Vol. 3(2), 2019 www.ijeltal.org

e-ISSN: 2527-8746; p-ISSN: 2527-6492

## An Analysis of Translation Technique and Translation Quality in Poem Book Entitled *Love & Misadventure*

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#### Abstract:

This paper discusses a poetry translation, Love & Misadventure by Lang Leav into Indonesian translated by Aan Mansyur. The purpose of this study is to determine how the translator considers the translation techniques used to translate the poem into the target language and its impact of the translation quality in terms of accuracy and readability. Translation techniques are the means of delivery thought through the use of poetic language such as the repetition and rhyme of the poem. This research is descriptive-qualitative research which applies a purposive sampling technique. The data of this research are 30 poems. Two methods of data collection were applied; content analysis and Focus Group Discussion. The result of analysis provides two results. The first is the analysis show that the translation technique that dominantly used by the translator is Established Equivalence. There are 11 techniques which are applied in translating the selected poem, they are; established equivalent, modulation, amplification, variation, compensation, discursive creation, transposition, particularization, pure borrowing, literal, and reduction. The second is the translation quality of the translation. Most of the data of the poem belong to accurate and readable translation. It shows that there are 20 (67%) data of accurate translation, 10 (33%) data of less accurate translation, and there is no inaccurate translation. The research findings indicates

that dealing with accuracy, established equivalence produce most accurate translation and dominantly used to translate the poem. It is due to the fact that Leav's poem consist of simple style of language and choice of words. Meanwhile, discursive creation produces a less accurate translation. Dealing with readability, there are 27 data (90%) which are classified as readable translation, 2 data (7%) which are classified as less readable, and 1 datum (3%) is classified as unreadable translation from 30 data. All translation techniques used to translate the poem that is found in this research bring positive impact to the level of readability which means they are easy to be understood.

Keywords: Poem's translation, Translation, Accuracy, Readability, Translation Technique

#### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Backgrounds

Newmark (1988) asserts that literary translation is the most testing type of translation. The writer of literature often used literature as a medium to point out their critic towards the world. Through literature, writer also reader can present their opinion in such variety part of life such as society, death, family war, love, etc. That is why literature is close to human life. Poetry is one of many kinds of literature which often imitates human life as a topic. But, in terms of translation poetry is not always suitable for the process of translation. The quality of the poetry itself cannot be all preserve as an initial literature. But, the thing is not because of it is hard to translate the metrical pattern, it is because the poetry itself. In the translation field, translating literary works always become a controversial thing.

It always requires the preservation of aesthetic, taste, and meaning when the works are transferred from source language to target language. Also, poetry is claimed to be untranslatable because the form of words in verse contributes to the construction of the meaning in the text (Munday, 2012). However, many facts and phenomena are against this claim. The proof is the fact that there are many poems from one language are translated into other languages around the world. The proof shows that translating poetry from one to another language is a possible thing to do. However, others stated that "Only poem can translate poem" means that a poem must be translated also as a poem. Therefore, translating poetry can always become an interesting subject to discuss.

#### 1.2 Rationales

In relation to the above-mentioned phenomena it can be said that the Poem Translation is interesting to be analyzed because of several reasons. First, poetry is very closely related to people's daily lives. We often found many media used a poem to connect with people and

makes any tag line becomes interesting. For example, in Indonesia there is rhyme that familiar for everyone:

Empat kali empat Sama dengan enam belas Sempat tidak sempat Tolong dibalas

Second, poetry is a form of literary work that is unique and has its own charm. Modern linguists say that poetry is distinctive because as a text it draws the attention of the reader to the text itself, not to the author or reality referred to, or the reader (Budianta & Melani, 2002). Poetry is a variety of literature whose language is bound by rhythm, dimension, rhyme, and arrangement of arrays and stanzas. Poetry has a meaning that must be interpreted by the reader, because the meaning is hidden behind the actual meaning of existing words. The words arranged in the poem describe the nuances of the writer's feelings and thoughts which are conveyed implicitly and contain imagination

In an effort to understand and enjoy poetry, target readers who master the source language of a particular poem certainly do not experience significant obstacles. However, for readers who and don't even master the source language of the poem, they will certainly be constrained in understanding and enjoying it. This obstacle is also related to the lack of understanding of the source culture of community culture, considering that poetry is a cultural product. In these conditions, translation is a solution to overcome language barriers and cultural constraints in appreciating poetry literature. In other words, translation connects authors in source languages with target language readers.

In connection with above reasons, the researcher was interested in studying the translation of a collection of poems in the poem book "Love & Misadventure". Love & Misadventure - Cinta & Kesialan-Kesialan is a translation of Lang Leav's poems entitled "Love & Misadventure" translated by Aan Mansyur in 2016.

#### 1.3 Research Questions

Considering the rationales mentioned above, this study aimed to answer the following research questions:

- 1. What translation techniques used in translating poem in poem book entitled *Love & Misadventure*?
- 2. How do the techniques influence the translation quality in terms of accuracy and readability in poem book entitled *Love & Misadventure*?

#### 2. Literature Review

Translation is generally understood as the activity of transferring messages or meaning from the source language into the target language. Catford defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The definition put forward by Catford contains the notion that translation is the replacement of textual material from ST with the equivalent of textual material in TT (Catford, 1965).

Translation techniques according to Molina and Albir are "procedures for analyzing ad classify how translation equivalence works" or a method used to analyze and classify how a translation is commensurate with the source text (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). Translation techniques are also the end result of the process of translating which affects certain parts of the entire translation. Translation techniques have several characteristics, including 1) influencing the results of the translation, 2) classified by comparing ST and TT, 3) affecting the micro-units in the text, 4) naturally being discursive and contextual or not interrelated but based on certain contexts, and 5) functional.

Molina and Albir classify translation techniques into 18 techniques (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). This translation technique is quite complete and detailed. The following is the 18 translation techniques adapted from Molina & Hurtado Albir (2012) which are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition, and variation.

Furthermore, in order to obtain the standard clarity, it is necessary to clarify the quality translation assessment mentioned by Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012), namely as follows: (1) Accuracy, translator should deliver the information from the source language into the target language properly and accurately. Accuracy is about finding the equivalence of meaning and that is the point of the quality of translation. (2) Acceptability, translation product should be natural in order to make it acceptable in target language system. It refers to the naturalness of the translated text. Acceptability considers about the norm, culture, and rule which exist in target language. (3) Readability, readability considers the readers' understanding towards the text. The measurement is to know how understandable the translation for the target audiences. The translation can be said to be good if the readers understand well the meaning, idea, and context of the text of source language (Nababan et al., 2012).

Etymologically, the term "poetry" comes from the Greek "poesis" which means "creation". The term "Poesis" is closely related to the word "poet" in English, which means "people create through imagination". In English, the term "poetry" also means "poetry". So far, the most appropriate definition of poetry is difficult to formulate. But some experts try to provide the following restrictions on poetry. Suminto said that poetry itself is a form of language expression that considers the sound aspects in it, which express the poet's imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences drawn from his individual and social life; expressed by a particular choice of technique, so that it can evoke certain experiences in the reader or

audience (Suminto, 2008). Between that, Perrine describes poetry as "a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language" (Perrine, 1977).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that poetry is a form of literary work that include the author's thoughts and expressions, which are conveyed in a distinctive language and bound by rhythm, dimension, rhyme and arrangement of lines and stanzas, and words that arranged with images, figurative speech, and diction that are precise and beautiful, to build meaning and experience in poetry.

Some research has been done related to this topic. First is research entitled How Burton Raffel Translated Chairil Anwar's "Aku"; An Analysis in Poem (Raharjo, 2018). The study was conducted in order to see how the poem is translated into English by people who their first language is not Bahasa Indonesia they do not have any cultural, social, or perhaps historical background like Indonesian. While the focuses of this analysis are in the semantics and syntax as cultural and conceptual phenomena, it is found that the works of dynamic and pragmatic equivalence are needed in translating the poem because they can accommodate flexible relationship between the elements of SL and TL such as social and cultural concepts conveyed or depicted by the poem.

There is also article talking about translation analysis and assessment of poetic discourse in an extra-textual meaning (Jamshidian & Mohammadi, 2012). The present study is demand to analyze the poetic translation assessment at extra- textual level. Applying Vahid et al.'s Model, the study compared a Persian piece of poetry by Moshiri and its English rendering by Vahid to examine the closeness of the TT to the first text in terms of synchronic linguistics and also the poetics. The results of the study showed that such problems as literary expertise, background knowledge, and cultural knowledge are dominant features in the success of a translator when translating literature, poetry in particular, at a global (extra-textual) level.

Another article is talking about translation quality assessment of two English translations of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam based on Juliane House's Model (Ghafouripour, Branch, Eslamieh, & Branch, 2018). Both translators translated Rubaiyat of omar Khayyam to the point the English readers are understand very well, and they have overcome some cases; "Cultural- Filtering" and have found their best equivalent for each case. It was additionally ascertained that House's model of TQA is applicable and helpful within the field of translation of poetry, for each translators and students of translating studies.

Love & Misadventure is a collection of poems by Lang Leav that contain poem about a relationship with love, fear and jealousy, happy and joy moments, and also how she feels clearly described by someone she loves. There was something in her words, a kind of warmth that made her poetry stand out. As if she could read our minds and turn our minds into beautiful poems.

For lovers of poetry, "Love & Misadventure" can be a book that should not be missed. Containing 75 poems and short prose, Lang Leav packs her love poems into three parts,

namely misadventure, circus of grief, and love. Each tells about bitter and sweet romance like the love story experienced by every human being. Written in simple language, the reader does not need to frown to digest the meaning.

#### 3. Research Methodology

In conducting this research, the researcher employs a descriptive-qualitative research by Creswell (2014). Thus, the result obtained in this study is a narrative description according to the problems studied not in the form of numbers. In a qualitative research it also emphasized the validity of the study, it is linked with the capability of the researcher to catch and analyze the data. The purpose of this research is finding techniques used by translator and the impacts toward the quality of the translation. Thus, it can be said that this research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research.

#### 3.1 Data and Source of Data

The sources of data used in this research are a Lang Leav's book of poem *Love & Misadventure* and three informants. The data are words and phrases in the poem and their Indonesian translation and also the scores and comments given by the informants in accessing accuracy and readability level of the poem.

#### 3.2 Method of Data Collection

This study used two methods, content analysis, and focus group discussion. The first method in collecting the data was content analysis. The analysis helped the researcher in finding the translation techniques used in the research. The data of this research is in the form of words and phrases. The next method was focus group discussion. In this research, Focus Group Discussion was used to gather information and comments from the respondents about the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability. Also, it was used for a discussion section when there were differences in giving score by informants. The researcher provided the informants with scales adapted from *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan* (Nababan et al., 2012) to measure the accuracy and readability of the translation. The whole data collection was conducted during the period of November 2018.

#### 3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

Researcher employ Spradley's stages of qualitative analytical technique to analyzed the collected data (Spradley, 1980). The first stage of analyzing the data is domain analysis. In this first step the researcher read and compared both poem in source language and the target language of Lang Leav's book of poem *Love & Misadventure* then selected poem in the source language and then searched for their translations in the translated book of the target language. The second stage is taxonomic analysis. In this stage, the researcher categorized and classified the translation techniques employed by the translator in translating every words and phrases in Lang Leav's book of poem *Love & Misadventure*. The researcher analyzed the translation techniques of the poem by applying the theory from Molina and Albir. Then, the

researcher analyzed the second type of data in the form of information to identify the quality of the poem. The next stage is componential analysis. In this step, the researcher analyzed the impacts of translation techniques which are used on the quality of the translation. The final stage, the researcher analyzed the theme or characteristic of pattern in relationship among domains.

#### 4. Findings and Discussions

### 4.1 Research Question 1: What translation techniques used in translating poems in poem book entitled *Love & Misadventure*?

The source text and the target text translation of the thirty poems were analyzed to find out the translation techniques applied and to find the frequencies of translation techniques in the poems translations. In analyzing the translation techniques of the data, the researcher used the theory proposed by Molina & Hurtado Albir (2012). In this research, the translator applied 11 single techniques, they are; established equivalent, modulation, amplification, variation, compensation, discursive creation, transposition, particularization, pure borrowing, literal and reduction. The tables below show the results of every technique in each poem:

Table 1. Translation Techniques used for each poem

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	12	75%
	Discursive Creation	2	12.5%
	Amplification	1	6.25%
	Modulation	1	6.25%
2.	Established Equivalence	5	50%
	Pure Borrowing	3	30%
	Adaptation	1	10%
	Transposition	1	10%
3.	Established Equivalence	9	69%
	Amplification	3	15.3%
	Modulation	1	7.7%
4.	Established Equivalence	20	45%
	Variation	7	15.9%
	Reduction	6	13.63%
	Modulation	4	9.09%
	Amplification	5	6.81%
	Compensation	2	4.54%
5.	Established Equivalence	10	47.6%
	Variation	3	14.2%
	Amplification	4	14.2%
	Transposition	2	9.5%

	Modulation	1	4.76%
	Discursive Creation	1	4.76%
6.	Established Equivalence	11	73.3%
	Modulation	1	6.67%
	Variation	1	6.67%
	Amplification	1	6.67%
	Compensation	1	6.67%
7.	Established Equivalence	23	48.9%
	Amplification	9	12.7%
	Variation	6	12.7%
	Modulation	5	10.6%
	Reduction	3	6.38%
	Compensation	1	2.12%
8.	Established Equivalence	11	55%
	Particularization	2	10%
	Amplification	3	10%
	Variation	2	10%
	Modulation	2	10%
9.	Established Equivalence	8	80%
	Transposition	1	10%
	Particularization	1	10%
10.	Established Equivalence	14	51.8%
	Variation	6	22.2%
	Modulation	4	14.8%
	Compensation	1	3.7%
	Amplification	1	3.7%
	Reduction	1	3.7%
11.	Established Equivalence	8	73%
	Amplification	1	9%
	Particularization	1	9%
	Discursive Creation	1	9%
12.	Established Equivalence	8	42.1%
	Modulation	4	21%
	Variation	2	15.8%
	Amplification	4	10.5%
	Literal	1	5.3%
13.	Established Equivalence	26	89.8%
	Amplification	1	3.4%
	Variation	1	3.4%
	Discursive Creation	1	3.4%
14.	Established Equivalence	18	54.5%
	Modulation	5	15.1%

	Variation	5	15.1%
	Compensation	2	6.1%
	Amplification	2	6.1%
	Discursive Creation	1	3.1%
15.	Established Equivalence	22	59.4%
	Variation	3	8.1%
	Modulation	2	5.4%
	Amplification	4	5.4%
	Discursive Creation	2	5.4%
	Compensation	2	5.4%
	Transposition	1	2.7%
	Particularization	1	2.7%
16.	Established Equivalence	14	58.3%
	Variation	4	16.7%
	Modulation	2	8.3%
	Particularization	2	8.3%
	Pure Borrowing	1	4.2%
	Amplification	1	4.2%
17.	Established Equivalence	17	58.6%
	Variation	4	13.7%
	Amplification	4	10.3%
	Modulation	2	6.9%
	Reduction	1	3.4%
	Discursive Creation	1	3.4%
18.	Established Equivalence	21	63.6%
10.	Variation		
		5	15.2%
	Amplification	4	6.2%
	Reduction	1	3%
	Modulation	1	3%
10	Discursive Creation	1	3%
19.	Established Equivalence	17	63%
	Discursive Creation	2	7.4%
	Modulation	2	7.4%
	Variation	2	7.4%
	Amplification	2	7.4%
	Compensation	1	3.7%
	Transposition	1	3.7%
20.	Established Equivalence	19	81.5%
	Modulation	3	3.7%
	Amplification	2	7.4%
	Transposition	1	7.4%
	Variation	1	3.7%

	Compensation	1	3.7%
21.	Established Equivalence	22	81.5%
	Discursive Creation	2	7.4%
	Reduction	2	3.7%
	Amplification	1	3.7%
	Established Equivalence	17	68%
22.	Variation	3	12%
	Amplification	2	8%
	Modulation	2	8%
	Compensation	1	4%
23.	Established Equivalence	13	50%
	Variation	5	19.2%
	Amplification	5	15.4%
	Modulation	3	11.5%
24.	Established Equivalence	13	68.4%
	Amplification	2	10.5%
	Discursive Creation	2	10.5%
	Reduction	1	5.2%
	Modulation	1	5.2%
25.	Established Equivalence	11	57.8%
	Modulation	3	15.8%
	Variation	3	15.8%
	Transposition	1	5.3%
	Amplification	1	5.3%
26.	Established Equivalence	18	75%
	Variation	4	16.8%
	Compensation	1	4.1%
	Modulation	1	4.1%
27.	Established Equivalence	12	41.3%
	Variation	10	34.5%
	Modulation	3	10.3%
	Amplification	2	6.8%
	Compensation	1	3.4%
	Reduction	1	3.4%
28.	Established Equivalence	18	56.2%
	Variation	8	25%
	Modulation	3	9.3%
	Reduction	1	3.1%
	Amplification	2	3.1%
29.	Established Equivalence	22	70.9%
	Amplification	5	9.6%
	Modulation	2	6.4%

	Reduction	1	3.2%
	Compensation	1	3.2%
30.	Established Equivalence	13	59%
	Compensation	2	13.6%
	Variation	2	9%
	Amplification	5	9%

From the table above we can see that the translator of poem book *Love & Misadventure* used 10 techniques of translation. The techniques which are used are: established equivalent (30), amplification (27), modulation (24), variation (22), compensation (13), discursive creation (11), reduction (10), transposition (7), particularization (5), pure borrowing (2), and literal (1). Below are the table of translation technique which are mostly used in translating each poem.

Table 2. Translation Technique used in translating each poem

No.	Translation Technique	Total	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	30	100%
2.	Amplification	27	77%
3.	Modulation	24	80%
4.	Variation	22	73.3%
5.	Compensation	13	43.3%
6.	Discursive Creation	11	36.7%
7.	Reduction	10	3.3%
8.	Transposition	7	23.3%
9.	Particularization	5	16.7%
10.	Pure Borrowing	2	6.7%
11.	Literal Translation	1	3.33%

Below are the examples of the techniques used in translating poem in poem book  $Love \ & Misadventure.$ 

Example 1:

ST	TT
A Toast!	Sesulang!
To new beginnings,	Memasuki permulaan-permulaan,
in fear and faith	dalam kesangsian dan keyakinan
and all it tinges.	dan semua warna yang dipendarkan.
To love is a dare,	Mencintai adalah keberanian,
when hope and despair,	ketika harapan dan keputusasaan,
are gates upon it hinges.	ialah pintu yang engselnya bertautan.

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	12	75%
2.	Amplification	1	6.25%
3.	Modulation	1	6.25%
4.	Discursive Creation	2	12.5%
	Total	16	100%

In poetry above, the translator mostly used Established Equivalence technique to translate the poem. There are 12 Established Equivalence techniques, 1 amplification technique, 1 modulation, and 2 discursive creation techniques found in the translation. Established Equivalence technique most often used technique by the translator, for example in the first verse and first line of the poetry there is verse "to new beginnings" which translated into "memasuki permulaan-permulaan". The word memasuki is the translation of the word "new" in ST. Instead of translated into "baru" translator choose "memasuki", this is done by the translator so that the rhyme can still be maintained at the end of the line so that there is a suffix /an/. The translator used Discursive Creation technique, in the phrase "are gates upon it hinges" translated into "pintu yang engselnya bertautan". In that translation, the researcher feels the translation using that technique is not really accurate because the meaning is slightly shifted. In ST is stated that hope and despair are those that unite love, but in TT the meaning of love is not delivered so that there is nothing can unites hope and despair.

Example 2:

TSu	TSa
Love is a game	Cinta adalah permainan,
of tic-tac-toe,	Catur Jawa,
constantly waiting,	serangkaian penantian
for the next x or o.	X atau O berikutnya.

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	5	50%
2.	Pure Borrowing	3	30%
3.	Adaptation	1	10%
4.	Transposition	1	10%
	Total	10	100%

There are 4 translation techniques used by translator to translate Xs and Os poems. The most commonly used technique is Established Equivalence technique, this technique most often used by translators in translating this poem, below is an example of using the technique;

ST: "constantly waiting"
TT: serangkaian penantian

In the above phrase the translator translated the phrase using an established equivalence because if it translated literally the translation becomes "menunggu secara konstan" or "senantiasa menunggu" but the translator translates it into a "serangkaian penantian" to maintain the end of every word to be /an/ so that there is a rhyme with the first stanza which also ends with an /an/ in the word "permainan" but the meaning is still conveyed correctly.

The next technique that is used is Adaptation technique, there is 1 datum translated using this technique, below is an example of using the technique;

ST: tic-tac-toe TT: *Catur Jawa* 

This technique is used to replace a ST cultural element with one from TT which more familiar for target readers, *Catur Jawa* considered as a term that very close to represent tic-tac-toe in TT. The translator also considered that term because the end of the line will sound /a/ which rhyme with the fourth line that also end with an /a/.

From the result above, it can be conclude that there are two techniques mostly used by the translator. They are established equivalent and modulation. There is a difference between these two techniques. Established equivalent technique still keeps the meaning of the poem from source text in the target text. Modulation technique changes the point of view, focus and cognitive category in relation to the ST. Although they are different, established equivalent and modulation techniques become techniques which mostly produce accurate and readable translation in this research. It means that established equivalent and modulation techniques are appropriate to be used when translating poem.

# 4.2 Research Question 2: 1. How do the translation techniques influence the translation quality in terms of accuracy and readability in poem book entitled *Love & Misadventure*?

The quality of translation is related to the translation techniques applied by the translator. The techniques which are applied influence the translation quality in terms of accuracy and readability. In assessing the translation quality of poem translation in poem book *Love & Misadventure*, the researcher used questionnaires and involved three raters to assess the quality of translation by doing focused group discussion. Three raters gave their scores in every data, and also some comments to explain the scores. The results and the discussion of the assessment are as follows.

#### 4.2.1 Analysis of Translation Quality in terms of Accuracy

Accuracy is one of translation assessment which is related to how the message from the source language is delivered in the target language accurately. There are 20 (67%) data of accurate translation, 10 (33%) data of less accurate translation, and there is no inaccurate translation from 30 data. Based on the result, most of the data are translated accurately.

#### 4.2.1.1 Accurate Translation

According to Nababan (2010), accurate translation is when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, or sentences of the source language is transferred accurately to the target language; absolutely there are no distortions in meaning. There are 20 (67%) data from 30 data which belong to accurate translation. It means that the most data are translated into target language correctly. Below are the examples of the accurate translation.

#### Example:

ST	TT
A Voyage	Pelayaran
To be guided	Dengan panduan
nor misguided	atau salah jalan
in love,	dalam cinta,
nor brokenhearted.	atau keputusasaan.
But to sail in waters—	Tiada lain berlayar di samudra—
uncharted.	yang belum tertera di peta.

The translation of poem "A Voyage" which translated into "*Pelayaran*" has high accuracy level. The 3 raters gave 3 in scoring the accuracy level of this data without any comments and alternative translation. It means that the data is accurate. In the poem above, almost all word and phrases translated using established equivalent technique followed by transposition and particularization technique. Moreover, by analyzing the data, the researcher has same argument with the raters.

#### 4.2.1.2 Less Accurate Translation

Translation is considered less accurate when the message of the poem in source text is transferred into target text, but there are some distortions of meaning. There are 10 data (30%) classified as less accurate translation from 30 data in this research. Below are the examples of less accurate translation.

#### **Example:**

ST	TT
A Bad Day	Hari Yang Buruk
When thoughts of all but one,	Ketika pikiran tentang segala kecuali satu
are those I am keeping.	yaitu yang kujaga sebagai rahasia.
When sore though there is none,	Ketika terluka meski aku tidak tahu
for whom I am weeping.	kepada siapa mesti tumpah airmata.
A curtain drawn before the sun,	Tirai berjuntai menutup matahari dariku,
and I wish to go on sleeping.	dan berharap bisa tidak terus terjaga.

This datum is translated using established equivalence, variation, amplification, and there is two discursive creation techniques. The 3 raters gave 2 in scoring this datum, means that the translation belongs to less accurate translation. Translation technique which makes the translation becomes less accurate is discursive creation, it can be seen in the poem, it talks about how you can really only think of that one person and everything that's happened with them and you find yourself trying to figure out where you went wrong, but you get so stressed out and upset that you end up wanting to sleep for the whole day, "...A curtain drawn before the sun, and I wish to go on sleeping." But, in the TT it shows that the translator didn't transfer the meaning well. The translation of the poem becomes hard to understand.

#### 4.2.2 Analysis of Translation Quality in terms of Readability

The last aspect for assessing the translation quality is readability. The researcher determines three levels of readability in analyzing the readability. They are readable, less readable, and unreadable. The translation can be readable when the raters can understand the translation of the poem translation easily just by reading it one time. The researcher involved three raters to assess the readability level of translation in poem book *Love & Misadventure*. The raters gave their score, comments, and alternative translation for less readable data. There are 27 data (90%) which are classified as readable translation, 2 data (7%) which are classified as less readable, and 1 datum (3%) is classified as unreadable translation from 30 data. According to the result, the readable translation is the most dominant result in the data analysis.

#### 4.2.2.1 Readable Translation

Readable translation means that the translation of euphemism is easy to be understood by the raters just by reading it one time. There are 27 (90%) data which are considered as readable translation from 30 data. According to the classification above, readable translation becomes the result which is dominant in the analysis. Below are the examples of readable translation.

#### Example:

ST	TT
An Endearing Trait	Perangai Yang Menawan
The scatterbrain,	Kecerobohan,
is a little like,	barangkali menyerupai
the patter of rain.	butir-butir halus derai rinai.
Neither here,	Tidak di sini,
nor there,	tidak pula di sana,
but everywhere.	namun di mana-mana.

The datum in the example above belongs to readable translation. The translator uses Established equivalence, amplification, particularization, and discursive creation technique in translating the poem. The quality of this poem translation is readable because the translation is easy to understand and there is no need to read the poem twice. All the respondents found

the term readable. They know the exact meaning of the datum only by read the poem one time.

#### 4.2.2.2 Less Readable Translation

The translation of the poem can be classified as less readable translation when the readers can tell the meaning of the poem but there are some missing meaning and also when readers need to read the poem several times to tell the poem without missing the meaning. There are 2 data or 7% data are considered as less readable translation from 30 data. Below are the examples of less readable translation.

#### **Example:**

ST	TT
His Word	Satu Kata
I am not,	Aku bukan siapa-siapa
just a notch	sekedar goresan kecil
on his belt.	di ikat pinggangnya.
What he feels for me,	Perasaannya kepadaku,
he's never felt.	ialah yang tak pernah ia rasa.
I am a word	Aku semata satu kata
he has heard	yang pernah ia dengar
but has never seen	tapi tak pernah tampak
for himself	di matanya.
Yet he wants to know,	Meskipun ia ingin tahu,
how that word	bagaimana kata itu
is spelt.	dieja.

After read the poem, the respondents gave 2 points for this poem, their comments show that they know about the meaning and familiar about the diction of the poem but they have to read the poem to fully understand. In the first line it said "...just a notch on his belt" actually that is an idiom meaning a remarkable success or achievement, especially one in a successive string, list, or tally of other such ones. But, in TT translator translate it literally. Translator didn't change it into Indonesian idiom nor explain it as the meaning of the idiom. The translation becomes less readable because reader has to read it several times before know the meaning of that stanza.

#### 4.2.2.3 Unreadable Translation

The translation of the poem is not readable when the readers completely do not understand the meaning of the poem, readers cannot retell the meaning of the poem although they have already read it for several times and supported with the context. There is 1 (3%) datum considered as unreadable translation.

#### **Example:**

ST	TT
Xs and Os	X dan O
Love is a game	Cinta adalah permainan,
of tic-tac-toe,	Catur Jawa,
constantly waiting,	serangkaian penantian
for the next x or o.	X atau O berikutnya.

In the poem above there is a term "tic-tac-toe" which translated into "Catur Jawa" by the translator. The term is considered as an unreadable translation because all the respondents explain the term that not related to the exact meaning of catur jawa itself. All the respondents explained that catur jawa means the chess which is a two-player strategy board game played on a chessboard, a checkered game board with 64 squares arranged in an 8×8 grid. Those explanations from the respondents are false regarding the exact meaning of the terms catur jawa. The raters suggested that it could be translated using pure borrowing into tic-tac-toe to make it easier to understand and target audiences can catch the exact meaning of it, because when all the term is borrowed from the ST reader can imagine the same exact thing with what the writer thinks.

#### 4.3 Discussion

According to the result of research findings above, it can be seen that the translator of the poem uses 11 single techniques of Molina & Hurtado Albir (2012) which are applied in translating the selected poem, they are; established equivalent, modulation, amplification, variation, compensation, discursive creation, transposition, particularization, pure borrowing, reduction, and literal. Here, the categories of the poem will be grouped based on the most frequent technique used in translating each poem.

In this research, most of the data are translated using established equivalent technique. Molina and Albir explain that established equivalent is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). All 30 poems in this research used established equivalent technique. The application of this technique makes the most numbers of accurate and readable data. It occurs because many data in ST have equivalent in TT so that the meaning in ST can be delivered well in TT. The equivalent terms recognized in the dictionary are automatically common in the target language culture, thus the target readers could understand it clearly.

The second technique mostly applied in the translation is amplification. Amplification technique is used to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). It means that the translator may give additional information in ST by considering the effectiveness of word use. There are 27 poems that use amplification technique. The addition of the word is necessary to be done since it delivers the meaning more properly. This technique produces the most accurate and

readable translation. The using of this technique is because the addition of some words can make the proper meaning of ST totally delivered well into TT.

The next technique mostly applied in the translation is modulation. Modulation technique is translation technique that changes a point of view of the source language text either structurally or lexically (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). It means that the translator can generate a change in the point of view of the message without altering its meaning and without generating an unnatural feeling in the reader of the target text. There are 24 poems that use amplification technique. This technique produces the most accurate and readable translation. The using of this technique is effective to translate the poem because it is actually conveying easiness, this type of technique helps the reader a lot and it makes the reader think that this is the exact way of saying things in their language.

The next techniques used are variation and compensation. There are 22 poems that are used variation technique, while 13 poems used compensation technique. Variation technique is applied to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). Meanwhile, the translator uses compensation if there is an element from the source text that cannot be reproduced and reflected in the same place in the target text. It can be replaced by adding a compensated source-language element somewhere else in the target text. Both techniques in the translation mostly produced an accurate and readable translation. It is because the meaning in TT does not change from the proper meaning of ST. In terms of readability, this technique produces readable translation. It occurs because the readers can understand and found the translation understandable.

Next technique is discursive creation technique. Discursive creation is used to establish a temporary equivalence that is very unpredictable out of context following the translator creativity. It is usually used in the translation of a title of literary products, but in this case, the translator used it in the part of the poem so that it produced a low-quality translation. There are 11 poems which used this technique, all of the translated poems are less or not accurate. But, this technique produced high quality in terms of readability.

The next three techniques used in translating the poems are reduction in 10 poems, transposition in 7 poems, and particularization techniques in 5 poems. Reduction is the opposite of amplification technique it suppresses ST information items in the target language text. Meanwhile, particularization is used for translating ST into a more precise or concrete term in the TL. Transposition is used when the translator want to change the source text grammatically in the target text. Those three techniques produce a good quality translation in terms of accuracy and readability. The translator used those techniques while still considering the meaning and the aesthetic part of the poem so that there is no shift meaning.

Another technique identified in the translation is pure borrowing. This technique is a part of borrowing technique. This technique is used to fit the spelling rules in the TL (Molina &

Hurtado Albir, 2012). There are 2 poems that use this technique. The use of this technique produces an accurate translation and less readable translation. This technique produces an accurate translation because the translator maintains the proper meaning of ST in TT. However, some of the translations become less readable translation because the translator borrows the terms in ST and put it into TT without any change. Moreover, a lot of terms are not originated from TL so that the target readers are totally unfamiliar with the terms.

The last technique in translation is a literal translation. This technique is to translate a word or an expression word for word (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2012). There is 1 poem translated using this technique. The translation is considered as less accurate translation because the terms are translated word for word and does not consider the equivalent terms in TL. The translation also does not consider the meaning of the utterance, sometimes the translation has no meaning at all in TL. The translation is also considered as less readable translation since the word is not commonly used in TT, the translator does not consider the cultural aspect in the target language as the translator is only focusing on the literal meaning. The using of this technique is not effective to translate the poem.

In this research, the accuracy and readability translation of the poem in the poem book Love & Misadventure is influenced by some factors. The accurate and readable translations are influenced by the appropriate techniques applied by the translator, the familiar dictions used in translation, and the using of explanation and information of specific term. The less accurate, less readable, not readable translations are influenced by inappropriate techniques applied by the translator, and the unfamiliar dictions used in the translation.

Another poem researches are done by the researcher for their studies. Some researchers discuss about extra-textual elements found in poetry they are Jamshidian & Mohammadi (2012) and Niknasab & Pishbin (2011). There are two studies that have the same main objectives, namely reviewing the schema, coherence, and poetry implicature using a model from Vahid et al. in the extracurricular level. Research conducted by Niknasab & Pishbin (2011) reveals that there are eight elements of building the schema as essential elements, namely the poet's knowledge of age, sexuality, race, nationality, religious and economic relations, values, and history. Furthermore, Jamshidian & Mohammadi (2012) reveal that translator expertise in the world of literature, general knowledge and cultural knowledge is a dominant feature in the success of an interpreter when translating literature, poetry in particular, at the global-extracurricular level. In those researches, researchers only analyzed about the aesthetic concept of the poetry while this research analyzed about the technique used by the translator and the impact toward the quality of the translation itself.

In addition to the study of translation analyzing the aesthetic context in poetry, there are other studies which focused on the forming elements in the poem itself. Mastuti (2005) examines the use of figurative language (metaphor, symbol, and repetition) in poems Psalm 119, Vinafari (2014) examining repetition as a musical device in the Dwarf's songs in The Hobbit novel by J.R.R Tolkien. Furthermore, Maisinur (2009) examines the shift in rhyme,

dimension, and style and its effect and the quality of the translation. Also, the result of the discussion above is related to the previous research entitled *Analisis Terjemahan Puisi-Puisi Dalam Kumpulan Puisi Rangkasbitung People Karya W. S. Rendra Yang Diterjemahkan Oleh Suzan Piper (Kajian Pergeseran Rima, Majas, Dan Diksi, Serta Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kualitas Terjemahan)* (Saptaningsih, 2013). In those researches, researchers didn't employ translation technique to assess the translation quality, meanwhile, the researcher used rhyme, figurative language, and diction shift as the parameter of the translation quality. Therefore, the result of findings between this research and the previous research is still relevant since the result shows that the translation of the poem mostly has a high-quality translation.

#### 5. Conclusions

After analyzing the data based on the problem statements, the conclusion is drawn as follows:

In this research, the researcher found 11 techniques used by the translator in translating poem in the poem book *Love & Misadventure*. They are established equivalent, modulation, amplification, variation, compensation, discursive creation, transposition, particularization, pure borrowing, reduction, and literal translation. Established equivalent technique is the technique which mostly used by the translator in translating poem in the poem book *Love & Misadventure*.

The techniques of translation give an influence for the quality of translation. The accurate translation is contributed by the use of established equivalent technique which is also the most dominant technique used in translating the poem. It is because the data in ST have equivalent in TT so that the meaning of the ST is delivered well in TT. The technique which contributes as the source of less accurate translation is discursive creation technique.

The technique which produces high level of readability in translation is also established equivalent technique. It is because the terms that is translated with established equivalence technique is the exact equivalence word in TL, so that this technique produces an understandable translation. At the same time, the use of discursive creation mostly result less readable translation and not readable translation. It is caused by the usage of uncommon terms so that the terms are not understandable.

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