

**A TRANSLATION STRATEGY ANALYSIS USED
IN *THE KITE RUNNER* NOVEL**



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**FASIH ISKARTINA
A320120276**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

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APPROVAL

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RESEARCH PAPER

by:

FASIH ISKARTINA

A320120276

Approved to be Examined by :

Consultant I



Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.

NIK. 477

Consultant II



Siti Fatimah, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NIK. 850

ACCEPTANCE

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Accepted and Approved by Board of Examiners
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
On August 2016

Team of Examiner:

1. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
NIK. 477
(Chair Person)
2. Siti Fatimah, S.Pd., M. Hum.
NIK. 850
(Member I)
3. Dr. Anam Sutopo, S.Pd., M. Hum.
NIK. 849
(Member II)

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Dean,

Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Pravitno, M.Hum

NIP.19650428199303 1001

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The Writer



Fasih Iskartina

A320120276

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Abstract

This research focuses on the translation strategies on *The Kite Runner* novel by Khaled Hosseini. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify the translation strategies used by the translator in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation, and (2) 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 object of the research is *The Kite runner* novel. The data is sentence found on *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation. The technique of collecting data in this study is documentation and interviewing. The writer uses triangulation to prove the validity of the research. The results of this research shows that first, the writer finds 7 types from 8 types of translation strategies according to Baker's theory, there are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission. From 1030 data, there are 182 or 17,66% data belong to Translation by a more general word, 151 or 14,66% data belong to Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, 25 or 2,42% data belong to Translation by cultural substitution, 375 or 36,40% data belong to Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, 64 or 6,21% data belong to Translation by paraphrase using a related word, 110 or 10,67% data belong to Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, 123 or 11,94% data belong to Translation by omission. Second, in this research, the researcher states that the translation in *The Kite Runner* novel has been equivalence with the target language. From 1.030 analyzed data, there are 1030 data or 100% equivalence translation and none of non-equivalence translation. From the preceded percentages, it can be seen that the translation strategies found in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation is an equivalence translation.

Keywords: translation, translation strategies, equivalence.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada strategi penerjemahan pada novel *The Kite Runner* karya Khaled Hosseini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengklasifikasikan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam novel *The Kite Runner* dan terjemahannya, dan (2) untuk menggambarkan kesetaraan terjemahan dari strategi terjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel *The Kite Runner* dan terjemahannya. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian adalah novel *The Kite Runner*. Datanya adalah kalimat yang ditemukan di novel *The Kite Runner* dan terjemahannya. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi dan wawancara. Penulis menggunakan triangulasi untuk

membuktikan validitas penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penulis menemukan 7 jenis dari 8 jenis strategi penerjemahan menurut teori Baker, ada terjemahan oleh kata yang lebih umum, terjemahan oleh kata lebih netral/kata kurang ekspresif, terjemahan oleh substitusi budaya, diterjemahkan menggunakan kata pinjaman atau kata pinjaman ditambah penjelasan, terjemahan oleh parafrase menggunakan kata terkait, terjemahan oleh parafrase menggunakan kata-kata yang tidak terkait, dan terjemahan oleh penghilangan. Dari 1030 data, ada 182 atau 17,66 % data masuk dalam Terjemahan oleh sebuah kata yang lebih umum, 151 atau 14,66% data yang masuk dalam Terjemahan oleh kata lebih netral/kata kurang ekspresif lebih netral, 25 atau 2,42% data yang masuk dalam Terjemahan oleh substitusi budaya, 375 atau 36,40% data yang masuk pada Terjemahan menggunakan kata pinjaman atau kata pinjaman ditambah penjelasan, 64 atau 6,21% data yang masuk dalam Terjemahan oleh parafrase menggunakan kata yang berhubungan, 110 atau 10,67% data yang masuk pada Terjemahan oleh parafrase menggunakan kata yang tidak terkait, 123 atau 11,94% data yang dimiliki Terjemahan oleh penghilangan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menyatakan bahwa terjemahan dalam novel *The Kite Runner* telah setara dengan target bahasa. Dari 1.030 data yang dianalisis, ada 1030 data atau 100% kesetaraan terjemahan dan tidak ada terjemahan non-kesetaraan. Dari persentase tersebut, dapat dilihat bahwa strategi terjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel *The Kite Runner* dan terjemahannya adalah terjemahan yang setara.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, strategi penerjemahan, kesetaraan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is important in this era. According to McGuire (1991), generally translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. According to Pinchuck (1977: 38), translation is a process of finding TL equivalent for an SL utterance. Newmark (1988: 5) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the tone of the text, and then deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the origin text. Nida in Sutopo (2001: 1) states that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language in the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as

“the replacement of textual material is one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL).”

Everyone can find process of translation not only at the film, but also on the book, like a novel. Most people in Indonesia like reading a novel, Indonesian novel or English novel. There are only little people that can understand the language used in the novel, especially English language. So, some novels have two versions, there are novel in Indonesian Language and English language. In translating a novel, a translator needs some strategies. According to Baker’s (1992: 26-42), there are eight strategies which have been used by professional translators. Those are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, translation by omission, and translation by illustration.

Here, the writer analyses the strategies used in *The Kite Runner* novel according to Baker classification. For examples:

Source Language: *I sat on a park bench near a **willow** tree. I thought about something Rahim Khan said just before he hung up, almost as an after thought.*

Target Language: *Aku duduk dibangku taman didekat pohon **willow**, memikirkan ucapan Rahim Khan sebelum dia memutuskan sambungan telepon, ucapan yang ditambahkan, seolah sebelumnya terlupakan.*

From datum above, the translator uses a translation strategy that is Translation using loan word. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word “willow” is repeated several times in the text. Because “willow” all have abundant watery bark sap, which is heavily charged with salicylic acid, soft, usually pliant, tough wood, slender branches, and large, fibrous, often

stoloniferous roots. The roots are remarkable for their toughness, size, and tenacity to life, and roots readily grow from aerial parts of the plant. “Willow” also called salallows, and osiers, form the genus *Salix* around 400 species of deciduous trees and shrubs, found primarily on moist soils in cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Source Language : *Seasons of rain and snow had turned the iron gate rusty and left the cemetery's low white stone walls in decay.*

Target Language : Hujan dan salju telah menjadikan pagar besi kuburan itu berkarat dan tembok batu rendah yang tadinya berwarna putih melapuk.

From the datum above, the translator uses translation by omission strategy. Because the word “season” in source language that has meaning “musim” is omitted in the target language. In this strategy, it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

In this research, the writer also discusses about equivalence. In the process of translating the foreign language, equivalence may appear in different level, such as in the words level or the grammatical level. Baker (1992: 5) defines five kinds of equivalence, the equivalence that can be appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across language. Textual equivalence, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

According to explanation and phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing strategies used in the novel *The Kite Runner*. Therefore, the writer

conduct a research entitled **A Translation Strategy Analysis Used in *The Kite Runner* Novel.**

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research type applied in this study is descriptive qualitative type. The object of the research is *The Kite Runner* novel written by Khaled Hosseini and its translation. The data of this study is sentences which taken from *The Kite Runner* novel and its Indonesia version novel and data source is *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation. The method of collecting data in this study is documentation and interviewing. The techniques of data collection are the following: reading English novel of *The Kite Runner* novel, reading Indonesia version novel of *The Kite Runner*, underlying the element within the novel which is containing the strategies used, putting sign and making check list on the elements within sentences on translation result of the novel, and interviewing some lecturers who understand about translation strategies. In this research, the writer uses triangulation. Those are triangulation of data source and triangulation of collecting data. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation, interview method, and questioner. The writer also uses triangulation of data source. To find the validity of the data sources, the writer uses document and rater (informant). So the result of this research will be valid.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer elaborates the research finding and discussion. In this case, it includes the strategies used by the translator, and also the translation equivalence in *The Kite Runner* novel.

3.1 Research Finding

The writer describes translation strategies in *The Kite Runner* novel, based on the data classification of translation strategies found in *The Kite Runner* novel.

3.1.1 The Translation Strategies Used in the Translation of “*The Kite Runner*”

Based on the type, there are eight strategies by Baker’s theory but the researcher just found seven strategies. Those are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission.

a) Translation by a More General Word (superordinate)

0086/KR021/KR047

Source Language: *I’d tease him, expose his ignorance.*

Target Language: *Aku mengolok-oloknya, mengejek ketidaktahuannya.*

From the datum above, the translator uses translation by a more general word strategy. Because “I” in source language as subject means “saya” transferred in target language becomes “aku”, “had tease” as predicate means “mengolok-olok” transferred in target language becomes “mengolok-olok”, “him” as object means “nya” transferred in target language becomes “nya”, “expose” as predicate means “membuka” transferred in target language becomes “mengejek”, “his ignorance” as object means “ketidaktahuannya” transferred in target language becomes “ketidaktahuannya”. This strategy is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific.

b) Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word

0170/KR039/KR075

Source Language: *We’d go out in the yard and feed up to five hundred feet of string through a mixture of ground glass and glue.*

Target Language: Kami keluar ke halaman dan melapisi benang sepanjang 150 meter dengan campuran **bubuk** kaca dan lem.

From datum above, the translator uses a translation strategy that is translation by a more neutral word. Because the word “ground” in the source language that actually has meaning “tanah” replaced by the translator becomes “bubuk”. In this strategy, it has to do with differences in expressive meaning.

c) Translation by Cultural Substitution

0043/KR006/KR023

Source Language: *The book said part of the reason Pashtuns had oppressed the Hazaras was that Pashtuns were Sunni **Muslims**, while Hazaras were Shi’a.*

Target Language: Buku itu menjelaskan bahwa sebagian alasan kaum Pashtun menindas kaum Hazara adalah karena kaum Pashtun menganut **mazhab** Sunni, sedangkan kaum Hazara menganut mazhab Shi’a.

From the datum above, the translator uses translation by cultural substitution strategy. In Afghanistan, Muslim is someone who surrendered (to Allah) and obedient to the tenets of Islam. Muslim has no equivalent in other cultures. The Indonesian translator replaced it with “mazhab”, which does not have the same meaning (for one thing, ‘muslim’ is someone who surrendered (to Allah) and obedient to the tenets of Islam, whereas ‘mazhab’ is the flow of study of laws pertaining to ritual obligations which is believed of Muslims). However, ‘mazhab’ is familiar to the Indonesian reader and therefore provides a good cultural substitute.

d) Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

0036/KR005/KR022

Source Language: *I remember one day, when I was eight, Ali was taking me to the bazaar to buy some naan.*

Target Language: Aku mengingat pada suatu hari, saat aku berumur delapan tahun, Ali mengantarku ke pasar untuk membeli naan.

From datum above, the translator uses translation using loan word strategy. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word “naan” is repeated several times in the text. Because “naan” is bread; a light round cake.

e) Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word

0965/KR153/KR244

Source Language: *Fresh tears squeezed out between her lids.*

Target Language: Matanya kembali basah.

From the datum above, the translator uses translation by paraphrasing using a related word strategy. This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain forms is used in the source text is significantly higher than that would be natural in the target language.

f) Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word

0378/KR071/KR122

Source Language: *I was going to get away with it.*

Target Language: Aku harus menanggung beban itu seumur hidupku.

From the datum above, the translator uses a translation strategy that is translation by paraphrasing using unrelated word. It means, if the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy

can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically.

g) Translation by Omission

0083/KR020/KR046

Source Language: *Seasons of rain and snow had turned the iron gate rusty and left the cemetery's low white stone walls in decay.*

Target Language: Hujan dan salju telah menjadikan pagar besi kuburan itu berkarat dan tembok batu rendah yang tadinya berwarna putih melapuk.

From the datum above, the translator uses translation by omission strategy. Because the word “season” in source language that has meaning “musim” is omitted in the target language. In this strategy, it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

3.1.2 Translation Equivalence in *The Kite Runner* Novel

The writer analyzes the data to describe the translation equivalence in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation. The equivalence of translation is more focus on target language. The equivalence of translation can be seen in the sentence context. It can be seen from the appropriateness of the language and the meaning from the source language into target language. Non equivalence can be seen when the meaning of target language is different of inappropriate with the source language. In this case, the researcher's result is divided into two . They are equivalence and non equivalence translation. From 1.030 analyzed data, there are 1030 data or 100% equivalence translation and none of non-equivalence

translation. The writer describes the explanation of equivalence and non equivalence translation. They are presented below:

a. Equivalence Translation

The translation is called equivalence if the meaning of the translation is appropriate with the sentence context of the source language, also if it brings the real meaning from the source language.

The analysis of equivalent translation are conveyed bellow:

0003/KR001/KR013

Source Language : *He asked me to come see him.*

Target Language : *Dia memintaku mengunjunginya.*

The target language above belongs to equivalence translation. It is because the datum above shows that the target language (TL) is translated correctly. There is no deletion or addition in the translation of the target language. Though the sentence form changed, but the meaning does not change at all.

Based on the explanation above the data *dia memintaku mengunjunginya* can be assumed as equivalent translation.

b. Non Equivalence Translation

Translation classified as non equivalence translation if the information is decreased. It makes the information can make the message of target language (TL) is not suitable with the source language (TL). Non equivalence can be defined the transferred message of source language which is not proper with target language on the text in the novel. If the translator chooses the wrong meaning, he or she will produce inaccurate translation in "*The Kite Runner*" novel. But in this research, the writer doesn't found non-equivalence translation.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 The Types of Strategies Used in “*The Kite Runner*” Novel and Its Translation

After analysis all data, from 1030 data the writer finds 7 types of translation strategies according to Baker’s theory. The finding shows that translation strategies are found in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation are as follow:

No.	Types of Translation Strategies	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Translation by a more general word	182	17,66%
2.	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	151	14,66%
3.	Translation by cultural substitution	25	2,42%
4.	Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	375	36,40%
5.	Translation by paraphrase using a related word	64	6,21%
6.	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	110	10,67%
7.	Translation by omission	123	11,94%
	Total	1030	100%

From 1030 data, there are 182 or 17,66%% data belong to Translation by a more general word, 151 or 14,66% data belong to Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, 25 or 2,42% data belong to Translation by cultural substitution, 375 or 36,40% data belong to Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, 64 or 6,21% data belong to Translation by paraphrase

using a related word, 110 or 10,67% data belong to Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, 123 or 11,94% data belong to Translation by omission. The percentages show that Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation is the most dominant.

3.2.2 The Equivalence of Translation Strategies Found in “*The Kite Runner*” Novel and Its Translation

From 1.030 analyzed data, there are 1030 data or 100% equivalence translation and none of non-equivalence translation. From the preceded percentages, it can be seen that the translation strategies found in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation is an equivalence translation.

No.	Equivalence	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Equivalence	1030	100%
2.	Non-Equivalence	0	0%
	Total	1030	100%

4. CONCLUSION

After discussing and analyzing the data, the writer shows the conclusion of this research. There are seven strategies found in *The Kite Runner* novel. Those are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission. From 1030 data, there are 182 or 17,66% data belong to Translation by a more general word, 151 or 14,66% data belong to Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, 25 or 2,42% data belong to Translation by cultural substitution, 375 or 36,40% data belong to Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, 64 or

6,21% data belong to Translation by paraphrase using a related word, 110 or 10,67% data belong to Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, 123 or 11,94% data belong to Translation by omission. The percentages show that Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation is the most dominant.

From 1030 data, there are 1030 data or 100% are equivalence, while there are 0 data or 0% belong to non equivalence. From the preceded percentages, it can be seen that the translation strategies found in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation is an equivalence translation.

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