

# Translation Techniques in Children Story Book

## *Yan's Hajj The Journey of A Lifetime*

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**Abstract.** This study aims to analyze translation techniques by using Molina & Albir theory (2002) in the children story book themed religious Yan's Hajj The Journey of A Lifetime. This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The source of data is the children story book English version as the source text (TS) and Indonesian as the target language (TL). Based on the analysis, it is found that: In the translation of the children story book, there are 10 translation techniques used, namely Adaptation, Amplification, Description, Established Equivalence, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal, Modulation, Reduction and Transposition. The most dominant translation technique used in translating the children story book is Transposition technique.

**Keywords:** Children story book, Translation Techniques

### 1. Introduction

Translation is extremely useful for people who want to obtain information from non-native language reading sources without having to spend time learning that language. According to [1] The term translation can refer to a variety of things, including the broad subject matter, the product, and the procedure. It relates to [2] who stated that translation which then occurs of meaning transfer from source to target language, by message, accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

Translation techniques are methods used to divert messages from source language to target language, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to [3], translation technique works on translation results and it is applied from the lowest level of the language unit.

## **Translation Techniques**

There are 18 translation techniques proposed by [3]

**Adaptation** is A technique for replacing source text elements with text elements from the target culture. In some cases, cultural or social elements in the source text are replaced by different but corresponding elements in the translation. It is usually more familiar to the target audience.

**Amplification technique** is A technique that introduces details not made clear in the source text. You can write it directly or type it into the footnote. This technique describes the source terminology so that the target reader can understand it.

**Borrowing technique** is A translation technique that takes words and phrases directly from another language. The translator consciously decides to use the same words in the target text that appear in the source text. This is especially right when there are no corresponding terms in the target language. Translators can also unambiguously place texts in specific cultural contexts through the lexical index used.

**Calque technique** is a special type of borrowing in which one language borrows a word or phrase from another and translates each element of it literally.

**Compensation technique** is The technique of inserting source information or stylistic effects elsewhere in the target text, because they cannot be reflected in the same place as the source text. This allows the translator to transfer the stylistic difficulty to another section of the text.

**Description technique** is The technique of replacing a term or phrase with a description of its form and/or function. This technique is similar to the hardening technique, but here the source code elements have been removed.

**Discursive creation technique** is Techniques for creating temporal equivalences taken from completely unpredictable contexts. This technique is commonly used when translating book or movie titles.

**Established equivalent technique** is A technique in which a term or phrase recognized in a dictionary or common language is used as its equivalent in the target language.

**Generalization technique** is A technique that uses more general or neutral terms. This happens when there is no equivalent word in the translation, so the translator converts the word to broader or generic.

**Linguistic amplification technique** is A method for placing language factors into the goal text. It is frequently utilized in consecutive deciphering and dubbing.

**Linguistic compression technique** is A technique to reduce the language elements of the target text. It is often used in simultaneous interpretation and subtitling.

**Literal translation technique** is a Technique that translates words and phrases word by word. A literal translation is when there is exact structural, lexical, or morphological equivalence between two languages.

**Modulation technique** is A technique that changes the perspective, focus, or cognitive category of a source text. It can be lexical or structural. Modulation's main feature is a change of perspective, but it also involves a change of grammatical category. It is used when other techniques produce text that is grammatically correct but incorrect, idiomatic, or awkward.

Particularization technique is The technique for using or relating terms more precisely. This contradicts the generalization technique. In some cases, an element is common in the source language and is replaced with a more specific term when translated into text to ensure acceptance by the target audience.

Reduction technique is A technique for suppressing information elements in the target language. This happens when additional elements of the source text are known to the target reader.

Substitution technique is A technique for converting linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) and vice versa. Mainly used for interpreting.

Transposition technique is The techniques for changing grammatical categories. Semantic elements are transferred to grammatically distinct word groups. This technique is used to overcome problems associated with different language systems.

Variation technique is The techniques that alter linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect some aspect of linguistic variation: Changes in text tone, style, social dialect, and geographic dialect.

### **Children Story Book**

According to [4 ] children's literature in this case, children's books, is defined as one of the categories that exists based on the relationship with the segmented children's readers. Meanwhile [5] states that Children's literature doesn't have to talk about children, their world, and the events in which children are involved. According to him, children's literature can tell everything related to the life of people, animals, plants in the world, and the life of other creatures in other worlds. Nonetheless, He argued that regardless of content, a child's story should be told from the child's point of view, from the way the child sees and handles things, and that the story should be appropriate for the child's emotional understanding and thinking

### **Yan's Hajj The Journey of A Lifetime**

This book is a story about Yan, a poor but kind and happy farmer who loves Allah, and wants to go to Makkah for *Hajj*. He works hard on his farm to save enough money for the pilgrimage. As soon as his money bag is full, he sets out on his journey to Makkah. But each time he leaves for Hajj, he comes across a situation where money and his help is needed.

## **2. Method**

This study was conducted in a descriptive qualitative research study. The data from this study were the translation unit which consist of words, phrases, clauses and sentences found in the text of children story book Yan's Hajj; The journey of A Lifetime. Overall appearance of the text are as the data. It has 30 pages. The source of data in this study were be a text of a children story book Yan's Hajj; The Journey of a Lifetime. This research used document analysis method as suggested by [6] when analyzing data, the theory were applied by the researcher that proposed by [7] These are data condensation, data presentation and validation, and conclusions.

### 3. Results and Discussion

**Table 1.** The Percentage of the translation techniques in children story book.

Number	Translation Techniques	Percentage
1	Adaptation	0.62%
2	Amplification	6.38%
3	Description	0.62 %
4	Established Equivalence	1.24 %
5	Linguistic Amplification	12.42 %
6	Linguistic Compression	10.56 %
7	Literal	22.98 %
8	Modulation	15.53 %
9	Reduction	1.24 %
10	Transposition	27.95 %
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Based on the data analysis from 18 Techniques that proposed by [3] only 10 techniques that are applied in Children Story Book, they are Adaptation (0.62%),Amplification (6.38%),Description (0.62 %), Established Equivalence(1.24 % ), Linguistic Amplification (12.42 %), Linguistic Compression (10.56 % ),Literal (22.98 %), Modulation (15.53 %), Reduction (1.24 %), Transposition (27.95 %).

From the result, it can be stated that in children story book the most frequently used is Transposition technique. This is due to a structural shifts. The shifts occur in the arrangement of sentences, clauses, or phrases. In the Source Language, many sentences use clauses, but in the Target Language, they are converted into sentences.This is to make it easier for the target reader to read simple sentences.

### 4. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis from 18 Techniques that proposed by [3] only 10 techniques that are applied in Children Story Book, they are Adaptation,Amplification , Description, Established Equivalence , Linguistic Amplification , Linguistic Compression ,Literal , Modulation,Reduction , Transposition.

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