

TRANSLATION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES A TRANSLATION STUDY FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

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Abstract:

This study is entitled "Analysis of Translation Methods and Techniques in the Novel *Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey. Study: Translation ". The data source used is a novel titled the *Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey. The objectives of this research are to (1) identify the translation method used in the translation of the novel *The Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey. (2) identify the types of translation techniques used in the translation of Rick Yancey's novel *The Curse of the Wendigo*. (3) identify the relationship between the translation methods and techniques used in the translation of Rick Yancey's novel *The Curse of the Wendigo*. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive approach. The theoretical basis of this research is the theory of the Newmark translation method (1988) and the Molina & Albir (2002) translation techniques. The results of this study indicate that there are: (1) seven translation methods used, namely literal (3.2%), faithful (3.2%), semantic (45.2%), adaptation (3.2%), idiomatic (3.2%), free (9.7%), and communicative (32.3%). (2) 17 translation techniques used are adaptation (1.2%), amplification (2.4%), borrowing (3.5%), calculating (2.4%), compensation (1.2%), description (2.4%), prevalent equivalent (3.5%), generalization (2.4%), linguistic amplification (9.4%), linguistic compression (17.6%), literal (20%), modulation (7.1%), particularization (2.4%), reduction (1.2%), substitution (1.2%), variation (3.5%), and transposition (18.8%). (3) six of the seven translation methods related to the translation technique used.

Keyword:

methods, techniques, translation



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INTRODUCTION

Translation can be interpreted as a process of transferring information from a language that is the source language (SL) to another language or the target language (TL). As stated by Catford (1978: 20) that the translation is, "the replacement of textual material (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The transfer of this information is commensurate with considering the source language equivalent to the target language. So, it can produce translations that can be accepted by the target reader.

The field of translation itself has been widely used to meet the needs of the community as entertainment such as reading a novel. However, Newmark (1988: 50) states, "The accuracy of translated literature has much longer roots: the attempt to see the translation as an exercise in style, to get the flavor or the spirit of the original". In other words, Newmark states that literary works are actually far more complicated to translate because they need to pay attention to specific

aspects such as the atmosphere presented in it and the writer's writing style. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) also added that, "A good translation doesn't sound like a translation". Thus, a good translation work does not look like a translated text.

If it is related to the theory of translation Newmark, good translated novel is considered as if the translator is the original author and do not lose the feel or atmosphere of the original text in the translation. It also relates to the quality of the translation work. For a translator, the quality of the results of the translation is just like a mirror that shows the ability as translators. If the translation results they produced are not satisfactory, then it can end up with the loss of their profession as a translator. That is why it is very important to produce qualified translated texts and this can be done by taking into account the factors that directly affect the results of the translation.

The first thing to note is the method of translation. Molina and Ablir (2002: 508) state that, "Each solution the translator chooses when translating a text responds to the global option that affects the whole text (the translation method) and depends on the aim of the translation". The translation method chosen by the translator will affect the entire text both in terms of process and outcome. Newmark (1988: 46) divides into eight types of translation methods, divided into technical oriented source language (SL and oriented to the target language (TL).

Newmark (1988: 45) divides translation methods into two categories namely those oriented toward the source language and those oriented toward the target language. Each category consists of four types of methods and Newmark describes it in diagram V as in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Diagram V Newmark

Then, the second thing that affects the results of the translated text is a translation technique. Molina and Ablir (2002: 509) stressed that, "They (Translation techniques) affect the result of the translation". Molina and Ablir (2002: 508) also state that, "The translation method affects the way micro-units of the text are translated: the translation techniques". In other words, different from the translation method, the translation technique affects the micro units of the text. The micro-units are words, phrases, and clauses.

Molina and Albir (2002: 508) also asserts that, "Each translation had Adopted a different translation method, and the techniques were studied in relation to the method chosen". In other words, the selection of translation methods affect translation techniques used so that they are interrelated with one another. Molina and Albir (2002: 508) also want to emphasize that,

"Thus, we should distinguish between the method chosen by the translator, e.g., literal or adaptation, that affects the whole text, and the translation techniques, e.g., literal translation or adaptation, that affects micro-units of the text."

This statement confirms that the methods and techniques of translation are two different things because the translation methods affect the overall provisional translation techniques affect micro units of the text.

Still, Molina and Albir (2002: 509) state that translation techniques have five characteristics:

- 1) They affect the result of the translation
- 2) They are classified by comparison with the original
- 3) They affect micro-units of text
- 4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
- 5) They are functional

Further, Molina and Ablir (2002: 509) divided translation techniques into 18 types of techniques. *Adaptation*

- 1) *Amplification*
- 2) *Borrowing*
- 3) *Calque*
- 4) *Compensation*
- 5) *Description*
- 6) *Discursive Creation*
- 7) *Established Equivalent*
- 8) *Generalization*
- 9) *Linguistic Amplification*
- 10) *Linguistic Compression*
- 11) *Literal Translation*
- 12) *Modulation*
- 13) *Particularization*
- 14) *Reduction*
- 15) *Substitution*
- 16) *Transposition*
- 17) *Variation*

Seeing how important the role of translation methods and techniques to produce acceptable translation results, the translation methods and techniques become a major focus in this study. This is done by analyzing the methods and techniques of translation in the translation of the novel **The Curse of the Wendigo** written by Rick Yancey.

To analyze the methods and techniques used in the novel, data samples are taken from each chapter. This is because this research looks for techniques and methods that might be found in the novel so that there is a possibility that all translation methods based on Newmark theory and translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's theories can be found in them. Then after translation methods and techniques are analyzed then the next step is to find the relationship between translation methods and techniques used by relating Newmark translation method theory and translation technique of Molina and Albir.

The objectives of this research are to

- 1) identify the translation method used in the translation of the novel *The Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey.
- 2) identify the types of translation techniques used in the translation of Rick Yancey's novel *The Curse of the Wendigo*.
- 3) identify the relationship between the translation methods and techniques used in the translation of Rick Yancey's novel *The Curse of the Wendigo*.

The benefits of this research are to:

- 1) contribute to the development of linguistic knowledge in the field of translation, especially in the methods of translation and translation techniques.
- 2) be expected to increase students' insights on the methods and techniques used in the translation process.

METHOD

The theory of translation methods used are based on the theory of Newmark (1988). Meanwhile, the theory of translation techniques used is based on the theory of Molina and Ablir (2002). Then, the source of data from this research is the second series of the sequel to the novel *The Monstrumologist* by Rick Yancey entitled *The Curse of the Wendigo*.

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research methods describe the phenomena that occur as they are. As said by Kothari (2004: 2) that, "The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present". Kothari added, "Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. This type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose".

The research procedures in this study are as follows:

- 1) Reading the Curse of the Wendigo novel in English in pdf format.
- 2) Reading the Indonesian version of The Curse of the Wendigo novel.
- 3) Comparing the Curse of the Wendigo novel in English and Indonesian.
- 4) Collecting data by taking one data from each chapter of the novel The Curse of the Wendigo by Rick Yancey.
- 5) Analyzing the types of translation methods used in the translation of the Curse of the Wendigo novel by comparing them with the original text.
- 6) Analyzing the types of translation techniques used in the translation of the Curse of the Wendigo novel by comparing them with the original text.
- 7) Analyzing the relationship between translation methods and techniques used in Rick Yancey's novel The Curse of the Wendigo.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are 31 data analyzed and classified based on the translation method, the analysis of translation techniques, and the relationship between the methods and translation techniques. The following are some data samples from 31 analyzed data.

Sample 1: Data (1)

Context: John finally regains consciousness, but he has almost turned into wendigo. He only stared at the sky and cried because he could not answer the song of the high wind, an expression used to describe the call of Wendigo.

SL: The high wind sung.

TL: *Angin tinggi bernyanyi.*

Table 1.

| SL | TL |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <i>The high wind</i> | Angin tinggi |
| <i>Sung</i> | Bernyanyi |

The translation method used in data (1) is literal translation method. The factor that indicates the method is the high wind sung sentence translated based on the lexical meaning to "high wind singing".

The sentence is translated by ignoring the context even though it has complied with TL grammar rules.

There is one technique used in data (1). The translation technique is literal technique. *The high wind sung* clause, both the subject and its predicate is translated literally based on lexical meaning. The phrase *high wind* is translated to "angin tinggi" and the word *sung* becomes "menyanyi". Translation of clauses in data (1) belongs to the literal translation technique.

Based on the translation method and the translation technique used in data (1), there is a relationship between the two. The literal translation method is a method that translates SL words based on lexical meaning by ignoring the context even though it is in compliance with TL grammar rules. The literal technique which also has the same concept is clearly related to the literal translation method.

Sample 2: Data (2)

Context: Warthrop was upset because Will Henry just continued to respond with "yes, sir!" when he was telling his anxiety.

SL: "“ Yes, sir! Yes, sir! "He mocked me, his voice rising and octave.

TL: “Ya, Sir! Ya, Sir!” dia mengejekku, suaranya naik satu oktaf.

Table 2.

| SL | TL |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes, sir! Yes, sir! | Ya, Sir! Ya, Sir! |
| he mocked me, | dia mengejekku, |
| his voice rising an octave | suaranya naik satu oktaf. |

The translation method used in data (2) is a faithful or faithful translation method. The first factor that indicates as it is seen in the second row of Table (2) he mocked me clause translates to "mengejekku". Then in the third row of Table (2) also the phrase his voice rising and octave translates to "suaranya, naik satu oktaf". All linguistic components in SL can be found in TL and the structure of the translation is parallel to the SL text. Even in the first row of Table (2) the word *yes* is translated and placed in a position parallel to SL. Translation of clauses in the second line and phrases in the third and words in the first row of Table (2) indicate the form of applying the faithful translation method.

Also in the first row of Table (2), the word *sir* is simply adopted into the TL. This also indicates a faithful translation method that attempts to maintain the SL structure even though the results have become unusual in TL. This is done to maintain the context of SL when translated to TL. So it is clear that data (2) uses the faithful translation method.

There are two translation techniques used in data (2). The first technique is pure borrowing technique. In the first row of table (2), the word *sir* is simply absorbed into the translation results without being adapted to a more natural and acceptable form in TL. The adoption of the word “*sir*” belongs to pure borrowing techniques.

The second technique is the literal technique. In the second row of table (2), the *he mocked me* clause literally translates to "he made fun of me". Then in the third line, the phrase *his voice rising and octave* was literally translated as "his voice rose an octave". These clauses and phrases are translated based on lexical meaning and the structure is arranged according to TL grammar. So it is clear that both are translated using literal techniques.

Based on the translation method and the translation technique used in data (2), there is a relationship between the two. The faithful translation method is a rigid method and tries to maintain the SL structure in the results of the translated text even though it is constrained by TL grammar rules. All parts of SL text can be found in TL text to maintain the original text's shape. So that literal translation techniques that translate SL literally relate to faithful translation methods.

Then, borrowing techniques that adopt words from SL enable the translated text while maintaining the atmosphere and context of the original text. The faithful translation method is a method that preserves the context and feel of the original text in the translated text. Thus the borrowing translation technique is related to the faithful translation method.

Sample 3: Data (3)

Context: Dr. Warthrop telegraphed to Murriel that he and Will Henry had arrived at Rat Portage in the morning. Then the person they were looking for, Larose, disappeared for no apparent reason. The next morning, after Warthrop sent the telegram, they would immediately go to Lake Sandy to look for Larose and also Murriel's husband who went with him with Larose. Their search was accompanied by a sergeant named Hawk.

- Sl: Arrived rat portage this morning stop larose has disappeared stop leaving at dawn for sandy lake with sgt hawk stop will advise
- Tl: Tiba di rat portage pagi ini titik larose hilang titik akan pergi ke danau sandy dgn sersan hawk titik akan beri kabar.

Tabel 3.

| SL | TL |
|--|---|
| <i>ARRIVED RAT</i> | <i>TIBA DI RAT</i> |
| <i>PORTAGE THIS</i> | <i>PORTAGE PAGI</i> |
| <i>MORNING STOP</i> | <i>INI TITIK</i> |
| <i>LAROSE HAS</i> <i>DISAPPEARED</i> <i>STOP</i> | LAROSE HILANG TITIK |
| <i>LEAVING AT</i> <i>DAWN FOR</i> <i>SANDY LAKE</i> <i>WITH SGT</i> <i>HAWK STOP</i> | AKAN PERGI KE DANAU SANDY DGN SERSAN HAWK TITIK |
| <i>WILL ADVISE</i> | AKAN BERI KABAR. |

The translation method used in data (3) is the semantic translation method. The first factor that indicates this is the structural modification in the third row of table (3). The phrase leaving at dawn is translated as "will". The modification was carried out because the context of the data (3) was in the form of telegram messages and had to be short and concise. Then contextually, Will Henry and Dr. Warthrop will leave the next morning after Dr. Warthrop sent the telegram, the word "will", indicating that what was about to happen was enough to describe the context.

However, other parts such as in the first, second and fourth rows of Table (3), there are no structural modifications or any meaning. Some linguistic components in data (3) undergo modification of structure and meaning, but some do not, it shows the application of semantic methods.

There are three techniques used in data (3). The first technique is linguistic compression. The phrase leaving at dawn is translated as "will". The phrase is summarized to be shorter because contextually it can still convey messages from SL. Summarization of the phrase belongs to the linguistic compression technique.

Then the second technique is the literal technique. In the first line, the phrase ARRIVED RAT PORTAGE THIS MORNING STOP translates literally to "TIBA DI RAT PORTAGE PAGI INI TITIK". The clause in the second line, LAROSE HAS DISAPPEARED STOP, is also translated literally as "LAROSE HILANG TITIK". Then the phrase in the fourth row of Table (3), WILL ADVISE, is literally translated "AKAN MEMBERI KABAR". These three phrases are only translated based on lexical meaning so they are classified as literal techniques.

The last translation technique is compensation technique. In the third row of Table (3), the word SERGEANT is abbreviated as SGT. But after being translated, the writing of the word "SERSAN" is not abbreviated and what is abbreviated is the word "DENGAN" to "DGN". This change occurs because in TL, the word "sergeant" is not possible to be abbreviated, in contrast to the word "with" which allows to be abbreviated. Transfer of the abbreviated position in data (3) belongs to the compensation technique.

Based on the translation method and the translation technique used, there is a relationship between the two. The adjustment of the structure is one of the characteristics of the semantic method that takes into account the prevalence and aesthetic value of the translated text. So it's clear that linguistic compression and compensation techniques related to structural changes are related to semantic translation methods.

However, the semantic method is still a method oriented to SL so that if it is possible it will still try to keep the structure and form of the translation as close as possible to SL. The literal technique that translates SL literally into TL does not change the arrangement or form of SL in TL very much. The only change that occurs is the adjustment to TL grammar. So that literal techniques are also related to semantic translation methods.

Sample 4: Data (17)

Context: Von Helrung was worried because Murriel had not yet given news after he returned from his home. Feeling something was wrong. He immediately went to Murriel's house and found the door to his house locked. After repeatedly calling out to Murriel without producing results he finally decided to break in.

SL: "Give." Slam! "Me." Slam! "Strength!"

TL: "Beri." Bruk! "Aku." Bruk! "Kekuatan!"

Tabel 4.

| SL | TL |
|---------------|---------------|
| "Give." Slam! | "Beri." Bruk! |
| "Me." Slam! | "Aku." Bruk! |
| "Strength!" | "Kekuatan!" |

The translation method used in data (17) is the adaptation translation method. All linguistic components related to SL culture are translated into their equivalents in TL culture. The slam sound which is the SL method for writing a crash sound is translated into the sound "bruk" in TL. Because none of the forms in the source text related to SL culture were not adapted to TL culture, data (17) applied the adaptation translation method.

Meanwhile there are two translation techniques used in the data (17). The first translation technique is the variation translation technique. In the first and second rows of Table (4), the word slam which is the SL method for writing the sound of collision is translated into the word "bruk". The word "bruk" itself is a TL way to write the sound of a collision. These changes belong to the variation technique.

However, literal translation techniques do not have anything to do with adaptation translation methods. The adaptation translation method is a TL-oriented translation method so that the literal translation technique that only translates the source text based on the literal meaning without any adjustments to the structure or meaning will produce results that are close to SL so it is not related to the adaptation translation method.

Sample 5: Data (18)

Context: Will Henry who lied that he knew a lot about monsters was asked to find out the sex of a type of monster by his friend, Lily. Having already lied, Will said that he could do it easily.

SL: "It's like eating pie",

TL: "Gampang",

Table 5.

| SL | TL |
|------------------------|-----------|
| "It's like eating pie" | "Gampang" |

The translation method used in data (18) is an idiomatic translation method. Idiom it's like eating pie which means something that is easy to do like eating pie translates into the word "gampang". Contextually, Will who was challenged to find out the sex of a type of monster accepted the challenge. He already lied and said that he could do it easily. So translating the idiom "it's like eating pie" into the word "gampang" can still convey the context of the source text.

Meanwhile there are two translation techniques used in the data (18). The first translation technique is the transposition technique. The free clause it's like eating pie translates to the adjective "gampang". Syntactical changes occur when SL is translated to TL and these changes are classified in the transposition translation technique.

The second translation technique is the common equivalent translation technique. The idiom it's like eating pie translates to an equivalent expression form to describe the meaning of the idiom which is "gampang". The word "gampang" is an expression commonly used in TL as an idiom equivalent, related to the context described by the data. Changes to the idiom in data (18) indicate a common equivalent technique.

Based on the translation method and the translation technique used in data (18), there is a relationship between the two. The idiomatic method converts idioms in SL to the equivalent form in the target language. These changes allow structural changes to occur. Thus, the transposition translation technique that modifies the SL structure when translated to TL is related to the TL translation method. In addition, the common equivalent technique which changes the expression in SL to the form commonly used in TL is clearly related to idiomatic translation techniques.

Sample 6: Data (19)

Context: Dr. Warthrop and Sergeant Hawk talked about the reason why the monster expert's friend and ex-fiance's husband, John, went to the wild to look for wendigo. But when Sergeant Hawk asked Dr. Warthrop, he himself was confused and did not know the reason why his best friend went to the wild only to look for creatures that were believed to be limited to mythology alone. Though John is known as an educated and rational man.

SL: I can't be entirely sure.

TL: Entahlah.

Table 6.

| SL | TL |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| I can't be entirely sure. | Entahlah. |

The translation method used in data (19) is a free method. There is a noticeable change in structure between SL and TL. The single sentence I can't be entirely sure only translates to the word "Entahlah". Also in SL implied doubts and confusion in Warthrop why John left, not like someone he had known. But these doubts are not represented in TL and are only the core message that Warthrop does not know the reason. Translation of the clause in data (19) to a much different form in TL and only restarts the essence of SL without paying attention to the context indicates the method of free translation.

Meanwhile there are two translation techniques used. The first technique is linguistic compression. The clause I can't be entirely sure translates to the word "Entahlah". The clause is summarized to be shorter although it can still convey the core message of the source text. Summarization of data (19) is classified as a linguistic compression translation technique.

Then, the second translation technique is the transposition translation technique. The free clause I can't be entirely sure in the data (19) is translated into the word "Entahlah". Changes in the syntactic level in data (19) belong to the transposition translation technique.

Based on the explanation above, there is a relationship between linguistic compression translation techniques and transposition with free translation methods. The free translation method seeks to present the translated text that presents the core message or content of the source text but ignores

the form. This often results in the results of translated texts whose form is much different from the original text. So that the techniques of linguistic compression and transposition are based on techniques that modify the structure related to the method of free translation.

Sample 7: Data (22)

Context: Murriel, Dr. Fiance's ex-fiance Wartrop, come visit him. When he came, Will was the one who welcomed him at the door. Murriel was shocked and confused when he saw Will Henry, who was a small child, at Warthrop's house. Her ex-fiance is famous as a cold figure and only pays attention to her work. But despite his frivolous feelings, Murriel still tried to greet Will.

SL: "Why, hello there," she said with a puzzled smile.

TL: "Wah, halo", kata perempuan itu sambil tersenyum kebingungan. 3)

Tabel 7.

| SL | TL |
|--------------------------------|--|
| "Why, hello there," | "Wah, halo" |
| she said with a puzzled smile. | kata perempuan itu sambil tersenyum kebingungan. |

The translation method used in data (22) is the communicative translation method. The first factor that indicates the communicative method is structure adjustment. In the first row of Table (7), the phrase hello there is only translated as "halo". Then the noun phrase with a puzzled smile translates to a bound clause "sambil tersenyum kebingungan". Besides the pronouns she who acts as the subject is translated into the noun phrase "perempuan itu" which changes its function as an object. This change clarifies the context that Murriel is speaking. Changes in the structure of the data 22 indicate the application of the communicative translation method.

Then the second factor is changing the form of expression in SL to the form commonly used in TL. In the first row of Table (7), why is translated as "wah". In Indonesian, the exclamation "wah" is used to indicate feelings of wonder. So, the word "wah" is the right equivalent to describe Murriel's feelings. Changes in the expression in the data (22) indicate the communicative method because it produces translated text results that are familiar with the target audience.

Meanwhile, there are three translation techniques used in the data (22). The first technique is variation. In the first row of Table (7), the word why which is an expression in SL is translated into the "wah" interjection. Contextually, Murriel felt shocked and confused seeing a small child in his ex-fiance's house. In Indonesian, "wah" interjection is used to show feelings of wonder or surprise. Changes to the word why in data (22) belong to the variation technique.

The second translation technique is linguistic compression translation technique. In the first row of Table (7), the phrase hello there is only translated as "halo". The word there is not translated because it has no special meaning and the word "halo" is enough to convey the message that Murriel greets Will. Summarizing the phrase hello there belongs to the technique of linguistic compression.

Then the last translation technique is the transposition technique. In the first row of Table (7), the pronoun she translates to the noun phrase "perempuan itu". In addition, the word she, who initially acted as a subject, turned into an object. Then in the second row of Table (7), the phrase preposition with a puzzled smile translates to a bound clause "senyum dalam kebingungan". Changes in syntactic levels and syntactic functions in data (22) belong to the transposition technique.

Based on the translation method and the translation technique found in data (22), there is a relationship between the two. Changes in structure is one of the characteristics of the communicative method that seeks to produce translations that are easily understood by the target audience. So it is clear the variation technique that changes the SL expression to the form commonly used or commonly used in TL is related to the communicative method. Then the linguistic

compression technique which summarizes the linguistic component becomes shorter and denser is an adjustment of the structure so that it is related to the communicative method. Then even the transposition technique which is basically a technique that changes the structure of the SL is clearly related to the communicative method.

Examples from these 7 contexts are data 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, and 22 of the 31 analyzed data. The following are the results of identifying the translation methods, translation techniques, and the interrelationship between the methods and techniques of the 31 data analyzed in Table 8.

Tabel 8.

| No. | Metode | Teknik | No. Data | Keterkaitan |
|-----|------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Literal | Literal | 1 | Related |
| 2 | Faithful | Borrowing | 2 | Related |
| | | Literal | | Related |
| 3 | Semantic | Literal | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 | Related |
| | | Kompresi Linguistik | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15 | Related |
| | | Transposisi | 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 | Related |
| | | Kompensasi | 4 | Related |
| | | Deskripsi | 5, 16 | Related |
| | | Amplification Linguistik | 5, 7, 14 | Related |
| | | Substitusi | 5 | Related |
| | | Amplification | 6 | Related |
| | | Borrowing | 8, 11 | Related |
| | | Particularization | 10 | Related |
| | | Generalization | 10, 12 | Related |
| | | Calque | 11 | Related |
| 4 | Adaptation | Ariation | 17 | Related |
| | | Literal | 17 | Not Related |
| 5 | Idiomatic | Transposition | 18 | Related |
| | | Literal Translation | 18 | Related |
| 6 | Bebas | Linguistic Compression | 19, 20 | Related |
| | | Transposition | 19, 20 | Related |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Linguistic Amplification | 21 | Related |
| | | Modulation | 21 | Related |
| 7 | Communicative | Linguistic Compression | 22, 23, 25, 27, 29 | Related |
| | | Transposition | 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 | Related |
| | | Linguistic Amplification | 26, 27, 30, 31 | Related |
| | | Amplification | 31 | Related |
| | | Particularization | 29 | Related |
| | | Adaptation | 31 | Related |
| | | Reduction | 26 | Related |

In the semantic translation method based on Table 8., there are several translation techniques that are used repeatedly. These techniques are literal techniques, linguistic compression, transposition, description, linguistic amplification, borrowing, and generalization. Of the seven techniques, literal techniques, linguistic compression, and transposition have higher frequencies than the other four techniques so that they have a higher probability of being discovered when the semantic method is being used.

Then in the free translation method, linguistic compression and transposition techniques are used repeatedly. Meanwhile, the communicative translation method also has several translation techniques that are used repeatedly, namely linguistic compression, transposition, and linguistic amplification. The transposition technique has a higher frequency than the other two techniques so it is likely to be higher when the communicative method is being used.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the analysis in chapter three, there are three conclusions that can be drawn:

- 1) From the 31 data that have been analyzed, there are seven translation methods used in the novel *The Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey. In the translation method oriented to the source language, the method found is the literal method (3.2%), the faithful method (3.2%), and the semantic method (45.2%). Meanwhile, the method that is oriented towards the target language, the translation method used is the adaptation method (3.2%), idiomatic method (3.2%), free method (9.7%), and communicative method (32.3%). So there is only one translation method that is not used, the word-by-word method.
- 2) From the 31 data that have been analyzed, there are 17 translation techniques used in the novel *The Curse of the Wendigo* by Rick Yancey. These techniques are; adaptation techniques (1.2%), amplification techniques (2.4%), lending techniques (3.5%), accounting techniques (2.4%), compensation techniques (1.2%), description techniques (2, 4%), common equivalent techniques (3.5%), generalization techniques (2.4%), linguistic amplification techniques (9.4%), linguistic compression techniques (17.6%), literal techniques (20%), modulation techniques (7.1%), particularization techniques (2.4%), reduction techniques (1.2%), substitution techniques (1.2%), variation techniques (3.5%), and transposition techniques (18, 8%). Then there is only one translation technique that is not used, namely the discursive creation technique.

- 3) Based on the analysis results on the 31 data, there are translation methods related to the translation techniques used and some are not related.

It can be concluded that the translation techniques used repeatedly are clearly related to the translation method in question. In addition, these techniques are most likely to always emerge when the relevant translation method is used. Meanwhile, translation techniques that are not used repeatedly are related to the translation method because the theories are interrelated with one another.

But in addition there are also methods and techniques of translation that are not interrelated. This can indicate that the translator is not consistent with the translation method he uses. Even so, the results of the translation can still be accepted even though theoretically unrelated.

The Research on translation methods and translation techniques can be further developed by analyzing them using the theoretical basis of methods and other translation techniques so that they can be viewed from different perspectives. In addition this research can be done more deeply by increasing the amount of data so that the frequency of methods and translation techniques that emerge can be seen more clearly.

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