Translation Types and Strategies Applied by Sari Kusuma in Translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*

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Abstract

Translation deals with literary and non-literary texts. Translating literary texts involves not only the language but also the cultural aspect of the text. A compilation of short stories written by Alexander McCall Smith entitled *The Girl Who Married a Lion* and the translation by Sari Kusuma entitled *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa* is interesting to discuss because it contains many stories, including fairy tales and fables. Hence, the short stories are fully loaded with cultural aspect, which thereby affects the way the work is translated. Thus, this article is to reveal the translation types, structure, and strategies applied by the translator in translating the short stories.
Keywords: translation types, translation strategy, Alexander McCall

Introduction

Translation deals with literary and non-literary texts. Translating literary texts is not as easy as translating non-literary texts. It is because literary texts employ much the connotative words and sentences that the meaning conveyed depends on who writes it, to whom it is written, and who reads the writing. Translating literary texts involves not only the language but also the cultural aspect of the text. Both are inseparable parts since language is part of culture and culture itself is expressed in a language. Therefore, when a translator works on a literary text, he does not only deal with the language but also the culture and he will automatically understand the culture contained in the work. .

One form of literary text is prose. In Indonesia, there have been numerous proses either in the form of novel, short story, biography, or anything else, that are written in different languages, and have been translated into Indonesian. Some of them may be good. In a sense that while reading the translation, the reader does not realize that it is a translated work. Some other translation may not really good, means that the reader knows that what he reads is the translated version of the original version. Other than cultural aspect of the works, the translation can be directly known as translated version if the reader finds the sentences or phrases of the translation unnatural, or somehow, it is clumsy.

A compilation of short stories written by Alexander McCall Smith entitled *The Girl Who Married a Lion* and the translation by Sari Kusuma entitled *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*, is interesting to discuss because it contains many stories, including fairy tales and fables. Hence, the short stories are fully loaded with cultural aspect. Other

than this, after comparing the English and the Indonesian versions, it turns out that there are some different structures, such as the verbal sentence or phrase is changed into nominal sentence or phrase (and vice versa) and active sentence is changed into passive sentence (and vice versa).

Evaluating the quality or the readability of translation, especially translation of literary works, is not always judging whether the translation is correct or incorrect, accurate or inaccurate. Translation as a product can be examined by investigating the structure of the sentence used in the work, seeking for the sameness in meaning with the original text. In spite of the inaccuracy and unnaturalness which may appear in the translation, the researcher attempts to analyze the strategies applied by Sari Kusuma to avoid inaccuracy and unnaturalness in translating Alxander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*.

Types of translation

Some theorists have proposed some types of translation, such as:

a. Roman Jakobson, via Hatim and Munday, proposes three types of translation:
1) Intralingual translation – translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase;
2) Interlingual translation – translation from one language to another, and
3) Intersemiotic translation – translation of the verbal sign by a non-verbal sign, for example music or image.

b. Rudolf Nababan

Nababan proposes more complete types of translation as follow:
1) Word-for-word translation
Basically, it is the type of translation which only concern the level of words. In this type, translator finds the equivalence of the word in the target language.
2) Free translation.
Free translation does not always deal with the equivalence of words or sentence. Rather, it deals with the equivalence in the level of paragraph or discourse. In this type, the translator transfers the message in the level of paragraph or discourse, but it is not rare that any translator applies this type of translation in the level of words or sentence, such as in translating idiomatic expression or proverb.
3) Literal translation
Literal translation is somewhere between word-for-word translation and free translation. To use this type, translator firstly translate the source language in word-for-word translation, and then he freely adjusts the word order in the target language. This type of translation is conducted in the case there are differences in the sentence structure between the source language and the target language.
4) Dynamic translation
It is also called normal translation. the message of the source language is transferred into common expression used in target language. This type of translation really pays attention to the particularity of the source language.
5) Pragmatic translation
It refers to the transfer of message by prioritizing the accuracy in delivering the information contained in the target language to the target language. Language esthetics of the source language is not important here.

6) Esthetic-poetic translation

It is the opposite of pragmatic translation. in this type of translation, translator not only transferring the accurate information, but also disclosing the impression, emotion, and feeling by maintaining the esthetic of the source language. It is also called literary translation.

7) Ethnographic translation

In this type of translation, the translator explains the social context of the source language. In case there is no equivalence of some terms contained in the source language, those terms are kept in their way.

8) Linguistic translation

Linguistic translation is defined as translation that contains some implicit linguistic information in the source language, that is made explicit in the target language. It is usually used especially to overcome such problems as ambiguity in the source language.

9) Communicative translation

Communicative translation, basically, concerns with the transfer of message. What distinguishes it from other types of translation is that it also deals with the effect resulted from the translation towards the readers or hearers. It requires form, meaning, and function of the translation.

10) Semantic translation

It is almost similar to communicative translation, but they are actually different in the emphasize. Semantic translation focuses on the word equivalence by maintaining the cultural aspect of the source language., this type of translation tries to transfer the contextual meaning of the source language as close as possible with the syntactic and semantic structure of the target language.

Strategies of translation

There are many strategies of translation by numerous experts in translation to use in translation, in order to make the translation accurate, natural, and thus readable. Williams and Chesterman (as cited in Hilman, page 13-14) proposed several strategies, which are supported by Newmark 91986, 1988), Catford (1974), Monabaker (1997), and Larson (1984), those are:

a. Syntactic strategies, such as shifting the word-class, changing the clause or the sentence structure, adding, or changing cohesion;

b. Semantic strategies such as using hyponyms or super-ordinates, altering the level of abstraction, redistributing the information over more or fewer elements;

c. Pragmatic strategies such as naturalizing or exoticizing, altering the level of explicitness, adding or omitting information.

d. Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness. Emphasis are features such as: the choice of oral or written mode; the role of sociolinguistics and situation factors; the selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse; appropriate language varieties or styles; and the choice of formal features and lexical items.

Related to the terms shift, Catford, in his book *A Linguistics Theory of Translation* (1965), defines shift as "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL" (1965: 73). He proposed two major type of shift, namely level shift and category shift.

a. Level shift, mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level
b. Category shift. It is departure from formal correspondence in translation and divided into four kinds of shifts:
   1) Structure shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of SL and that of TL. Here, for example, the change from passive voice to active, or vice versa.
   2) Class shifts, when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb may be translated with a noun;
   3) Unit shift, which involve change rank. 'Rank refers to the hierarchal linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme' (Hilman, 2011: 4).
   4) Intra-system shifts. This term is used for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Types of translation applied by the Sari Kusuma in translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa

According to Nababan's classification of translation, there are several types of translation based on the way the translation is conducted, such as word-for-word translation, free translation, literal translation, and so on. In the real process of translation, it is almost impossible for any translator to translate the text by applying word-for-word translation, since there is no language that has exactly similar system. Supposed that word-for-word translation is employed, the results may be unnatural and/or inaccurate. The translator, Sari Kusuma, applied some types of translation in translating *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*:

1. Free translation

Free translation is usually applied in translating text in the level of paragraph or discourse. However, it is quite often used in translating the sentences and phrases as found in the translation of *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi seeekor Singa*.

The examples are as follow:

Source language	Target language
..if she had no mouth to feed (Smith, p. 5)	*Tidak ada orang yang perlu diberi makan (*Kusuma, p 3*)*

2. Literal Translation

Almost all sentences in the source text are translated by way of literal translation. It has been stated previously that in literal translation, the translator freely translated the text and then adjusted the word order in order to comply with the target

language. Further, this type of translation is suitable for translating the source text which has different sentence structure with those had by the target text.

The following example is one of many sentences that have been translated by way of literal translation

Source text	Word-for-word translation	Literal translation
A rich man like Mzizi, who had many cattle, would normally be expected to have many children (3)	*Seorang kaya laki-laki seperti Mzizi, siapa memiliki banyak ternak, akan secara normal diharapkan untuk memiliki banyak anak (1)*	*Seorang lelaki kaya seperti Mzizi, yang memilik banyak ternak, sudah sewajarnya diharapkan memiliki banyak anak.*

3. Etnographic Translation

In ethnographic translation, the translator explains or finds the equivalence of the social context of the source language. If there is no equivalence or the word is untranslatable, it is just written as the way it is. In *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*, there are some words that are kept in their own form: *calabash*, *kgotla*, *kraal*, *knobkerrie*, *rititse*, and, *makgabe*. The author does not give any definition for these words. However, the translator helps the reader understand the meaning of those by giving their definition, either in the footnote, or within the paragraph where the word appears.

Strategies of translation applied by the Sari Kusuma in translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa

In relation to Catford idea on translation shift, it can be said that the translator of Alexander McCall Smith's work employs category shift, that is shifting the structure of the sentence, or changing the noun into verb or vice versa to change the structure of the sentence..

These changes are made in order to avoid unnaturalness and inaccuracy of the translation which often happen when the source text is translated word by word without adjusting it to the structure and style of the target text. It is also for the sake of the reader that the changes are made, to make the text readable and understandable for the readers of the target text.

The strategies employed by the translator in translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa* are William and Chesterman's synergetic strategy and Catford's category shift, that is changing the sentence structure of the source text.

1) Changing the nominal sentence, clause or phrase into verbal sentence, clause, or phrase
   (a) Various translation of "be"

In English, linking verb "be" is a must in the construction of nominal sentence. In the translation of *The Girl Who Married a Lion*, not all nominal sentence is translated into nominal. Some of them have been translated into verbal sentence, since maintaining the translation in nominal may lead to the inaccuracy or unnaturalness of the translation. "be" in the sentences discussed in this thesis has been translated into various verb adjusting to the context of the sentence. This sub-category is divided into several parts which show the different translation of the sentences containing "be".

Source text	Target text
… and at night there **was** a soft breeze from the hills (13)	… *dan pada malam hari akan **bertiup** angin lembut nan dingin* (11)
… and there **was** a faint sound (14)	… *dan **terdengar** suara gemerisik* (12)
It **was in** a lonely place (72)	*Pohon itu **terletak** di tempat yang sepi* (73)
The girl **was very upset** by this (171)	*Gadis itu **merasa** sangat kecewa atas perlakuan ini* (177)

(1) Linking verb "be" is translated into verb that changes the subject or the focus of the sentence.

No	Source language	target language
1	… when **it was clear** that she was not a woman for bearing a child (Smith: 3)	… *setelah **yakin** bahwa istrinya tidak mampu melahirkan seorang anak, … (Kusuma: 1)*

(2) Nominal sentences with noun phrase as the complement are translated into active verbal sentences with inverted subject-verb.

        Source text   :   Soon there was a first child. (3)
        Translation   : *Tidak lama, lahirlah anak pertama.*(1)

(3) Nominal sentences with preposition or adverb of place are translated into verbal.

        Source text   :   It **was** in a lonely place
        Translation   :   *Pohon itu **terletak** di tempat yang sepi*

(4) Nominal sentences with adjective or noun phrase are translated into verbal. These strategies are divided into two. First, the sentences containing past participle functioned as adjective that shows the feeling of the subject of the sentence is translated into verbal; and two, the sentences containing

adjective, noun, or noun phrase that are translated into verbal, either active or passive.

No	Source text	Translation
10	The girl **was frightened** by the sight of the man (14)	*Gadis itu **merasa takut** saat melihat lelaki itu* (120

(5) Nominal sentences or clauses are translated into passive verbal sentences or clauses

> **Source text**: Now they **were bundles** ready to take off to the party (10)
> **Translation**: *Kini mereka **telah dibungkus**, siap dibawa ke pesta (8-9)*

(b) Nominal clause or noun phrases are translated into verbal sentence or verb phrases
> **Source text**: Her heart **cold** within her … (4)
> **Translation**: *Dengan hati **membeku** … (2)*

2) Changing the verbal sentence, clause, or phrase into nominal sentence, clause, or phrase
> **Source text**: … he could not refuse **to play his part** (33)
> **Translation**: … *dia tidak dapat menolak **tugas yang diberikan padanya** (31)*

3) Changing the active sentence or clause into passive sentence or clause
> **Source text**: Some help **is needed**. (85)
> **Translation**: *Aku **membutuhkan** pertolongan (88)*

4) Changing the passive sentence or clause into active sentence or clause
> **Source text**: … which nobody else **had** in their yard (181)
> **Translation**: *… yang tidak **dimiliki** oleh orang lain (187)*

Conclusion

There are several conclusions that can be derived from the discussion:

1. There are some types of translation and in translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*, it can be seen that there are several types of translations used by translator, namely free translation, that is translating the target text without considering the structure of the source text; literal translation, that is translating the source text by adjusting the strucutre of the source text with the structure of the target text; and ethnographic

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translation, that is translating the source text by considering the cultural aspect of the source text.

2. After comparing the source text, that is Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion*, and the target text, that is Sari Kusuma's *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa*, the researcher founds some differences in the structure of both the source text and the target text. There are some sentences that are in nominal structure are translated into verbal and vice versa. In other case, at the level of phrases, the nominal phrases are translated into verbal phrases and vice versa. The changes are made to avoid the inaccuracy and unnaturalness of the translation. From the analysis, it turned out that the changes are the strategies applied by translator in translating the source text.

3. The strategies employed by the translator in translating Alexander McCall Smith's *The Girl Who Married a Lion* into *Gadis yang Menikahi Seekor Singa* are William and Chesterman's synergetic strategy and Catford's category shift, that is changing the sentence structure of the source text.

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　　(a) Various translation of "be"
　　　(1) Linking verb "be" is translated into verb that changes the subject or the focus of the sentence.
　　　(2) Nominal sentences with noun phrase as the complement are translated into active verbal sentences with inverted subject-verb.
　　　(3) Nominal sentences with preposition or adverb of place are translated into verbal.
　　　(4) Nominal sentences with adjective or noun phrase are translated into verbal. These strategies are divided into two. First, the sentences containing past participle functioned as adjective that shows the feeling of the subject of the sentence is translated into verbal; and two, the sentences containing adjective, noun, or noun phrase that are translated into verbal, either active or passive.
　　　(5) Nominal sentences or clauses are translated into passive verbal sentences or clauses
　　(b) Nominal clause or noun phrases are translated into verbal sentence or verb phrases
　2) Changing the verbal sentence, clause, or phrase into nominal sentence, clause, or phrase
　3) Changing the active sentence or clause into passive sentence or clause
　4) Changing the passive sentence or clause into active sentence or clause

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