

**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES: TRANSLATING LOCAL SHORT STORIES FROM
INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH**

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Abstrak

Dalam penerjemahan bahasa, penerjemah harus mengimplementasikan beberapa strategi penerjemahan guna menemukan atau menciptakan padanan bahasa yang tepat dari sumber bahasa terjemahan (SL) ke dalam target bahasa terjemahan (TL) terutama bagi pelajar bahasa Inggris di kalangan mahasiswa tingkat Universitas yang mengambil mata kuliah terjemahan sebagai subject pembelajaran. Beberapa penelitian terdahulu telah menyebutkan beberapa strategi penerjemahan yang telah di implementasikan dalam penerjemahan seperti penerjemahan judul buku, nama product dan pengkarakteran. Beberapa penelitian ini hanya fokus dalam menganalisis strategi penerjemahan dalam beberapa istilah saja. Namun, pada penelitian ini, peneliti fokus menganalisis strategi penerjemahan pada penerjemahan cerita pendek daerah dan bagaimana mahasiswa bahasa Inggris menerjemahkan cerita pendek lokal berdasarkan beberapa jenis strategi penerjemahan. Data penelitian didapat dari hasil analisis dokumen. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyebutkan bahwa strategi penerjemahan yang di gunakan oleh mahasiswa bahasa Inggris adalah penerjemahan literal, penerjemahan kata perkata, penerjemahan bebas dan penerjemahan makna semantik.

Kata Kunci: terjemahan, cerita pendek lokal, strategi penerjemahan, sumber bahasa (SL), target bahasa (TL)

Abstract

In translating a language, a translator needs to implement translation strategies in order to find or create exact language equivalences from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language) especially for EFL learner in university that taking translation as the learning subject. Some previous studies have mentioned translation strategies that have been implemented in translation such as book titles, brand names and English children literature's names of characters. Some previous studies only focus on finding translation strategies in translating some terms. However in this research, the researcher focused on analyzing translation strategies in translating local short stories. The data were collected through document analysis. The aims of this research were to find translation strategies EFL students used in translating local short stories and the way EFL students translated local short stories by using some kinds of translation strategies. The results of this research found that translation strategies that EFL students have implemented are literal translation, word to word translation, free translation and semantic translation.

Keywords: translation, local short stories, translation strategies, source language (SL), target language (TL)

INTRODUCTION

English is the international language which is used in most countries in the world. People use English as the daily conversation on some occasions, for instance business, international meetings, or related to formal and informal events. Therefore, most countries in the world learn English language as Second language and foreign language. English as second language means English language is a language that is learned after the first language while English as foreign language refers to English as a language that is learned beyond the native environment by the nonnative speaker (Susan Gass & Larry Selinker : 2008). In Indonesia, English language is learned as foreign language which means that Indonesian's learner learns English language without English environment in society.

Most of people in Indonesia are learning English as foreign language due to there are many methods which can be understood by learners, for instance through translation. Yousofi (2014) defines translation as a process of interpreting the meaning from source language to the target language. Translation has important role in language transfer progress either English to Indonesian or Indonesian to English.

Translation also very important in the teaching and learning English. EFL teachers need to master translation skills. Since in Indonesia, English is taught as foreign language, EFL teachers should overcome bilingual language transfer skills very well. They are expected to teach students through two different languages every day. Walter (1999) states that translation is the one of teaching technique that can develop student's bilingual skills.

Mastering translation skill also very importance in the developing teaching and learning materials. Developing English for Specific Purpose (ESP) for instance. In creating materials for English Specific Purpose, the EFL teachers need to consider what kind of subjects, themes and learning outcomes that the students will achieve from English Specific Purpose teaching and learning process. Therefore, the EFL teacher should be very thoughtful in choosing vocabularies that they have

been developed in their teaching and learning materials.

Choosing vocabularies for ESP materials in English art classes and in engineering classes for instance. The term of "craft" in art and engineering has different meaning in Indonesian language. "Craft" in art mostly transferred as "memahat" or "mengukir" while in engineering term "craft" mostly refers to "hasil karya" of a technician. Moreover, Brikena and Gezim (2011) mention that fulfilling ESP learning objectives should be related to the specification of the learning subjects matter. And those can be developed through exact vocabulary selection for creating learning materials. Regarding of this important roles, translation becomes the learning subject of EFL undergraduate students in English Department of State University of Surabaya.

Students are expected to be professional translator and to be expected provide good quality translation as the objective of teaching and learning process in translation class. Larson (1984) state that good quality of translation should fulfill three main categories of language, those are accuracy, acceptability and naturalness.

However, to be a professional translator who provides good quality of translation is not easy. Students need to know and learn about translation strategies that should be used in translation process to provide good quality translation. Translation strategies are methods that are used by translators for dealing with various types of text (Newmark, 1988). By understanding some methods and applying them in translation process, students can provide good quality translation. Newmark (1988) also defines two kinds of translation strategies, those are global translation strategy and local translation strategy. Global translation strategy is known as translation method while local translation strategy is known as translation procedure. Global translation strategy is mostly used to translate the whole text, for instance short story, news and another kinds of text and while local translation strategy is mostly used to translate phrase or sentence such as idioms and collocations.

From past to present, short stories become attractive literature in teaching and learning foreign language. Azeez (2016) stated that short story belongs to kinds of fictional works. For example the

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raven by Edgar Allan Poe, A rose for Emily by William Faulkner and etc. Short stories can be beneficial source of language transfer from English into Indonesian for English Foreign language learner. To provide good short stories translation quality, students need to apply suitable translation strategies in their translation process.

Some previous studies about translation strategies and translation quality are already conducted by several researchers. In the first research, Hong Shi (2017) in his research found that some translation strategies applied in transferring brand names from English into Chinese are literal translation, transliteration and free translation. Then, in the second research, Japhari Salum (2019) in his study discovered that most strategies used in translating book title are borrowing, calque, literal translation, equivalence, adaptation and transposition. Also Widyastuti et al (2019) in their research, which focus on analyzing translation strategies in children literatures names of characters, found that translation strategies which are commonly used in the nine English literature books are copies, translation by name, appellative, hypocoristic, renditions, pseudonyms, deletions, additions, recreations, transpositions, transcriptions and conventionalities, while the most used in children's literature name of character translation strategy is copy translation procedure.

Since previous studies focus on equivalence and sentences, the researcher wants to conduct a study related to translation strategies in literacy text for instance local short stories by the following title "Translation strategies in EFL classroom: translating local short stories from Indonesian into English" in order to elaborate translation strategy that EFL students used in translating local short stories and their reasons in using such particular translation strategies. Related to those aims, the researcher inferred two broad research questions than can be formulated as follows:

1. What strategies are used by EFL students in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English?

TRANSLATION

Translation

Translation is an act performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1974). Catford also mentioned in his theory that in the process of translation, the process itself is related to the language relationship and linguistic. He also stated that translation needs to be guided by linguistics. From this theory, the researcher infers that translation is a process of transferring one language to another language that should be guided by linguistics and the output of translation process should be related to the language relationship with linguistic.

Newmark (2001) also defines translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Newmark also agree that in the process of translation should begin with text analysis. Based on Newmark's perspectives, the first step that should be used in translation is text analysis, then the craft of translation progress should contain the same meaning from Source language (SL) into Target Language (TL).

From two theories above, the researcher concludes that the definition of translation is the process of transferring one language as a source language (SL) into another language as a target language (TL) which involve the same meaning from SL to TL and should be guided by linguistics.

Translation Process

Translation process is the procedure associated with how the word in a language is conveyed to the other words in another language perfectly. Nababan (2004:19) mentions to combine the suggested translation process of Nida (1964) and Bell (1991) and states the translation process into four steps:

- a. Analyze the Source Language.

This stage is purposed to get general ideas of the Source Language and identify potential problems that can happen based on the difference grammatical pattern between Source Language and Target Language. The translator should have

read the Source Language 2-3 times in order to analyze suitable Target Language in the translation progress.

- b. Synthesize of the meaning of Source Language.

In this step, the translator has to get the exact meaning from the Source Language into the Target Language.

- c. Transfer the Source Language into the Target Language.

Transferring is “the procedure of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation” (Larson in Nababan 2004: 21). This is the most difficult step on the translating process because the translator should know the intention of the Source Language then, transfer the language into Target Language.

- d. Reconstruct linguistics in the Target Language.

The last step of translation process is obstructing the grammatical error, the consistency in using particular terms of language and the style form language source into the norm and culture of the Target Language and the reading levels of Target Language readers.

Translation Strategies

Translation strategies are basic tools for the translator to translate Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). According to Newmark (2001), translation strategy is way or procedure that is used for dealing with various types of text for instance nonequivalent words or terms. He defines eight strategies of translation, those are:

- a. Word-for-word translation

Translating each word by word with the same structure of source language.

Example: SL: Mother cooks rice

TL: *Ibu memasak nasi*

- b. Literal translation

Translating each word by word but adapting the grammatical sentence structure into the nearest target language grammatical rule.

Example: SL: I'm not going nowhere

TL: *Aku tidak sedang kemana-mana*

- c. Faithful translation

Translation strategy that produces the precise contextual meaning of the original SL transfer into TL and the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from the source language norms) in the translation.

Example: SL: I have quite a few friends

TL: *Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman*

- d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation strategy provides different technique with Faithful translation strategy. In the semantic translation, the result from word transformation takes more aesthetic value from the source language, pay less attention to the cultural context of the word and have more flexible terms in transferring language.

Example: SL: He is a book worm

TL: *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*

- e. Adaptation translation

This strategy is mostly used in translating for plays (comedies) or poetries. In this strategy the source language culture is transferred into the target language culture.

Example: SL: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

- f. Free translation

Free translation strategy produces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. A so called 'intralingual translation'.

Example: SL: It's a heavy rain.

TL: *Diluar hujan deras.*

- g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation strategy reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example: SL: The rain likes cat and dog

TL: *Hujan Deras*

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h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation strategy attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original SL transfer into TL in such a way that both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

Example: SL: I would admit that I'm wrong

TL: *Saya mengaku salah*

METHOD

Based on the research questions and the research aims, the data on this research are analyzed qualitatively through document analysis. The data were EFL student local short stories translation from Indonesian into English in the form of paragraph as the data of research RQ1 and EFL Students statement of their translation strategies in the form of words as the data of RQ2. Qualitative research is focusing in analyzing specific phenomenon, the phenomenon can be perspective, human behavior and so on (Ary et al., 2010). While, document analysis is conducted in order to focus in analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior (Ary et al., 2010). The document that can be analyzed should be performed as written documents or public records such as news, textbooks, letters, films or others documents. EFL student's local short stories translations are documents that have been analyzed in this research. Phenomena that have been investigated were about EFL student translation strategies and their perspective in translating local short stories through particular translation theory that have been developed by Newmark (2001).

This research was conducted in Indonesian-English translation class from English Department state University of Surabaya. The researcher chose five best local short stories translation results as documents data of analysis and five students as subjects of the research in conditions of their capability of language transfer from Indonesian into English which were performed well in their translation results. "*Lutung Kasarung, Karatak Atei, the legend of Prambanan Castle, a fairy tale of Sand Castle and the Stingy Merchant*" were short stories titles that have been translated from Indonesian into English by EFL students and have been analyzed. Then, choosing one paragraph of their full text

translation as samples of the studies. The researcher chose samples from capability of their translation results, marking on how language transformation that they used in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English.

In order to find results of the research, the researcher adopted document analysis techniques from Krippendorff (2004). Those are:

1. Data creating, here the researcher adopted the data from the lecturer relate to the final result of the local short stories students translation from Indonesian into English. The Student's translations are full text from the result of local short stories translation from Indonesian into English. The researcher took the data in one class of Indonesian-English translation class, five data is taken by the researcher.
 - a. Unitizing, the data is chunked from full text translation into one paragraph for each samples in order to make specifics analysis.
 - b. Sampling, the sample of the data is taken from one Indonesian-English class. It is a purposive sampling in qualitative research. Because the researcher chose samples and subjects of this research through particular characteristic.
 - c. Coding, the types of sentence structure is coded by the researcher to make an easy in analyzing the text. Code in this research are SL (Source Language), TL (Target Language) and equivalence (language transfer)
2. Inferring: Concluding the result related to the data that has been analyzed supported by the evidence appear in the students' essay writing. The researcher used Newmark (2001) translation theory as analysis theory from students work that be represented as the data of document analysis.
3. Narrating: The researcher elaborating the data analyzing result that has been found. In this stage, the researcher elaborated the findings through comparison paragraphs and narrated the discussion under the

comparison paragraphs then give specific argumentations results as the supporting evidence.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher elaborated results of documents analysis. Results are EFL student translation strategies in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English alongside with their supportive argumentations in choosing particular translation strategies that showed their understandings about translation strategies. The data were taken from one paragraph sample of 5 EFL students local short stories translation results. The data were presented through one of SL paragraph from Indonesian and one of TL paragraph from English based on each story title as the representative of five samples from the documents analysis, then supported by arguments between the researcher's analysis and EFL Students translation strategies statements that support their beliefs toward translation strategies that they had been chosen in translating local short stories from English into Indonesian. They were five titles of EFL Students local short stories results including "Lutung Kasarung, Karatak Atei, the legend of Prambanan Castle, a fairy tale of Sand Castle and the Stingy Merchant". The results are describe through translation strategies classification.

What are EFL Students translation strategies and how do they translating local short stories from Indonesia into English

Word to word translation

"The legend of Prambanan Castle"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Setibanya di Kerajaan Prambanan, Bandung Bomdowoso langsung menyerbu masuk. 2) Banyak sawah, kebun dan rumah rakyat Prambanan yang di hancurkan. 3) Situasi pada saat itu semrawut. 4) Tanpa adanya persiapan membuat prabu Baka dan Pasukannya kalang kabut. 5) Perang ini pun membuat dirinya dan pasukannya tewas".

Target Language: English

"1) once Bandung Bondowoso at Prambanan kingdom, he immedialy invaded the kingdom. 2) Many rice fields, gradens and houses of Prambanan people were destroyed. 3) The situation was very chaotic. 4), 5) without any preparations, King Baka and his troops were in bewilderment that made he getting killed in the hands of Bandung Bondowoso".

Based on the paragraphs sample of local short story above there were three SL that have been translated into word to word translation. The first sentence was translated "Setibanya di Kerajaan Prambanan, Bandung Bomdowoso langsung menyerbu masuk" into "Once Bandung Bondowoso at Prambanan kingdom, he immedialy invaded the kingdom" using word to word translation. The translator stated that the sentence was translated by paraphrasing the equivalence such as "setibanya di kerajaan prambanan" was translated into "once bandung bondowoso arrived prambanan kingdom". Then, "Bandung Bomdowoso langsung menyerbu masuk" became "he immedialy invaded the kingdom".

The second sentence was translated "Banyak sawah, kebun dan rumah rakyat Prambanan yang di hancurkan" into "Many rice fields, gradens and houses of Prambanan people were destroyed." using word to word translation. The translator mentioned that the result of language transformation did not change the sentence structure. The translator transformed directly one word to another from SL into TL.

The third sentence was translated "Situasi pada saat itu semrawut" into "The situation was very chaotic" using word to word translation. The translator had the same argumentation which was the translator believed that the result of language transformation did not change any sentence equivalence structure from TL into SL and directly translated one word to another.

"A fairy tale of Sand Castle"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Esoknya, pagi-pagi sekali Oki dan Nirmala ke Pantai. 2) Oki kembali membuat istana

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dari pasir. 3) Lalu, "Sim Salabim!" Nirmala menyulap istana pasir itu menjadi istana betulan. 4) Indah dan megah. 5) "Wah Luna pasti senang!" seru Oki riang".

Target Language: English

"1) the next day, in the early morning Oki and Nirmala went to the beach. 2) Oki made a sandcastle again. 3) Then, "sim salabim!" Nirmala transformed the sandcastle into a real palace. 4) Beautiful and Majestic. 5) "Wow, Luna must be happy!" Oki shouted cheerfully".

Then, based on the next paragraphs sample of local short story above there were only one SL that has been transformed into word to word translation. Those was the second sentence. The second sentence was translated from SL "Oki kembali membuat istana dari pasir." Into TL "Oki made a sandcastle again" using word to word translation. The translator mentioned that in the process of translation, the translator translated the second sentence word by word from SL into TL, then the translator replace the word "kembali" with equal equivalence "again" in the end of the sentence after transformation.

"The Stingy Merchant"

Source Language: Indonesian

"Mendengar perkataan itu, saudagar merasa sedih. 2) Ia sadar, bahwa ia telah menyakiti banyak orang. 3) ia pun menangis. 4) Ia tahu, Ia tidak bisa hidup tanpa bantuan orang lain. 5) Harusnya dia membantu orang dengan Ikhlas, agar Ia juga mendapatkan bantuan saat ia membutuhkannya".

Target Language: English

"1) Hearing those words, the merchant felt sad. 2) He realized that he had hurt many people. 3) He cried. 4) He knew he could not live without the help of others. 5) He should help others sincerely so that he also gets helps when he needs it".

Regarding on the third sample of local short stories paragraphs, there were three sentences that have been translated using word to word translation.

Those are the second sentence, the fourth and the fifth sentence. The second sentence was transformed from SL "Ia sadar, bahwa ia telah menyakiti banyak orang" into TL "He realized that he had hurt many people" using word to word translation. The translator stated that he said he transform the sentence from SL to TL one word by one word directly.

Then, the fourth and fifth sentences were translated from SL "Ia tahu, Ia tidak bisa hidup tanpa bantuan orang lain" into TL "He knew he could not live without the help of others" and SL "Harusnya dia membantu orang dengan Ikhlas, agar Ia juga mendapatkan bantuan saat ia membutuhkannya" into TL "He should help others sincerely so that he also gets helps when he needs it" using word to word translation also. The translator stated that in the progress of language transformation from SL sentences into TL sentences, the translator translated sentences one by word from SL into TL directly without any additional phrases or equivalences in order to get exact language transformation meanings. In conclusion, based on five samples of paragraphs from local short stories, there were three students that have been implemented word to word translation strategy.

Literal translation

"Lutung Kasarung"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Hari-hari berjalan, lutung kasarung sangat peduli dengan Purbasari. 2) Mereka menjadi sangat akrab. 3) Suatu hari, tanpa di ketahui Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung memohon kepada Ibundanya Sunan ambu untuk di buat taman yang indah dengan tempat pemandian untuk Purbasari. 4) Dinding dan lantainya terbuat dari batu pualam. 5) Para Dewa dan Bidadari menyebut taman yang indah itu Jamban Salaka".

Target Language: English

"1), 2) (two sentences become one sentence transformation) as the day went, Lutung kasarung grew his feling for Purbasari. 3) Until one day, unbeknown by Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung prayed

by his mother Sunan Ambu to asking for beautiful park with pond for Purbasari. 4) Sunan Ambu, then assigned Angels to go to earth to bring his sons' wish into reality. 5) The Angels created a park with a beautiful pond, covered in marbles wall and floor for Purbasari which they later named it as 'Jamban Salaka'.

Based on the paragraphs sample of local short story above, there were three sentences that have been transformed into English using literal translation. The translator translated first sentence and second sentence become one sentence from 1) "Hari-hari berjalan, lutung kasarung sangat peduli dengan Purbasari" and 2) "Mereka menjadi sangat akrab" into 1) and 2) "As the day went, Lutung kasarung grew his feeling for Purbasari". The translator translated into literal translation because the translator omitted some of the words from source language (SL) into target language (TL) as for the translator chunked "sangat peduli" and "sangat akrab." became "Lutung kasarung his feeling for Purbasari".

Then, for the third sentence the translator translated the third sentences which is 3) "Suatu hari, tanpa di ketahui Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung memohon kepada Ibundanya Sunan ambu untuk di buatkan taman yang indah dengan tempat pemandian untuk Purbasari" into 3) "Until one day, unbeknown by Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung prayed by his mother Sunan Ambu to asking for beautiful park with pond for Purbasari" using literal translation because the sentence structure from SL (source language) into TL were same.

"A fairy tale of Sand Castle"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Esoknya, pagi-pagi sekali Oki dan Nirmala ke Pantai. 2) Oki kembali membuat istana dari pasir. 3) Lalu, "Sim Salabim!" Nirmala menyulap istana pasir itu menjadi istana betulan. 4) Indah dan megah. 5) "Wah Luna pasti senang!" seru oki riang".

Target Language: English

"1) the next day, in the early morning Oki and Nirmala went to the beach. 2) Oki made a sandcastle again. 3) Then, "sim salabim!" Nirmala transformed

the sandcastle into a real palace. 4) Beautiful and Majestic. 5) "Wow, Luna must be happy!" Oki shouted cheerfully".

Then, based on the next paragraphs sample of local short story above, there were three SL sentences that have been transformed into TL using literal translation. Those were the first sentence, the fourth and the fifth sentence. The first sentence from SL was translated "Esoknya, pagi-pagi sekali Oki dan Nirmala ke Pantai" into TL became "The next day, in the early morning Oki and Nirmala went to the beach" using literal translation. The translator argued that there was no additional meaning or reduction meaning from equivalence of TL into SL from first sentence, although the translator did not translated exactly with the same sentence structure as from SL into TL.

The fourth and five sentences were translated using literal translation. The fourth sentence was translated from SL "Indah dan megah" into TL "Beautiful and Majestic" and the fifth sentence was translated from SL "Wah Luna pasti senang!" seru oki riang." Into TL "Wow, Luna must be happy!" Oki shouted cheerfully". The translator mentioned that in the process of language transformation of fourth and fifth sentences, the translator did not add any additional other phrases to create exact equivalences from Indonesian SL language into English TL language.

"The Stingy Merchant"

Source Language: Indonesian

"Mendengar perkataan itu, saudagar merasa sedih.2) Ia sadar, bahwa ia telah menyakiti banyak orang. 3) ia pun menangis. 4) Ia tahu, Ia tidak bisa hidup tanpa bantuan orang lain. 5) Harusnya dia membantu orang dengan Ikhlas, agar Ia juga mendapatkan bantuan saat ia membutuhkannya".

Target Language: English

"1) Hearing those words, the merchant felt sad.2) He realized that he had hurt many people. 3) He cried. 4) He knew he could not live without the

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help of others. 5) He should help others sincerely so that he also gets helps when he needs it”.

Regarding on the third sample of local short stories paragraphs, there were three sentences that have been translated using literal translation strategy. Those were the first sentence and the third sentence. The first sentence was transformed from SL “*Mendengar perkataan itu, saudagar merasa sedih*” into TL “*Hearing those words, the merchant felt sad*” using literal translation. The translator argued that, the sentence from SL into TL was transformed without any addition equivalence. And also the SL that transformed into TL has already delivered into correct equivalences related to the story.

And the last, the third sentence was transformed from SL “*Ia pun menangis*” into TL “*He cried*” using literal translation. The translator argued that in the process of transformation, the translator transform the sentence from SL into TL by reducing “*pun*” without using the equivalence of “*pun*” then only translated directly become “*he cried*”. To summarize, there were three students from five students that have been implemented literal translation strategy in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English.

Semantic translation

“*Karatak Atei*”

Source Language: Indonesian

“1) Pada suatu waktu, Ibu mereka menderita sakit. 2) Beberapa dukun telah berusaha, tetapi tiada daya. 3) Penyakit Ibu mereka tiada kunjung sembuh. 4) Berbulan-bulan penyakit parah yang entah itu hinggap di tubuh Ibu. 5) Tubuh Ibu pun semakin layu. 6) Malam itu, ibu mengumpulkan ke lima anaknya.”

Target Language: English

“1) One day, their mother fell ill. 2) Some Shamans had tried to heal her but still no results. 3) Their mother’s illness hadn’t healed. 4) Months passed since the unknown illness plagued their mother. 5), 6) as her body deteriorated, she gathered all five of her children.”

Based on the paragraphs sample of local short story above, there were fourth SL sentences that have been translated into TL using semantic translation. Those are the second sentence, the third sentence, the fourth sentence and the fifth sentence. The translator transformed the second sentence “*beberapa dukun telah berusaha, tetapi tiada daya*” into “*Some Shamans had tried to heal her but still no results*” using semantic translation strategy, she said she wanted to add semantic meaning related to the sentence transformation such as “*there is no result*” as the transformation of “*tetapi tiada daya*”, she thought that there was no similar equivalence for “*tetapi tiada daya*”.

The translator transformed the third sentence “*Penyakit Ibu mereka tiada kunjung sembuh*” into “*Their mother’s illness hadn’t healed*” using semantic translation because the translator stated that the translator wanted to add semantic sense on her translation. Then, for the fourth sentence, the translator transformed “*Berbulan-bulan penyakit parah yang entah itu hinggap di tubuh Ibu*” into “*Months passed since the unknown illness plagued their mother*” using semantic translation because she wanted to add semantic sense on her translation.

At last, the translator translated the fifth sentence “5) *Tubuh Ibu pun semakin layu and 6) Malam itu, ibu mengumpulkan ke lima anaknya*” Into “*As her body deteriorated, she gathered all five of her children.*” using semantic translation because she said she chose the word “*deteriorated*” as the equivalence of “*semakin layu*” to add semantic meaning for the translation and grasp related theme of the story.

“*A fairy tale of Sand Castle*”

Source Language: Indonesian

“1) *Esoknya, pagi-pagi sekali Oki dan Nirmala ke Pantai. 2) Oki kembali membuat istana dari pasir. 3) Lalu, “Sim Salabim!” Nirmala menyulap istana pasir itu menjadi istana betulan. 4) Indah dan megah. 5) “Wah Luna pasti senang!” seru oki riang.*”

Target Language: English

"1) the next day, in the early morning Oki and Nirmala went to the beach. 2) Oki made a sandcastle again. 3) Then, "sim salabim!" Nirmala transformed the sandcastle into a real palace. 4) Beautiful and Majestic. 5) "Wow, Luna must be happy!" Oki shouted cheerfully".

In the next paragraph sample of local short story, there was only one SL sentence that has been translated into TL. It was the third sentence from SL. The third sentence was translated from SL "Lalu, "Sim Salabim!" Nirmala menyulap istana pasir itu menjadi istana betulan." into TL "Then, "sim salabim!" Nirmala transformed the sandcastle into a real palace" using semantic translation. The translator stated that in the part of translation progress, the translator focus on finding exact equivalences of "sim salabim" and "menyulap" from SL to TL in order to stimulate the reader to grasp the exact meaning of the sentence after being translated. In conclusion, two from five students have been implemented semantic translation strategy.

Free translation

"Lutung Kasarung"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Hari-hari berjalan, lutung kasarung sangat peduli dengan Purbasari. 2) Mereka menjadi sangat akrab. 3) Suatu hari, tanpa di ketahui Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung memohon kepada Ibundanya Sunan ambu untuk di buat taman yang indah dengan tempat pemandian untuk Purbasari. 4) Dinding dan lantainya terbuat dari batu pualam. 5) Para Dewa dan Bidadari menyebut taman yang indah itu Jamban Salaka".

Target Language: English

"1), 2) (two sentences become one sentence transformation) as the day went, Lutung kasarung grew his feling for Purbasari. 3) Until one day, unbeknown by Purbasari, Lutung Kasarung prayed by his mother Sunan Ambu to asking for beautiful park with pond for Purbasari. 4) Sunan Ambu, then assigned Angels to go to earth to bring his sons' wish

into reality. 5) The Angles created a park with a beautiful pond, covered in marbles wall and floor for Purbasari which they later named it as 'Jamban Salaka".

Based on the paragraphs sample of local short story above, there were two sentences of SL that has been transformed into TL using free translation. the translator translated the fourth sentences which is 4) "Dinding dan lantainya terbuat dari batu pualam" into 4) "Sunan Ambu, then assigned Angels to go to earth to bring his sons' wish into reality" using free translation because the translator changed equivalences from TL into SL differently. The translator stated that there is no Sunan Ambu from the Indonesian Language then the translator added personal translation that focus on meaning " Para dewa di suruh sunan ambu untuk membuat taman dan kolam" that means Sunan ambu ask the God to created pond and garden just like Lutung Kasarung asked before.

Then, the translator translated the fifth sentences which is 5) "Para Dewa dan Bidadari menyebut taman yang indah itu Jamban Salaka" into "The Angles created a park with a beautiful pond, covered in marbles wall and floor for Purbasari which they later named it as 'Jamban Salaka' using free translation because the translator mentioned that she translated previous part which is actually belongs to sentence number 4 into sentence number 5.

"Karatak Atei"

Source Language: Indonesian

"1) Pada suatu waktu, Ibu mereka menderita sakit. 2) Beberapa dukun telah berusaha, tetapi tiada daya. 3) Penyakit Ibu mereka tiada kunjung sembuh. 4) Berbulan-bulan penyakit parah yang entah itu hinggap di tubuh Ibu. 5) Tubuh Ibu pun semakin layu. 6) Malam itu, ibu mengumpulkan ke lima anaknya."

Target Language: English

"1) One day, their mother fell ill. 2) Some Shamans had tried to heal her but still no results. 3) Their mother's illness hadn't healed. 4) Months

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passed since the unknown illness plagued their mother. 5), 6) as her body deteriorated, she gathered all five of her children.”

For the next paragraphs sample of local short story above, there were only one sentence of SL that has been translated into TL using free translation. It was the first sentence of the paragraph. The translator transformed the third sentence “*Pada suatu waktu, Ibu mereka menderit sakit.*” Into “*One day, their mother fell ill*” using free translation strategy because the translator stated she would like to add nuance (sense) of the translation related to the theme of the story.

“The legend of Prambanan Castle”

Source Language: Indonesian

“1) Setibanya di Kerajaan Prambanan, Bandung Bondowoso langsung menyerbu masuk. 2) Banyak sawah, kebun dan rumah rakyat Prambanan yang di hancurkan. 3) Situasi pada saat itu semrawut. 4) Tanpa adanya persiapan membuat prabu Baka dan Pasukannya kalang kabut. 5) Perang ini pun membuat dirinya dan pasukannya tewas”.

Target Language: English

“1) once Bandung Bondowoso at Prambanan kingdom, he immedialy invaded the kingdom. 2) Many rice fields, gradens and houses of Prambanan people were destroyed. 3) The situation was very chaotic. 4), 5) without any preparations, King Baka and his troops were in bewilderment that made he getting killed in the hands of Bandung Bondowoso”.

Then, based on short story paragraphs sample above, there were two SL sentences that have been translated into TL using free translation. Those are the fourth sentence and the fifth sentence. The fourth and fifth sentence were translated into one sentence which is “*4)Tanpa adanya persiapan membuat prabu Baka dan Pasukannya kalang kabut and 5)Perang ini pun membuat dirinya dan pasukannya tewas.*” into “*5)Without any preparations, King Baka and his troops were in bewilderment that made he getting killed in the hands of Bandung Bondowoso.*” using free translation. The translator argued that if the

translator used another transation strategies such as word to word translation strategies, the transformation of equivalences from SL into TL will created nonsense language transform. To summarize, there were three students from five students that implemented free translation in translating local short stories from Indonesia into English.

CONCLUSION

Based on the researcher analysis, the researcher revealed that translation strategies which have been implemented by EFL students are literal translation, word to word translation, free translation and semantic translation. There were three students that have been implemented word to word translation, three students have been applied literal translation, two students have been implemented semantic translation and three students were applied free translation in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English. Choice of equivalences, sense of story matters and EFL understanding about translation strategies are factors that create influence in implementing translation strategies. To summarize, EFL students tend to use more than one translation strategies in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English.

SUGGESTION

The results of this research indicate that there were only several translation strategies that have been implemented by EFL learners in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English those are word to word, literal, semantic and free translation. Furthermore, there are another translation strategies that should be elaborated by EFL learners for instance, faithful translation strategy, communicative translation strategy, adaptation translation strategy and idiomatic translation strategy. In order to increase language quality transfer in translation, EFL learners should implement more translation strategies in translating local short story. To enhance EFL student knowledge about translation strategies, the lecturer should modify or pay more attention toward translation subject in the teaching and learning process.

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