IJEAL (*International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics*)
Volume : 2 | Number 2 | August 2022 | E-ISSN : 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v2i2.1576

TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND EQUIVALENCE IN CHILDREN BILINGUAL SHORT STORY

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Received: 23/06/2022
Accepted: 10/07/2022
Publication: 03/08/2022

Abstract
This study was aimed at finding the procedures and meaning equivalence of translation. This study focuses on Indonesian- English translation found in a collection of animal short stories for children. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Newmark's theory of translation procedures was used to analyze the translation procedure in the story. Another theory that was used is Nida's theory of meaning equivalence. The first step in analyzing the data started by reading the entire short story and marking the difference between the Indonesian and English words. Each representative theory then analyzed the data. After being analyzed, the result is displayed in tables and explanations. Based on the study that has been done, it was found that there were 13 out of 16 translation procedures. The most commonly used translation found in this study is Literal Translation with 40 occurrences, and the least procedure used in this study was Descriptive Equivalent with 2 occurrences. In addition, this study also found Nida's Formal and Dynamic Equivalent in terms of meaning equivalence. The most commonly used meaning equivalence found in this study was Dynamic Equivalent. This study showed that procedures of translation and meaning equivalence are deeply tied since the selection of translation procedures will determine the category of its equivalence.

Keywords— Bilingual, Equivalence, Translation, Translation Procedure

Introduction

English is the third most spoken language globally and the most common and in-demand foreign language to learn in today's world. Along with the rapid advancement of technology, English has influenced many aspects of human life, such as the language of media communication, international relations, economy, technology, job, education and much more. Therefore, having the ability to speak English is a must so as not to be left behind by existing progress.

Nowadays, in the field of education in Indonesia, teaching and learning English starts from the kindergarten level. Concerning English, people believe that learning English from an early age will be more effective because they are fast learners. In addition, it also explained that learning English as a foreign language at a young age improves communication ability in that language and helps in better understanding their native tongue (Blázquez, 2018).

For children who learn English at the appropriate age, it is easier for them to accept material because children learn through observation. In this case, the role of the teacher is more important in providing good material to children because the children will imitate what the teachers do in the classroom. This is consistent with the following theories proposed by some researchers to demonstrate the children's habit of accepting materials (Nufus, 2018).

There are many ways to encourage children to learn English, one of them is through literacy. Literacy is a good habit that should be introduced to the young generation from an early

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Volume : 2 | Number 2 | August 2022 | E-ISSN : 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v2i2.1576

age. Literacy itself is a life-long learning process that engages with the activities of accessing any information. Through early literacy, children are expected to improve their reading skills and increase their knowledge. Children's literature is important because it gives students the chance to respond to literature and teaches them to appreciate both their own and other people's cultural heritage; children's literature also helps with the growth and development of students' personalities and social skills and passes on significant literary works and themes from one generation to the next (Norton, 2010).

The short story combines information with fun to make learning easier and more enjoyable (Crumbley & Smith, 2010). Based on the definition above, short stories in children's story books can be a good choice for young readers who are just starting to learn a foreign language. Luckily the existence of bilingual books nowadays is easy to find in a bookstore. This is also supported by the awareness of publishers who can see the potential of bilingual books. As a result, the publisher publishes works in two languages: the first is the native language, and the second is the foreign language.

Translation has become the main focus in making bilingual short stories. The reason is that the story's writer also plays a translator. The translation is the process of replacement of textual material in the source language by equivalent textual material in the target language (Catford, 1965). Translating short story is not an easy task because the characteristic of children's literature is different from those of adults. Children's literature should have a clear and compelling story, simple vocabulary, and simple grammatical construction with finite verbs as their characteristics, so it is easier to read and understand (Thomson & Wohlgemuth, 1998).

The translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole text (Molina & Albir, 2002). From the statement above, it can be concluded that the translation's result depends on the writer's method. In addition, another important thing in translation is the equivalence of the translation itself. Equivalence is the nature of translation (Nababan, 2008). The equivalence in translation means how to signal the information conveyed in both the Source Text and the Target Text so that both have similarities at certain levels (Panou, 2013). This study aimed to determine the equivalence and the method of translation used in the children's bilingual short stories.

Research Method

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive qualitative is a research approach that does not use mathematical calculations or statistics containing sentences or descriptions of the objects (Moleong, 2009). In addition, the descriptive qualitative method entails performing empirical research on the facts based on the speakers, with the result being a precise explanation (Sudaryanto, 1986).

The data source of this study is taken from the ebookanak.com website about Indonesian-English translation of animal short stories. Each short story explains different animals, how, where, and the uniqueness of each animal.

The steps of collecting data are as follows: first, read the whole text in the short story. Second, mark the difference between the Indonesian and English words, then categorize them into each meaning equivalence level and translation method by each representative theory to be analyzed.

This study applied Nida's (1964) theory of meaning equivalence to analyse the equivalence level. Meanwhile, this study applied Newmark's (1988:81) theory of translation procedures to analyse the translation procedures. The translation procedure was chosen over the translation method to analyze this study because there are significant differences between them. For example, translation procedures are used for sentences and other smaller units, whereas translation methods apply to entire texts (Newmark, Approaches to Translation, 1988). After being collected and analyzed using each representative theory, the data is then displayed in the form of tables along with the explanation.

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Results and Discussion

Translation Procedures

In children's bilingual short stories, there are 172 sentences which have been analyzed using Newmark's translation procedures. The procedures of translation are the technical means through which the meaning of a text in one language is transferred to a text in another (Pinchuck, 1977). Translators use translation procedures to construct equivalency in conveying the meaning or message from the source language to the target language.

Out of the 16 existing translation procedures, there are only 13 of them were found in this study: Literal Translation, Transference, Functional Equivalent, Cultural Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Naturalization, Modulation, Transposition, Synonym, Addition, Reduction/Expansion, and Couplet. Therefore, the analysis is as follows:

No.	Translation Procedures	Frequency
1.	Literal Translation	40
2.	Transference	12
3.	Naturalization	9
4.	Cultural Equivalent	3
5.	Functional Equivalent	6
6.	Descriptive Equivalent	2
7.	Synonym	16
8.	Transposition	29
9.	Modulation	20
10.	Reduction	11
11.	Expansion	10
12.	Addition	5
13.	Couplet	9
	Total	172

Table 1: Translation Procedures Used

1) Literal Translation

Literal Translation is a word-to-word translation; it directly transfers appropriate idiomatically and grammatically from the source language to the target language.

SL: *Aku bisa melihat gerakan, warna, dan bentuk dari jarak jauh*.

TL: I can see movement, color, and shape from a long distance.

The grammatical structure in the source language and target language are the same, it doesn't show any change, and it is just translating the source language.

2) Transference

Transference is the process of transferring the source language into the target language with the same transliteration or without any changes in the word's spelling.

SL: Aku berasal dari *sungai Kapuas* Kalimantan Barat.

TL: I came from *Kapuas River* on western Kalimantan.

The translator doesn't change or transfer the word *Kapuas*, the name of a river, in the source language. Therefore, there is also no change in transliteration, pronunciation and form because it adapts to the source language.

3) Naturalization

Naturalization is the process of adaptation or transferring a normal source language word pronunciation to the normal morphology of the target language.

SL: Selama *hibernasi*, aku tidak melakukan kegiatan apapun.

TL: Through out my *hibernation* I do absolutely nothing.

The translator here used naturalization when translating the word *hibernasi* to *hibernation*. Both have the same meaning but differ in the morphological aspects. Therefore, the translator adapts the target language's normal word forms and pronunciation.

4) Cultural Equivalent

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Cultural Equivalent replaces the cultural word or expression from the source language that is considered equivalent to the target language.

SL: *Crott!* Jika ada bahaya mengancamku aku akan menyemprotkan cairan berwarna hitam pekat.

TL: *Splash!* Whenever danger comes near me, I will splattered an obsidian blacken liquid.

There is no official translation for the word *crot* in the source language. However, according to Indonesian as the source language, *crot* is considered a parable of the sound when an object with a liquid consistency is ejected.

5) Functional Equivalent

The Functional Equivalent uses a culture-neutral word or expression to translate a cultural word or expression into the target language.

SL: *Konon*, usiaku bisa mencapai 200 tahun.

TL: *It was said that*, I can reach a 200 years old age.

The functional equivalent is applied in the first word *konon* from the source language, which translated into the word *it was said that*. So, if *konon* is translated literally into the target language, it will be *supposedly*. But the translator chooses to translate that word into the appropriate pronunciation, and the target language gets used to saying the word *it was said that*.

6) Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent occurs when the meaning of the original culture word or expression is explained in several words.

SL: Penciumanku sangat tajam sehingga pak polisi menjadikan aku sebagai anjing pelacak penjahat, pencari bom, atau *obat terlarang*.

TL: I have a very acute smell, the police used me as a criminal detection dog, an explosive detector, and a *narcotic and drugs* finder

In the source language *obat terlarang* refers to terms or provisions of narcotics and illegal drugs. Therefore, in the target language, the translator directly describes *obat terlarang* as a *narcotic and drugs* so the readers can immediately understand what the sentence means.

7) Synonym

A synonym is a process of transferring the source language to the target language word when there is no clear one-to-one equivalent.

SL: Aku Andean condor, burung *pemakan daging* terbesar di dunia.

TL: I am Andean condor, the biggest *carnivore* bird in the world.

Here the synonym is found in the word *pemakan daging*. It literally translates to *meat eater* in TL. However, there is already a special term for meat-eating animals, namely *carnivores.*

8) Transposition

Transposition means the grammatical change in translating the source word to the target language. The procedure is related to a word's form and position.

SL: Iguana si *Komodo kecil*.

TL: Iguana the l*ittle Komodo*.

The sentence Iguana si *Komodo kecil* is translated into Iguana the *little Komodo* instead of Iguana the *Komodo little*. The phrase *Komodo kecil* has a noun + adjective structure, and when the phrase is translated into the target language, it becomes *little Komodo*. The structure of the phrase in the target language changes to become an adjective + noun.

9) Modulation

Modulation is a way or procedure of translation when the translator tries to express a different point of view from the source language. The change in point of view did not alter the message.

SL: Aku memiliki *sorot atau pandangan mata yang kuat*, lho.

TL: I have *a very sharp eyes* which can scared off my preys.

The sentence in the source language *sorot atau pandangan mata* yang kuat is translated into *a very sharp eyes*. Both of the sentences have different meanings. If translated literally, the sentence would be *I have a strong gaze*, but the translator is trying to reproduce the messages with *a very sharp eyes* in the target language.

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10) Reduction

Reduction is the deletion of some parts of the components from the source language when it's translated into the target language.

SL: Akulah *anjing* dalmatian.

TL: I am dalmatian.

The word *anjing* from the source language is not translated into the target language because the word *dalmation* itself is self-explanatory of a type of dog, and the readers have understood it in the target language. So, rewriting the word *anjing* or dog in English is no longer necessary.

11) Expansion

Expansion occurs when the translation adds or uses more words to convey the closest idea from the SL.

SL: *Ular apa yang besar?*

TL: What is the biggest snake *of all*?

In the source language sentence, there is no adverb, but when it is translated into the target language, the translator adds an adverb *off all*. The translator chose the addition of an adverb here to emphasize the question sentence about what snake is the largest among all types of snakes. This is supported by an explanation of the Anaconda snake in the short story, which is known as the largest snake in the world.

12) Addition

Addition occurs when the translator adds another information usually related to cultural, technical, or linguistics according to the translator's version. The additional information is dependent on the translator requirement.

SL: Bisaku amat mematikan karena bisa menghentikan *kerja jantung* dan paru-paru manusia.

TL: My venom is very deadly because it can stopped the work of *human's heart*.

The translated text has additional word *human's*. Here the translator seems to want to emphasize that the word *jantung* in the source language and *the heart* referred to in the story is the human heart.

13) Couplet

Couplet is translation procedure when there is a combination of two, three, or four different procedures. For example, the combination of two translation procedures is called couplet, when there are three translation procedures is called triplets, and when there are four translation procedures is called quadruplets.

SL: Aku *kuda poni, hewan angkut yang kuat dan cepat*.

TL: I am a *pony*, a *strong and fast carrier animal*.

There are two types of translation procedures in the data above. First is a reduction which happens in the word *kuda poni*. In addition, a pony is a small or stunted horse (KBBI, 2022). Therefore, the translated version is only in the form of *a pony*, and the word horse is deleted because the word pony itself is enough to explain that what is being discussed is a type of horse animal. Meanwhile, the transposition happens in the translated version of *hewan angkut yang kuat dan cepat* into *a strong and fast carrier animal*.

Meaning Equivalence

Translation is a procedure of recreating the message in the target language as closely as possible to the original in terms of meaning and style (Nida & Taber, 1974). Meaning equivalence is the state of having the same amount, value, purpose, qualities, etc. (Cambridge, 2022). In another way, equivalence is the condition in which languages use various stylistic or structural devices to depict the same situation (Munday, 2001).

Moreover, (Jakobson, 1959) stated that translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes. Thus, how the translator chooses to translate their work is closely related to the equivalent result of the translation itself.

In this study, Nida's meaning equivalent is applied to find the degree of equivalent in the translation. There are two types of meaning equivalence in Nida's theory: Formal Equivalent and Dynamic Equivalent (Nida E. A., 1964). Nida's and Newmark's translation procedure theory

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were synchronized in searching for this meaning equivalence. The characteristic of each procedure will determine which types of meaning equivalence belong.

	Formal Equivalence	Dynamic Equivalence
Characteristic	Focuses on the message itself (form and content)	Focuses at complete naturalness of expression
	Oriented in ST structure or SL-focused equivalence theory	Oriented in TT structure or TL-focused equivalence theory
Translation Procedures by Newmark	Literal Translation, Transference, Naturalization, Synonym, Couplets	Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonym, Transposition, Modulation, Expansion, Reduction, Addition and Couplets

Table 2: Comparison and relationship between Newmark's translation procedures and Nida's meaning equivalence

Based on what has been explained in the table above, it can be concluded that several translation procedures fit in both Formal and Dynamic Equivalent. Here are only 3 examples of procedures that will be analyzed for each type of meaning equivalence.

1) Formal Equivalence

1.1 Transference

SL: Akulah ubur-ubur kotak *(Fleckeri chinorex)*.

TL: I am box jellyfish *(Fleckeri chinorex)*.

The data above can be categorized as Formal equivalence. This is proven by the selection of the translation procedure used by the translator to translate the data. There is no change in transliteration because *Fleckeri chiorex* is the scientific name of the box jellyfish.

1.2 Naturalization

SL: Aku salamander, sejenis *amfibi*.

TL: I am salamander an *amphibian*.

The translation of *amfibi* into American an *amphibian* fits into naturalization of translation procedure. As already explained in table 2, naturalization procedure is a part of both formal and dynamic equivalent. But in this case, the translator chooses to keep the foreignness rather than translating it into cold blooded *animals that can live in water and on land*. Therefore, based on the explanation, the data qualifies as Formal equivalence.

1.3 Synonym

SL: Aku akan terlihat seperti prajurit yang sedang berbaris, sangat *gagah* dan *anggun*

TL: I will look like a marching soldier, so *gutsy* and *handsome*.

The words *gagah* and *anggun* in the source language translated into *gutsy* and *handsome* fit with the translation procedure: Synonym. This procedure qualifies as Formal equivalence because the translator is trying to reproduce the same meaning based on the source language structure.

2) Dynamic Equivalence

2.1 Cultural Equivalent

SL: Namun, jika sudah terdesak aku akan mengibaskan ekorku, cambuk. *PLAK!*

TL: But, when I have no choice, I will sway my tail like a whip. *FLAP!*

The word *PLAK!* in the source language matches *FLAP!* in the target language. In addition, those words are imitations of the sounds when an object is hit by something. Thus, this data can be categorized as dynamic equivalence because the translation can fulfil the requirement of both cultural-bound elements.

2.2 Modulation

SL: Namun, *jika sudah terdesak* aku akan mengibaskan ekorku, cambuk. PLAK!

TL: But, *when I have no choice*, I will sway my tail like a whip. FLAP!

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The approach or point of view in the translation above is changed. The translator is trying to reproduce the message in the sentence *jika sudah terdesak* in the source language into *when I have no choice* in the target language. Changing the perspective of the translation will not affect the way of conveying the meaning itself. Therefore, this data qualifies as Dynamic equivalence because there is a change but did not change its meaning

2.3 Reduction

SL: Bisaku amat mematikan karena bisa menghentikan kerja jantung dan *paru-paru manusia*.

TL: My venom is very deadly because it can stopped the work of human's heart and *lungs*.

The procedure of translation that occurs in this data is reduction. This is proven by deleting the words *paru paru manusia* into *lungs*. The translator does not translate the word *manusia* into *a human* in the target language to make the text simpler. Thus, this data qualifies as Dynamic equivalence.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above of the study regarding the research questions, the conclusion is as follows:

The first research question was about the translation procedures the translator applied in translating bilingual short stories for children. It can be identified that there were 13 types of procedures applied by the translator: Literal Translation, Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonym, Transposition, Modulation, Reduction, Expansion, Addition and Couplet. The translation procedure mostly applied in this study is Literal Translation with a total frequency of 40 times. The least applied procedure is Descriptive Equivalent with a total frequency of 2 times.

The second research question was about the meaning equivalence applied in the translation. This study found two types of meaning equivalence: Formal and dynamic. Furthermore, this study found that the most dominant meaning equivalence is Dynamic equivalence. Therefore, it indicates that the translator translating these short stories tends to reproduce the source language in the target language as conclusion translation procedures are deeply tied to the meaning equivalence. Furthermore, since translation is oriented toward the target language, the equivalence toward the target language is very important. Thus, this study can conclude that the translation can be said to be good if its target language-oriented.

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