Translator's Strategies in Delivering
The Content of Novel Entitled *The Old Man and the Sea*
Written by Ernest Hemingway

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Abstract: Various methods of translation support a writer in mastering the structure, form, and meaning that exist in variety works both in printed (text) and electronic (online). In translating a sentence, a writer can use several methods. The use of a method can affect the meaning of the source language. Through translation, the readers in general can distinguish texts between the original and translated texts, understand the origin of the works in the source language, for example, the work of Indonesian language which translated from English, or vice versa. The existing translation methods are divided into seven categories namely, borrowing, calque; literal; transposition / shifted; modulation; equivalent; and adaptation. The result of this research shows that there are three methods which used by the author in translating the novel written by Ernest Hemingway entitled The Old Man and The Sea which is transtlated into Lelaki Tua dan Laut. The methods are literal, equivalent, and borrowing.

Keyword: translator's strategies, literal, equivalent, borrowing, novel

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is rich in various literary works, such as poetry, prose, and drama. The word literature is formed from Sanskrit, namely susastra. Su means beautiful, good; Sas means rules or advice; and tra means tool. Thus, literature can be understood as a tool to convey rules, teachings, or advice by using language or things that are beautiful and good. The beauty of literary works is determined by the content contained in the essay or the language used by the poet (in poetry) or the writer (in prose and drama). Through these literary works, we can enjoy the beauty of language that has taste value, understanding the content of the story, and even the form or structure of the text.

In relation to translation as a language transition, literature plays a role in utilising the intellect of the writer to create a pattern of story, form and meaning. These patterns need to be understood/ mastered by a literary translator from the source language (BSu) to the target language (BSa). Catford (1965: 20) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in the source language by equivalent material in the largest language. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988: 5) reveals that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended. It can be understood that translation is the realisation of meaning that occurs between the source language (BSu) and the target language (BSa). In addition, in literary translation, literature is able to bring out a culture, especially the culture of its authors, which is one of the factors that influence the thinking condition of the society. The texts presented, especially literary texts, must have mastery of the content of the text and its cultural content.

The literary texts that are the object of study in this research are literary works in the form of novels, namely original novels and translated novels. The original novel is titled The Old Man and the Sea, and the translated novel is titled The Old Man and the Sea. This novel has a unique story with a limited number of characters but has values contained behind the story. The novel has been translated into Indonesian with the title Lelaki Tua dan Laut by Indonesian writer Sapardi Djoko Damono. This phenomenon encourages the researcher to conduct a study with the title translation method in translating the novel The Old Man and The Sea into Lelaku Tua dan Laut by Ernest Hemingway. The purpose of this study is to find out the method used in translating The Old Man and The Sea into Lelaki Tua dan Laut (Old Man and the Sea) and

how the use of this method affects the meaning contained in the original novel. Since there is a tendency for each linguist to use different terms, the researcher only limits to the translation methods proposed by Vinay and Darbernet. Meanwhile, to find out the accuracy of the method, we take Newmark's theory as an example.

The number of reading materials spread in various languages indicates that the reading world has penetrated into various parts of the world and readers can determine reading materials that are in accordance with their language skills. The presence of foreign-language reading materials requires more effort for readers to understand the content of the text. To understand reading materials that are in accordance with the reader's language ability, translation is required. In general, translation is defined as the transfer of the original language into the target language (English, Arabic, Chinese into Indonesian or vice versa). Traditionally, translation is an activity that is done manually by humans. Here are some definitions of translation from experts. Newmark (1988: 5) defines translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Catford (1965: 21) defines translation as replacing the source language text with an equivalent text in the target language, The replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language) and the term equivalent is clearly a key term. Munday (2004: 5) defines translation as the transition of the source language into the target language in the form of written text '.... as changing of an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language. Meanwhile, Larson (1984: 3) asserts that translation as the transfer of meaning from the source language into the target language through a three-step approach, namely (1) studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text; (2) analysing the source language text to find its meaning; and (3) re-expressing the same meaning using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the target language.

Based on the above statement, it can be understood that translation deals with two or more languages (multilanguage) that have something in common, namely the existence of equivalence (value; measure; same or equivalent meaning) by taking into account the form, structure, and meaning from BSu to BSa. Thus, translation is an activity of understanding a text in one language, referred to as the source language (BSu), and expressing the understanding of the reading into another language, referred to as the target language (BSa). Meanwhile, the result of this activity carried out by a translator is a translation or target text (TSa) that is commensurate with the source text (TSu). Vinay & Darbenet (2000: 84) divide translation methods into seven categories. The following is the explanation.

1. Borrowing. Borrowing is the simplest method. The translator only rewrites the terms in the source language into the target language. He does not make any changes/modifications. The purpose of this method is to bring the atmosphere of the source language into the target language, and to overcome the absence of source language terms in the target language. The second reason may be due to the difference in nature, culture, or worldview between the source and target language users. In Indonesian, many foreign/English terms are borrowed, such as LCD, monitor, and SMS. We are more familiar with these words than their translations. Even the term LCD is difficult for people to understand when translated.

2. Calque. Calque is almost the same as the borrowing method but here there has been a translation process translation process. Foreign terms that are not found in the target language is then translated in parts. After a long time, the translated term eventually becomes part of the target language.

3. Literal Translation. This translation seeks to interpret every word in the source language sentence and adjust it to the rules of the target language. It is generally the first method used when translating a phrase/sentence. If the meaning has been conveyed with this method, then the translator's job is done. But if not, then other methods should be applied.

4. Transposition/Shift. This method is used when a translator tries to change from one language level to another. This can be done at the level of words, phrases, or sentences. sentence level. Thus, a word can be translated into another class of words, phrases or even sentences. This can also be done at the sentence level. A compound sentence can be translated into a simple address, or two simple sentences can be translated into a compound sentence.

5. Modulation. Modulation is the process of shifting the point of view. The shift can be in the form of shift in emphasis or point of view of meaning. An active sentence that an active sentence that focuses on the subject as the important element can be changed into a passive one that emphasises the ongoing element of the activity. Negative meanings can be changed to positive meanings and vice versa. For example, the word sick can be translated into unhealthy.

6. Equivalence. The equivalence method is a method of modifying the words of the source language to fit the target language rules. according to the rules of the target language. This is mostly done for foreign terms that do not yet exist in the target language but are similar to the target language terms. The words modification, transportation, fiction have been translated into modification, transportation and fiction.

7. Adaptation. This method is the most extreme method in translation. It is done when the situation in the source language is not found in the target language. This is It is done to overcome the conflict of values if a situation in the source language is translated into the target language. source language is translated into the target language.

An illustration is as follows, the concept of living together before marriage is common in the western world. However, it will be a conflict if the concept is translated into the target language whose readers are santri. Therefore, the concept of cohabitation must be adapted to fit the values of the pesantren into the concept of family.

Based on Laksono's (2014) research entitled Analysis of Translation Methods in Translating the Novel *Revolt in Nusa Damai* to Revolt in Paradise, many methods are used by a translator, these methods adjust to the conditions found in the field. A translator cannot rely on only one method. Even to translate one sentence, one can use several methods. The use of methods often affects the meaning in the source language. This study uses seven methods to analyse the original and translated novels, including borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. Based on the conclusion, the selection of a method must be done carefully by looking at various factors. This will cause a meaning in the target language (BSa) not to be different from the meaning in the source language (BSu). Therefore, experts have introduced various methods with considerations behind them. Then, Haryanti's research (2014) titled Shifting English Mainstream Translation to Indonesian (Case Study on The Old Man and The Sea and Linguistics Across Culture). This research lies on the quality of translation as a supporter of translation shifts.

The research on novel texts and linguistic texts focuses on the occurrence of category shifts in detail in both linguistic and novel texts. Another focus revealed in this study is to find the differences and similarities of the main word classes occurring in novels and linguistic texts translated by professional translators. Thus, based on the previous studies that have been conducted, the researcher focuses on analysing the translation methods in translating the novel The Old Man and The Sea as the original work and the novel Lelaki Tua dan Laut as the translated work. In this study, the researcher uses three methods among seven existing methods, namely literal, equivalent, and borrowing.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative. Descriptive is associated with research efforts that seek to analyse data with all its characteristics, properties, and characters (Djatmika, 2008: 32). So that what is produced by this research will only be in the form of exposure as it is. The main feature of the exposure

does not consider the right or wrong use of language in the text to be analysed. The term qualitative indicates that this research is conducted by applying qualitative research methods. Some qualitative characteristics are topics directed at the original conditions of the research object. The researcher is the main instrument in collecting and interpreting data, which focuses on exposure or description of the object of research; conducting inductive analysis; triangulating data as an effort to verify the data found; taking samples purposively with purposive sampling techniques.

The data source in this research is the novel The Old Man and The Sea and its translation. The object of research is phrases and words in the novel The Old Man and The Sea and its translation. In collecting data, several steps were taken: (1) reading the original novel and its translation repeatedly at different times and places; (2) marking words, phrases, clauses and sentences that resemble potential data; (3) entering them in a table; and (4) coding the temporary data in the order: page in the original novel/ original novel/ page in the translated novel/ translated novel. For example 09/t1/11/t2. Thus, the data is found on page nine of the original novel and page eleven of the translated novel. The method of analysis used is as follows; (1) the provisional data is selected to get valid data; (2) identify the elements of language and meaning in text 1; (3) identify the elements of language and meaning in text 2; (4) compare the two texts whether there are differences in the elements of language and meaning or not; and (5) make conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some translation methods found in the translation of Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and their effects on meaning are as follows.

1)   Literal Translation

2/t1/2/t2 (page 2 in the source translation / page 2 in the target translation)
-    The old man had taugh the boy to fish and the boy loved him
-    *Lelaki tua itulah yang dahulu mengajarinya menangkap ikan, dan anak laki-laki itu sayang sekali padanya.*
-

7/t2/10/t1
-    I Must give him something more than the belly meat then. He is very thoughtful for us
-    *Kalau begitu aku harus memberinya lebih besar dari sekedar daging perut. Ia rupanya sangat memikirkan kita.*

4/t1/5/t2
-    Are his eyes that bad? He is almost blind.
-    *Apakah matanya sudah begitu buruk? Hampir buta.*

5/t1/7t2
-    What do you have to eat? The boy asked.
     A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want some?
-    *Apa yang akan kamu makan? Tanya anak itu.*
     Sepanci nasi kuning dan ikan. Kau ingin makan?

63/t1/100/t2
-    What will your family say?
-    *Apa kata keluargamu nanti?*

2)   Equivalent Translation

1/t1/1/t2
-    In the first forty days a boy had been with him.

- *Selama empat puluh hari pertama, ia ditemani oleh seorang anak laki-laki*

13/t1/19/t2
- I worked the deep wells for a week and dig nothing, he thought.
- *Sudah kujelajahi lubuk-lubuk itu selama seminggu dan hasilnya nihil, pikirnya.*

50/t1/79/t2
- The old man's head was <u>clear and good</u> now and he was full of resolution but he had little hope.
- *Kini kepala lelaki tua itu <u>jernih dan hatinya teguh</u> tetapi harapannya sangat tipis.*

63/t1/101/t2
- Don't forget to tell Pedrico <u>the head</u> is his.
  No. I will remember.
- *Jangan lupa bilang pada Predrico bahwa <u>kepala ikan</u> ini untuknya.*
  Baik, pasti kusampaikan.

63/t1/101/t2
- How much did <u>your</u> <u>suffer</u>?
  Plenty, the old man said.
- *Bagaimana <u>sakitmu</u>?*
  Payah, kata lelaki tua itu.

3)   **Borrowing Translation**
8/t1/8/t2
- Tell me about the <u>baseball</u>, the boy asked him.
- *Ceritakan tentang <u>baseball</u> itu sekarang, anak itu meminta.*

1/t1/1/t2
- The old man was now definitely and finally <u>salao</u>, which is the most form of unlucky.
- *Sekarang sudah jelas dan pasti bahwa lelaki tua itu <u>salao</u>, yakni paling sial di antara yang sial.*

29/t1/45/t2
- He looked at the sky and saw the white <u>cumulus</u> buit like friendly piles of ice cream and high above were the thin feathers of the cirrus againts the high September sky.
- *Ia memandangi ke langit dan tampak awan <u>cumulus</u> putih bersusun-susun bagai es krim dan jauh di atasnya tampak awan cirrus bagai bulu-bulu tipis berserakan di langit September.*

13/t1/19/t2
- Today, I'll work out where the schools of <u>bonita</u> and <u>albacore</u> are and maybe will be a big one with them
- *Hari ini akan aku kitari tempat jenis-jenis <u>bonita</u> dan <u>albacore</u> berkeliaran dan barangkali ada seekor ikan besar bersamanya.*

29/t1/45/t2
- But a cramp, he though of it as a <u>calambre</u>,....
- *Tetapi kejang urat adalah <u>calambre</u>, ...*

Based on the results of the research using the literal, equivalent, and borrowing translation methods in the original novel The Old Man and the Sea and its translation The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway, there are some words or phrases that have similarities and differences between the original novel as the BSu (source language) and the translated novel as the target language (BSa), namely in the literal, equivalent, and borrowing methods. For example, in the borrowing translation, there are several words in the translated novel that come from the original novel, namely the words baseball, salao, cumulus, cirrus, bonita, albacore, and calambre. Meanwhile, in the equivalence method, for example, the word 'suffer' becomes 'sick', if it should literally mean 'suffering'. In the word 'the head' becomes 'fish head', if literally translated into 'head'. In the word 'clear and good' becomes 'clear and firm', if it literally means 'clean and good'. With the equivalence method, it certainly aims to match the source language and target language to be more meaningful to the reader, this is also related to the culture in the original text and translation.

Meanwhile, in the analysis of the literal method, there is nothing at issue, because almost the entire content of the novel is translated literally. For example, 'the old man' is still 'the old man'; 'belly meat' is still 'belly meat'; 'almost blind' is still 'almost blind'' and "yellow rice" is still "yellow rice". Thus, the use of this method is appropriate because the translator is able to convey a message and still maintain the original concept of the source text culture.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research that has been done, the selection of a method must be done carefully by looking at various factors. This will certainly cause a meaning in the target language (BSa) not to be different from the meaning in the source language (BSu). In addition, the source text (TSu) as a translated literary work, namely a novel, is no longer part of the literary treasure of the original text being translated, but becomes part of the literary treasure in the language in which the text is translated. If a novel is written in Arabic, it is part of the Arabic literary treasury. However, if the novel is translated into Indonesian, it becomes part of the Indonesian literary treasure.

Meanwhile, a translated literary text is certainly not exactly the same as literature in the original language, because a translated work is no longer a story described by the nation and the taste of its own language, but has been told by the translator's language. For example, at the 'word' level, what is imagined by the word 'snow' by Indonesians, and the word 'snow' for Canadians, of course, the process of language transfer cannot be 100% the same, there are always differences related to social and cultural history, geographical background, and so on.

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