

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter aims to identify the techniques used by students of English Education Department in translating short story. This chapter consist of two parts. Firstly, findings are the analysis of the data. Secondly is the discussion.

A. Findings

After analyzing the result of the translation short stories of the sixth semester students of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, the researcher found that there were 8 techniques used by students to translating English short story to Indonesian short story entitled “Art” by Anton Chekhov, “The Girl without Hands” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and “The Door” by E.B White. The researcher carried out 693 units of the techniques used by students of the analysis consist of words, phrases, and sentences.

The codes on the table of analysis are, for example:

003 : number of data

A : art

TGH : the girl without hands

TD : the door

1. Amplification

This technique introduces details that are not formulated in the source text. It gives more detail information about the source text. Additions to this technique are

only information that is used to help convey the message or understanding of the reader. This addition may not change existing messages in the source language text.

Table 4.1 Translation Technique of Amplification			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
071	A	But the drunken fellow does not appear	Tetapi teman yang mabuk itu (Seryozhka) tidak muncul
243	A	Comes slowly down the road and turns towards the Jordan	Datang perlahan di jalan dan berbelok ke arah Sungai Jordan
275	TGH	All at once all the chests and boxes are full	Semua kotak dan peti terisi dengan harta
322	TGH	I cannot remain here. I will go away	Aku tidak bisa tinggal disini dan aku akan pergi dari rumah ini
403	TGH	And the last letter even stated that they should keep the queen's tongue and eyes as proof	Dan pada surat terakhir dituliskan bahwa sang ibu sudah mengawetkan lidah dari sang ratu dan matanya sebagai bukti bahwa dia sudah patuh terhadap perintah raja, yang mana sebelumnya perintah tersebut adalah untuk membunuh sang ratu
438	TGH	I secretly had a doe killed and took proofs from it	Aku diam-diam membunuh rusa betina dan mengambil lidah dan mata dari rusa betina yang terbunuh
447	TGH	Searching in all the stone cliffs and caves	Dan mencari istri dan anaknya di setiap celah bebatuan dan di setiap gua
659	TD	Under the maples in the maple shade	Di bawah maple dan di naungan pohon maple

The table above is discussed below:

a. 071/A

SL : But the drunken fellow does not appear

TL : Tetapi teman yang mabuk itu (Seryozhka) tidak muncul

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language,

the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above, the translators add more detail information which is the word “drunken” in Indonesian language means “*mabuk*” but here the translators translate as “*teman yang mabuk itu (Seryozhka)*” here intended to clarify information without changing the message contained in the word.

b. 243/A

SL : Comes slowly down the road and turns towards the Jordan

TL : Datang perlahan di jalan dan berbelok ke arah Sungai Jordan

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the word “the Jordan” as “*Sungai Jordan*”. The translators add the word “*Sungai*” to clarify that the Jordan is the river.

c. 275/TGH

SL : All at once all the chests and boxes are full

TL : Semua kotak dan peti terisi dengan harta

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the word “full” as “*terisi dengan harta*”. The translators add the words “*dengan harta*” to clarify that all the chests and boxes were filled with treasure.

d. 322/TGH

SL : I cannot remain here. I will go away

TL : Aku tidak bisa tinggal disini dan aku akan pergi dari rumah ini

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the words “go away” as “*pergi dari rumah ini*”. The translators add the words “*rumah ini*” to clarify that she (on the data) will go away from her home.

e. 403/TGH

SL : And the last letter even stated that they should keep the queen’s tongue and eyes as proof

TL : Dan pada surat terakhir dituliskan bahwa sang ibu sudah mengawetkan lidah dari sang ratu dan matanya sebagai bukti bahwa dia sudah patuh terhadap perintah raja, yang mana sebelumnya perintah tersebut adalah untuk membunuh sang ratu

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information about the letter. The translators explain in more detail about the contents of the letter, which previously contained an order to kill the queen and her child and then preserve their tongues and eyes as proof that the order has been done.

f. 438/TGH

SL : I secretly had a doe killed and took proofs from it

TL : Aku diam-diam membunuh rusa betina dan mengambil lidah dan mata dari rusa betina yang terbunuh

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the word “proofs” as “*mengambil lidah dan mata dari rusa betina*”. The translators add the sentence “*mengambil lidah dan mata dari rusa betina yang terbunuh*” to clarify that the proofs (on the data) are the tongue and eyes of a doe that has been killed.

g. 447/TGH

SL : Searching in all the stone cliffs and caves

TL : Dan mencari istri dan anaknya di setiap celah bebatuan dan di setiap gua

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the word “searching” as “*mencari istri dan anaknya*”. The translators add the words “*istri dan anaknya*” to clarify who he is looking for are his wife and child.

h. 659/TD

SL : Under the maples in the maple shade

TL : Di bawah maple dan di naungan pohon maple

The data above translated using amplification technique. Amplification technique is gives more detail information that is not in the source language, the information adds to make it easier for the reader to understand the source language. On the data above the translators give more detail information in the word “maple” as “*pohon maple*”. The translators add the word “*pohon*” to clarify that the maple is tree.

2. Borrowing

This technique takes a word straight from another language. It can be pure borrowing or naturalized borrowing. The difference is that pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. In other words, naturalization changes the words linguistically in terms of spelling and additional suffixes according to the target language system.

Table 4.2 Translation Technique of Borrowing			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
011	A	Wool	Wol
030	A	Compass	Kompas
230	A	Sacrament	Sakramen
627	TD	Professor	Profesor
681	TD	Carpet	Karpet
011	A	Wool	Wol
030	A	Compass	Kompas
230	A	Sacrament	Sakramen

The table above is discussed below:

a. 011/A

SL : Wool

TL : Wol

The data above translated using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is the technique which is keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language's version. There are two types of borrowing techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. On the data above, the word "wool" is the fine, soft curly or wavy hair forming the coat of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, especially when shorn and prepared for use in making cloth or yarn. It is not translated into "*bulu halus*", but it is translated "*wol*". In English, the word "wool" has 4 letters, namely "w-o-o-l", which is then taken and used as Indonesian by changing the writing of the word "wool". So, in Indonesian it is enough to write it using 3 letters, namely "w-o-l" with the same meaning. In this case, naturalized borrowing is carried out in word writing. Naturalized borrowing in this example sentence aims to create the impression that the word in the source language looks more natural in the target language.

b. 230/A

SL : Sacrament

TL : Sakramen

The data above translated using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is the technique which is keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language's version. There are two types of borrowing techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. On the data above, the word "Sacrament" is (in the Christian Church) a religious ceremony or ritual regarded as imparting divine grace, such as baptism, the Eucharist and (in the Roman Catholic and many Orthodox Churches) penance and the anointing of the sick. It is not translated into "*ritual keagamaan*", but it is translated "*sakramen*". In English, the word "Sacrament" has 9 letters, namely "s-a-c-r-a-m-e-n-t", which is then taken and used as Indonesian by changing the writing of the word "Sacrament". So, in Indonesian it is enough to write it using 8 letters, namely "s-a-k-r-a-m-e-n" with the same meaning and changes in one of the letter, namely "c" to "k". In this case, naturalized borrowing is carried out in word writing. Naturalized borrowing in this example sentence aims to create the impression that the word in the source language looks more natural in the target language.

c. 030/A

SL : Compass

TL : Kompas

The data above translated using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is the technique which is keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language's version. There are two types of

borrowing techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. On the data above, the word “compass” is an instrument for drawing circles and arcs and measuring distances between points. It is not translated into “*jangka*”, but it is translated “*kompas*”. The translators borrow it from English. In English, the word “compass” has 7 letters, namely “c-o-m-p-a-s-s”, which is then taken and used as Indonesian by changing the writing of the word “compass”. So, in Indonesian it is enough to write it using 6 letters, namely “k-o-m-p-a-s” with the same meaning and changes in the first letter, namely “c” to “k”. In this case, naturalized borrowing is carried out in word writing. Naturalized borrowing in this example sentence aims to create the impression that the word in the source language looks more natural in the target language.

d. 627/TD

SL : Professor

TL : Profesor

The data above translated using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is the technique which is keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language’s version. There are two types of borrowing techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. On the data above, the word “professor” is a person who affirms a faith in or allegiance to something. It is not translated

into “*guru besar*”, but it is translated “*profesor*”. In English, the word “professor” has 9 letters, namely “p-r-o-f-e-s-s-o-r”, which is then taken and used as Indonesian by changing the writing of the word “professor”. So, in Indonesian it is enough to write it using 8 letters, namely “p-r-o-f-e-s-o-r” with the same meaning. In this case, naturalized borrowing is carried out in word writing. Naturalized borrowing in this example sentence aims to create the impression that the word in the source language looks more natural in the target language.

e. 681/TD

SL : Carpet

TL : Karpet

The data above translated using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is the technique which is keeping of original words, terms, phrase of the source language in the target language’s version. There are two types of borrowing techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing keeps the word as it is without any adjustment whatsoever, meanwhile naturalized borrowing or naturalization has the words adjusted to the target language spelling system. On the data above, the word “carpet” is a floor or stair covering made from thick woven fabric, typically shaped to fit a particular room. It is not translated into “*ambal*”, but it is translated “*karpet*”. In English, the first letter in the word “carpet” is “c”, but in Indonesia it is changed to “k” where the word “carpet” becomes “*karpet*” with the same meaning. In this case, naturalized borrowing is carried out in word writing. Naturalized borrowing in this example sentence aims to create the impression that the word in the source language looks more natural in the target language.

3. Calque

This technique is a literal translation of a foreign phrase lexically or structurally. It is used for translating morpheme of a language into another equivalent morpheme another language.

Table 4.3 Translation Technique of Calque			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
007	A	Short-legged	Berkaki pendek
038	A	Wooden-head	Kepala kayu
139	A	Fault-finding	Mencari-cari kesalahan

The table above is discussed below:

a. 007/A

SL : Short-legged

TL : Berkaki pendek

The data above translated using calque technique. Calque is a technique used by a translator to literally translate phrases in the source language, basically the calque technique is used by taking the meaning of a word from the source language and wrapping it with an equivalent word in the target language. On the data above, the phrase “short-legged” as “berkaki pendek” which is in target language the word “*berkaki*” means “legged” and “*pendek*” means “short”, so “short-legged” is “*berkaki pendek*”. From the translation of this phrase we can see that the translation result of the phrase “short-legged” does not translate to “*pendek-berkaki*” because the characteristic of the calque technique is that it adapts to the structure of the target language. Therefore the phrase “short-legged” is translated to be “*berkaki pendek*”. Calque technique may be able to retain the lexical element

of a word, but in its result of translation the calque technique adjusts the word structure in the target language.

b. 038/A

SL : Wooden-head

TL : Kepala kayu

The data above translated using calque technique. Calque is a technique used by a translator to literally translate phrases in the source language, basically the calque technique is used by taking the meaning of a word from the source language and wrapping it with an equivalent word in the target language. On the data above, the phrase “wooden-head” as “*kepala kayu*” which is in target language the word “*kepala*” means “head” and “*kayu*” means “wooden”, so “wooden-head” is “*kepala kayu*”. From the translation of this phrase we can see that the translation result of the phrase “wooden -head” does not translate to “*kayu kepala*” because the characteristic of the calque technique is that it adapts to the structure of the target language. Therefore the phrase “wooden-head” is translated to be “*kepala kayu*”. Calque technique may be able to retain the lexical element of a word, but in its result of translation the calque technique adjusts the word structure in the target language.

c. 139/A

SL : Fault-finding

TL : Mencari-cari kesalahan

The data above translated using calque technique. Calque is a technique used by a translator to literally translate phrases in the source

language, basically the calque technique is used by taking the meaning of a word from the source language and wrapping it with an equivalent word in the target language. On the data above, the phrase “fault-finding” as “*mencari-cari kesalahan*” which is in target language the word “*mencari-cari*” means “finding” and “*kesalahan*” means “fault”, so “fault-finding” is “*mencari-cari kesalahan*”. From the translation of this phrase we can see that the translation result of the phrase “fault-finding” does not translate to “*kesalahan mencari-cari*” because the characteristic of the calque technique is that it adapts to the structure of the target language. Therefore the phrase “fault-finding” is translated to be “*mencari-cari kesalahan*”. Calque technique may be able to retain the lexical element of a word, but in its result of translation the calque technique adjusts the word structure in the target language.

4. Literal Translation

This technique translate an expression word for word.

Table 4.4 Translation Technique of Literal Translation			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
010	A	Stares angrily at the ice	Menatap dengan marah pada es
021	A	Matvey mutters, blinking mildly	Matvey bergumam, berkedip perlahan
035	A	“Eh-eh-eh!” he mutters angrily	“Eh-eh-eh!” dia bergumam dengan marah
054	A	He is lazy	Dia malas
065	A	Probably asleep or deep in thought	Mungkin tertidur atau tenggelam dalam pikiran
084	A	Matvey crosses himself	Matvey menyilangkan dirinya
263	TGH	Why do you torment yourself with chopping wood?	Mengapa kamu menyiksa dirimu sendiri dengan memotong kayu?
373	TGH	Are you a spirit or a human?	Apa kamu makhluk halus atau manusia?
441	TGH	Because you were so angry with her	Karena kau sangat marah padanya
448	TGH	But he did not find her	Tetapi dia tidak menemukannya
504	TD	It was something else	Itu adalah sesuatu yang lain
509	TD	He kept saying to himself	Dia terus berkata pada dirinya

			sendiri
538	TD	And not far from the Minipiano	Dan tidak jauh dari Minipiano
554	TD	And then they would change it on you	Dan kemudian mereka akan mengubahnya pada anda
566	TD	Then one day you jumped	Lalu suatu hari anda melompat

The following is discussions:

a. 010/A

SL : Stares angrily at the ice

TL : Menatap dengan marah pada es

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “stares” means “*menatap*”, “angrily” means “*dengan marah*” , “at” as a preposition means “*pada*”, and “the ice” means “*es*”. So, “stares angrily at the ice” means “*menatap dengan marah pada es*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

b. 021/A

SL : Matvey mutters, blinking mildly

TL : Matvey bergumam, berkedip perlahan

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to

translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “Matvey” as “the name of someone in this sentence (Matvey)”, “mutters” means “*bergumam*” , “blinking” means “*berkedip*”, and “mildly” means “*perlahan*”. So, “Matvey mutters, blinking mildly” means “*Matvey bergumam, berkedip perlahan*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

c. 035/A

SL : “Eh-eh-eh!” he mutters angrily

TL : “Eh-eh-eh!” dia bergumam dengan marah

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “eh-eh-eh!” means “*eh-eh-eh!*”, “he” means “*dia*” , “mutters” means “*bergumam*”, and “angrily” means “*dengan marah*”. So, “eh-eh-eh! he mutters angrily” means “*eh-eh-eh! dia bergumam dengan marah*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

d. 054/A

SL : He is lazy

TL : Dia malas

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “he” means “*dia*”, “is” as “to be in this sentence” and “lazy” means “*malas*”. So “he is lazy” means “*dia malas*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

e. 065/A

SL : Probably asleep or deep in thought

TL : Mungkin tertidur atau tenggelam dalam pikiran

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “probably” means “*mungkin*”, “asleep” means “*tertidur*”, “or” means “*atau*”, “deep” means “*tenggelam*”, “in” means “*dalam*”, and “thought” means “*pikiran*”. So, “probably asleep or deep in thought” means “*mungkin tertidur atau tenggelam dalam pikiran*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

f. 084/A

SL : Matvey crosses himself

TL : Matvey menyilangkan dirinya

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “Matvey” as “the name of someone in this sentence (Matvey)”, “crosses” means “*menyilangkan*”, and “himself” means “*dirinya*”. So, “Matvey crosses himself” means “*Matvey menyilangkan dirinya*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

g. 263/TGH

SL : Why do you torment yourself with chopping wood?

TL : Mengapa kamu menyiksa dirimu sendiri dengan memotong kayu?

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “why” means “*mengapa*”, “do” as “auxiliary in this sentence”, “you” means “*kamu*”, “torment” means “*menyiksa*”, “yourself” means “*dirimu sendiri*”,

“with” means “*dengan*”, “chopping” means “*memotong*”, and “wood” means “*kayu*”. So “why do you torment yourself with chopping wood?” means “*mengapa kamu menyiksa dirimu sendiri dengan memotong kayu?*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

h. 373/TGH

SL : Are you a spirit or a human?

TL : Apakah kamu makhluk halus atau manusia?

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “are” means “*apakah*”, “you” means “*kamu*”, “a spirit” means “*makhluk halus*”, “or” means “*atau*”, and “a human” means “*manusia*”. So “are you a spirit or a human?” means “*apakah kamu makhluk halus atau manusia?*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

i. 441/TGH

SL : Because you were so angry with her

TL : Karena kau sangat marah padanya

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to

translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “because” means “*karena*”, “you” means “*kau*”, “were” as “to be in this sentence”, “so angry” means “*sangat marah*”, and “with her” means “*padanya*”. So “because you were so angry with her” means “*karena kau sangat marah padanya*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

j. 448/TGH

SL : But he did not find her

TL : Tetapi dia tidak menemukannya

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “but” means “*tetapi*”, “he” means “*dia*”, “did not” means “*tidak*”, and “find her” means “*menemukannya*”. So “but he did not find her” means “*tetapi dia tidak menemukannya*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

k. 504/TD

SL : It was something else

TL : Itu adalah sesuatu yang lain

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “it” means “*itu*”, “was” means “*adalah*”, “something” means “*sesuatu*”, and “else” means “*yang lain*”. So, “it was something else” means “*itu adalah sesuatu yang lain*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

1. 509/TD

SL : He kept saying to himself

TL : Dia terus berkata pada dirinya sendiri

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “he” means “*dia*”, “kept” means “*terus*”, “saying” means “*berkata*”, “to” means “*pada*”, and “himself” means “*dirinya sendiri*”. So, “he kept saying to himself” means “*dia terus berkata pada dirinya sendiri*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

m. 538/TD

SL : And not far from the Miniapiano

TL : Dan tidak jauh dari Minipiano

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “and” means “*dan*”, “not” means “*tidak*”, “far” means “*jauh*”, “from” means “*dari*”, and “the Miniapiano” means “*Minipiano*”. So, “and not far from the Miniapiano” means “*dan tidak jauh dari Minipiano*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

n. 554/TD

SL : And then they would change it on you

TL : Dan kemudian mereka akan mengubahnya pada anda

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “and” means “*dan*”, “then” means “*kemudian*”, “they” means “*mereka*”, “would” means “*akan*”, “change it” means “*mengubahnya*”, “on” means

“*pada*” and “you” means “*anda*”. So “and then they would change it on you” means “*dan kemudian mereka akan mengubahnya pada anda*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language.

o. 566/TD

SL : Then one day you jumped

TL : Lalu suatu hari anda melompat

The data above translated using literal translation technique. Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means by word-for-word does not mean translating one word for another, but tends to translate word-for-word based on its function and meaning at a sentence level. So, literal translation is translation technique that translates word by word literally and grammatically into target language. On the data above, the word “then” means “*lalu*”, “one” means “*suatu*”, “day” means “*hari*”, “you” means “*anda*”, and “jumped” means “*melompat*”. So “then one day you jumped” means “*lalu suatu hari anda melompat*”. The sentence translated literally based on the correct grammar into the target language. Another case in appendix 3.

5. Modulation

This technique changes the point of view of the source text lexically or structurally. It is a way used by translators to see the message of the source language from different angle. This strategy is used when a literal translation produces unnatural translation. If transposition functions to shift the language structure, then modulation functions to shift the language meaning in order to make the message of

the source text can be understood well by the target readers. The shift in modulation here means to change the point of view the text has.

Table 4.5 Translation Technique of Modulation			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
073	A	The feelings of boredom is one of which he knows nothing	Matvey tidak mengenal rasa bosan
157	A	Do it over again	Ulangi lagi
162	A	But that is not all	Tetapi bukan hanya itu
258	TGH	Until finally he had nothing more than his mill	Dan tidak ada yang tersisa terkecuali penggilingannya
277	TGH	And I don't know where it came from	Saya tidak tau bagaimana ini terjadi
319	TGH	I have gained great wealth through you	Aku akan berterima kasih kepadamu atas semua kekayaan melimpah yang ada padaku
347	TGH	He asked the gardener what had happened to it	Sehingga raja memanggil penjaga kebun dan minta penjelasan
384	TGH	If she has a child	Jika ratu telah melahirkan
489	TGH	"A heavy stone has fallen from my heart"	"Sebuah beban berat telah hilang dari hatiku"
490	TGH	Then the angel of God gave them all something to eat	Kemudian malaikat Tuhan itu makan bersama mereka sekali lagi
567	TD	And it didn't give way	Dan pintu itu tidak terbuka
693	TD	To meet his foot	Memberikan dia pijakan

The table above is discussed below:

a. 073/A

SL : The feelings of boredom is one of which he knows nothing

TL : Matvey tidak mengenal rasa bosan

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators make message of the source language can be understood well by the target readers which is the source language "the feelings of boredom is one of which he knows nothing" means "*perasaan dari kebosanan adalah salah satu yang*

mana dia ketahui tidak ada” in literal translation, and it looks unnatural translation. So, here translates as “*Matvey tidak mengenal rasa bosan*”. It will make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the source language.

b. 157/A

SL : Do it over again

TL : Ulangi lagi

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “do it over again” translated by literal translation means “*lakukan itu lagi*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*ulangi lagi*”.

c. 162/A

SL : But that is not all

TL : Tetapi bukan hanya itu

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “but that is not all” translated by literal translation means “*tetapi itu tidak semuanya*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*tetapi bukan hanya itu*”.

d. 258/TGH

SL : Until finally he had nothing more than his mill

TL : Dan tidak ada yang tersisa terkecuali penggilingannya

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators make message of the source language can be understood well by the target readers which is the source language “until finally he had nothing more than his mill” means “*sampai akhirnya dia tidak mempunyai apapun lebih dari penggilingannya*” in literal translation, and it looks unnatural translation. So, here translates as “*dan tidak ada yang tersisa terkecuali penggilingannya*”. It will make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the source language.

e. 277/TGH

SL : And I don't know where it came from

TL : Saya tidak tau bagaimana ini terjadi

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “and I don't know where it came from” translated by literal translation means “*dan saya tidak tahu dari mana asalnya*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*saya tidak tau bagaimana ini terjadi*”.

f. 319/TGH

SL : I have gained great wealth through you

TL : Aku akan berterima kasih kepadamu atas semua kekayaan melimpah yang ada padaku

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “I have gained great wealth through you” translated by literal translation means “*aku telah memperoleh kekayaan yang besar melalui anda*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*aku akan berterima kasih kepadamu atas semua kekayaan melimpah yang ada padaku*”.

g. 347/TGH

SL : He asked the gardener what had happened to it

TL : Sehingga raja memanggil penjaga kebun dan minta penjelasan

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “he asked the gardener what had happened to it” translated by literal translation means “*dia menanyakan ke penjaga kebun apa yang sudah terjadi*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*sehingga raja memanggil penjaga kebun dan minta penjelasan*”.

h. 384/TD

SL : If she has a child

TL : Jika ratu telah melahirkan

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “If she has a child” translated by literal translation means “*jika dia memiliki seorang anak*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*Jika ratu telah melahirkan*” because from translators’ point of view if the queen has a child it means she has given birth.

i. 489/TGH

SL : “A heavy stone has fallen from my heart”

TL : “Sebuah beban berat telah hilang dari hatiku”

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators make message of the source language can be understood well by the target readers which is the source language “A heavy stone has fallen from my heart” means “*sebuah batu berat telah jatuh dari hatiku*” in literal translation, and it looks unnatural translation. So, here translates as “*Sebuah beban berat telah hilang dari hatiku*” because from translators’ point of view “a heavy stone” means “*sebuah beban yang berat*”. It will make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the source language.

j. 490/TGH

SL : Then the angel of God gave them all something to eat

TL : Kemudian malaikat Tuhan itu makan bersama mereka sekali lagi

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “then the angel of God gave them all something to eat” translated by literal translation means “*kemudian malaikat Tuhan itu memberikan mereka sesuatu untuk di makan*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*kemudian malaikat Tuhan itu makan bersama mereka sekali lagi*”.

k. 567/TD

SL : And it didn't give way

TL : Dan pintu itu tidak terbuka

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators translate the source language by the different point of view. If the source language “and it didn't give way” translated by literal translation means “*dan itu tidak memberi jalan*” but here the translators change the point of view from different angle to “*dan pintu itu tidak terbuka*” because from translators' point of view if the door doesn't open the it doesn't give way.

1. 693/TD

SL : To meet his foot

TL : Memberikan dia pijakan

The data above translated using modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique that is done by changing our point of view or focus from the source language. On the data above, the translators make message of the source language can be understood well by the target readers which is the source language “to meet his foot” means “*untuk bertemu kakinya*” in literal translation, and it looks unnatural translation. So, here translates as “*memberikan dia pijakan*”. It will make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the source language. Another case in appendix 3.

6. Particularization

This technique is applied by using a more precise or concrete term.

Table 4.6			
Translation Technique of Particularization			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
006	A	Church beadle	Pendeta gereja

The table above is discussed below:

a. 006/A

SL : Church beadle

TL : Pendeta gereja

The data above translated using particularization technique. Particularization is a translation technique that translates general terms into specific terms. On data above, the word “beadle” is generally known as an

official of a church or synagogue who may usher, keep order, make reports, and assist in religious functions, but here translated by using a more precise or concrete term to “*pendeta*” which is known that “*pendeta*” is an official of a church who also served as described.

7. Reduction

This technique suppresses the source text information in the target text. This technique is the opposite for amplification. Reduction is also called as omission or deletion. It is used by omitting words of the source text in the target text. In other words, these parts are not translated into the target language. It is made because the words are not very important and difficult to translate.

Table 4.7 Translation Technique of Reduction			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
003	A	Sprinkled here and there with snow	Di sana-sini dengan salju
069	A	One hour passes, a second, and still Seryozhka does not comes	Sudah lebih satu jam berlalu, Seryozhka masih belum datang
125	A	We have only to renew the paint and it will be first rate...	Dan itu akan diperbarui untuk awal
133	A	He knows that those pegs have a miraculous power	Dia tahu bahwa pasak tersebut memiliki kekuatan
134	A	Whoever gets hold of peg after the blessing of the water will be lucky for the whole year	Siapapun yang memegang akan beruntung sepanjang tahun
143	A	If Matvey stand still	Jika Matvey diam
292	TGH	The devil appread very early in the morning, but he could not approach her	Iblis muncul lebih awal, tetapi iblis tidak mendekati anak perempuan itu
297	TGH	The miller was frightened and did what he was told	Sang penggiling itu takut dan melakukannya
314	TGH	And with that the stretched forth both hands and let her father chop them off	Kemudian ia meletakkan kedua lengannya untuk di potong
363	TGH	If what you said is true	Bila itu yang kamu katakan
381	TGH	Had silver hands made for her, and took her as his wife	Dan menjadikannya istri
479	TGH	“I am your wife, and this is your son Filled-with-Grief”	“Aku istrimu, dan itu putramu”
523	TD	He didn’t know which door or wall or opening in the house to	Dan tidak tahu di pintu mana (atau dinding) atau lorong mana

		jump at, to get through	di dalam rumah untuk di lewati
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The table above is discussed below:

a. 003/A

SL : Sprinkled here and there with snow

TL : Di sana-sini dengan salju

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the word “sprinkled” because even without that word the readers can understand what is meant by “here and there with snow” means that the snow has been sprinkled everywhere. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

b. 069/A

SL : One hour passes, a second, and still Seryozhka does not come

TL : Sudah lebih satu jam berlalu, Seryozhka masih belum datang

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the word “a second” because even without that word the readers can understand what is meant by “and still Seryozhka does not come” means that a

long time had passed but Seryozhka still didn't come. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

c. 125/A

SL : We have only to renew the paint and it will be first-rate

TL : Dan itu akan diperbarui untuk awal

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence "we have only to renew the paint and it will be first-rate" translated to "*Dan itu akan diperbarui untuk awal*", while if translated literally means "*kita hanya memperbarui cat dan itu akan menjadi cara pertama*". The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that what is meant by "*itu akan diperbarui untuk awal*" means renew by repainting is the first way to do it, and renew here means painting. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

d. 133/A

SL : He knows that those pegs have a miraculous power

TL : Dia tahu bahwa pasak tersebut memiliki kekuatan

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language.

The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the word “miraculous” because even without that word the readers can understand what is meant by “power” means the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events and if something has power it means miraculous. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

e. 134/A

SL : Whoever gets hold of peg after the blessing of the water will be lucky for the whole year

TL : Siapapun yang memegang akan beruntung sepanjang tahun

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence “whoever gets hold of peg after the blessing of the water will be lucky for the whole year” translated to “*siapun yang memegang akan beruntung sepanjang tahun*”, while if translated literally means “*siapun yang memegang pasak setelah berkah air akan beruntung sepanjang tahun*”. The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that what is meant by “*siapun yang memegang akan beruntung sepanjang tahun*” means gets hold of peg after the blessing of the water. The purpose of reduction

technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

f. 143/A

SL : If Matvey stand still

TL : Jika Matvey diam

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the word “stand” because even without that word the readers can understand what is meant by “still” means not moving or making a sound. So, “still” can refers stand without move. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

g. 292/TGH

SL : The devil appread very early in the morning, but he could not approach her

TL : Iblis muncul lebih awal, tetapi iblis tidak bisa mendekati anak perempuan itu

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the word “morning” because even without that word the readers can

understand what is meant by “very early” means before the usual or expected time and it means “in the morning”. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

h. 297/TGH

SL : The miller was frightened and did what he was told

TL : Sang penggiling itu takut dan melakukannya

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence “did what he was told” translated to “*melakukannya*”, while if translated literally means “*melakukan apa yang dikatakan nya*”. The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that what is meant by “*melakukannya*” means did what he was told. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

i. 314/TGH

SL : And with that she stretched forth both hands and let her father chop them off

TL : Kemudian ia meletakkan kedua lengannya untuk dipotong

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language.

The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence “and with that the stretched forth both hands and let her father chop them off” translated to “*kemudian ia meletakkan kedua lengannya untuk dipotong*”, while if translated literally means “*kemudian ia meletakkan kedua lengannya dan membiarkan ayahnya untuk memotong mereka*”. The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that what is meant by “*meletakkan kedua lengannya*” means let her father chop them off. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

j. 363/TGH

SL : If what you said is true

TL : Bila itu yang kamu katakan

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence “if what you said is true” translated to “*bila itu yang kamu katakan*”, while if translated literally means “*bila apa yang kamu katakan adalah benar*”. The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that what is meant by “*bila itu yang kamu katakan*” means what he said is true. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

k. 381/TGH

SL : Had silver hands made for her, and took her as his wife

TL : Dan menjadikannya istri

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the sentence “had silver hands made for her” because even without that sentence the readers can understand what is meant by “and took her as his wife” means the king loves her and do everything to makes her happy, one of them is made silver hands for her. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

l. 479/TGH

SL : I am your wife, and this is your son Filled-with-Grief

TL : Aku istrimu, dan itu putramu

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators removed of meaning in the sentence. The sentence “this is your son Filled-with-Grief” translated to “*itu putramu*”, while if translated literally means “*itu putra mu yang penuh dengan kesedihan*”. The translators make the target language shorter than the source language, but the readers still understand that

what is meant by “*itu putramu*” means his son who filled with grief because all this time he always sad to lose his father. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language.

m. 523/TD

SL : He didn’t know which door or wall or opening in the house to jump at, to get through

TL : Dan tidak tahu di pintu mana (atau dinding) atau lorong mana di dalam rumah untuk di lewati

The data above translated using reduction technique. Reduction technique is to remove words from the source language in the target language. The word is not translated into the target language because the words are not very important or difficult to translate. On the data above, the translators omit the words “to jump at” because even without that word the readers can understand what is meant by “to get through” means that he didn’t know which door or wall or opening in the house to get through. The word “to jump at” also means to get through. The purpose of reduction technique to make effective sentences or eliminate information that has become common knowledge in the target language. Another case in appendix 3.

8. Transposition

This technique changes the grammatical category.

Table 4.8 Translation Technique of Transposition			
Number of Data	Short Story	Source Language	Target Language
001	A	A gloomy winter morning	Pagi musim dingin yang suram

002	A	On the smooth and glittering surface of the river Bystryanka	Di permukaan sungai Bystryanka yang halus dan berkilauan
004	A	Stands two peasants	Berdirilah dua petani
005	A	Scrubby little Seryozhka	Seryozhka kecil yang lusuh
016	A	In his hands there is a heavy crowbar	Dalam tangan nya ada linggis yang berat
027	A	Mark it out with the compasses	Tandai dengan kompas
115	A	Go and bring a board to make the pegs!	Pergi dan bawalah papan untuk membuat pasak!
229	A	But now they are ringing the bells	Tapi sekarang mereka membunyikan lonceng
251	A	Guns are fired	Senjata ditembakkan
270	TGH	I will come in three years	Saat tiga tahun telah berlalu aku akan datang
349	TGH	The gardener answered	Penjaga kebun pun berkata
370	TGH	An angel dressed in white was standing next to her	Dan disampingnya berdiri malaikat berjubah putih
415	TGH	A snow-white virgin	Seorang gadis berbaju putih
564	TD	And the long sweet words	Dan kata-kata manis yang panjang
573	TD	And the picture of the amoeba reproducing itself by division	Dan gambar amuba yang mereproduksi dirinya sendiri dengan membagi diri
605	TD	Among rats, perhaps, but among people never	Diantara tikus, mungkin, tetapi di antara orang-orang tidak pernah
616	TD	Although few so beloved, he is gone	Meskipun hanya sedikit yang dicintai, dia pergi

The table above is discussed below :

a. 001/A

SL : A gloomy winter morning

TL : Pagi musim dingin yang suram

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the word “morning” in the source language at

the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the word “A gloomy” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language. Furthermore, before the word “*suram*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

b. 002/A

SL : On the smooth and glittering surface of the river Bystryanka

TL : Di permukaan sungai Bystryanka yang halus dan berkilauan

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the phrase “surface of the river Bystryanka” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the phrase “on the smooth and glittering” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language. Furthermore, before the word “*halus*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

c. 004/A

SL : Stands two peasants

TL : Berdirilah dua petani

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators add the word “*lah*” after the word “*berdiri*” as affix in the target language.

d. 005/A

SL : Scrubby little Seryozhka

TL : Seryozhka kecil yang lusuh

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the word “Seryozhka” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the word “scrubby” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target

language. Furthermore, before the word “*rusuh*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

e. 016/A

SL : In his hands there is a heavy crowbar

TL : Dalam tangan nya ada linggis yang berat

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, after the word “*linggis*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

f. 027/A

SL : Mark it out with the compasses

TL : Tandai dengan kompas

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the word “compasses” (plural) is translated into “*kompas*” (singular). This is happen because in Indonesian do

not have something to differentiate between singular and plural form as in English. In Indonesian, the words uses repetition to indicate those words are plural (for example: *kompas-kompas*) but not all of Indonesian words use that case to indicate plural form. Thus, they are the evidences that the sentences use transposition technique.

g. 115/A

SL : Go and bring a board to make the pegs!

TL : Pergi dan bawalah papan untuk membuat pasak!

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators add the word “*lah*” after the word “*bawa*” as affix in the target language.

h. 229/A

SL : But now they are ringing the bells

TL : Tapi sekarang mereka membunyikan lonceng

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the word “bells” (plural) is

translated into “*lonceng*” (singular). This is happen because in Indonesian do not have something to differentiate between singular and plural form as in English. In Indonesian, the words uses repetition to indicate those words are plural (for example: *lonceng-lonceng*) but not all of Indonesian words use that case to indicate plural form. Thus, they are the evidences that the sentences use transposition technique.

i. 251/A

SL : Guns are fired

TL : Senjata ditembakkan

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the word “guns” (plural) is translated into “*senjata*” (singular). This is happen because in Indonesian do not have something to differentiate between singular and plural form as in English. In Indonesian, the words uses repetition to indicate those words are plural (for example: *senjata-senjata*) but not all of Indonesian words use that case to indicate plural form. Thus, they are the evidences that the sentences use transposition technique.

j. 270/TGH

SL : I will come in three years

TL : Saat tiga tahun telalu berlalu aku akan datang

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the phrase “in three years” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the phrase “I will come” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language.

k. 349/TGH

SL : The gardener answered

TL : Penjaga kebun pun berkata

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators add the word “*pun*” after the word “*kebun*” as affix in the target language.

l. 370/TGH

SL : An angel dressed in white was standing next to her

TL : Dan disampingnya berdiri malaikat berjubah putih

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the phrase “next to her” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the phrase “an angel dressed in white” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language.

m. 415/TGH

SL : A snow-white virgin

TL : Seorang gadis berbaju putih

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the word “virgin” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the

sentence, and the phrase “a snow-white” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language.

n. 564/TD

SL : And the long sweet words

TL : Dan kata-kata manis yang panjang

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the translators change the grammatical category which is the word “the long” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the phrase “sweet words” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language. Furthermore, before the word “*panjang*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

o. 573/TD

SL : And the picture of the amoeba reproducing itself by division

TL : Dan gambar amuba yang mereproduksi dirinya sendiri dengan membagi diri

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, noun in the source language shifts into verb in the target language. The word “division” (noun) in source language translated “*membagi*” (verb) in target language. If the data above translates literally to be “*dan gambar amuba yang mereproduksi dirinya sendiri dengan pembagian (division) diri*”, then it will sound unnatural in Indonesia.

p. 605/TD

SL : Among rats, perhaps, but among people never

TL : Diantara tikus, mungkin, tetapi diantara orang-orang tidak pernah

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, the word “rats” (plural) is translated

into “*tikus*” (singular). This is happen because in Indonesian do not have something to differentiate between singular and plural form as in English. In Indonesian, the words uses repetition to indicate those words are plural (for example: *tikus-tikus*) but not all of Indonesian words use that case to indicate plural form. Thus, they are the evidences that the sentences use transposition technique.

q. 616/TD

SL : Although few so beloved, he is gone

TL : Meskipun hanya sedikit yang dicintai, dia pergi

The data above translated using transposition technique. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language. On the data above, before the word “beloved” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language. Another case in appendix 3.

B. Discussion

The researcher describes the translation techniques found in English short stories entitled “Art” by Anton Chekhov, “The Girl without Hands” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and “The Door” by E.B White. In this research, there are 8 translation techniques which are define by Molina and Albir’s theory , they are 1. Amplification as 8 data, 2. Borrowing as 5 data, 3. Calque as 3 data, 4. Literal translation as 279 data, 5. Modulation

as 49 data, 6. Particularization as 1 data, 7. Reduction as 25 data and 8. Transposition as 323 data. While the most dominant type of translation technique of English short stories entitled “Art” by Anton Chekhov, “The Girl without Hands” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and “The Door” by E.B White is transposition.

In this research, the most dominant technique used by students in translating short story is transposition as 323 data. The most students used this technique because they translate by adjusting the structure of the source language to the target language so that it can be understood by readers. Transposition technique is a translation technique that is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular, to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or –pun, word shifts into clause, etc with the aim of being adjusted or matching the structure of the target language.

From the analysis above, the first example to change the grammatical structure found in data 001 (A gloomy winter morning), the translators change the grammatical category which is the word “morning” in the source language at the end of the sentence translated to the target language at the beginning of the sentence, and the word “A gloomy” which is in the source language at the beginning of the sentence to the end of the sentence in the target language. The translator change the position between the source language and target language.

The second example to change the position of adjectives found in data 016 (In his hands there is a heavy crowbar), before the word “*berat*” there is an added word “*yang*” in the target language. This is done to explain the adjectives and nouns contained in the target language.

The third example to change the plural form to singular found in data 027 (Mark it out with the compasses), the word “compasses” (plural) is translated into “*kompas*” (singular). This is happen because in Indonesian do not have something to differentiate between singular and plural form as in English. In Indonesian, the words uses repetition to indicate those words are plural (for example: *kompas-kompas*) but not all of Indonesian words use that case to indicate plural form. Thus, they are the evidences that the sentences use transposition technique.

The fourth example to set the language gaps as affixes; -lah, or -pun, word shifts into clause, etc found in data 004 (Stands two peasants), the translators add the word “*lah*” after the word “*berdiri*” as affix in the target language.

Fitria (2018, p.158) in her journal about translation techniques found in English to Indonesian abstract translation of journal Edunomika 2018 also states that the most dominant type of translation technique found in her research is transposition/shift. Fitria (2018, p.158) explains that this technique usually used because of a different grammar between SL and TL. Transposition is the process where parts of the speech change their sequence when they are translated without changing the meaning of the message. This requires that the translator knows that it is possible to replace a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text. In transposition/shift, translation texts as well as the patterns of shift is used to solve different structures between English and Indonesian language.

Then, particularization is a technique that is rarely used by students as 1 data because particularization is a translation technique that translates general terms into specific terms. And in this research, the short stories which are the source of data do not use many common words that have to be translated specifically by the translators.

Therefore, this technique is rarely used because there are not many words that students have to translate in particularization. The example found in data 006 (Church beadle), the word “beadle” is generally known as an official of a church or synagogue who may usher, keep order, make reports, and assist in religious functions, but here translated by using a more precise or concrete term to “*pendeta*” which is known that “*pendeta*” is an official of a church who also served as described.

Thus are the explanation from the samples of each category on the translation techniques used by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin from the English short stories entitled “Art” by Anton Chekhov, “The Girl without Hands” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and “The Door” by E.B White that is consist of 693 data that being analyzed with form of data 66 words, 57 phrases, and 570 sentences.