

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD IN WEBTOON FLAWLESS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify the translation methods used by the translator in translating Webtoon Flawless. It is also aimed to find out the most used translation methods in translating Webtoon Flawless from the Indonesian to English. The analysis of translation methods in this study is focused on the translation of the dialogue sentences in Webtoon Flawless. This study applied qualitative method. Qualitative method is applied because the data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data of this research are taken from Webtoon Flawless from the Indonesian original version and its English translation. The data were analyzed by comparing the Indonesian and its English translation. The result of the study showed that (1) there were 604 data of the dialogues, (2) six methods were used to translate Webtoon Flawless into English; these include word-for-word translation, literal translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, (3) the most translation method used was free translation method.

Keywords: *Dialogue, Translation, Translation Method, Webtoon*

INTRODUCTION

Communication and language are two aspects that are interrelated. Sirbu (2015) states that the significance of communication between people equates the significance of language. Communication through language plays a crucial part in human interaction. Being our primary mode of communication, language enables us to interact, work together, and get along so that we may complete our tasks and meet our needs. Without language, it is impossible to communicate with others.

Language is used by people all over the world to communicate with one another. Surprisingly, languages around the world are countless. The fact that each region has its own language is one of the barriers which causes communication process becomes ineffective. For some people, this is the greatest barrier to communication with those who speak other languages. Language barrier is the most common communication barrier which causes misunderstanding and misinterpretation between people. Language barrier occurs when people do not speak the same language or do not have the same level of ability in a language. According to Kumbakonam (2016) everything that prevents us from receiving and understanding the messages

others use to express their information, ideas, and thoughts is considered a communication barrier. When two persons speak two different languages and cannot understand one another, communication becomes difficult. The messages or information being transmitted cannot be understood clearly and properly if the sender and the recipient of the message speak two different languages. It is possible that this inaccuracy will occasionally result in misunderstandings and misinterpretations. In order to connect multilingual communication, a mediator is required.

Translation is a very effective solution in overcoming language barrier. According to Abbasi, et al., (2012), state that the variety of language with different culture and necessity of communication in human life causes translation to be a very effective factor in communication, exchanging culture, and knowledge. Due to the fact that translation has essential role in many aspects in human life, such as literature, education, politics, information, entertainment, etc. Furthermore, according to Hatim and Ian (2005) translation is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers.

A good translator should be able translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation that can be found is in literary works is comic. According to Groensteen (2007) comic are not merely a display of text and image interaction or episodic narrative; they are a system guided by a collection of iconic. In literature studies, comics are defined as a hybrid word-and-image form, in which verbal and pictorial forms are spatially registered. Although the definitions focus on different perspectives, all agree that comics are seamless integration of images and maybe words in creating narratives.

Webtoon is one of many literature works that has been translated into various languages. It is a digital comic that can be accessed for free via internet connection on a website or through a smartphone app. The panels of the comic are typically arranged in a vertical strip from top to bottom or as slide-to-slide panels.

The first online comic platform in Indonesia is Webtoon Indonesia. There are various genres of stories such as romance, drama, fantasy, comedy, action and so on. One of the online comics in this webtoon that will be used as an object of study is the Flawless webtoon by Shinshinhye. This webtoon tells the story of the main female character named Sarah, a tough girl

who prides herself on not depending on others. However, some people consider Sarah a violent woman, because she does not hesitate to hit people who bother her, especially men. Until one day Sarah accidentally met Elios, a blind young man who changed her life. This webtoon has been translated into many languages, one of which is English.

Every translator has their own preference of using translation method when translating webtoon. In the case of Bahasa Indonesia and English, the writer discovered that numerous sentences in Bahasa Indonesia were translated into English using various method. Especially in Flawless webtoon by Shinshinhye. There are some phenomena found in the data source which translate into English.

SL: *cinta itu buta.*

TL: love is blind.

In the sentence above there is no change in word-for-word translation. Either structure or meaning, it all remains the same after being translated. The translator used word-for word translation method since each word of source text was translated singly one by one to the target language. The source language “cinta itu buta” was translated to “love is blind”. The word “cinta” was gotten translated to word “love”, the word “itu” was translated to “it”, and the word “buta” got translated to “blind”.

Seeing the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing translation method of webtoon Flawless. This is the reason why the writer will do a study entitled **An Analysis of Translation Method in Webtoon Flawless from Indonesian to English.**

Translation Method

Translation method is explanation about how translation is being translated. Indeed to achieve the goal of translating from one language to another language, Newmark put it as in the diagram as called V-diagram (Newmark, 1998). Which it has two parts, first is source language emphasis and second is target language emphasis.

The first four methods are more likely to be used for translations source language that are source language emphasis, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. While the next four methods favor the target language that are target language emphasis, namely adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and

communicative translation.

1. Word-for-word Translation

Word-for-word translation is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

2. Literal Translation

In literal translation the source language (SL) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language (TL) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into TL.

3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language (TL) grammatical structures. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source language writer. It means that in faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from SL to convey the researcher's intention.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

5. Adaptation Translation

This is the freest form translation. It is used to translate literary works (comedies, poetry, short story, narrative, etc.) and the SL culture is converted to the TL culture

and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but rescued other adaptation has rescued period plays.

6. Free Translation

Free translation is part of in TL Emphasis which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

7. Idiomatic Translation

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

8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation tries to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive qualitative method of research. According to Ezeah (2004) cited in Nwankwo (2010) sees qualitative research as basically involving data in the form of words, pictures, descriptions or narratives which are collected where few cases are involved.

The source of the data are primary data and secondary data. According to Sugiyono (2016) primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collector. Therefore primary data source in this study will be found from the dialogue sentence of webtoon *Flawless* by Shinshinhye and its official English translation from LINE WEBTOON application in android. Secondary sources according to Sugiyono (2016) are data sources that indirectly provide data to collector of data or data obtained by the researcher from existing sources. For example, it can be from other people or from document. Secondary data source in this study will be found from some book, support of library and searching internet.

In collecting the data writer will used observation non-participant method. According to Sugiyono (2016) state that in non-participant observation the researcher is not involved and only as an independent observer. Researchers observe, record, analyze and then make conclusions from the observations that have been made. Therefore the data collection of this study as bellow:

- a. The writer reads the original version of webtoon *Flawless* by Shinshinhye and its English translation carefully and thoroughly in order to understand the content of the webtoon.
- b. The writer marks the dialogue sentences in webtoon *Flawless* by Shinshinhye and its English translation.
- c. The writer organizes and classifies the data to be analyzed.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be define as consisting as three

current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

In this study, the writer use Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

- a. The writer firstly analyzing the data by reading the webtoon Flawless. Next, the writer selecting the sentences or utterances of webtoon Flawless which contains the translation method to be analyzed. After that, the writer categorizes the data based on Newmark's theory of translation method.
- b. The writer shows or displays the data which is contains the translation method, not only as generally but specifically and clearly.
- c. The writer concludes the result of the study based on the formulation of the study and Newmark's theory of translation method that are used.

RESULT/FINDINGS

In this section the writer explains the translation methods used for translating the dialogues on webtoon entitled Flawless. After collecting the data, the writer analyzes and interprets the data to find out Newmark's translation methods used in translating the dialogue sentences of the webtoon. In doing the analysis the writer compares the source language text version with the text in the target language version. The writer compares the dialogue sentences in the webtoon Flawless from Indonesian and its English translation. Below are the explanations of the reason why the sentences are included into each translation method.

1) Word-for-word Translation

Data number 14

SL: Nggak, makasih

TL: No, thanks.

The SL sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method, because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the TL words are immediately put below the SL words, so that the words in the TL have the same grammatical construction with the SL. For more details, the explanation of data above can be illustrated as below:

SL	<i>Nggak</i>	<i>makasih.</i>
TL	No	thanks

The word ‘Nggak’ is translated to ‘No and the word ‘makasih’ is translated to ‘thanks’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits English grammatical structure.

2) Literal Translation

Data number 33

SL: *Yang bentuknya kotak.*

TL: The square thing.

The translation of the source language text above uses the literal translation method, in which each word in the text is translated into the target language literally and individually before the sentence's grammatical structure is changed to English.

The sentence ‘*Yang bentuknya kotak*’ in the source language text above is translated literally to ‘The square thing’ to make it natural and they have equivalent meaning. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits English grammatical structure.

3) Semantic Translation

Data number 264

SL: *Kok mama ngebelain dia sih?*

TL: Why are you taking his side?

The phrase ‘*ngebelain dia*’ is translated to ‘taking his side’ because they have equivalent meaning. The sentence is translated in a flexible way that is acceptable to the target language in the cultural context. the phrase ‘*ngebelain dia*’ from SL is equivalent to the phrase ‘taking his’ side in TL which means defending someone.

4) Free Translation

Data number 49

SL: *Jariku angka berapa?*

TL: How many fingers am I holding up?

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the sentences the translator paraphrases the sentence lengthier than they were in the original in order to convey the main idea of the sentence.

The idea of the sentences is the speaker of the dialogue wants to know is the person she is talking to told the truth about his blind condition so she tested it by lifting her finger. That is why the sentence '*Jariku angka berapa?*' Is translated to 'How many fingers am I holding up?'

5) Idiomatic Translation

Data number 8

SL: *Jual mahal nih ye.*

TL: Playing hard to get, huh?

The sentence '*Jual mahal*' above is translated to 'playing hard to get' they have equivalent meaning. Both are idiom in their languages which mean pretend not to be interested in someone. Finding out that Indonesian idiom got translated into English idiom, so the writer identified data number 8 using idiomatic translation method.

6) Communicative Translation

Data number 31

SL: *Kamu mau ke mana? Aku bisa kok nganterin.*

TL: Where are you headed? I can help you.

In order for the information and language to be accepted and understood by the readers, communicative translation aims to translate the contextual meaning of the source language.

The sentence '*Aku bisa kok nganterin*' is not translated to 'I can bring you' because it is inappropriate with the context and function of the sentence. The intention of the SL

sentence above is offering someone's a help that is why the sentence '*Aku bisa kok nganterin*' is translated to 'I can help you' to make it fits the context of the sentence.

In this study the writer conducts an analysis to 604 data. The data are taken from the dialogue sentences in webtoon *Flawless* from Indonesian and its English translation. The analysis of the translation methods in this research is based on Newmark's classification of translation methods.

However, in this study only found six out of eight types of Newmark's translation method used in translating the dialogue sentences in webtoon *Flawless* from Indonesian to English it is word-for-word translation, literal translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Meanwhile adaptation translation and faithful translation were not found in the data. The finding can be seen in table below:

Tabel 1. The Types of Translation Methods

no	Methods	Total Data	Percentages (%)
1.	Free Translation	266	44%
2.	Literal Translation	264	44%
3.	Communicative Translation	43	7%
4.	Word-for-word Translation	12	2%
5.	Idiomatic Translation	11	2%
6.	Semantic Translation	8	1%
7.	Adaptation Translation	0	0%
8.	Faithful Translation	0	0%
	Total	604	100%

According to the table above, it can be seen that free translation method was identified as the highest number in translation of webtoon *Flawless* with total 266 data and 44% of the percentage found. The result of the analysis showed that literal translation method was in the second most dominant method used with total 264 data and 44% of the percentage found. In the third it was communicative translation method with total 43 data and 7% of the percentage found. In the fourth it was word-for-word translation method with total 12 data and 2% of the percentage found. In the fifth was idiomatic translation method with total 11 data and 2% of the percentage

found. And the sixth was semantic translation method with total 8 data and 1% of the percentage found. Adaptation translation method and faithful translation method were not found in the data or 0 data and 0% of the percentage found.

In this study, from the finding above determined that it showed that the frequently translation methods used in translating Webtoon Flawless is free translation method, while semantic translation method is found to be least translation method used by the translator.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion is formulated to answer the formulation of the study stated in the first chapter. The conclusions of this study are drawn based on the findings of this study. The conclusions of this study are explained as follows:

The purpose of this study is to find out and describe Newmark's translation methods used in translating webtoon Flawless from Indonesian to English. The analysis of translation methods in this research is focused on the translation of the dialogue sentences in the webtoon. After conducting analysis to 604 data, it is found that there are six out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences of the webtoon. They are word-for-word translation method, literal translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method.

From the result of the analysis, it is found that the most frequently used translation method in translating the dialogue sentences of the webtoon is free translation method. The method is frequently used because, based on observation, the reader may not understand the meaning in the target language (TL) or may have a new vocabulary, and the writer has discovered an equivalent translation. It was used when the translator felt difficult in finding the synonym of the SL, which the SL doesn't know term in TL, therefore the translator forced to make the equivalence translation that contains the meaning of the word in a statement. The translator wants to make the content and language of the translated text are acceptable and understandable for the target language readers.

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