

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD  
IN WEBTOON *EGGNOID* BY ARCHIE THE REDCAT**



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in Department of English Education**

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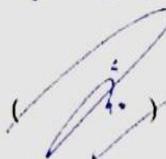
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# AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD IN WEBTOON *EGGNOID* BY ARCHIE THE REDCAT

## Abstrak

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasi metode terjemahan dan kesepadannya dalam webtoon *Eggnoid* dan terjemahan bahasa Inggrisnya. Data penelitian ini berupa 500 kalimat berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris dalam webtoon *Eggnoid*, sedangkan sumber data berasal dari webtoon *Eggnoid* versi Indonesia dan versi terjemahan dalam bahasa Inggris yang diakses melalui aplikasi LINE WEBTOON di Android, dan dikumpulkan menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Penulis menggunakan teori metode terjemahan dari Newmark (1988) dan teori kesepadanan semiotik dari Baker (2018) untuk menganalisis data. Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan 8 jenis metode terjemahan dari data, yaitu penerjemahan perkata (27,8%), penerjemahan bebas (21,2%), penerjemahan komunikatif (18,2%), penerjemahan semantik (12,8%), penerjemahan setia (11%), penerjemahan idiomatik (5,6%), penerjemahan literal (2,6%), dan adaptasi (0,8%). Temuan kedua menunjukkan bahwa 105 kalimat yang sepadan secara semiotik dari data yang telah dianalisis. Ditemukan 13 kalimat yang diubah *font*nya, 1 onomatopoeia yang diubah ke kesepadanan terdekat tanpa mengubah *font*, 82 kalimat diterjemahkan ke kesepadanan terdekat dan diubah *font*nya, dan kata benda spesifik dalam 9 kalimat diubah menjadi kata benda yang lebih umum. Hasil penelitian ini akan bermanfaat untuk menambah khasanah dalam ilmu penerjemahan.

**Kata Kunci:** terjemahan; metode terjemahan; webtoon; kesepadanan semiotik

## Abstract

This paper is a qualitative study concerned in analyzing the classification of translation methods and describing the translation equivalence found in *Eggnoid* webtoon and its English translation. The data are 500 Indonesian and English sentences found in *Eggnoid* webtoon and its official English translation accessed through LINE WEBTOON application in Android, collected by employing documentation method. The writer analyzed the data based on translation methods theory of Newmark (1988) and semiotic equivalence theory of Baker (2018). From this study, 8 types of translation methods are found in the data, dominated by word-for-word translation (27,8%), followed by free translation (21,2%), communicative translation (18,2%), semantic translation (12,8%), faithful translation (11%), idiomatic translation (5,6%), literal translation (2,6%), and adaptation (0,8%). Additionally, there are 105 sentences that semiotically equivalence found from the analyzed data. The writer found 13 sentences font were changed, 1 onomatopoeia was changed into its nearest equivalence without changing the font, 82 sentences translated into its nearest equivalence and having the font changed, and specific nouns in 9 sentences changed into more general nouns.

**Keywords:** translation; translation method; webtoon; semiotic equivalence

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language can be considered as a tool of communication as it has important values related to a group identity. Thus, learning foreign language is beneficial in order to study other community's culture, especially in literature. To help those who don't know foreign language, translation is needed to make them understand the messages and meanings contained in the literary work. 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.

As a means to produce an acceptable translation, translation methods and translation equivalence are vital for the translators to be mastered. One of the most known translation method theory is proposed by Peter Newmark, which he divided it into eight types, namely word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative. On the other hand, translator's ability in translating determines the equivalence in the translation he or she produces, both literally and in meaning.

Due to the fact that translation has essential role in many aspects, not just in literature, but also in education, politics, information, entertainment, and the name of it. Webtoon is one of many literature works that have been translated into various languages. It is a digital comic that can be accessed whether through a website or smartphone application. The comic's panels are usually set in a vertical strip from top to bottom, or slide-to-slide panels for each episode. The author can add music and/or animation that can be played during each chapter in the comic to enrich the story telling and draw readers' attention so they can have better experience in enjoying webtoon.

According to lexico.com, webtoon is an animated cartoon or series of comic strips published online. It originates in the 1990s from the word web (internet) and toon (informal form of cartoon film).

As mentioned in Wikipedia, "webtoons (Hangul: 웹툰) are a type of digital comic that originated in South Korea". Printed *manhwa* (Korean term for comic) has decreased as paperless-based platform is being a popular medium in the country, makes webtoon known internationally. Because of its popularity, people outside South Korea are trying to work on their own webtoon title and translate it to other languages for global readers. Many webtoon titles have been translated into various languages. In translating webtoons, every translator has their own preference of using translation method. In the case of Bahasa Indonesia and English, the writer found that many sentences in Bahasa were translated into English in various methods. In webtoon *Eggnooid* made by the pen name Archie The RedCat, there are some phenomena found in the data source which translate into English.

SL: Setelah kedua orang tuaku meninggal aku tinggal sendirian...dirumah yang besar dan sepi.

TL: *Since my parents passed away I've been living by myself in this big, quiet house.*

In the sentences above, the clause *dirumah yang besar dan sepi* was translated into *in this big, quiet house*. The translator uses faithful method in translating the clause above from Bahasa Indonesia into English to precisely reproduce the contextual meaning of the original text with the TL grammatical structure. The attempt to be faithful to the intentions of the SL writer is the main

concern of this method.

This is the reason why the writer do a study entitled *An Analysis of Translation Method in Webtoon Eggroid by Archie The RedCat*. This study is focusing on analyzing the classification of translation method and translation equivalence found in webtoon *Eggroid* and its English translation. The writer employs translation method theory of Newmark (1988) and semiotic equivalence theory by Baker (2018) in order to analyze the data. The story is about an orphan high-school girl named Ran who found a handsome young boy named Eggy who came out of an egg and started calling her his mother. Thanks to Eggy, Ran can enjoy her life again from the loneliness due to the passing of her parents. Although Eggy has mental of a baby, Ran has grown affection towards him.

Previous studies had been accomplished in regard to translation method and translation equivalent. Jamil (2013) in his study *A Translation Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Endless Night Novel and its Translation* has objectives to classify the translation shift of phrasal verb and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb and its translation. Susain (2013) in *Methods of Translation in Comic Novel "Diary of Wimpy Kid" into "Buku Harian Wimpy" by Jeff Kinney* aimed to explain the translation method of idioms used by the translator and describe the types of idioms found in both comic novels. Yunisa (2020) also discussed the translation method using theory from Newmark, using the Indonesian version of the song of *Dear God* by Avenged Sevenfold.

## **2. METHOD**

The writer uses qualitative research in doing this study to describe the classification of translation methods and translation equivalence found in *Eggroid* webtoon and its English translation. The objects of this study are the translation methods and translation equivalence in *Eggroid* webtoon and its English translation in LINE WEBTOON application in Android from chapter one to seven. The data of this study are 500 Indonesian and English translation sentences in *Eggroid* webtoon. The data source is *Eggroid* webtoon and its official English translation from LINE WEBTOON application in Android. To collect the data, the writer implemented documentation. As for the technique used to analyze the data, the writer uses interactive model analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1984: 23), this model consists of four phases namely, collecting data, reducing data, serving data, and conclusion.

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the 500 analyzed data using Newmark (1988) and semiotic equivalence theory of Baker (2018) this part is elaborated into finding and discussion below.

### 3.1 Findings

In this section the data analysis are provided to answer the problem discussed in this paper. There are 500 sentences taken from episode one to seven. This section will be divided into two parts. The first part discusses the translation methods, and the second part is about translation equivalence.

#### 3.1.1 Classification of Translation Methods Found in *Eggnoid* Webtoon

This part is focused on discussing the translation methods found in *Eggnoid* webtoon. From the data that has been analyzed, the writer found 8 types of translation methods used by the translator. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative.

##### 1. Word-for-word Translation

Word-for-word translation refers to translating the text word by word without considering the context in order to understand the SL mechanics. There are 139 sentences translated using word-for-word translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

203/SL3/TL3  
SL: Panggil aku Ran!  
TL: *Call me Ran!*

The message of this sentence, based on the original text, is that Ran ordered Eggy to call her Ran. From the sentence above, it can be seen that even when the words are translated singly and the arrangement of the SL is preserved, the translation is still understandable and not out of context. This is because the grammatical structure of SL and TL is similar, resulting in readable translation. The meaning and message from the SL text is the same as in the TL text.

##### 2. Literal Translation

In this method, the lexical words are translated singly, one by one, much the same as word-for-word translation with grammatical constructions altered to their nearest equivalence meaning in TL. There are 13 sentences translated using literal translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

010/SL1/TL1  
SL: Apa kabar itu benar?  
TL: *Is the rumor true?*

The context of this sentence is to confirm if the rumor about Olfie and Grace dating is true or not. Seeing from the sentence above, it was translated singly and the grammatical construction converted to the nearest TL equivalent. In the translation, the message from the SL text is preserved, because the sentence *Is the rumor true?* can be used as a question to confirm the rumor in question.

### 3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to faithfully deliver the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer by copying the exact contextual meaning of the original text within the limitations of the TL grammatical structures. There are 55 sentences translated using faithful translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

019/SL1/TL1

SL: Aku hanya sekedar jadi teman dan tetangga yang baik.

TL: *I just did that as a good friend and a good neighbor.*

In this sentence, the clause *teman dan tetangga yang baik* was translated into *a good friend and a good neighbor*. The translation has no change in meaning and still preserves the message from the author, and so this one can be categorized as faithful translation.

### 4. Semantic Translation

Compared to faithful, semantic translation produces more flexible translation and takes more account of aesthetic value of the SL text. There are 64 sentences translated using semantic translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

067/SL2/TL2

SL: Hal itu tidak mudah.

TL: *It wasn't easy,*

In the SL text, the speaker has a resolution that has been mentioned in the previous sentence, and in realizing this resolution, she faces some obstacles in the process, so it's not easy for her. The translator uses semantic translation in this sentence, as can be seen from the phrase *hal itu* that refers to the character's resolution mentioned earlier, was translated into a word *it*. By doing so, the readers can still grasp the message naturally.

### 5. Adaptation

This translation allows translators to change SL culture of the original text into TL culture, though the plot, theme, and characters are kept preserved. There are 4 sentences translated using adaptation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

002/SL1/TL1

SL: Masa penuh romansa dan cinta.

TL: *A time full of romantic stories of youth.*

This sentence was translated using adaptation. In the original text, *romansa dan cinta* can be literally translated into *romance and love*. But here, it was translated into *romantic stories of youth*, which has different literal meaning compared to the original text. The translator tried to change the cultural terms of the SL into TL culture in order to

help the readers understand the message.

## 6. Free Translation

This translation usually makes paraphrase of the text longer than the original, ignoring the translator's manner in translating the text or worry about the context, style, or form of the SL. There are 106 sentences translated using free translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

031/SL1/TL1

SL: Olfie..tegaaa..

TL: *Olfie... how could you do this to me...?*

The message in the original text above is telling that the speaker, Ran, is disappointed because Olfie has being cruel to her. To make the TL readers understand the message, the word *tega* then was translated into *how could you do this to me?* which more or less has the same content meaning from the original text.

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation refers to the use of idioms or daily language that can't be found in SL to reproduce the message. There are 28 sentences translated using idiomatic translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

074/SL2/TL2

SL: Tidurku nyenyak sekali semalam

TL: *I slept so deeply last night.*

The message in the SL is that the speaker had a very deep and wakeless sleep in the previous night. In the sentence above, the word *nyenyak* was translated into *deeply*. If the word *deeply* was translated back to Indonesian, it will be *secara mendalam*, which could refers to deep in distance. This might have different meaning if the sentence was to translated back into Indonesian, thus this translation could be classified into idiomatic translation.

## 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation focuses on the message and the main force of the text, with brief, natural and resourceful style of writing. There are 91 sentences translated using communicative translation. Here is the example taken from analyzed data.

085/SL2/TL2

SL: Kenapa ada cowok ga dikenal di tempat tidurku?

TL: *Why is there a stranger in my bed?*

In this sentence, the phrase *cowok ga dikenal* was simply translated into *a stranger*. The original text is emphasizing that the stranger in question is a male, showed by the slang word *cowok* that usually refers to a young male. However, the translation shows no sign of the stranger's gender, since the readers can confirm it by the image in

the comic. The translator keeps the translation brief and clear, and the context from the SL text is still the same in the translation.

### 3.1.2 Translation Equivalence of Semiotic Found in *Eggnoid* Webtoon

From the data that has been analyzed, the writer found 105 sentences that has semiotic equivalence used by the translator and divides them into three types.

#### (a) Changing the Font

In the original text, both dialogue uttered by the characters and onomatopoeia have the same font. This is changed by the translator in the English version, and changed



Picture 1 Onomatopoeia of *PYAAASH!* in Indonesian version of *Eggnoid* episode 1

the onomatopoeia font so it will be easier for the readers to tell which one is dialogue and which one is onomatopoeia. The example can be seen as follows.

Picture 1 and 2 are showing the onomatopoeia when a big egg appears in Ran's room from both Indonesian and English version of *Eggnoid* in episode 1. The font in Indonesian version is still the same with dialogue font, and changed the color to yellow with white glowing and waving effect. The English translation is also used the same color scheme and effect from the original text, just with different font and changed the text to *PSSSHHH!*, so that it can conciliate with TL culture.



Picture 2 Onomatopoeia of *PSSSHHH!* in English version of *Eggnoid* episode 1

#### (b) Replacing the Onomatopoeia

Some onomatopoeias in *Eggnoid* webtoon are changed to its English equivalent. It makes the translation more acceptable and readable than merely retain the text from the SL for TL readers, because Indonesian and English have different pronunciation system. The example can be seen as follows.

130/SL2/TL2

SL: Deg!  
TL: *Thump!*

The text above is onomatopoeia for the sound of Ran's heart beating strongly because she is surprised. In the original Indonesian version, the sound was reflected as *Deg!*, while in English version it was *Thump!*. These both terms are referring to a sound of a heart beating stronger than usual caused by excitement, fear, exercise, or surprised.

### (c) Replacing the Specific Nouns

Some specific nouns are changed into a more general noun in the translation. These nouns usually refer to people illustrated in the comic in the same panel as the speaker speaks. The example can be seen as follows.

267/SL4/TL4

SL: Kok banyak **rombongan ibu-ibu** depan toko buku?

TL: *Why are there so many people in front of the bookstore?*

The phrase *rombongan ibu-ibu* in the SL text refers to the large group of women standing in front of a bookstore illustrated in the webtoon. In Indonesia, *ibu-ibu* usually refers to one or collective amount of middle age women. The translator altered it into *so many people* which shows no sign of the noun's gender. Whereas the translation shows no cohesion between verbal and visual, the pictures can provide context to help the readers understand the sentence and situation in the webtoon.

## 3.2 Discussion

In this section the writer provides the results of the data that has been classified in this chapter. From 500 sentences taken from *Eggnooid* webtoon that has been analyzed, the writer has come up with two results. The first one is that there are 8 types of translation methods used by the translator in translating *Eggnooid* webtoon from Indonesian into English. The other finding is that there are 105 sentences that have semiotic equivalence found in the webtoon.

The translation methods found in the data support the translation methods theory proposed by Newmark. The writer found 8 types of translation methods from the data, namely word-for-word translation in 139 sentences (27,8%), literal translation in 13 sentences (2,6%), faithful translation in 55 sentences (11%), semantic translation in 64 sentences (12,8%), adaptation in 4 sentences (0,8%), free translation in 106 sentences (21,2%), idiomatic translation in 28 sentences (5,6%), and communicative translation in 91 sentences (18,2%). Word-for-word translation is the most used translation method, mainly used for translating sound-related onomatopoeia to its nearest equivalent in the TL. On the contrary, adaptation is the least used translation method.

The writer also found 105 sentences that semiotically equivalence. This finding supports semiotic equivalence theory by Baker. There are 13 sentences whose font were changed by the

translator, mostly are onomatopoeia. This change can make clear different appearance between dialogue and monologues and onomatopoeia outside text balloons. There is also 1 onomatopoeia that was changed into its nearest equivalence without changing the font. Additionally, 82 sentences are translated into its nearest equivalence and having the font changed. There are 9 sentences which translator changed the specific nouns in the original text into more general nouns.

Compared to the previous studies, this paper has several differences. Susain (2013) in *Methods of Translation in Comic Novel "Diary of Wimpy Kid" into "Buku Harian Wimpy" by Jeff Kinney* found that faithful translation is the most used method in translating the novel to maintain the readability and naturalness of translation text. Yunisa (2020) in *Translation Analysis on the Indonesian Version of Dear God By Avenged Sevenfold* found that translators are likely to use translation methods that are oriented to the language of the target text. A study conducted by Luong in 2016 entitled *Equivalence in the Vietnamese translation of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet* shows that formal and dynamic equivalences are used in the translation.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

Subsequent to analyzing the data, the writer comes up with two results. First, from 500 sentences, there are 8 types of translation methods found after the writer analyzed the data. These methods are dominated by word-for-word translation in 139 sentences, followed by free translation in 106 sentences, communicative translation in 91 sentences, semantic translation in 64 sentences, faithful translation in 55 sentences, idiomatic translation in 28 sentences, literal translation in 13 sentences, and adaptation in 4 sentences. Second, there are 105 sentences that semiotically equivalence found from the analyzed data. The writer found 13 sentences font were changed, 1 onomatopoeia was changed into its nearest equivalence without changing the font, 82 sentences translated into its nearest equivalence and having the font changed, and specific nouns in 9 sentences changed into more general nouns.

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