

**TRANSLATION METHODS USED
IN CHARACTERS' DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES WITHIN
*THE LITTLE MERMAID (PUTRI DUYUNG) BILINGUAL COMIC***



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirement for Getting Bachelor Degree
in Department of English Education**

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**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2020**

APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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ACCEPTANCE

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Surakarta, May 2nd 2020

The Researcher



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**TRANSLATION METHODS USED
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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mengklasifikasikan metode terjemahan yang digunakan dalam ungkapan direktif oleh karakter, dan 2) menggambarkan kesepadanan terjemahan yang digunakan dalam ungkapan direktif oleh karakter dalam komik bilingual *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)*. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian adalah ungkapan dalam Bahasa Inggris yang berisi ungkapan direktif yang diucapkan oleh karakter dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dokumen diambil dari komik bilingual *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)*. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori *directive utterance* oleh Kreidler, teori metode terjemahan oleh Newmark dan teori kesepadanan terjemahan oleh Nida dan Taber. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada enam jenis metode terjemahan dan dua jenis kesepadanan terjemahan. Dalam hal metode penerjemahan, terdapat 1 datum atau (2,38%) datum yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam terjemahan kata-demi-kata, 12 data atau (28,57%) data yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam terjemahan literal, 9 data atau (21,43%) data diklasifikasikan menjadi terjemahan setia, 13 data atau (30,95%) data diklasifikasikan ke dalam terjemahan semantik, 2 data atau (4,76%) diklasifikasikan ke dalam terjemahan bebas dan 5 data atau (11,91%) diklasifikasikan ke dalam terjemahan komunikatif. Selain itu, terdapat 16 data atau (38,09%) data milik kesepadanan formal dan 26 data atau (61,91%) milik kesepadanan dinamis.

Kata kunci: metode penerjemahan, kesepadanan terjemahan, ungkapan direktif

Abstract

This research aims at: 1) classifying the translation methods used in characters' directive utterances, and 2) describing the translation equivalence used in characters' directive utterances within *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic. The research type is descriptive qualitative. The research data are in English utterances which contain directive utterance spoken by the characters and their translation in Indonesian. The document taken from *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of directive utterance by Kreidler, theory of translation method by Newmark and theory of translation equivalence by Nida and Taber. The findings showed that there are six kinds of translation method and two kinds of translation equivalence. In case of translation method, there are 1 datum or (2.38%) datum classified into word-for-word translation, 12 data or (28.57%) data classified into literal translation, 9 data or (21.43%) data classified into faithful translation, 13 data or (30.95%) data classified into semantic translation, 2 data or (4.76%) classified into free translation and 5 data or (11.91%) classified into communicative translation. In addition, there are 16 data or (38.09%) data belong to formal equivalence and 26 data or (61.91%) belong to dynamic equivalence.

Keywords: translation method, translation equivalence, directive utterance

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process transferring meaning or idea from one language or source language into other language or target language. Brislin (1976:1) defined translation as a general term that refers to a process of transferring many thoughts and ideas from one language to other language whether in written form or oral form. It means that a translator should produce a good translation product. In order to produce a good translation product, translation method and translation equivalence are the important things that should be mastered by the translator.

In translation, a translator may translates a whole text or only the certain part of a text. While, in this case, it found in directive utterance spoken by characters within *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic. The researcher chose this bilingual comic because there are many moral values especially for children, such as likes to help others, obedient to parents and think well before making a decision. The researcher found phenomena in *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic about the translation method and translation equivalence used by characters especially in directive utterance. The example are in the following explanation.

SL : “Tell me more, please.”

TL : “*Tolong ceritakan lebih banyak lagi.*”

In the utterance above, the translator used faithful translation. It reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original text into target language eventhough word “please” that translated into “*tolong*” moved to the beginning of the utterance. The utterance applied dynamic equivalence because the form in the target language is changed but still follows the rules from the source language.

Related to the objectives of this research, Newmark (1988) stated that there are eight translation method in translating. a) Word-for-word translation is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL is immediately below the SL words and the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by the most common meanings. b) Literal translation means that the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated

singly and out of context. c) Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meanings of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. d) Semantic translation is a method that takes more account of the aesthetic values and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. e) Adaptation is the freest form of the translation because it is used for plays such as comedies, poetry, etc. The SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. f) Free translation reproduces the content without the original form and usually the paraphrase is much longer than the originals. g) Idiomatic translation reproduces the messages of the original but tends to distort nuances of meanings by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. h) Communicative translation attempted to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content.

Translation equivalence refers to a case where language describes the same situation by using different style or structural meaning. Nida and Taber (1982:82) divided translation equivalence into two. a) Formal equivalence is quality of translation in which the features of the form of the source language have been reproduced in the receptor language. b) Dynamic equivalence is quality of a translation in which the message from the original text has been transported into the receptor language and the form of original text is changed but if the original text still follows the rules of back transformation in the source language.

Catford (1965:27) distinguished translation equivalence into textual equivalence and formal correspondence. a) Textual equivalence is a form of target language either it is a text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion into a form of source language in text or portion of text. b) Formal correspondence is a unit, class, structure, element of structure of target language category which can be said to occupy the 'same' place in the 'economy' as nearly as possible of the target language as the given source language category that occupies in the source language.

Directive utterance is one of seven kinds of speech acts. This kind of speech acts can be used in many literary works such as bilingual comic. Bilingual comic

contains many directive utterances in two languages which can be analyzed by the researcher. According to Kreidler (1998:189), directive utterance can be recognized as three types. a) Commands happened if the speakers have some degree control to the actions of the addressee with explicitness and they can be formed in imperative sentences. b) Request are expression from the speakers who want the addressee to do or refrain of something. c) Suggestions are expression to another person in order to give opinions as to what they should or should not do.

There are many previous studies that relate with this research. The first study was conducted by The second study was conducted by Luong (2016) entitled *Equivalence in the Vietnamese Translation of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*. This study has investigated and compared the Shakespeare's English and the Vietnamese translation of *Romeo and Juliet* by Dang The Binh to find out the levels of equivalence in regards to semantic features. The second study by Nugraha, Nugroho, & Rahman (2017) entitled *English – Indonesian Translation Methods in the Short Story "A Blunder" By Anton Chekhov* (Indonesian EFL Journal, Vol.3). The researchers analyzed the translation method used in "A Blunder" short story based on Newmark's theory and translation equivalence used Baker's theory. The fourth study was conducted by Shi (2017) entitled *Translation Strategies from Target Culture Perspective: An Analysis of English and Chinese Brands Names*. This research is a study of the guiding strategy and possible methods used in English brand names translation by analyzing the Chinese and English brand names. The fourth previous study was conducted by Nafisah, Hartono, & Yuliasri (2019) entitled *Translation Methods and Degree of Equivalence in English-Indonesian Translation of Leo Tolstoy's "God Sees the Truth but Waits"*. The aim of this study is to identify the translation method used in "God Sees the Truth, But Waits" by using Newmark's theory to describe the degree of equivalence between the English version and Indonesian version and to show the relation.

According to the previous study, there are similarity and difference between those previous study and this study. The similarity is analyzing the translation method and translation equivalence, while the difference is this research focused on analyzing the translation method and translation equivalence used by the characters especially in directive utterances.

2. METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. The research data are English utterance in directive utterance form spoken by the characters and their translation in Indonesian. The researcher takes data from *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic as the data source of this research which contains utterances in English and Indonesian. For technique of collecting data, the researcher did interview with the expert of translation in order to get a valid data, a questionnaire for expert judgement and documentation to obtain data from the bilingual comic. In technique of analyzing data, the researcher uses Kreidler's theory to analyze directive utterances as data of this research, classifying the data based on the translation method by Newmark's theory and the translation equivalence by Nida and Taber's theory.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found six kinds of translation method and two kinds of translation equivalence with explanation about types of directive utterance in each of them.

a) Translation Method

The six kinds of translation method used in directive utterance spoken by the characters are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation and communicative translation.

Code **42/SL020/TL021** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid' Sister 1

SL : "How sad the youngest one is." (40/SL020/TL021)

TL : "*Kasihannya sekali adik bungsu.*"

SL : “She loves a human being.” (41/SL020/TL021)
TL : “*Dia jatuh cinta kepada manusia.*”

The Little Mermaid’s Sister 2

SL : “**Don’t worry.**” (42/SL020/TL021)
TL : *Jangan khawatir.*

SL : “We’ll help you.” (43/SL020/TL021)
TL : “*Kami akan membantumu.*”

From the conversation above, The Little Mermaid’s Sister 2 in code 42/SL020/TL021 said, “Don’t worry” to The Little Mermaid. This directive utterance is classified into a suggestion. It happened when she knew that The Little Mermaid fell in love with human. So that, The Little Mermaid’s Sister 2 gave her opinion not to worry because they will help her. To translate the suggestion utterance in code 42/SL020/TL021, the translator used word-for-word translation method. The words from the source language are translated singly into the most common meaning in the target language. The word “*don’t*” was translated into “*jangan*” and the word “*worry*” translated into “*khawatir*”. The utterance in the source language has the same construction with the source language. Between source language and target language has a same meaning eventhough the words from source language is translated one by one.

Code **85/SL042/TL043** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid

SL : “I am a human being at last!” (82/SL040/TL041)
TL : “*Akhirnya aku menjadi manusia!*”

The Prince

SL : “Where are you from?” (83/SL042/TL043)
TL : “*Dari mana asalmu?*”

SL : “What’s your name?” (84/SL042/TL043)
TL : “*Siapa namamu?*”

SL : “**Let’s go, I’ll take care of you.**” (85/SL042/TL043)
TL : “*Mari kita pergi, aku akan merawatmu.*”

From the conversation above, The Prince in code 85/SL042/TL043 said, “Let’s go, I’ll take care of you” to The Little Mermaid. This directive utterance is classified into a request. It means the speaker wanted the addressee to do something. The situation is when The Prince found The Little Mermaid injured at the beach’s border. He wanted The Little Mermaid to go home with him and taking care of her. In the Prince’s utterance above, the translator used literal translation method. The request utterance in code 85/SL042/TL043 as the source language are translated into the nearest target language equivalent and the words was translated singly. The phrase “Let’s go” was translated into “*Mari kita pergi*” which makes the source language had a near target equivalence to target language. Then, the phrase “I’ll take care of you” was translated into “*aku akan merawatmu*” also feels the same as the previous phrase. So that, it makes the meaning of target language sounds natural and did not change the original meaning from the source language.

Code **13/SL006/TL007** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid

SL : “Sis, what did you see?” (8/SL006/TL007)

TL : “*Kak, apa yang kalian lihat?*”

The Little Mermaid’s Sister 1

SL : “The light from the city look like the stars in the sky.” (9/SL006/TL007)

TL : “*Cahaya lampu kota tampak seperti bintang di langit.*”

The Little Mermaid

SL : “**Tell me more, please.**” (13/SL006/TL007)

TL : “*Tolong ceritakan lebih banyak lagi.*”

From the conversation above, The Little Mermaid in code 13/SL006/TL007 said, “Tell me more, please” to The Little Mermaid’s Sister 1. The Little Mermaid directive utterance is classified into request. It means the speaker wanted the addressee to do something but the speaker does not have a degree control to the addressee. In that conversation, she requested to her sister for telling more about situation in the world above the sea. The Little Mermaid’s request utterance in code 13/SL006/TL007 above,

the translator used faithful translation method. The translator translated the utterance from the source language into the target language in order to deliver the translator's intention. The translator did not change the message of the source language and produced precise contextual meaning in the target language.

Code **3/SL004/TL005** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid's Sister 2

SL : "We'll be back soon." (2/SL002/TL003)

TL : "*Kami akan segera kembali.*"

The Little Mermaid's Mother

SL : "**You should be careful because the world above is scary.**"
(3/SL004/TL005)

TL : "*Kau harus berhati-hati karena dunia di atas sana menakutkan.*"

From the conversation above, The Little Mermaid's Mother in code 3/SL004/TL005 said, "You should be careful because the world above is scary" to The Little Mermaid's Sister 2. The Little Mermaid's Mother directive utterance in those conversation is classified into suggestion. It means that The Little Mermaid's Mother as the speaker asking the addressee to do something. The situation is when The Little Mermaid's Sisters would like to go to the world above the sea. The Little Mermaid's Mother asked them to be careful because the world above the sea is so scary. The translator used semantic translation method to translate command utterance in code 3/SL004/TL005 within the conversation above. The translator produced a natural target language with his own creativity to make the utterance more flexible. The utterance belongs to semantic translation method because the translator added word "*sana*" in the target language. This method seems like faithful translation method, but in semantic translation method it takes the translator's intuitive empathy from the original and also it makes the translation results seems natural.

Code **6/SL004/TL005** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid

SL : "Oh, I wish I could see the world above the sea." (5/SL004/TL005)

TL : "*Oh, seandainya aku bisa melihat dunia di atas laut.*"

The Little Mermaid's Mother

SL : **“You can't go until you are fifteen.”** (6/SL004/TL005)

TL : *“Sebelum usiamu 15 tahun, kau tidak boleh ke sana.”*

From the conversation above, The Little Mermaid's Mother in code 6/SL004/TL005 said, “You can't go until you are fifteen” to The Little Mermaid. This directive utterance of The Little Mermaid's Mother is classified into a command. It means that the speaker has a right over the addressee to do something and has control over them. The Little Mermaid's Mother tells that The Little Mermaid is prohibited to go to the world above the sea until she is fifteen. To translate the command utterance said by The Little Mermaid's Mother in code 6/SL004/TL005 above, the translator used free translation method. The utterance in the target language has different grammatical form with the source language and it becomes longer than the source language. In addition, the meaning of the target language is as same as the original utterance in the source language.

Code **44/SL020/TL021** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid's Sister 2

SL : **“Come over here!”** (44/SL020/TL021)

TL : *“Kemarilah!”*

SL : *“We found out where the Prince lives.”* (45/SL020/TL021)

TL : *“Kami berhasil menemukan tempat tinggal Pangeran.”*

From the utterance above, The Little Mermaid's Sister in code 44/SL020/TL021 said, “Come over here!” to The Little Mermaid. This directive utterance that have said by The Little Mermaid's Sister 2 is classified into command. The situation in the story is when The Little Mermaid's Sisters have found out where The Prince lives then they tell The Little Mermaid to come over there with them. It is such a command type because the speaker is from The Little Mermaid's Sister who can control over the addressee whom The Little Mermaid in the form of instruction. The command utterance in code 44/SL020/TL021 above was translated using communicative

translation method because the target language has the same contextual meaning with the source language. The utterance “*come over here*” in the source language is more easily understood if translated into “*kemarilah*”. By using communicative translation method, it makes the target language accurate and acceptable for the readers.

b) Translation Equivalence

There are two kinds of translation equivalence used in directive utterance spoken by the characters within the *The Little Mermaid (Putri Duyung)* bilingual comic. They are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Code **56/SL026/TL027** in the conversation below:

The Little Mermaid

SL : “I want to have soul.” (54/SL026/TL027)

TL : “*Aku ingin memiliki jiwa.*”

The Little Mermaid’s Mother

SL : “You have to be loved by human being to get a soul.” (55/SL026/TL027)

TL : “*Untuk mendapatkan jiwa, kau harus dicintai manusia.*”

SL : “**And he has to swear before God that he loves you.**” (56/SL026/TL027)

TL : “*Dan dia harus bersumpah di hadapan Tuhan bahwa dia mencintaimu.*”

From the conversation above, The Little Mermaid’s Mother in code 56/SL026/TL027 said, “And he has to swear before God that he loves you” to The Little Mermaid. This directive utterance is classified into command. This utterance classified into command utterance because The Little Mermaid’s Mother can control over the addressee whom The Little Mermaid in the form of instruction. To translate the command utterance in code 56/SL026/TL027 above, the translator used formal equivalence. The utterance in the target language has the same sentence form with the source language. The target language was translated accurately in each words. Thus, the translation result by using formal equivalence is meaningful, accurate and understandable for the readers.

Code **32/SL018/TL019** in the conversation below:

The Princess

SL : **“There is a big trouble here. Please help!”** (32/SL018/TL019)

TL : *“Tolong, di sini ada yang butuh bantuan!”*

The Prince

SL : “Where am I?” (34/SL018/TL019)

TL : *“Di mana aku?”*

From the conversation above, The Princess in code 32/SL018/TL019 said, “There is a big trouble here. Please help!” to the people around her. This directive utterance is classified into request. The utterance is expressed by the speaker who want the addressee to do something but the speaker does not have a degree control to the addressee. The situation is when The Princess finds The Prince is collapse in the edge of the beach then she shouted to the people around the beach for helping The Prince. In the request utterance code 32/SL018/TL019 above, the translator used dynamic equivalence. The form of utterance in the source language is changed in the target language. The utterance in the source language has two sentences, while when it translated into the target language, it becomes one sentence. Eventhough the form of the source language is changed, by using dynamic equivalence, the meaning of the source language is not changed and still same in the target language.

The findings above support Newmark’s theory of translation method and Nida and Taber’s theory of translation equivalence. The researcher finds six translation methods used in characters’ directive utterances. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, communicative translation. The researcher also finds two kinds of translation equivalence, they are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

4. CONCLUSION

From the finding and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are six kinds of translation method and two kinds of translation equivalence used. From 185 utterance, there are 42 data of directive utterance, there are 1 datum or (2.38%) datum

classified into word-for-word translation, 12 data or (28.57%) data classified into literal translation, 9 data or (21.43%) data classified into faithful translation, 13 data or (30.95%) data classified into semantic translation, 2 data or (4.76%) classified into free translation, 5 data or (11.91%) classified into communicative translation, 16 data or (38.09%) data belong to formal equivalence and 26 data or (61.91%) belong to dynamic equivalence and all data are equivalence.

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