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USING VINAY AND DARBELNET MODEL TO COMPARE MAJOR TYPES OF TRANSLATION BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: WHEN LEXICOLOGY, STRUCTURE AND CULTURE MEET

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze and to describe the sentence structure differences between English and Indonesian language as well as the procedures of translation in text Osaka from Garuda Magazine and Sekilas Musim di Korea. The translation strategies employed, and how to find out the form and the occurrences of those translation procedures which were proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Major types of translation procedures have been identified, which are literal translation, calque, borrowing, reduction, adapting, and transposition. This research uses a qualitative approach in which data analysis and interpretation occur. The result of data analysis shows that some of the procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet occurred and the sentence structure differences can be identified within the source and the target language. The data are translated using translation procedures and reveals that various and appropriate techniques will result to better translation quality.

Keywords: Translation Procedures, Sentence Structure, Indonesian and English Language

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the subjects offered in curriculum to be learnt by college students in most English Departments because by having this subject, the students are expected to be able to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language. Besides transferring utterances, students sometimes are demanded to analyze the sentence structure differences of the languages.

Many problems occur particularly in translation field. The most problem that is mostly occurring is difficulty in finding the words that has equivalence between the source and the target language. It can be caused by the difference of cultures because different cultures mean different message delivering way. However, translation offers some features that can be used for all translators in all over the world since there are some useful techniques which ease the working process. This research also will discuss what those techniques are as your reference if you want to be expert of translation.

English has become an international language in all over the world, including Indonesia, used for language of compulsory from elementary to advanced levels. As a foreign language, English should be mastered since all best literacies, books, etc, are written in English and they can be good references for research utterances. Compared to Indonesian, English is seemingly harder to be understood because it has various tenses having different meaning. Those tenses are expressed within lexical signs in Indonesian. This makes Indonesian students as EFL learners difficult to learn English since English has different sentence structure than Indonesian sentences. For example, in English, subject should be followed by a verb. On the other hand, in Indonesian, a subject can be followed directly by a noun or an adjective. Within this journal, the writer will focus on the analysis of the sentence structures of both languages in comparison.

Sentences are basic element in a communication process in both of spoken and written form. Humans communicate each other through daily communication. The thing sometimes limiting the flow of communication is various of language rules out there, including sentence structure differences, which means those different rules will result in different meanings and viewpoints if they are not translated appropriately. The writer will find out the ability of communicator to understand the meaning of sentences from both languages through translating activities. The samples will act as the translator of Indonesia-English and vice versa. The reason why the writer chooses translation method is that written form shows us a clearer contrast point especially in sentence structures rather than the spoken form. Some students sometimes confuse to use specific methods in translating English and Indonesian texts to become a balanced and an appropriate translated text.

Some students sometimes confuse to use specific methods in translating English and Indonesian texts to become a balanced and an appropriate translated text. Unbeknownst, there are some techniques that are available for them to use in translating any texts particularly English into Indonesian and vice versa. This research will also deliver what techniques that are mostly used by the students to transfer meanings in both languages. Those translation techniques will help the learners to face their problems and it also can be used for various solution of translation classifying (Molina L and Hurtado Albir, 2002:499).. The writer analyze some texts that are translated by the samples to find out the different sentence structure in both languages; Indonesian and English. English says that sentences are constructed with at least a subject and a verb, but in Indonesian, by putting a subject and a noun/an adjecting has already become a good sentence. That is a bit different point and the writer attempts to find out more than it through this research. This research will also attempt to find out how people mediate their viewpoints to make a balanced sentence through a translating method. Some techniques are also given for translators in order to make a good sentence structure from the source language to the target language without obscuring the meaning of the sentence..

English and Indonesian languages have become paired examples of languages that are interesting to be discussed and learnt since both of them give many features that are totally contrast each other. Beside the structures of sentences themselves, tenses in English also become the major problem to be translated into Indonesian. Some of tenses in English are a bit of 'mouthy' to be transferred into Indonesian meaning that make the sentence structures will be more complicated. This article also will show how people anticipate such problem through translating technique. As a matter of fact, one factor that makes those differences is because of the different cultural background between the two nations. However, most people say that translating English to Indonesian will be easier than the via versa. This is why the analyses of sentence structure differences between English and Indonesian Language need to be investigated extensively to proof whether such statement is true. Hopefully, the result

of this research will be useful for English teaching and learning activity especially in translating and interpreting classes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many experts have thrown their statements that a good translation will need a good technique because balancing sentences and meanings from different languages is not as easy as flipping your hand palm. The writer propose some techniques of translation by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). The classical taxonomy of translation procedures dates back to 1995 and was the work of J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet consisting of seven categories: 1) Borrowing, 2) Calque, 3) Literal translation, 4) Transposition, 5) Modulation, 6) Equivalence or Reformulation, and 7) Adaptation.

Literal Translation. Chen (2009) said that literal translation is represent a complete of an original source language of which is in accordance with the target language in the form of vocabulary. While according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), a literal translation can only be applied with languages which are extremely close in cultural terms. It is acceptable only if the translated texts retain the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text. It can aslo be called as translating the source text literally into target text, focuses on form and structure without any addition or reduction into target text. This word for word translation procedure can also be called as a direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically or idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translator task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Borrowing. Borrowing is one of the translation procedures involving the use of same words or expression from both of the target text and the original text. This is about reproducing an expression in the original text as is. In this sense, it is a translation that does not actually involve a translating activity. Molina and Albir (2005) also stated that borrowing is a translating procedure without taking any translation activity at all since it is only leaving the text as its original version. Brasco (2004) also defines that the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. The decision to borrow SL word or expression to introduce an element of

SL is a style matter, but at the same time it may have significant effects on the message contained (Machali: 2009).

Calque. Calque can be defined as the process of conveying the words or meaning literally, (Molina and Albir, 2019, and lexical or structural (Assaqaf 2016) Further, according to Molina and Albir (2019) ; literal translation is possible when the two languages are very close to each other , the procedures of the literal translation are are divide as Borrowing and Calque. A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but the translator translates literally each of its elements.hens, calque can be defined as loan translation.

Transposition. Transposition According to Arjiomandi and kofipor(2016); Transposition is changing the word class or grammatical structure without changing the meaning of the message. it involves moving from a grammatical to another without altering the meaning of the text. Those could be happened by change of sequence followed by the change of word class. Transposition also involves replacing one word class with another word without changing the meaning of the message. basically transposition is devided into two types; obligatory and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the TL has no other alternative because of the language system. While an optional transposition is a transposition that for the sake of style can be chosen by the translator if it fits better into the

utterances (Machali: 2009). Grassilli (2016) divides the types of transposition into Adverb-verb, Adverb-noun, Adverb-adjective, Adjective-noun, Possessive article-definite article, Verb or past participle-noun-Adverb-noun.

Equivalence or Reformulation; According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording. This is a translation procedure which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Nida (in Leonardi, 2010) argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence—which in the second edition by Nida and Taber (1982) is referred to as formal correspondence—and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence 'focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In short, a translation equivalent is a corresponding word or expression in another language, and it's understandably one of the first things professional translators look for (Stacy, 2014) and meant to indicate that source text and target text share some kind of „sameness“ Panou. (2013).

Adaptation; Assegaf (2013) defines adaptation as a type of translation which involves a lot of changes to be made in order to the target text is produced in line with the spirit of the source text. The changes vary into some types namely deletion, addition, explanation, illustration and exemplification. Adaptation is more than a translation, but further about how a, item, conceptual semantic and operational equivalences between the source- and target-language versions were considered (Deborah, et al 2017).

Amplification; Ayora (in Molina and hurtado, 2017). defines that amplification is the translation that the translator use in the target language, more words than in the source language to express the same idea. According to Albir (in Mathieu,)

Amplification is usually about using a paraphrase to explain a word that has no equivalent in the target language and adds some elements to the source language to produce more comprehensibility translation (Arjomandi and Kafipour, 2016).

Modulation; Modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change or perspective. According to Arjomadi and Kofipour (2016) modulation is changing point of view or cognitive category in relation to the source text consisting of using a different phrase in the source and target languages to send the same idea. Machali (2009: 96) also stated that modulation is a model of a message, achieved by a shift in the idea. This change can be defined when the close translation results in grammatically correct text, but it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the TL.

Generalization; This procedure of translation is applied by using general term or neutral term in target language, (Molina and Albir, 2019). It is a method of translating by changing the basic of linguistics into the elements paralinguistic.

Reduction; Reduction is part of semantic strategies (Manafi Anari, 2009). (in Atefeh Abbasi and Mansour Koosha) Based on those procedures explained above, it would be some procedures found in the students' results of translation in translating Indonesian text into English and vice versa. The analysis would be based by using those theories mentioned above.

METHOD

The data was taken from a magazine entitled Osaka, for the English to Indonesian text, and was taken from google entitled Sekilas musim di Korea, for the Indonesian to English text. This study is focusing on translation procedures and the different on sentence structure. The

method used for collecting data was note taking, and there were some steps taken to collect the data. It was started with identifying the translation procedures found in the story, then taking note and comparing the data in SL and TL on translation procedures. The collected data was then analyzed by using the theory of translation by Vinay and Dalbernet (1995).

The data was taken s translation entitled Osaka for the English to Indonesian text, and Sekilas musim di Korea, Indonesian to English text. The data was then analyzed by using the theory of translation types of Vinay and Dalbernet (1995). The note-taking technique was used to identify and classify the data based on the methods of translation, in order to formulate the analysis. The data collected in this study were primary data since they were directly collected from the data source by using the observation method and note-taking technique. The first step was a close reading of the source language text and that of the target. All instances of methods of translation in the source language and their translations in the target language were underlined and noted down and taken as data for the analysis. The occurrences of methods of translation are classified based on types of methods of translation by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). The collected data was analyzed by using qualitative method and analyzed descriptively. They were indetified and clasified based on the types of translation procedures.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Result of Multiple Linear

As Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000) divide two methods of translation namely direct or literal translation and oblique translation. The procedures belong to direct translation are *Borrowing*, *Calque* and *Literal Translation*; while *Transposition*, *Modulation*, *Equivalence*, and *Adaptation* procedures are categorized as oblique translation. The analysis of the qualitative data can be seen as follows:

Sample 1

The text for translation English into Indonesian

OSAKA What to see?

Universal Studios Osaka

In keeping with its reputation as one of Asia's top theme parks, Universal Studios Japan is upping the ante even futher by offering visitors a very special seasonal even this autumn. The Universal Surprise Halloween will see zombies roaming the park and there will be spooky treats galore to enjoy. Hurry though, because this only lasts until November 11, 2012.

Dotombori Arcade

Osaka is rightly renowned for its fabulous food and Dotombori Arcade is the city's self-styled cuisine hub, a spot that is much loved by both professional and amateur foodies alike. from Osaka classic such as okonomiyaki (pan-fried batter) and takoyaki (octopus dumpings) to fine-dining establishments serving the best quality foie gras, Dotombori has it all.

Osaka Castle

Originally built by one of Japan's most famous warlord, ToyomiHideyoshi, Osaka castle is a true testament to this warrior leaders power. Enjoy a fascinating spin-back through

Japanese history and don't forget to check out to superb views of down-town. Osaka offered up on the castles eight-floor observation deck, as well as the castle's beautiful grounds.

English into Indonesian Translation:

OSAKA What to see?

UNIVERSAL STUDIOS OSAKA

Dalam menjaga reputasinya sebagai salah satu taman bertema tertinggi di Asia, *UNIVERSAL STUDIO JEPANG* sedang memajukan kontribusi bahkan lebih jauh lagi dengan menawarkan berbagai musim spesial kepada pengunjung bahkan musim gugur ini. **Halloween** kejutan **Universal** akan melihat para zombi berkelana di taman dan disana menjadi pengalaman menyeramkan sekaligus untuk bersenang-senang. **AYO BURU**, karena ini hanya *berakhir* sampai TANGGAL 11 NOVEMBER 2012.

Gang Dotombori

OSAKA benar-benar terkenal atas makanan lezatnya dan barisan toko2 (gang)dotombori adalah kota yang mempunyai gaya santapan atau masakan sendiri, tempat yang dipenuhi cinta oleh penikmat makanan profesional dan amatir. Dari Osaka klasik seperti okonomiyaki (adonan goreng/rebus) dan takoyaki (kue bola gurita)

untuk pembukaan makan malam yang baik menyajikan kualitas terbaik. Dotombori memiliki itu semua.

Benteng osaka

Bangunan asli dibangun oleh salah satu pahlawan perang paling terkenal di Jepang, *TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI*, benteng *OSAKA* adalah surat wasiat sesungguhnya untuk kekuasaan pemimpin-pemimpin prajurit. Menikmati sebuah **kilas balik** yang mempesona melalui sejarah orang-orang jepangdan jangan lupa **untuk melihat** pemandangan yang sangat hebat dibawah kota. *OSAKA* menawarkan **geladak observasi** DI BENTENG 8 lantai, **sebagus bumi benteng yang cantik.**

Sample 2

UNIVERSAL STUDIO OSAKA

Dalam rangka mempertahankan reputasinya sebagai salah satu taman terbaik di Asia. **Universal STUDIO JEPANG** menambah sokongan dengan cara menawarkan para pengunjung program **acara musiman special** pada musim gugur ini. *UNIVERSAL Surprise halloween* akan menampilkan **zombie zombie** YANG berkeliaran DISEKITAR TAMAN HIBURAN dan akan ada pertunjukan seram yang berlimpah. **Ayo cepat!** Even ini hanya akan berlangsung sampai **11 november 2012**. *DOTOMBORI ARCADE*

OSAKA terkenal dengan makanannya menakjubkan dan *DOTOMBORI ARCADE adalah pusat kuliner yang memiliki nuansa khas.* Tempat ini digemari oleh BANYAK pecinta kuliner kelas kakap maupun amatir. *Dari mulai makanan tradisional Osaka yaitu okonomiyaki (adonan yang digoreng diatas teppan) dan takoyaki (pangsit gurita) sampai restoran mewah YANG menjual foie gras (makanan khas prancis) DENGAN kualitas terbaik, semua ada di dotombori.*

Istana Osaka

SEMUA dibangun oleh salah satu panglima perang paling terkenal di Jepang. *TOYOMIHIDEYOSHI*. **Istana Osaka** adalah perwujudan yang nyata dari kekuatan sang pemimpin kesatria. **Nikmati nostalgia** dalam sejarah Jepang yang mempesona dan jangan

lupa untuk mengunjungi pemandangan **pusatkota yang mewah**. *OSAKA* menawarkan kesempatan untuk para pengunjung **agar dapat menelaah geladak istana dilantai delapan begitu juga dengan pekarangan istananya**.

The indicators of translation types are indicated by the following font styles:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| · Literal Translation; normal text | · AMPLIFICATION; Capital bold | · Borrowing ; underline |
| · Adaptation/adapting; underline | · <i>Calque</i> ; Italic | · Bold |
| · Transposition ; Bold | · <i>EQUIVALENCE/REFORMULATION</i> ; Capital Italic | · Italic |
| · <i>Reduction</i> ; italic | · GENERALIZATION ; Capital | · Bold |
| | · ADDITION/ADDING ; Capital | · Underline |

Indonesian into English Translation

Sample 1

Sekilas Musim di Korea

Korea memiliki empat musim, yaitu musim hujan dan musim panas dipertengahan tahun, dan musim dingin dari bulan November sampai bulan Maret. Pulau Jeju yang terletak dipesisir pantai selatan tergolong kedalam wilayah paling hangat dan paling basah di negeri Korea. Waktu yang paling ideal untuk berkunjung ke Korea adalah antara bulan-bulan musim gugur, yaitu bulan september sampai November.

Musim Semi

Musim semi dimulaisejakakhirbulanMaretsampaiawalbulan Mei. Suhu yang ringan dan menyegarkanmenjadikanmusim semi sebagaimusim yang ideal untukmenyaksikanbunga Sakura bermekaran, bungan Forsythia, bunga Azaleas, dan bungan Magnolias dan Lilac yang bermekaran pada puncakmusim semi.

Musim Panas

Musim panas dimulai pada bulan Juni hingga Agustus, dan puncak musim panas adalah Bulan Agustus dengan suhu sekitar 23 hingga 26 derajat celcius. Keringnya musim dingin dan musim semi seakan menghilang selama musim panas tiba karena suhu musim panas sangat tinggi dan lembab.

Musim Gugur

Musim gugur dikorea dimulai pada bulan September hingga bulan November. Udara dimusim gugur dingin juga kering, dan langit biru dengan sedikit awan. Orang korea menyebut musim gugur dengan sebutan Cheon-go-mabi. Panasnya musim panas sepertinya masih bersisa dibulan September. Udaranya panas pada waktu siang, tetapi udara di pagihari dan sore dingin.

Musim Dingin

Musimdingin di Korea biasanya dimulai antara bulan Desember hingga bulan Februari, dengan suhu terdingin yang muncul pada bulan Januari yang mencapai minus 3 hingga 6 derajat celcius. Hari-hari dengan suhu paling rendah biasanya terjadi antara pertengahan dan akhir bulan Januari. Dimusim dingin, dihari-hari menjadi lebih pendek, sinar matahari muncul lambat dan matahari tenggelam lebih awal.

Seasons in Korea

There are four seasons in Korea; **rainy and summer season in the middle of the year, WINTER from around November up to March, Jeju island** which located AROUND the

south coast considered the area that are the most warm and also damp *in Korea*. **AUTUMN is the ideal time of year for people to visit**, which is around September until November.

SPRING

March until May is the start of spring, the cool temperature makes *SPRING* become **the ideal time** for seeing **Sakura TREES** bloom. THERE ARE ALSO SOME FLOWERS SUCH AS Forsythias, Azaleas, Magnolias and EVEN Lilacs bloom by *the end of spring*.

SUMMER

SUMMER occurs from around June up to August, as for the end of summer would be on August with the temperature COULD BE FROM 23 up to 26 degree Celsius. The dryness of WINTER and SPRING feels like ceased away for the summer's temperature could be quite high dan lembab.

AUTUMN / FALL

FALL in Korea starts from September until November. The air around FALL IS quite chilling, the blue sky with few clouds. People in Korea call FALL SEASON with Cheon-go-mabi. The heat from SUMMER SEASON could still be felt just a little around September. It feels hot around the noon, yet it seems chilling by the dawn and evening.

WINTER

December until February is the time of year which seems pretty cold. The lowest temperature could be felt around January, it could even reach 3 up to 6 degree Celsius which usually occurs around the middle and end of January. In WINTER, the daytime seems shorter for the sun rises late and the sun downs seems earlier.

Sample 2

Korea has four seasons, THEY ARE rainy and **summer seasons in the mid-year**, and the winter start from November until march. **Jeju island WHICH ITS location in the south coast belongs to the warmest and wettest region in Korea. The most ideal time** to visit Korea is between the months in **autumn season**, from September to November.

SPRING

Sping starts from late march to early may. **The light and bracing temperatures** make *SPRING* becomes **AN ideal season** to watch **Sakura** flowers blooming, **Forsythia flowers, Azaleas flowers, and Magnolias and Lilac** blooming in the peak of **spring season**

SUMMER

SUMMER starts from June to august, and the peak summer is august with its temperatures around 23 to 23 degrees Celsius. THE dry in THE WINTER AND SPRING seems disappear during THE SUMMER because THE summer temperature IS very high and humid.

AUTUMN

Autumn season in Korea starts from September to November. THE air in the *AUTUMN IS* cold and also dry, and **its sky** Is blue with A little cloud. THE Koreans call THE *AUTUMN* as **Cheon-go-mabi**. The heat of *SUMMER* seems to be left over in **September. The air is hot at noon but it is cold in the morning and the afternoon.**

WINTER

WINTER in Korea is usually starts between December to February, with the coldest temperatures which appear in January reaching minus 3 to 6 degrees Celsius. The days with the lowest temperatures usually occur between mid and late January. In the WINTER the days become shorter, the sun's gleam lights slowly and sun sinks early.

The indicators of translation types are indicated by the following font styles:

· Literal Translation; normal text	· AMPLIFICATION; Capital bold	· Borrowing ; underline
· Adaptation/adapting; underline	· <i>Calque</i> ; Italic	· Bold
· Transposition ; Bold	· <i>EQUIVALENCE/REFORMULATION</i> ; Capital Italic	· Bold
· <i>Reduction</i> ; italic	· GENERALIZATION ; Capital	· Bold
	· ADDITION/ADDING ; Capital	· Underline

Discussion

From the result of the samples' translation works above, it shows that the differences on sentence structure between English and Indonesian Language can be seen clearly. The most points that catch the writer's eyes are the form of singular and plural nouns. Indonesian ignore the rule of plural as that of in English. The transposition of the words are also contrast each other, Most of English words are the counterpart of Indonesian sentences in order. English phrases commonly are preceeded by the determiners and followed by nouns while in Indonesian, Subjects preceed the determiners, in this case are adjectives. Beside those, the presence of tenses also influence the differences between them. English consists of three major tenses; past, present, and future that make its sentences can be a bit mouthy than Indonesian. Another different also is shown at the language acquisition itself where English offers rich phrases that will suit with the text context. By contrast, Indonesian has limited phrases to balance up the text if it is telling about the translation of English into Indonesian.

This research also reveals what translation techniques that mostly accompany amateur translators just like the samples have done. From the result of the translation, the Literal translation and Calque techniques hold the biggest role in helping them translating the text, provided by the writer. They have attempted to use as many techniques as they can, started from the simplest to the most complicated ones. They are seemingly more focusing on the translation word for word (literal translation) when they are translating the English into Indonesian text. On the other hand, the calque technique takes its role further in translation of Indonesian into English which makes the quality of the translation looking better. From those translated texts given by the samples the writer found positive and negative side on each work. If the writer has to explain in detail about the result of each work, it will be as follows:

Translation English into Indonesian

Sample 1

The sample doesn't use the translation techniques maximally since the translator are more focused on the use of literal translation which obscures the text contain a bit. The translation word for word can be a fatal if we cannot find the appropriate word to be used in the target language because a word from source language sometimes has more than one meaning. Therefore, choosing the most suitable equivalent words are necessary.

Sample 2

The translator gives a better translation work than the first one because the translator has used various good techniques to make both text balanced. The use of calque technique that

the translator provided makes his writing better and the meaning is also not obscured from its original form. Calque is almost samewith literal translation but it is not only translating word for word immediately but also it considers the other technique like reduction, adding, and modulation in it.

Translation of Indonesian into English

Sample 1

The translation were playing with the calque intensively which made the writing is translated more sophisticated. The translator also offers various techniques that can be used to make balanced translation text. Literal meaning is minimally used and the translator focuses on how the text can be a good text to be read.

Sample 2

The second translation of Indonesian into English uses Literal meaning a lot. Using literal meaning in Indonesian into English is fine as long as the translator knows the appropriate words to be inserted to the target language. As Indonesian people, we can utilize our knowledge to find out what words that are eligible to replace the targetted English word. The translator also uses a bit calque in the form of addition/adding mostly, but it obscures the meaning a bit because it is not well grammatically.

Basically, as the results which have been gained, whatever the techniques is right as long as they are not obscuring the meaning of the text. The literal translation still takes the greatest role as the helper in translating from English into Indonesian in this research while the calque takes full role in translation Indonesian into English. Not just both them, the other techniques like borrowing, transposition, modulation, adapting, generalization, reformulation/equivalence are also taking their parts in helping the translator to fulfill their translation works. Therefore, as the learners, attempting to use all those techniques should be obligated because diverse techniques means better translation quality. The statement which say that translating English text into Indonesian text is much easier than vice versa, in this research, it is rejected. It back depends on the translators and the techniques they use to translate the text.

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