
TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING JOHN GRISHAM'S "A TIME TO KILL" NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN.

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Abstract

Understanding of the notion of translation techniques as textual analysis instrument in rendering meaning of a language to others results in conduction of this research which is precisely designed through employing qualitative research to describe translation techniques and process applied in the translating "A Time to Kill" novel in Indonesian. Data collection instrument was document. Data analysis was carried out by orientating data analysis technique theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana in 2014. Additionally, eighteen types of translation techniques of Molina and Hurtado Albir were oriented in describing translation technique types and process of the applied translation techniques in the translation of the novel. As a result, it is obtained that seventeen translation techniques were applied in the translation of the novel. The application of Adaptation technique in the translation of the novel is 4 times, Amplification is 232 times, Borrowing is 96 times, Calque is 55 times, Compensation is 58 times, Description is 3 times, Discursive creation is 56 times, Established equivalent is 6 times, Generalization is 24 times, Linguistic amplification is 41 times, Linguistic compression is 56 times, Literal translation is 322 times, Modulation is 8 times, Particularization is 72 times, Reduction is 80 times, Transposition is 114 times, and Variation 19 times. The process of applying each of those seventeen translation techniques in the translation of the novel is carried out through emphasizing both the source and target language meaning and style. The finding yields comprehensive insight that translation of "A Time to Kill" novel in Indonesian is qualified and accurate. Thus, translation techniques of Molina and Albir are applicable in translating any kind of texts.

Keywords: *Translation, Translation Technique, Novel "A Time to Kill"*

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important aspects in human being life is language. Human being cannot live alone without cooperating with one to another in a community. To cooperate to others, language is used as a medium to communicate with others to convey mind. Sapir (1949: 69), human beings do not live in the objective world alone, nor alone in the world of social activity as ordinarily understood, but are very much at the mercy of the particular language which has become the medium of expression within their society. This fact results in the existence of language as the most important aspect in human being life, in which it is used as a tool of communication to contribute ideas, thoughts, or feelings within communication processes.

Every language, however, has not only one single pattern but generally representing complexity of culture patterns of certain social group which uses it. This concept results from culture varieties exist in every social group of society. Furthermore, every language has

different social reality from other languages which is caused by the cultural diversities of society. Sapir (1949: 69), said that no two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies lie are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached. For instance, English and Indonesian have different cultures that influence the language use, such as an Indonesian cultural term *Apel Korpri* which is an Indonesian people habit to mainly memorize the Indonesian heroes who had done the struggle to fight for the Indonesian independence which is usually substituted with the term 'Indonesian Government Employee Corps Flag Ceremony' in English.

English is one of languages in the world. It is an international language used by many people throughout the world. Nowadays, it plays a vital role to enable people from different countries with different cultures interact to each other. As a social group of society, Indonesian, for instance, has to make relation to other

countries in business, political, educational, and economical cases. To do this, English language mastery, both written and spoken skills is required.

To be able to understand English, learning process must be followed. However, the other way to help people understand English language texts is the meaning of the texts is transferred into other languages. The process of transferring the meaning from a certain language into others is known as translation.

Munday (2001: 4-5) asserted that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). Catford (1965: 20) stressed the notion of translation as the process of substituting a text from one language into another language. In line with those views, Newmark (1998: 5) defined translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way in which the author intended the text. These views mean that the concept of translation is changing a certain written language text message into another. The result should be in natural equivalence of the receptor language.

Based on the various ideas about definition of translation above, the researcher concludes that translation is a process of transferring messages or meaning of SL written text form which contains figurative language and aspects related to aesthetic function compromising into TL written text form, and it results in the effect of deciding the aspects of accuracy and acceptability.

Novel is a long shape prose form story. It is a kind of literary work product. It contains literary sense, implicit meaning, and extrinsic elements, that covers the cultural background of the author of it. In addition, the process of translating literary texts is different from translating non-literary texts, since literary texts are concerned with the world of imagination and are centered in human beings, sometimes are reflected in their physical characteristics, natural, and climatic backgrounds, whereas non-literary texts are focused on describing the facts of reality, modified by human intelligence. Newmark (1998: 106) "...literary writing is the creating of images in the mind and their realization on paper, the creation of fiction". Thus, in

translating literary texts, a translator needs cognitive competence to find on mind the author's concept about the message or meaning conveyed through a certain literary text, for instance, when translating a novel. In fact, a translator should be able to transfer the message from a certain SL even though there is no equivalence and is difficult to find it.

To overcome this problem, it is necessary to choose and use a technique as a tool in transferring message from SL with non-equivalence words, such as cultural words into TL accurately so that the translation is acceptable and understandable by the readers who are unfamiliar with the SL culture. Furthermore, technique of translation is a way of translating texts of a certain language into another that results in product quality of translation. It is used to produce good quality and value of translation product which is implied into accurateness and natural acceptance of the translation both in the SL and the TL.

To be able to discover the translation techniques applied in the process of translating a certain text, an investigation or analysis toward the SL and TL can be carried on. To exemplify this, the following text is a quoted text from English novel "A Time to Kill".

Example:

"Billy Ray Cobb was the younger and smaller of the two rednecks. At twenty-three he was already a three year veteran of the state penitentiary at Parchman. Possession, with intent to sell. He was a lean, though little punk who had survived prison by some-how maintaining a ready supply of drugs that he sold and sometimes gave to blacks and the guards for protection."

"Billy Ray Cobb adalah yang berusia lebih muda dan bertubuh lebih kecil dari dua redneck itu. Pada umur dua puluh tiga tahun, ia sudah jadi veteran tiga tahun dari lembaga pemasyarakatan Parchman. Memiliki obat bius, dengan niat menjualnya. Ia berandal kecil dengan sosok ramping dan tangguh, pernah bertahan selamat dalam penjara dengan jalan menyediakan obat bius untuk dijual, dan kadang-kadang dibagikan kepada orang-orang kulit hitam dan sipir, guna mendapatkan perlindungan."

In translating of the text above, Borrowing Translation technique is used, such as in the Indonesian translation of the word *rednecks*, it is rewritten. Furthermore, Amplification Translation technique is also used as in translating the word *possession*, in which the translation is added by explanation which is *memiliki obat bius*.

Thus, this research is definitely intended to identify and to describe translation techniques used in translating an English novel, so the research title is "Translation Techniques Used in Translating John Grisham's "A Time to Kill" Novel into Indonesian".

METHOD

As this research was aimed to describe phenomena occurred in translation technique implementation, it was conducted by using qualitative research design. According to McInroy (1986: 3), qualitative research is concerned with a quality of information, qualitative methods attempt to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for actions and establish how people interpret their experiences and the world around them. Qualitative methods provide insights into the setting of a problem, generating ideas and/or hypotheses. According to Cresswell (1994: 39), qualitative research focuses on the process that is occurring as well as the product or outcome. It can be concluded that qualitative research is concerned on yielding an understanding of the types, processes and reasons of occurred phenomena. Thus, the researcher was interested in understanding what, how and why something happen, such as what are translation techniques and how are they realized in translating the novel "A Time to Kill" into Indonesia.

This research was conducted at the area of English Language Education Study program in the College of Teacher Training and Education of South Nias campus. In addition, it was carried on during two months, started from July to September in 2016. The source of data of this research was both English and Indonesian versions of "A Time to Kill" novel.

Since this research belongs to a library research whose data source was already available, the data is collected using documents and will be analyzed according to related theories.

To obtain the data accurately, all collected data were put into document as a witness that gives complete information to the readers on the data that was collected. Therefore, document was used as addition instrument. According to Miles et al. (2014: 31-32), data analysis is seen as consists of three concurrent flows of activity: (1) data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion or verification. These three activity were used as guidance in analyzing the data.

DISCUSSION

In the following report, result of the analysis on the whole data is provided and illustration of the implementation of each of used translation technique in the translation of the texts in "A Time to Kill" novel presentatively given. Grounded on the analysis result, it is obtained that there are seventeen kinds of translation technique applied in the translation of "A Time to Kill" novel. Those translation techniques are listed in the following table.

Table 1.

Translation Techniques Applied in the Translation of "A Time to Kill" Novel into Indonesia

No	Translation Technique	Frequency
1	Adaptation	4
2	Amplification	232
3	Borrowing	96
4	Calque	55
5	Compensation	58
6	Description	3
7	Discursive Creation	56
8	Established Equivalent	6
9	Generalization	24
10	Linguistic Amplification	41
11	Linguistic Compression	56
12	Literal Translation	322
13	Modulation	8
14	Particularization	72
15	Reduction	80
16	Transposition	114
17	Variation	19

Source: Researcher 2016

To exemplify and to explain the process of using the translation techniques in the translation of "A Time to Kill" novel more detailed, illustration is presented below.

Translation Technique

Adaptation

Adaptation is translation technique to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. This translation technique was applied four times in the translation of “A Time to Kill” novel text into Indonesian.

Table 2.
Adaptation

Datum No.	Total
106, 326, 369, 689	4

Example Datum 116

SL : “Afternoon, Judge.”

TL : “*Siang, Pak hakim.*”

In the translation of the phrase above, Adaptation Translation technique is used. According to English-Indonesian Dictionary,

the word “afternoon” is an adv.verb of time indicating 14.00 a.m to 17.00 a.m., whose Indonesian meaning is *sore*. It is translated as *siang* whereas English meaning of *siang* is “noon” or “day”. Here, translation is adapted to the culture condition, in which John Grisham the author of the novel and the setting of the story in the novel had been in United State. The distance of different time between Indonesia and United States is ten hours.

Amplification

Amplification translation is a translation technique to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. This technique is applied two-hundred and thirty-two times in the translation of “A Time to Kill” novel. The number to which datum this technique is used in is presented in following table

Table 3
Amplification

Datum No.	Total
001, 002, 007, 008, 015, 016, 022, 031, 036, 037, 041, 046, 053, 055, 056, 057, 072, 083, 084, 085, 086, 088, 093, 097, 100, 103, 117, 125, 126, 133, 136, 137, 139, 141, 144, 145, 146, 153, 154, 155, 159, 161, 162, 163, 169, 174, 176, 208, 214, 231, 234, 235, 236, 239, 241, 242, 247, 249, 252, 257, 259, 260, 268, 269, 270, 272, 275, 278, 279, 280, 282, 284, 288, 294, 311, 312, 313, 315, 318, 319, 325, 327, 328, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 345, 356, 359, 360, 361, 364, 366, 367, 372, 378, 381, 383, 384, 386, 389, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 406, 409, 413, 425, 433, 437, 438, 463, 464, 466, 475, 477, 479, 480, 484, 490, 492, 495, 596, 497, 498, 501, 502, 504, 506, 520, 525, 527, 529, 530, 531, 536, 537, 538, 542, 547, 551, 556, 560, 563, 567, 569, 571, 577, 578, 584, 589, 591, 594, 595, 597, 600, 610, 624, 626, 634, 640, 646, 652, 657, 668, 677, 678, 681, 690, 712, 717, 728, 733, 734, 736, 743, 744, 749, 751, 755, 756, 760, 762, 763, 764, 769, 770, 772, 773, 788, 794, 803, 804, 805, 810, 819, 827, 828, 838, 842, 846, 848, 849, 851, 852, 857, 860, 862, 863, 868, 872, 874, 878, 879, 882, 894, 899, 902, 911, 924, 926, 929, 938, 943, 954, 955, 968, 971	232

Example Datum 002

SL : At twenty-three he was already a three-years veteran of the state panitentiary at Parchman

TL : Pada umur dua puluh tiga tahun, ia sudah jadi veteran tiga tahun dari Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Parchman

In the translation of the sentence above, amplification technique is used, in which unformulated information in the SL is presented through adding the words *umur* before the translation of phrase “twenty-three” and *tahun* in the TL. The word *umur* in English is “age” and *tahun* is “year”. It can be seen that these two words are not written in the SL. The objective of using this technique is to give the complete information intended in the SL to the TL reader, because if the unformulated information in TL is not told, the translation is unacceptable and not understandable in the TL.

Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique in which a translator takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL).

In following table the description of the implementation of borrowing translation technique is listed based on the number of the datum.

Table 4.
Borrowing

Datum No.	Total
001, 005, 008, 011, 035, 063, 069, 102, 104, 117, 119, 136, 142, 143, 151, 152, 155, 157, 158, 164, 166, 171, 179, 197, 202, 207, 213, 217, 229, 248, 232, 243, 249, 250, 271, 273, 276, 284, 286, 294, 301, 316, 329, 332, 362, 404, 405, 415, 447, 468, 469, 471, 493, 494, 495, 502, 509, 510, 528, 531, 536, 537, 538, 580, 583, 587, 587, 591, 592, 597, 599, 603, 624, 628, 631, 656, 658, 670, 674, 690, 702, 711, 720, 765, 766, 767, 784, 803, 813, 858, 862, 867, 926, 948, 950, 966,	96

Example Datum 001

- SL : Billy Ray Cobb was the younger and smaller of the two rednecks
 TL : *Billy Ray Cobb adalah yang berusia lebih muda dan bertubuh lebih kecil dari dua redneck itu*

Borrowing translation technique is used in translating the sentence above. It is used when translating the word “redneck” through producing the original form of it in the TL. In other words, the “redneck” is rewritten in the TL without translating it. This is done because it is not found in the dictionary or there is no equivalent meaning with it in the TL.

Calque

This technique is almost the same with literal translation technique, in which the words are translated singly or word for word. Calque, however, is used in translating a word or phrase singly, whereas, literal is used in translation sentences or expression word for word but is adapted to the TL structure.

Table 5.
Calque

Datum No.	Total
014, 019, 051, 052, 063, 069, 073, 076, 107, 118, 146, 147, 220, 224, 228, 242, 273, 273, 273, 280, 281, 283, 293, 302, 303, 328, 450, 451, 461, 505, 515, 519, 520, 529, 562, 573, 574, 595, 601, 618, 669, 672, 687, 711, 727, 728, 741, 755, 775, 782, 789, 845, 855, 957, 959	55

Example Datum 014

- SL : He was generally a harmless sort...
 TL : *Biasanya ia bukan orang berbahaya*

Calque translation technique is used in translating phrase in the sentence above, such as the translation of the phrase “harmless sort” is made in word for word., in which Indonesian meaning of “harmless” is *bukan berbahaya* and “sort” is *orang* and *jenis*. The words are singly translated but adapted to the structure of TL phrase structure.

Compensation

Compensation is a translation technique to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST.

Table 6.
Compensation

Datum No.	Total
004, 031, 040, 057, 090, 099, 136, 142, 152, 160, 162, 167, 194, 198, 202, 209, 225, 299, 344, 374, 390, 391, 410, 422, 450, 491, 499, 540, 561, 579, 603, 606, 625, 629, 648, 685, 687, 688, 695, 724, 796, 797, 799, 806, 811, 843, 850, 856, 867, 886, 887, 891, 927, 945, 946, 961, 965, 966	58

Example Datum 004

- SL : He was a lean, tough little punk who had survived prison
 TL : *Ia berandal kecil dengan sosok ramping dan tangguh, pernah bertahan selamat dalam penjara*

Compensation is applied in the process of translating the sentence above. It can be seen in the translation of the clause “He was a lean, tough little punk”. The expression “He was a lean”, it if is translated singly and adapting to the SL structure, the form would be *Ia adalah seorang yang ramping*, therefore the it is a nominal sentence. But, it is written *Ia berandal kecil dengan sosok ramping*, therefore it refers to verbal sentence with the presence of *berandal*, in English “rely on”. It cannot be reflected in the same place in English sentence construction. Furthermore, the presence of preposition *dengan*, in English “with” in the TL gives information of SL stylistic which not reflected.

Description

Description is other translation technique to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. The result of the analysis toward translation techniques used in the translation of “A Time to Kill” novel into Indonesian gives information that description technique was applied three times in the translation of the novel.

Table 7.
Description

Datum No.	Total
168, 628, 920	3

Example Datum 628

- SL : “...to a gazebo, ...”
 TL : *“...menuju sebuah gazebo, semacam pendapa, ...”*

Description technique is applied in the translation of the phrase above, especially, in the translation of the word “gazebo”. The word is rewritten in the TL but added description of it’s form *semacam pendapa*.

Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is one of translation techniques to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

Table 8.
Discursive Creation

Datum No.	Total
017, 140, 323, 439, 465, 474, 487, 488, 489, 503, 504, 507, 509, 511, 512, 514, 518, 532, 544, 553, 560, 568, 575, 581, 599, 604, 608, 616, 649, 663, 675, 682, 705, 722, 725, 726, 726, 733, 748, 765, 771, 808, 820, 829, 831, 864, 875, 892, 893, 898, 916, 919, 941, 943, 951, 952	56

Example Datum 323

SL : “Morning, Harry Rex. You gonna make it?”

TL : “Pagi Harry Rex. Kau baik-baik saja?”

When looking at the phrases above, there is questionable items in the translation. Particularly, in the translation of the phrase “You gonna make it?” there is non-literal equivalent when it is translated as “*Kau baik-baik saja?*”, instead of “*Kamu akan melakukannya?*”. The translator tries to create temporal equivalence of the utterance which is out of context to the conversation.

Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is other translation technique to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. This technique was applied in translating the novel “A Time to Kill” into Indonesian. It is illustrated in the following part.

Table 9.
Established Equivalent

Datum No.	Total
282, 590, 693, 745, 746, 907	6

Example Datum 282

SL : ...plus his wild, untamed, dense gray hair,...

TL : ...*ditambah rambut kelabu lebat acak-acakan*,...

Each of the SL phrase is translated according to lexical meaning in the TL. All the words in the SL phrase are recognizable by dictionary. It can be seen, for instance, in the

translation of the phrase ‘dense gray’. The phrase is translated as *kelabu lebat*, instead of *abu-abu tebal*.

Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique to use a more general or neutral term. This technique was used twenty-four times in translating “A Time to Kill” novel into Indonesian as illustrated below.

Table 10.
Generalization

Datum No.	Total
011, 016, 020, 025, 099, 239, 269, 292, 293, 295, 358, 462, 478, 596, 598, 599, 637, 639, 747, 762, 775, 899, 927, 941	24

Example Datum 020

SL : Willard could always get his hands on something.

TL : *Ia selalu bisa mendapatkan sesuatu.*

In translating the sentence above, generalization technique is used. It can be seen in the translation of the “Willard”, a proper name of man involved in the criminal case talked in the novel. It is translated into *ia*, which is a subjective personal pronoun for the third singular person, in English it is known as “he”. When using the term “he”, instead of Willard, in that such context of sentence, there is no specific information of who is meant by “he” in that sentence. This kind of translation technique is called Generalization.

Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is other translation technique to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Table 11.
Linguistic Amplification

Datum No.	Total
033, 074, 114, 122, 127, 287, 347, 349, 398, 436, 485, 517, 526, 596, 614, 638, 659, 665, 697, 708, 709, 727, 735, 747, 752, 757, 774, 800, 825, 853, 881, 883, 885, 900, 905, 908, 913, 915, 925, 937, 942	41

Example Datum 436

SL : there was little danger of him disappearing once he was sprung,

TL : *hanya ada sedikit bahaya bahwa ia akan menghilang begitu dilepaskan,*

In the translation of the sentence above, a

linguistic amplification is used. The appearance of the phrase *bahwa ia akan* (in English ‘that he will’) indicates the addition of linguistic element in the TL which is not formulated in the SL. Unwritten Information in the SL is added in the TL. This such an act when translating is called as Amplification Translation Technique.

Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is a translation technique to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.

Table 12.
Linguistic Compression

Datum No.	Total
002, 026, 050, 082, 116, 135, 182, 276, 305, 340, 411, 427, 435, 442, 485, 508, 524, 552, 570, 572, 618, 619, 621, 646, 654, 657, 680, 692, 762, 778, 783, 807, 812, 825, 835, 844, 847, 870, 876, 877, 889, 890, 896, 898, 901, 910, 918, 922, 926, 935, 936, 942, 948, 958, 962, 969	70

Example Datum 002

SL : the state panitentiary at Parchman

TL : *Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Parchma*

A linguistic compression technique of translation is used in translating the sentence above. It can be seen in the disappearance of the the translation of the preposition ‘at’ in the TL. Approximately, the preposition ‘at’ can be translated as *di* or *pada*. In fact, the translation of the phrase is compressed in the TL.

Literal Translation

Literal translation is a well-known translation technique in which a translator translates a word or an expression word for word. It is when form coincides with function and meaning.

Table 13.
Literal Translation

Datum No.	Total
004, 006, 008, 010, 012, 018, 021, 024, 026, 027, 028, 030, 034, 038, 039, 043, 045, 048, 054, 058, 060, 062, 064, 065, 066, 068, 071, 075, 077, 079, 081, 089, 091, 092, 094, 095, 096, 098, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 121, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 138, 140, 156, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 177, 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 196, 199, 205, 206, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 219, 221, 222, 230, 233, 234, 238, 240, 243, 243, 246, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 271, 277, 281, 285,	322

286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 314, 316, 317, 320, 324, 329, 330, 331, 339, 340, 341, 343, 346, 348, 351, 353, 354, 357, 359, 360, 363, 365, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 377, 379, 380, 385, 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 396, 401, 402, 403, 408, 412, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 424, 428, 429, 430, 432, 434, 440, 441, 442, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 467, 470, 473, 477, 481, 482, 483, 500, 501, 516, 521, 522, 527, 551, 532, 533, 534, 535, 539, 541, 545, 546, 549, 553, 554, 555, 557, 558, 559, 562, 565, 566, 572, 585, 593, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 611, 612, 613, 615, 616, 620, 623, 627, 630, 631, 632, 637, 644, 650, 651, 658, 661, 662, 664, 666, 667, 673, 679, 683, 686, 691, 694, 697, 698, 699, 700, 703, 707, 713, 714, 715, 716, 718, 719, 720, 721, 723, 730, 732, 737, 740, 758, 759, 768, 774, 778, 779, 780, 781, 786, 787, 790, 791, 793, 495, 798, 801, 802, 809, 818, 821, 830, 832, 833, 834, 837, 839, 861, 865, 869, 873, 875, 880, 897, 903, 904, 909, 917, 923, 931, 944, 945, 947, 949, 956, 963, 964, 967, 972, 973, 974

Example Datum 006

SL : He was a businessman, with employees, obligations, deals, everything but taxes

TL : *Ia seorang usahawan, dengan pegawai, kewajiban, transaksi, dan berbagai hal lainnya kecuali pajak.*

Each of SL word is translated singly or word for word in the TL. however, the translation is adapted to the TL sentence construction. For instance, the word ‘He’ in Indonesian is *Ia*, ‘a’ is *sebuah* or *seorang*, and ‘obligation’ is *kewajiban*, and so forth with the other words in the sentence.

Modulation

Modulation is other translation technique that changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

Table 14.
Modulation

Datum No.	Total
042, 061, 109, 160, 355, 582, 816, 928	8

Example Datum 042

SL : and **it was great fun** to watch the foam shoot everywhere.

TL : *dan mereka suka menyaksikan buih berhamburan kemana-mana.*

The clause above is translated by changing the focus in the TL. In the SL, it is written ‘it’ which usually refers to personal pronoun for third singular thing or animal that functions as subject in the clause. However, it is written *mereka* in the TL. Whereas, the word *mereka* refers to personal pronoun for the third plural person that actually functions as the object of the clause above.

Particularization

Particularization is a translation technique that uses a more precise or concrete term. This translation technique was also used in the translation of “A Time to Kill” novel into Indonesia. Complete information is presented in following table.

Table 15.
Particularization

Datum No.	Total
013, 024, 039, 044, 055, 072, 077, 080, 082, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 135, 147, 221, 222, 237, 245, 307, 321, 336, 382, 392, 405, 419, 426, 431, 444, 449, 460, 462, 468, 485, 517, 542, 543, 544, 550, 564, 575, 581, 600, 629, 647, 651, 653, 656, 671, 690, 696, 701, 710, 711, 729, 731, 754, 778, 812, 826, 828, 841, 859, 874, 902, 912, 933, 934, 953, 960, 970	72

Example Datum 024

SL : Her **legs** were spread grotesquely...

TL : *Pahanya terentang lebar...*

In translating the sentence above, particularization translation technique is used. Particularly, in the translation of the the phrase ‘her legs’ into *pahanya*, particularization is used. The word ‘leg’ means both feet including thighs, knees, and foot, whereas *paha* means only thigh. The translator specifies the mre neutral or concrete term. It is an act of particularization when translating.

Reduction

Reduction is other translation technique which suppresses a ST information item in the TT. Reduction translation technique is also a technique which was applied in translating the novel A Time to Kill“ into Indonesia.

Table 16.
Reduction

Datum No.	Total
005, 007, 009, 010, 020, 029, 034, 047, 059, 070, 086, 100, 143, 148, 166, 174, 200, 210, 211, 227, 268, 273, 275, 293, 301, 311, 313, 315, 334, 373, 376, 387, 390, 415, 431, 452, 464, 476, 513, 514, 523, 537, 548, 549, 555, 579, 592, 598, 610, 624, 635, 640, 660, 676, 677, 706, 736, 738, 741, 742, 751, 757, 772, 792, 814, 815, 823, 845, 846, 868, 884, 899, 919, 921, 924, 926, 930, 934, 939, 945	80

Example Datum 005

SL : and his **small-time** narcotics business had elevated him to the position of one of the more affluent *rednecks* in Ford County

TL : *dan bisnis narkotika mengangkatnya ke posisi redneck kaya raya di Ford County.*

In translating the text sentence above, reduction technique is applied. In the TL setence, there two phrases ommited. First ir the phrase “small-time” which can be known in Indonesian as *separoh-waktu*. The second is the phrase “one of the more”, which can be known in Indonesian as *seorang yang lebih*. These two phrases have been totally omitted or reduced into the TL.

Transposition

Transposition is other translation technique that changes a grammatical category.

Table 17.
Transposition

Datum No.	Total
003, 017, 021, 023, 032, 049, 056, 074, 076, 078, 097, 101, 105, 128, 139, 141, 148, 149, 150, 173, 174, 175, 178, 195, 201, 203, 204, 223, 226, 231, 233, 250, 278, 322, 324, 335, 342, 348, 349, 352, 366, 377, 407, 414, 423, 443, 448, 452, 459, 469, 476, 478, 486, 521, 523, 528, 541, 550, 569, 575, 576, 586, 587, 587, 602, 612, 617, 622, 626, 633, 612, 617, 622, 626, 633, 635, 640, 641, 642, 645, 647, 656, 668, 684, 701, 704, 712, 738, 739, 744, 753, 761, 767, 772, 773, 776, 777, 785, 817, 822, 824, 840, 854, 858, 866, 868, 871, 874, 895, 900, 906, 907, 932, 940	114

Example Datum 023 (See Appendix)

SL : **She lay on her** elbows, which were stuck and bound together with yellow nylon rope.

TL : *Tubuhnya terbujur bertopang siku, terikat dengan tambang nilon kuning.*

In translating the sentence above, there is process of changing grammatical category from active voice into passive voice. The clause

“She lay on her elbows” is translated into *Tubuhnya terbujuj bertopang siku*. Thus, the clause can be translated with active form into Indonesia as *dia terbaring di atas sikunya*. The translation is made more effective through emphasizing the meaning in the TL.

Variation

Variation is a translation technique that changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

Table 18.
Variation

Datum No.	Total
057, 087, 220, 272, 313, 327, 350, 472, 583, 682, 685, 696, 750, 762, 836, 847, 888, 912, 914	19

Example Datum 888

SL : If I were you I’d do it in a minute.”

TL : *Kalau aku jadi kau, aku akan langsung melakukannya.”*

In translating the sentence above, a variation technique is used. It is used in the translation of the phrase ‘in a minute’ into *langsung*, in which the word *langsung* means ‘directly’, or ‘immediately’. The phrase ‘in a minute’ can mean in a very short time and ‘immediately’ or ‘directly’ is variation term that can be used to replace the phrase. The translator wants to make the TL reader familiar with the writer of the text. This such an act is called using variation translation technique.

After analyzing the translation techniques used in translating “A Time to Kill” novel, it is obtained that the translation had his own way to communicate with the writer and Indonesian reader of the novel. The way of choosing and using translation techniques was made through emphasizing not only the SL but also the TL to create balance of the true message delivered by the writer to the SL and TL reader.

Newmark (1998: 45) divides translation into two types, namely source language-oriented and target language-oriented. Translating by putting the emphasis on the SL text stylistic and culture is source language-oriented, and translating by putting the emphasis on the TL text stylistic and culture is target language-oriented. Those types of translation can be applied integratedly or

seperately in translation activity according to level of difficulties of text level.

CONCLUSION

The analysis carried on “A Time to Kill” novel with the purpose to find out the types of translation techniques applied in its translation into Indonesian and to describe the way of translation technique is carried out yields some definable information to be carried out in drawing conclusion. It is that there are some translation techniques which were applied in translating the novel. Among eighteen translation techniques offered by Molina and Albir which were used as guidance in analyzing data in this research, there are seventeen which were applied in the translation of 974 data quoted from every.

Those translation techniques are Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Transposition, and Variation.

The application of Adaptation technique in the translation of the novel is 4 times, Amplification is 232 times, Borrowing is 96 times, Calque is 55 times, Compensation is 58 times, Description is 3 times, Discursive creation is 56 times, Established equivalent is 6 times, Generalization is 24 times, Linguistic amplification is 41 times, Linguistic compression is 56 times, Literal translation is 322 times, Modulation is 8 times, Particularization is 72 times, Reduction is 80 times, Transposition is 114 times, and Variation 19 times.

Additionally, the process of applying each of those seventeen translation techniques in the translation of the novel is carried out through emphasizing both source language and target language meaning and style. Therefore, the translation is focused on creating the same experiences and impression from the source language to the target language. Regarding this fact, translation techniques of Molina and Albir are applicable in translating any kind of texts. Thus, readers are suggested to use appropriate techniques when translating texts.

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