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Translation Technique Analysis of Mandarin Compound Sentence in Novel Huózhe 《活着》

Henry Sani Wardhana¹, Nababan², Agus Hari Wibowo³

henry_sani@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to describe the translation technique from novel Huózhe 《活着》 written by Yúhuá (余华) and novel to Live (Hidup) by Agustinus Wibowo. The collected data were Mandarin compound sentences taken from novel Huózhe 《活着》 and the translation sentences from novel to Live (Hidup). Here, this research used qualitative descriptive method and provided by field work method. The techniques included content analysis, focus group discussion, and questioner. The researchers also provided the triangulation method, and used Spradley's theory to analyze the data. This research used Molina & Albir's theory to study translation technique. The study showed the result of any kind translation techniques which used by the translator in the translation novel. This research only analyzed Mandarin compound sentence and its translation result in the target text. Based on this result, there are sixteen translation techniques that found, i.e established equivalence 831 (71,39%) data, variation 93 (7,99%) data, transposition 61 (5,24%) data, modulation 52 (4,47%) data, natural borrowing 46 (3,95%) data, explicitation 26 (2,23%) data, implicitation 20 (1,72%) data, discursive creation 9 (0,77%) data, addition 7 (0,60%) data, paraphrase 5 (0,43%) data, reduction 4 (0,34%) data, annotation 3 (0,26%) data, literal 3 (0,26%) data, generalization 2 (0,17%) data, adaptation 1 (0,09%) data, and particularization 1 (0,09%) data. Established equivalence is the dominant translation technique used to translate Mandarin compound sentence in novel Huózhe 《活着》. It is used because the translator can keep the messages of the various term in Mandarin compound sentence. The techniques that are applied to translate Mandarin compound sentence in novel Huózhe 《活着》 can be used as a consideration to translate Mandarin compound sentence into Indonesia.

Keywords: Mandarin Compound Sentence, Translation Technique, Novel Huózhe 《活着》, Novel to Live

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1. Introduction

Translation technique could help to solve the problems in translation sector. Molina and Albir (2002:509) have concluded that translation technique is the procedure to classify how an equivalence of translation could be applied in any lingual terms. This research also intended to help the translation necessity using novel as a research object. The Chinese novel which served as a Source Text or ST (Mandarin Language) is *Huózhe* (活着) by Yúhuá (余华) and novel to Live (Hidup) by Agustinus Wibowo as a Target Text or TT

¹ Universitas Sebelas Maret

(Indonesia Language). The researchers used Molina and Albir's theory to determine the translation technique.

Goh and Boh (2014) have said that the analyze of translation strategy of *Chéngyú* (成语) into Melayu Language. They concluded that there are three factors to apply the translation strategy of *Chéngyú* (成语). Firstly , the kind of *Chéngyú* (成语) that appears on the source text. Secondly, the context where *Chéngyú* (成语) appears. Thirdly, is about the same and the different mind between the source language and the target language.

Zainudin and Awal (2011) have said that the teaching of translation techniques in a translation classroom from the cooperative learning perspective. They used a methodology that is called Cooperative Work Procedure. They found that cooperative learning is suitable to be used in a translation class. They concluded that the students did not enjoy doing translation in the big groups (3-4) but preferred smaller group (2-3), because the students' learning style was very individualistic. The students found working in a groups encouraged discussion and exchange of ideas.

Akhiroh (2013) has found that some translation technique in media give positive effect on translation quality, while some others do not. She found that deletion technique is the most widely used and affect the quality of the translation, significantly in the accuracy. The number of deletion committed by the translator led to a less accurate translation result. She stated that translation technique used by journalist translator is widely influenced by the characteristic of media translation.

Thahara (2015) determined translation technique of simile in novel, used Molina & Albir's theory. He found that the most dominant translation technique was literal technique. This technique shows that the expression of simile in the target text does not change. He also stated that this technique will not be appropriate if the image of the simile has the equivalence simile expression in the target language. In addition, he also suggested that the adaptation technique is the best choice if the simile has its equivalence in the target language. Thahara also described each translation technique.

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is translation technique that is to replace ST cultural element with one from the target culture. It can be applied if the cultural element has its equivalence in the target language.

ST : As white as snow

TT : *Seputih kapas*

b. Amplification

Amplification is translation technique that is to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. The addition is merely to give information to the reader. It does not change the message and meaning of the source language.

ST : There are many Indonesian at the ship.

TT : *Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu.*

The word "Indonesian" is translated into "warga negara Indonesia". It means that the translator wants to give detail information to the readers.

c. Borrowing

Take a word, expression, or term straight from another language. It can be pure borrowing (without any change), e.g., to use the English word “zig-zag” in a Indonesian text or naturalized borrowing (to fit the spelling rules in the TT), e.g. deflasi, inflasi, musik.

d. Calque

Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

ST : Vice president

TT : *Wakil presiden*

e. Compensation

To introduce the ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT, because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. This technique is commonly used in literature translation. It shifts stylistics element of ST in the different structure of the TT.

ST : It is hard **though** to be a woman.

TT : *Bagaimanapun, menjadi wanita itu hal yang sulit.*

f. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. This technique gives an explaining of term or function from ST.

ST : I like panetton.

TT : *Saya suka panetton, kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru.*

g. Discursive Creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. This technique is commonly used in the title of film or novel.

ST: A farewell to arms.

TT: *Pertempuran penghabisan.*

h. Established Equivalence

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT.

ST : Sincerely yours

TT : *Hormat kami*

i. Generalization

Generalization is translation technique that replaces the complicated terms of ST by more general or neutral terms in the TT. It is used when there is no specific term in the target language.

ST : He drank a half **tumbler** of cognac.

TT : Dia minum setengah **gelas** bir.

j. Linguistic Amplification

To add linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

ST : Everything is up to you!

TT : Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!

k. Linguistic Compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. This technique is shorten the TT without changing the meaning of ST.

ST : Are you sleepy?

TT : *Ngantuk?*

l. Literal Translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word. In this technique, a single word of ST does not always translate into a single word of TT.

ST : To kill two birds with one stone.

TT : *Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu..*

m. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

ST : Get moving or I'll be doing the firing.

TT : Keluar atau kau akan kupecat.

n. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.

ST : He likes playing **water sport**.

TT : *Dia suka bermain olahraga dayung.*

o. Reduction

To suppress a ST information item in the TT. It is in opposition to amplification.

ST : She got a car accident.

TT : *Dia mengalami kecelakaan.*

p. Substitution

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

Example: Nod the head is translated into "ya!" in Indonesia.

q. Transposition

Transposition is translation technique that changes a grammatical category.

ST : I have no control over this condition.

TT : Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini.

r. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

ST : Give it to me now!

TT : Berikan barang itu ke gue sekarang!

The novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 itself had been intensively studied by Gabriella & Ovianti (2010) who intended to describe the way of thinking and to learn the meaning of life by the main personage (Fugui). They described the the personage Fugui in the novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 by direct and indirect way. The direct way involves selfportrait, psychology, word, and action. The indirect way involves a word from other personages, and an action from other personages. The personage Fugui of Novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 has a responsibility, struggling for a life, and a broad minded.

It is clearly that previous research in the translation of Mandarin compound sentence still needs to be improved. Today, the translation sector of Mandarin-Indonesia needs a lot of research in order to solve any translation problem, especially in the Mandarin compound sentence and its translation technique. This research hopefully can be a consideration by translator to deal with the translation of Mandarin compound sentence. This research also helps the translation sector of Mandarin-Indonesia, which is still developed currently, especially in the translation technique.

2. Method

This research belongs to translation sector, using qualitative descriptive method. This research also provides field work method, where the authors directly involved to the field to collect the data from the rater and the informant.

The setting of this research is novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 by Yú huá (余华) and novel *to Live (Hidup)* by Agustinus Wibowo. The participants are the author, the rater, and the target reader. The event is the sentences that collected from novel *to Live (Hidup)* as a translation data of the novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 .

The data belonged to this research is the Mandarin compound sentences of the novel *Huózhe* 《活着》 and the Indonesia sentences of the novel *to Live (Hidup)*, which served as the translation data. The researchers also provided additional data by the questioner from the informant.

The researchers' data collecting technique included content analysis, focus group discussion, and questioner. The authors also provided the triangulation method and used Spradley's theory to study and analyze the data. The research objective is to know what kind of translation technique should be used for the reader when deal with Mandarin compound sentences.

3. Results

Mandarin compound sentence is a sentence that formed by two or more clauses (Sun, 2003). Sun described that there are twelve kinds of Mandarin compound sentence. Here, Mandarin compound sentence served as a domain and only ten of them are found. The Mandarin compound sentences that found in this research consist of : *Bìngliè Fùjù*

(并列复句), *Xuānzé Fùjù* (选择复句), *Dìjìn Fùjù* (递进复句), *Liánguàn Fùjù* (连贯复句), *Jiěshuō Fùjù* (解说复句), *Zhuǎnzhé Fùjù* (转折复句), *Tiáojian Fùjù* (条件复句), *Jiǎshè Fùjù* (假设复句), *Yīnguǒ Fùjù* (因果复句), and *Duōzhòng Fùjù* (多重复句)

The researchers used Data Code, Domain, Source Text (ST), Target Text (TT), and Kinds of Indonesia Sentence. The Data Code represents numberization of each data, for example:

a. 001/ST11/TT5

001 represents the 1st data. ST11 represents the source text page 11. TT5 represents target text page 5.

b. 003/ST11-12/TT6

003 represents the 3rd data. ST 11-12 represents the source text page 11-12. TT6 represents the target text page 6.

Domain represents a kind of Mandarin compound sentence. Source text (ST) represents Bahasa Sumber, which it based on Novel *Huózhe* (活着). Target Text (TT) represents Bahasa Sasaran, which it based on novel *to Live (Hidup)*.

Translation technique analysis in this study is determined by analyzing and comparing data in the source text to the target text, for example:

001/ST11/TT5

我比现在年轻十岁的时候,获得了一个游手好闲的职业,去乡间收集民间歌谣。

Wǒ bǐ xiànzài niánqīng shí suì de shíhòu, huòdéle yīgè yóushǒuhàoxián de zhíyè, qù xiāngjiān shōují mínjīan gēyáo.

Saat aku sepuluh tahun lebih muda dari sekarang, aku mendapatkan satu pekerjaan yang teramat santai, yaitu mengumpulkan lagu rakyat di pedalaman desa.

(When I was ten years younger than I am now, I got a leisurely career and went to the village to collect folk songs)

我	比	现在	年轻
Wǒ	bǐ	xiànzài	niánqīng
Aku	dibanding	sekarang	muda
I	compare	now	young

十	岁	的时候
shí	suì	deshíhòu
sepuluh	tahun	saat
ten	year	when

获得	了	一	个
huòdé	le	yī	gè
mendapat	telah	satu	buah
receive	already	one	piece

游手好闲	的	职业
yóushǒuhàoxián	de	zhíyè
santai	yang	pekerjaan
relaxive	of	job

去	乡间	收集
qù	xiāngjiān	shōují
pergi	desa	mengumpulkan
go	village	collect

民间	歌谣。
mínjiān	gēyáo
rakyat	lagu
folk	song

a. Established Equivalence

的时候 (deshíhòu) – saat

游手好闲 (yóushǒuhàoxián) – santai

职业 (zhíyè) – pekerjaan

乡间 (xiāngjiān) - desa

民间 (mínjiān) – rakyat

b. Variation (aku)

c. Explication (了 / le)

d. Addition (aku; teramat; yaitu)

然后我与一位当上了祖母的女人坐在门槛上,她编着草鞋为我唱了一支《十月怀胎》。

Ránhòu wǒ yǔ yī wèi dāngshàng le zǔmǔ de nǚrén zuò zài ménkǎn shàng, tā biānzhě cǎoxié wèi wǒ chàng le yī zhī 《shí yuè huáitāi》

Lalu aku duduk di ambang pintu bersama seorang nenek, yang sedang menganyam sepatu dari rumput sambil menyenandungkan untukku satu tembang, “Hamil Sepuluh Bulan”.

(Then I sat on the threshold along with a grandmother who is plaiting a shoes made from grass and singing a song “ten months pregnancy” for me)

然后	我	与	一	位
ránhòu	wǒ	yǔ	yī	wèi
lalu	aku	dan	satu	orang
then	I	and	one	person

当上	了	祖母
dāngshàng	le	zǔmǔ
sedang	telah	neneh
while	already	grandmother

的	女人	坐
de	nǚrén	zuò
yang	wanita	duduk
of	women	sit

在	门槛	上	她
zài	ménkǎn	shàng	tā
di	pintu	atas	dia
on	door	above	she

编	着	草	鞋
biān	zhě	cǎo	xié

menganyam	sedang	rumput	sepatu
plait	while	grass	shoes
为	我	唱	了
wèi	wǒ	chàng	le
untuk	aku	menyanyi	telah
for	I	sing	already
			one

支	《十月怀胎》
zhī	《shí yuè huáitāi》
tembang	hamil sepuluh bulan
song	ten months pregnancy

a. Established Equivalence

然后 (ránhòu) – lalu

门槛 (ménkǎn) – pintu

祖母 (zǔmǔ) – nenek

女人 (nǚrén) – wanita

坐 (zuò) – duduk

着 (zhě) - sedang

编 (biān) – menganyam

草鞋 (cǎoxié) – sepatu dari rumput

唱 (chàng) - menyenandungkan

支 (zhī) - tembang

《十月怀胎》 《shí yuè huáitāi》 - hamil sepuluh bulan

b. Variation (aku)

c. Implication (yang; sambil)

d. Explicitation (了 / le)

There are 120 Mandarin compound sentences that served as source text. There are **16 translation techniques** that found in this research, that can be seen in the table 1.

Table 1. The Translation Technique of novel *Huózhe* (活着)

No.	Translation Technique	Total	Percentage
1	Established Equivalence	831	71,39%
2	Variation	93	7,99%
3	Transposition	61	5,24%
4	Modulation	52	4,47%
5	Natural Borrowing	46	3,95%
6	Explication	26	2,23%
7	Implicitation	20	1,72%
8	Discursive Creation	9	0,77%
9	Addition	7	0,60%
10	Paraphrase	5	0,43%
11	Reduction	4	0,34%
12	Annotation	3	0,26%
13	Literal	3	0,26%
14	Generalization	2	0,17%
15	Adaptation	1	0,09%
16	Particularization	1	0,09%

The result shows that established equivalence is the most numerous translation technique which used on the target text.

4. Conclusion

The data are the results of analysis along with the rater and the target reader. Throughout the process of this research, both the rater and the target reader are able to understand and comprehend the translation from the source text to the target text. This depends on what translation technique chosen by the translator. From the data and analysis, the researchers can determine some conclusion in the translation technique that is used for translating Mandarin compound sentence in novel *Huózhe* (活着). Firstly, established equivalence is the most numerous used in the target text by the translator (831 in total or 71,39%), that allow for the target reader to understand easily about the novel to *Live* (*Hidup*). Furthermore, transposition technique is more suitable to deal with the involute Mandarin compound sentence. Secondly, the translation techniques that are found in this research can be a consideration to the readers when they deal with Mandarin compound sentence.

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