

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN NOVEL *THE PRINCESS DIARIES* BY MEG CABOT

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ABSTRACT

Analyzing the translation procedures in the novel *The Princess Diaries* written by Meg Cabot is the aim of the study. The translator's purpose in translating is to identify and to know amount of translation technique between the Source Language (English) into Target Language (Indonesia). In this study used descriptive analysis. Along with explaining and describing the viewpoint, and also analyzes the research item. The selected data was analyzed by using the concepts of Newmark and other relevant theories. Based on the analysis, nine procedures were found in translation, those were: addition, subtraction, transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, omission, deletion or reduction, and modulation. The findings showed that all of the procedures and adjustment were applied in the translation processes. Out of 70 sentences being analyzed, 10 sentences apply additional, 8 sentences apply subtraction, 9 sentences apply transposition, 7 sentences apply omission, deletion or reduction, 17 sentences apply borrowing, 5 sentences apply cultural equivalence, 9 sentences apply descriptive equivalences, and 5 sentences apply modulation.

Keywords: *Procedures of Translation, The Princess Diaries*” by Meg Cabot Novel.

INTRODUCTION

Language is now necessary for human interaction and the development of positive relationship. In the absence of interaction, humans must struggle to meet their needs. Communication is one way to carry out the contact, and language is one of the communication's mediums. As a result, people can be communication their needs and thoughts language.

Since English is an international language which is used widely in the world, people tend to note there development in this language. However, many people rarely have enough knowledge about foreign languages. To solve the gap

of comprehension, they usually need translation. There many difficulties to translate an idea into a foreign language, so that a translation activity is needed to handle the problem. According to Catford (1969), translation is the replacement of a textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

In the stage of the translation process where studying the translation technique is necessary to finish the translation outcomes, the translation procedure becomes crucial. If the message, thoughts, ideas, and concepts are in the source language and can be delivered into the target language, then the translator will know how to convey the message in the source language to account for changes in the grammatical structure of meaning that existed in the target language. This will indicate that the translation was successful. The language and cultural systems of the source and target languages differ, making this challenging. A competent translator must be able to convey the meaning or message in the source language and return it in the target language, in addition to being able to navigate linguistic and cultural barriers.

Novel entitled “*The Princess Diaries*” is one of the literary texts, tell about princess. The Princess Diaries is a series of epistolary young adult novel written by Meg Cabot, and is also the title of the first volume, published in 2000. The series spent 48 weeks on the New York Times Children's Series Best Sellers List. The series revolves around Amelia 'Mia' Thermopolis, a teenager in New York who discovers that she is the princess of a small European principality called Genovia. The series follows Mia's life throughout high school in the 2000s and juggling regular teenage life with being a royal princess.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Definition of Translation

There are some definitions of translation taken from many source that all give the theorist of among other is as Peter Newmark (1988), has defined the translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.

Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition they do not state clearly in the meaning or a message is the thing being delivered. They emphasize the process of translation.

Nida and Taber (1982), on the other hand, state that “translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message”. This definition goes into further detail than the others. Nida and Taber make it clear that problem with meaning and language are directly tied to translation problem.

Another definitions, as Robert Bell (1995), T.R: Translation is the expression in another language (Target Language) of what has been expressed in another (Source Language) preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Based on explanations above, it is interesting to examine the technique translation use when converting figures of speech, especially when translating from English into Indonesian. As is well known, translators may have difficulties when they translate between two languages due to their divergences. Furthermore, the same idea may be expressed through various pictures in two different culture. Many people are interested in literary works that can entertain them. One of his literary works is a novel. If we compare the translation of a novel from Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) we can find several sentences that are not commonsure, therefore the translator will use and apply several strategies to solve this problem.

Procedures of Translation

Translation procedure is the way that using in translating. In order to we can easy to translating, we can use one of this translation strategy or procedure and method as reference.

Jaaskelainen (1999) considers strategy as, "a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information." He maintains that strategies are "heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption implies a decision influenced by amendments in the translator's objectives."

Loescher (1991) defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it." As stated in this definition, the notion of consciousness is significant in distinguishing strategies which are used by the learners or translators.

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language".

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) state that translation procedure divided into two kinds that are translation procedure related with sentence structure, it also called structural procedures and translation procedure related with word meaning or sentence, it also called semantic procedures.

Translation procedure related with structure divided into three. They are addition, subtraction, and transportation. Whereas semantic translation procedure related with word meaning or sentence translation is called Semantic strategy. Semantic strategy is translation strategy do with consideration meaning. They say in their book that semantic strategy is divided into 9 strategies. They are, borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulation, omission, deletion or reduction, and adaptation.

Based on explanations above, translation procedure refers to the methods used in translating a text. It involves a series of competencies, steps, or processes that facilitate information acquisition, storage, and utilization. Strategies are heuristic and flexible, influenced by the translator's objectives. They can be conscious or structural, focusing on sentence structure or word meaning. These strategies are crucial for effective translation. Procedures translation have 9 is addition, subtraction, transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulation, omission, deletion or reduction, and adaptation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study to gather, categorize, analyze and finally make conclusions from the data. Rather of being presented as

statistic, the finding in this study is presented as phrase. Consequently, the qualitative research methodology is used. According to Sandelowski and Barroso (2007), qualitative descriptive should be seen as a categorical, as opposed to a non-categorical, alternative for inquiry, it is less interpretive than an interpretive description approach because it does not require the researcher to move as far from or into the data and does not require a conceptual or highly abstract rendering of the data, compared to other qualitative

The object or focus this study was on translation methods, namely the most common kind and translation quality, which include readability, acceptance, and accuracy in the English to Indonesian of Meg Cabot novel *The Princess Diaries*. This data was gathered via document examinations.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The implementations units showed how the procedure and translation approaches differ from one another. According to Newmark (1988) that translation methods relate with the entire text, while the translation procedure apply in sentences and the smaller unit of language, such as clause, phrase and words. The process of finishing translation requires careful consideration of translation procedures.

Out of 70 sentences being analyzed, 10 sentences apply additional, 8 sentences apply subtraction, 9 sentences apply transposition, 7 sentences apply omission, deletion or reduction, 17 sentences apply borrowing, 5 sentences apply cultural equivalence, 9 sentences apply descriptive equivalences, and 5 sentences apply modulation.

The discussion concerned with the analysis of translation technique consisting in the text that was used in translating English sentences into Indonesia texts in *The Princess Diaries* written by Meg Cabot.

Translation technique included (1) additional, (2) subtraction, (3) transposition, (4) omission, deletion or reduction, (5) borrowing, (6) cultural equivalence, (7) descriptive equivalence, and (8) modulation.

Additional

The additional refers to a process of adding words, phrase, clauses, or sentences with the purpose to clarify the expression. Sometimes the translator found some important terms which were difficult to be translated into the target language. Addition consisted of 10 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 1: Additional

Source Language	Target Language
I meet her every day, and we go to school together <u>on the subway</u> . (Page 20, Line 2)	<i>Aku bertemu dengannya setiap hari dan kami pergi ke sekolah <u>menggunakan</u> kereta bawah tanah.</i>

The phrase “on the subway” from SL changed into “*menggunakan kereta bawah tanah*”. There was additional phrase “*menggunakan*” as a verb in TL on that sentence to add information about certain person’s activity clearly.

Table 2: Additional

Source Language	Target Language
But I don’t know how to <u>behave like a princess</u> . (Page 24, Line 4)	<i>Tapi aku tidak tau bagaimana berprilaku <u>baik</u> seperti seorang putri.</i>

The sentence “behave like a princess” from SL changed into “*berprilaku baik seperti seorang putri*” there was additional phrase “*baik*” as an adjective in the TL on that sentence to add information about adjective person’s clearly.

Table 3: Additional

Source Language	Target Language
I am the princess of Genovia but <u>I don’t want anyone to know this</u> . (Page 33, Line 12)	<i>Aku adalah putri Genovia tetapi <u>aku tidak ingin ada satu orang pun yang mengetahui hal ini</u>.</i>

The sentence “I don’t want anyone to know this” from SL changed into “*aku tidak ingin satu orang pun yang mengetahui hal ini*” there was additional

phrase “*satu orang pun*” as an noun in the TL on that sentence to add information about noun clearly.

Subtraction

Substation is the change in the information content of the message may be in the form of omitting information specified in the source language. If the target language lacks a grammatical category which exists in the source language, the information expressed by that category might have to be ignored. Subtraction consisted of 8 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 4: Subtraction

Source Language	Target Language
I'm <u>a</u> freshman. (Page 8, Line 6)	<i>Saya mahasiswa baru.</i>

The word “a” from SL which meant “*seorang*” in Indonesian was subtracted it did not need to be translated in the TL because the sentence had enough without translated the article. If the sentence “I’m a freshman” in SL translated literally, it would be “*saya seorang mahasiswa baru*”. The translator subtracted the article.

Table 5: Subtraction

Source Language	Target Language
He <u>is</u> my driver now. (Page 16, Line 5)	<i>Dia supirku sekarang.</i>

The word “is” from SL which meant “*adalah*” in Indonesian was subtracted it did not need to be translated in the TL because the sentence has enough with translated to be. If the sentence “He is my driver now” in SL translated literally, it would be “*Dia adalah supirku sekarang*”. The translator subtracted to be *is*.

Transposition

Transposition is the technique where replace the grammatical categories of the SL into TL. This study consisted of 9 sentences with transposition technique in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 6: Transposition

Source Language	Target Language
He lives in a <u>small country</u> called Genovia. (Page 8, Line 19)	<i>Dia tinggal di <u>negara kecil</u> bernama Genovia.</i>

The phrase “small country” as source language (SL) was translated in the different structure in the target language (TL). The noun “*negara*” in the TL place in the beginning of the phrase, but noun “country” in the SL was placed at the end of the phrase modified by the adjective “small” which precede the noun.

Table 7: Transposition

Source Language	Target Language
I’m the <u>tallest girl</u> in my grade. (Page 8, Line 28)	<i>Aku <u>gadis tertinggi</u> dikelasku.</i>

The phrase “tallest girl” as source language (SL) was translated in the different structure in the target language (TL). The noun “*gadis*” in the TL was placed in the beginning of the phrase, but noun “girl” in the SL was placed at the end of the phrase modified by the adjective “tallest” which precede the noun.

Table 8: Transposition

Source Language	Target Language
They always have <u>delicious food</u> in their refrigerator. (Page 21, Line 5)	<i>Mereka selalu memiliki <u>makanan enak</u> dilemari es mereka.</i>

The phrase “delicious food” as source language (SL) was translated in the different structure in the target language (TL). The noun “*makanan*” in the TL was placed in the beginning of the phrase, but noun “food” in the SL was placed at the end of the phrase modified by the adjective “delicious” which precede the noun.

Omission, Deletion or Reduction

Omission means to omit or delete the lexical element in the SL. In other words, the lexical element in the SL to translated into TL because the omitted element is usually unnecessary or partly difficult to translate. This study consisted

of 7 sentences with transposition technique in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 9: Omission, Deletion or Reduction

Source Language	Target Language
<u>Mia</u> , I'm going out with your mother," he said. (Page 12, Line 4)	<i>Aku pacaran dengan ibumu" katanya.</i>

The word "*Mia*" deleted from the sentence because the target language (TL) is shorter than source language (SL). The translator tried to simplify the words without changing the meaning.

Table 10: Omission, Deletion or Reduction

Source Language	Target Language
Lots of tourist <u>go</u> there. (Page 15, Line 4)	<i>Banyak turis kesana.</i>

The word "go" in source language (SL) clarified that the "lots of tourist". It was possible to omit the word "go" that meant "*pergi*". If the sentence "Lots of tourist go there" it would be "*Banyak turis kesana*". The translator tried to simplify the words without changing the meaning.

Table 11: Omission, Deletion or Reduction

Source Language	Target Language
"We <u>must</u> talk". he said (Page 23, Line 4)	<i>"Kita bicara". Kataku</i>

The word "must" in source language (SL) clarified that the "talk". It was possible to omit the word "must" that means "*harus*". If the sentence "We must talk" it would be "*kita bicara*". The translator tried to simplify the words without changing the meaning.

Borrowing

Borrowing is where words or expression are taken directly from Source Language (SL) and carried over into the Target Language (TL). Borrowing consisted of 17 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 12: Borrowing

Source Language	Target Language
My mom gave me this <u>diary</u> . (Page 9, Line 7)	<i>Ibuku memberiku buku <u>diary</u> ini.</i>

The word “diary” in SL was also translated “*diary*” in TL. It showed the words purely borrowed from the original into TL. Translator used pure borrowing technique. Translator took a word “*diary*” directly from one language into without changing. Both in English and Indonesia text used the same word to call “diary”.

Table 13: Borrowing

Source Language	Target Language
He writes an <u>online</u> magazine called Crackhead. (Page 11, Line 29)	<i>Dia menulis majalah <u>online</u> bernama Crackhead.</i>

The word “online” in SL was also translated “*online*” in TL. It showed the words purely borrowed from the original into TL. Translator used pure borrowing technique. Translator took a word “*online*” directly from one language into without changing. Both in English and Indonesia text used the same word to call “online”.

Table 14: Borrowing

Source Language	Target Language
This time, Mom was in art <u>studio</u> . (Page 12, Line 30)	<i>Kali ini, Ibu berada di <u>studio</u> seni.</i>

The word “studio” in SL was also translated “*studio*” in TL. It showed the words purely borrowed from the original into TL. Translator used pure borrowing technique. Translator took a word “*studio*” directly from one language into without changing. Both in English and Indonesia text used the same word to call “studio”.

Cultural Equivalence

Cultural Equivalence is an approximate translation where a source language (SL) cultural word was translated by a cultural word TL. However, they were not accurate. The degree of meaning equivalence used fully equivalence and

different meaning. Cultural Equivalence consisted of 5 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 15: Cultural Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
“ <u>All right, Mia</u> ”. He said. “How much do you want?” (Page 33, Line 19)	“ <u>Baiklah Mia</u> ”. Katanya. “Berapa banyak yang Anda inginkan?”

The phrase “All right, Mia” in term source language (SL) was “*Baiklah, Mia*” it was well-known cultural term of “*Baiklah, Mia*” in source language term. Cultural equivalent occurred when a translator replaced the word that was cultural in the SL to the TL one. The word “All right” in SL could be translated to another word in TL such as “*Semua benar*”. So the choosing these words would not deliver the cultural value the word in source language had.

Table 16: Cultural Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
“Hi, Mia. <u>How are you?</u> ” He asked (Page 42, Line 24)	“ <i>Hai, Mia. Apa kabarmu?</i> ” Dia bertanya

The phrase “How are you?” in term source language (SL) was “*Apa kabarmu?*” it was well-known cultural term of “*Apa kabarmu?*” in source language term. Cultural equivalent occurred when a translator replaced the word that was cultural in the source language to the target language one. The word “How are you?” in source language the true meaning is “*bagaimana kamu?*”. So the choosing these words would not deliver the cultural value the word in source language had.

Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive Equivalent is the meaning of the cultural words explained in few words. The use of a description is to translate a term or a phrase in the source by characterizing it instead of translating it directly. Descriptive Equivalence consisted of 9 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 17: Descriptive Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
I visit my dad every <u>Christmas</u> and summer. (Page 8, Line 22)	<i>Saya mengunjungi ayah saya setiap natal dan musim panas (Natal adalah hari raya umat Kristen yang diperingati setiap tahun oleh umat Kristiani pada tanggal 25 Desember untuk memperingati hari kelahiran Yesus Kristus).</i>

The word “Christmas” in SL was translated into the TL “Natal”. The term “Natal” could not represent the general idea of it when it only used its functions in the equivalent. It needed descriptions of what it was. So, at the end sentences wrote the description about the word, such “(Natal adalah hari raya umat Kristen yang diperingati setiap tahun oleh umat Kristiani pada tanggal 25 Desember untuk memperingati hari kelahiran Yesus Kristus)”.

Table 18: Descriptive Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
Lilly’s good at <u>Algebra</u> . (Page 10, Line 13)	<i>Lilly’s pandai Aljabar (Aljabar adalah salah satu bagian dari ilmu Matematika terkait ilmu bilangan, geometri dan analisis penyelesaiannya dengan menggunakan huruf-huruf atau yang biasa kita sebut sebagai variabel).</i>

The word “Algebra” in SL was translated into the TL “Aljabar”. The term “Aljabar” could not represent the general idea of it when it only used its functions in the equivalent. It needed descriptions of what it was. So, at the end sentences wrote the description about the word, such “(Aljabar adalah salah satu bagian dari ilmu Matematika terkait ilmu bilangan, geometri dan analisis penyelesaiannya dengan menggunakan huruf-huruf atau yang biasa kita sebut sebagai variabel)”.

Table 19: Descriptive Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
Then he had <u>chemotherapy</u> treatment. (Page 13, Line 24)	<i>Kemudian dia menjalani perawatan <u>kemoterapi</u> (Kemoterapi adalah pengobatan atau obat-obatan yang digunakan untuk mengobati penyakit kanker).</i>

The word “chemotherapy” in SL is translated into the TL “*Kemoterapi*”. The term “Aljabar” could not represent the general idea of it when it only used its functions in the equivalent. It needed descriptions of what it was. So, at the end sentences wrote the description about the word, such “(*Kemoterapi adalah pengobatan atau obat-obatan yang digunakan untuk mengobati penyakit kanker*)”.

Modulation

Modulation is a strategy a translator changes the point of view, focus or cognitive aspect target language (TL), it can be lexical or structural. Modulation consisted of 5 sentences in the data. Some of examples were given below.

Table 20: Modulation

Source Language	Target Language
They <u>stopped loving</u> each other before I was born. (Page 8), Line 15)	<i>Mereka <u>cerai</u> sebelum aku lahir.</i>

The phrase “stopped loving” in SL had to be done because it was conducted to make the clearest meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar.

Table 21: Modulation

Source Language	Target Language
Fourteen and half years ago, they <u>broke up</u> their relationship. (Page 8, Line 16)	<i>Empat belas setengah tahun yang lalu, mereka <u>memutuskan</u> hubungan mereka.</i>

The phrase “broke up” in SL had to be done because it was conducted to make the clearest meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar.

Table 22: Modulation

Source Language	Target Language
<u>He can't have any more kids.</u> (Page 13, Line 21)	<u>Dia mandul.</u>

The phrase “He can't have any more kids” in SL had to be done because it was conducted to make the clearest meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and classifying the procedure in the translation of *The Princess Diaries* by Meg Cabot novel, the conclusion of the research was in translating this novel, there were several techniques being used namely: addition, subtraction, transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, omission, deletion or reduction, modulation. These translation techniques consisted of 70 data. The findings showed that all of the procedures and adjustments were applied in the translation processes. Out of 70 sentences being analyzed, 10 sentences apply additional, 8 sentences apply subtraction, 9 sentences apply transposition, 7 sentences apply omission, deletion or reduction, 17 sentences apply borrowing, 5 sentences apply cultural equivalence, 9 sentences apply descriptive equivalences, 5 sentences apply modulation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation quality of *The Princess Diaries* written by Meg Cabot novel had proper translation which is acceptable and readable.

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