

Translation Techniques of Indonesian to English Sonnet *Sonnet X*

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ABSTRACT

The study's goals are to categorize the translation techniques used in the Indonesian to English sonnet translation of Sonnet X, and to identify the most common type of translation approach used in that translation. Sonnet X was translated by Harry Aveling. A descriptive qualitative method was used for this investigation. Sentences in both Indonesian and English constitute the research's data. The Sapardi Djoko Damono poetry Sonnet X served as the basis for this study. According to Molina and Albir, the poem was translated using five different techniques: transposition/shift, literal translation, amplification/addition, reduction/omission, and modulation. Transposition/shift is the most popular translating method. The proportion is 53.34% and there are 8 statistics.

Keywords: Translation, Translation Method, Translation of Sonnet.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Any debate of translation must take language into consideration. It is a means by which individuals interact with others. According to the definition given by the Collins dictionary (2015, p. 739), "language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing". It indicates that since every country has its own language, translation is a necessary requirement for engagement. Translation has a significant impact on daily life and is a significant phenomenon, according to Nida (in Kusumaningrum). It is necessary since it serves as a means of communication and helps to prevent misunderstandings between speakers of different languages.

The main goal of translation is to convey a concept, information, or purpose from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). As can be seen from Catford (1978), he proposed that translation is the substitution of text in the source language for text in the target language that is equivalent (p. 20). Not merely message replacement from SL to TL occurs during translation. Numerous factors must be taken into account. The languages and customs of many nations vary. The process of translating is difficult because of the differences and difficult factors involved, such as form, meaning, equivalent, styles, idioms, proverbs, and differences in the cultures of the SL and TL.

Translation and literary analysis are the main topics of this subject. Poems, novels, lyric pieces, and other genres of literary works are examples. Sonnets are one type of poem. Compared to other literary works, poems have a unique quality. It's not at all like a book or short tale. It has certain idioms and structures, rhythm, rhyme, and meter that don't fit with those found in normal English. The stylistic foci of a poem are its rhythm, rhyme, and meter, which enhance its beauty, imagination, and passion. These traits make it seem like poetry translation is debatable.

Poetry, according to Jakobson (in Venuti 2001, p. 118), is untranslatable by definition. As a result, interpreting poems requires greater skill from translators than translating other types of literature. Translators need to be held in high regard for their taste and dedication.

Anyhow, as long as the translators are aware of the proper strategies, approaches, and methodologies to employ, a poem can be translated. Therefore, the author must evaluate the translation strategies applied in Sapardi Djoko Damono's sonnet, which bears the same name when translated into English by Harry Aveling.

Moreover, Sonnet X is prevalent sonnet by popular poet, Sapardi Djoko Damono, and it becomes the reason why the writer chooses it. Besides, the writer needs to find out what techniques are used to translate the sonnet from Indonesian into English.

II. METHODOLOGY

A descriptive methodology was used in the investigation of the research. The author categorized, examined the information, and then came to a conclusion. The translation analysis was qualitatively analyzed by the author.

A. Data Sources

The basis for this study is Harry Aveling's English translation of Sapardi Djoko Damono's Indonesian sonnet Sonnet X into Sonnet X. Sentences from the sonnet, which uses both the SL (Indonesian) and the TL as its two languages, serve as the research's data (English).

B. Data Collection Methods

Selecting the data, reading the data, and identifying and classifying the data are the first three steps.

C. Data Analysis Technique

The data collected were analyzed descriptively. According to the many categories of translation methods put out by Molina and Albir, they were categorized. The data will be classified into each type and given a description after being identified. The information was then tallied using a statistical formula to determine the method used by Harry Aveling, the translator, to translate Sonnet X poetry from Indonesian to English.

The percentage formula was applied as the statistical formula:

$$P = F \text{ per } N \times 100\%$$

where

P: percentage number,

F: frequency,

N: the number of translation technique.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the author discusses the many sorts of translation techniques used in Sonnet X, both in the Indonesian and English sonnet translations, as well as the most prevalent type of translation approach.

By tallying the categories' percentages of numbers, the outcome is stated. The author provides statistics on the usage of translation techniques, including their frequency and proportion.

TABLE I: RESULT OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN SONNET X

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Transposition	8	53.34%
Literal Translation	2	13.33%
Amplification	2	13.33%
Reduction	2	13.33%
Modulation	1	6.67%
Total	15	100%

According to the information in the table above, translation techniques can be divided into five groups: transposition/shift (8 occurrences, or 53.34%), literal translation (2 occurrences, or 13.33%), amplification/addition (2 occurrences, or 13.33%), reduction/omission (2 occurrences, or 13.33%), and modulation (1 occurrence, or 6.67%). Transposition/shift is the most widely used translation procedure. 8 data are included, and the percentage is 53.34%. The following translation approaches are analyzed and described:

A. Literal Translation

It is a method for verbatim translation of a word or statement. Without any addition or reduction into TL, the SL is translated literally with an emphasis on form and structure.

SL: Sonnet X

TL: Sonnet X

The literal translation method was employed by the translator to translate the poem's title. It was word-for-word translated.

SL: siapa berkelebat setiap kubuka pintu

TL: who rushes past each time I open the door

A literal translation method is seen in the previous statement. The translator converts SL into TL using words from SL.

B. B. Amplification (Addition)

Amplification (Addition) is a strategy that conveys information that is not expressed or articulated in simple language. Information or explicit paraphrasing are both acceptable. Gain or addition have the same effect. For greater clarity of meaning, it is also known as grammatical expansion.

SL: siapa mengkristal di kabut itu
TL: who crystallizes in the spreading fog

The researcher discovered the amplification/addition approach from the previous phrase. The phrase ...*the spreading fog* in TL accurately reflected the meaning of the word ...*kabut*... in SL. As a result, the reader or listener can quickly understand the meaning.

SL: siapa cerna di warna ungu
TL: who dissolves in the *purple twilight*

The other sentence of the used addition technique is in the words ... *warna ungu* in SL is translated into English become ...*purple*.... The translator has given the addition ...*twilight* after the word ...*purple*... in the target language. As a result, the reader or listener can quickly understand the meaning

C. Transposition (Shift)

Transposition is a method that modifies a source language's grammatical category. This method is equivalent to shift (in category, structure and unit shift, such as changing singular to plural, the position of an adjective, changing the word class or part of speech).

SL: siapa menggores di langit biru
TL: who scratches at the blue sky

The sentence above shows the transposition technique. The translator transposes the word ...*langit*... in SL to the end position after the word ...*blue*... in TL.

SL: siapa meretas di awan lalu
TL: who tears at the passing clouds

The sentence above shows the transposition technique. The translator transposes the word ... *awan* ... in singular (SL) into ...*clouds* in plural (TL).

SL: siapa mengertap di bunga layu
TL: who fades in *the dying* flower

From the sentence above shows the transposition technique. The translator transposes the position of the word ...*layu* in SL to the front before the word ...*flower* in TL. The translator also makes shifting from one word into two words, namely ...*layu* in SL into ... *the dying*... in TL.

SL: siapa bernafas di detak waktu
TL: who breathes in *each second of time*

From the sentence above shows the transposition technique. The translator makes shifting from 2 words in ... *detak waktu* in SL into 4 words in ... *each second of time* in TL. The translation still has the same meaning.

SL: siapa mencair di bawah pandanganku
TL: who melts beneath *my* gaze

From the sentence above shows the shift technique. The translator shifting the ending ...*ku* in word ...*pandanganku* (SL) into the word ... *my*... in TL.

SL: siapa terucap di celah kata-kataku
TL: who *speaks in the space of my words*

The sentence above shows that the translator is almost transpositioning all the words. The translator also makes shifting from 5 words in a phrase (SL) into 7 words in a phrase (TL). With that technique, the meaning is more obvious to the target language.

SL: siapa mengaduh di *bayang-bayang sepiku*

TL: who sorrows in *the shadows of my Silence*

Like the previous case, the sentence above shows that the translator makes shifting from 3 words in a phrase (SL) into 5 words in a phrase (TL). With that technique, the meaning is not changing.

SL: siapa *tiba-tiba* menyibak cadarku

TL: who *suddenly* tears away my veil

The sentence above shows the transposition technique. The translator changes the word class. Namely, the adjective ... *tiba-tiba*... in SL is translated into the adverb ... *suddenly*... in TL.

D. Modulation

Modulation is a method that shifts the TL's point of interest or cognitive category with regard to SL. It is a different message form that was created by switching points of view. It enables different ways of presenting the same phenomenon.

SL: siapa *tiba menjemput berburu*

TL: who *comes hunting to meet me*

The modulation method is employed by the translator. ...*tiba menjemput berburu* is changed to ...*comes hunting to meet me* by the author. Thus, even though it has a different meaning when translated into another language, it is still appropriate because it represents the same point of view

E. Reduction (Omission)

Reduction is a process that strips away some of the SL's components. It is also known as suppression, omission, or subtraction when SL information is removed from the TL. The information from the Source Language is compressed into the Target Language during reduction. Information compression should not change the message's original text in the source language.

SL: siapa meledak dalam *diriku*

TL: who explodes within me

Reduction or omission can be seen in the sentence above. Translation into TL does not exist for the word ...*diri*.... If translated, "myself" should replace the word ...*diri*... in "*diriku*." Although it is not translated, the meaning remains the same.

SL: siapa *aku*

TL: who *am I*

Similar to the last instance, the translator converts the SL word ...*am*... to a connecting verb. The message remains the same even though it is not translated.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is possible to draw the conclusion that the translation techniques are used in sonnet by Sapardi Djoko Damono with the title Sonnet X, which is translated into English with the same title, Sonnet X by Harry Aveling, can be categorized into five categories. They are Transposition/shift, Literal translation, Amplification/addition, Reduction/omission, Modulation. Transposition/shift is the most widely used translation method. 53.34% is about right. This style of translation methodology is employed because it might lessen the disparity between the perspectives on time in the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL).

The study of the sonnet has still more discussion and is far from perfect research. The writer hopes that the next study about the sonnet will be better.

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