006 Basil Hatim
- Molina, L. and Hurtado, A.A. 2002. "Translation Techniques

Revisited: A Dynamic and
Functionalist Approach.”
Meta: Translators' Journal,
vol. 47, p. 498-512.

Departemen Pendidikan
dan kebudayaan. 2001.
*Pedoman Umum Ejaan
Bahasa Indonesia yang
Disempurnakan*. Jakarta:
Balai Pustaka.

Nida, E.A. & Taber, C.R. 1982.
The Theory and Practice of
Translation.

[htt](#)

[p://www.thelinguafile.com/2014/0](http://www.thelinguafile.com/2014/0)

Newmark, P. 1988. *A Text Book of
Translation*. London: Prentice Hall

[5/intro-to-translation-studies-vinay-](#)

[and.html#.WPa2OWmGOJA](#) (January

2017

Vinay, J.P and Darblenet, J. 2000.

A Methodology for

Translation. The Translation

Studies Reader. London and

Newyork: Routledge

<http://anglistyka.uni.lodz.pl/userfiles/Wa>

[linski%202015%20Translation%20proc](#)

[edures.pdf](#) (**January 2017**)

Pusat Pembinaan dan
Pengembangan Bahasa