



**AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE USED BY STUDENT IN
TRANSLATING POETRY TEXT ENTITLED "EQUIPMENT" BY EDGAR ALBERT
GUEST**

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Abstract: This is a qualitative research with discourse analysis method as a research design. The data that is used in qualitative research come from a range of collection methods. The reason for using a qualitative method is because qualitative research is more all encompassing since it includes information from numerous sources to pick up a more profound understanding from a person counting viewpoints and states of mind (Nassaji, 2015). This study aims to analyze translation technique used by students in poetry text Entitled "Equipment" by Edgar Albert Guest. In accordance with the research title related to translation techniques, the researcher will analyze the translation technique in the text of the poetry by Edgar Albert guest with the title "Equipment" which was translated by a student, in this section the researcher analyzes what translation techniques are used by participants from English to Indonesian with different translation techniques for each lyric in the text of the poetry. Based on the data that has been analyzed, there is a conclusion that there are six types of translation techniques used by participants including namely Amplification, compensation, linguistics compression, particularization, established Equivalent, modulation. Each of these six translation techniques has different accumulations, based on the diagram amplification occupies the highest position with a total score of 80, Linguistics compression is in second place with a total score of 70, Compensation and particularization are in third position with a total score which is equal to 60, modulation is in fourth position with a total score of 50, and established equivalent is in last position with a total score of 10. The conclusion is that amplification gets the highest position and established equivalent is in the lowest position.

Keywords: Translation Technique, Poetry Text

INTRODUCTION [500-1000 words]

Nida and Taber (1982) state that the translation is processing the creation of messages, meanings, or ideas to be translated from one language to another (cited in Coliludin, 2005). According to Nababan, the process (translation) is a series of activities carried out deliberately. (Ma'mur 2004) The translation process can also be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by a translator when he shifted the mandate from the source language to the target language. A good translator should be based on different skills an interpreter must possess. For example language, technical proficiency, theory and use of support facilities. If the translator does not pay attention to the requirements of the translator when translating, the translation result (text translation) may mislead the reader or user. Nababan also said no exaggerated if there is an opinion stating that an inappropriate translation will be misleading and wrong as well as poisoning the reader, mastering translation techniques is very important because it helps to make it easier for translators to translate language in the form of spoken or written. This study aims to analyze translation technique used by students in poetry text Entitled "Equipment" by Edgar Albert Guest. Language has been used by people to communicate for thousands of years (Rosalina et al., 2023). According to Kreidler (1998) language is a system in the form of symbols used to communicate. They use it to express anything such as ideas, feelings, and to discuss a problem with others in language, both spoken and written. In the world there are many types of languages, of course these languages are different from one another, with differences between one language and another, therefore it is necessary to have a translation between one language and another so that it makes it easier for other people to understand the language, this is what make translation very important for communication and knowledge (Williyan & Charisma, 2021). This research is very important because researchers will find out the extent to which students' abilities in carrying out the translation process besides that researchers can also find out what techniques are used by students in translating poetry texts from English to Indonesian so that later this will become a benchmark for students' abilities in learning English especially in translation material. The researcher chose students as respondents or sample because according to the title of this study which discussed translation techniques in poetry text, material about poetry had been taught by the teacher to students at school so that students were not familiar with poetry text, in poetry text there were also many sentences that had been translated by students from Indonesian to English, of course when students translate the poetry text students use different translation techniques. Edgar Albert Guest was an English-born American poet who later became known as the People's Poet. His poems often have an inspiring and optimistic outlook on life. The researcher chose the text of the poetry "equipment" by Edgar Albert guest because this poetry is very familiar and many people know besides that this poetry has lyrics that are easy to understand and has meanings that are related with life. According to EF Blog Poetry is a form of written art that contains language with aesthetic quality and has a deep meaning. Poetry can be an outpouring of one's heart and it is written in beautiful, meaningful words. Poetry can contain one word or syllable that is continuously repeated.

Techniques in Translation

The procedures employed by translators to transfer a language from the source language to the target language are known as translation techniques. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation technique is the result of the translator's judgment, and its legitimacy is determined by the context, audience expectations, and translation aims. The translation technique is critical in translating activities because it allows translators to categorize and classify the approaches they

utilize. As a result, the researchers applied the following 18 Molina and Albir translation techniques:

Adaptation

Adaptation is a replacement of the cultural elements of the source language (SL) into the culture of the target language (TL).

For example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

In the example, the word "snow" is translated into "kapas" because Indonesian people are not familiar with snow because there are climate differences where Indonesia does not have winter.

Amplification

Amplification is a technique used to explain information that is not found in SL (Source Language).

For example:

SL: He likes reading

TL: Andi suka membaca

In the example above there is the sentence "He likes reading" which translates to "Andi suka membaca". The translator translated "He" into the name of a boy named andi. This is intended to clarify information about the word "he".

Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique that takes a word straight from another language. There are two types of borrowing; pure borrowing and naturalization borrowing

For example:

SL: Sandwich

TL: Sandwich

In the pure borrowing example, there is the word sandwich which is still interpreted as a sandwich without any change in the form of writing and pronunciation.

Calque

Calque is a technique that translates a foreign word or phrase.

For example:

SL: Military Academy

TL: Akademi Militer

In the example above, there is a calque technique that follows the SL structure but the lexical element can still be maintained. In this example, the word "Military academy" which is translated with the TL structure becomes "Akademi militer".

Compensation

Compensation is a technique that describes the information element of SL (Source Language). But the meaning cannot be the same as TL (Target Language).

For example:

SL: I can get you there, I bet.

TL: Akulah orang yang kau cari

In the example of the compensation technique above, the choice of words seems more poetic.

Description

A description is a technique that replaces an expression with a description.

For example:

SL: Cow-creamer

TL: Poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu.

In the example above, the translator describes the word or term so that the target language readers can better understand, in this example the word "Cow-Creamer" is explained as a teapot in the shape of a cow as a container for milk.

Discursive creation

Discursive creation is a kind of technique which unpredictable out of content because establishes a temporary equivalence.

For example:

SL: Husband for a year

TL: Suami sementara

In the example above the translator interprets the word "For a year" to be temporary. This is because the translator displays unexpected similarities or is out of context. This technique is usually used to translate book titles or movie titles.

Established equivalent

Establish equivalent is a technique that uses terms or expressions that are commonly recognized (by the language used or dictionary) as the equivalent TL (Target Language).

For example:

SL: My mouth always watered every time I see pizza

TL: Saya selalu ngiler kalau lihat pizza

This technique is commonly used for words that have formal equivalents in the target language. As in the dictionary or has become an agreement of the language community. For example, the word "Watered" is more suitable to be interpreted as "ngiler" in the target language than "berair"

Generalization

Generalization is a technique that using a general or neutral term.

For example:

SL: Mansion

TL: Rumah

In the example above, the word mansion, which is more precise, is "a large dwelling house" which is changed to a shorter word into a general form that changes to house or rumah.

Linguistic amplification

It is a technique of translation that adds a linguistic element.

For example:

SL: Shall we?

TL: Bisakah kita pergi sekarang?

In the example above, the word mansion, which is more precise, is "a large dwelling house" which is changed to a shorter word into a general form that changes to house or house.

Linguistics compression

Linguistic compression is a technique that in the source language collects linguistic elements. For example:

SL: This puppet will put a smile to their faces

TL: Boneka ini akan membuat mereka tersenyum

In the example above, the sentence "This puppet will put smiley to their faces" which is translated into TL becomes "Boneka ini akan membuat mereka tersenyum" in the sentence is the use of linguistic elements into the TL text.

Literal translation

Literal translation is a technique that translates a word or an expression word for word.

For example:

SL: Electronic mail

TL: Surat elektronik

In the example above it is said to be literal translation because the source language is directly translated into the target language with a slight adjustment of the language structure.

Modulation

This is to change the point of view to SL (Source Language); it can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL: You are going to have a child

TL: Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah

In the example above the translator changes the reader's point of view from the sentence "You are going to have a child" to "Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah" because if the sentence is translated with a literal meaning it will produce an unnatural meaning.

Particularization

Particularization is a technique that using of more concrete or precise term.

For example:

SL: Rice

TL: Padi, gabah, nasi.

In the example above the translator translates "Rice" into "Padi, gabah, nasi" because this technique uses concrete or special terms.

Reduction

This technique is to suppress a Source Language (SL) information item in the Target Language (TL)

For example:

SL: SBY the president of the Republic of Indonesia took a leave to campaign for his party.

TL: SBY mengambil cuti agar dapat berkampanye untuk partai

In the example above it is mentioned in the sentence "President of the Republic of Indonesia" which translates to "SBY" because the translator assumes that Indonesian citizens are considered to already know who SBY is.

Substitution

This technique is a change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (gestures, intonation).

For example:

SL: Shrugging shoulders (gesture)

TL: Saya tidak tahu

In the example above SL with the word "Shrugging shoulders" to "Saya tidak tahu" where the translator changes the linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intentions/signs).

Transposition

Transposition is a technique which the change of grammatical category.

For example:

SL: Apply to damp skin and rinse off

TL: Gunakan pada kulit yang kusam dan bilas

In the example sentence, there is an adjective "dump" which serves to explain and clarify the meaning of the sentence.

Variation

Variation is a technique that changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect the aspect of linguistic variation.

For example:

SL: For your information

TL: Asal kalian tahu.

The example above is the form of linguistic variation.

Several studies on translation techniques have been carried out by several previous studies. The first is research by Febryanto dkk (2021) entitled "Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Translated Terms of Mechanical Engineering in Accredited National Journals" The result show that adaptation techniques, common equivalent techniques, literal translation techniques, calque techniques, and pure borrowing techniques are techniques used in translating mechanical engineering terms, and the average value of the quality of the translation results is good.

Second, research by Dashela (2020) entitled "Translation Techniques Analysis of English-Indonesian in Samsung Manual Book" The result show that 1) what types of translation are found in Samsung manual book? And 2) what are the most frequent types of translation techniques found in Samsung manual book? To solve the problems, descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from each sentence or phrase in English into Indonesian. Finally, the researcher found seven techniques used in Samsung manual book. In addition, the high percentage is Literal Translation which is 76.4%.

Third, research by Ndruru (2017) entitled "Translation Techniques Used in Translating John Grisham's A Time To Kill Novel Into Indonesian" The result show that it is obtained that seventeen translation techniques were applied in the translation of the novel. The application of Adaptation technique in the translation of the novel is 4 times, Amplification is 232 times, Borrowing is 96 times, Calque is 55 times, Compensation is 58 times, Description is 3 times, Discursive creation is 56 times, Established equivalent is 6 times, Generalization is 24 times, Linguistic amplification is 41 times, Linguistic compression is 56 times, Literal translation is 322 times, Modulation is 8 times, Particularization is 72 times, Reduction is 80 times, Transposition is 114 times, and Variation 19 times. The process of applying each of those seventeen translation

techniques in the translation of the novel is carried out through emphasizing both the source and target language meaning and style. The finding yields comprehensive insight that translation of “A Time to Kill” novel in Indonesian is qualified and accurate. Thus, translation techniques of Molina and Albir are applicable in translating any kind of texts.

Fourth, research by Hidayati (2020) entitled “Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Childrens’s Bilingual Story Books” The result show that the bilingual books' author mostly used literal translation as the technique. Then, for the methods, the most frequent was a word-for-word and literal translation. It meant that the author's ideology was foreignization because the bilingual books' author tended to maintain the word of the source language.

The last, research by Nabilah & Sujatna (2020) entitled “Translation Methods and Techniques a translation study” The result show that (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.

The difference between this research and previous research is that in this study, researchers analyzed translation techniques for poetry texts entitled "equipment" by Albert Guest by analyzing each of the poetry lyrics and then translating them from English into Indonesian.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative methods and Discourse Analysis as a research design, following Williyen & Charisma (2021). The data that is used in qualitative research come from a range of collection methods. These include interviews with individuals, observations of people, places and actions/interactions, immersion in settings so as to understand the what, how, when and where and how of social structure and action/interaction, the analysis of media written, spoken, drawn, etc (Tewksbury, 2009; Asipi et al., 2022). The reason for using a qualitative method is because qualitative research is more all encompassing since it includes information from numerous sources to pick up a more profound understanding from a person counting viewpoints and states of mind (Nassaji, 2015). This study aims to analyze translation technique used by students in poetry text Entitled “Equipment” by Edgar Albert Guest. In accordance with the research title related to translation techniques, the researcher will analyze the translation technique in the text of the poetry by Edgar Albert guest with the title "Equipment" which was translated by a student, in this section the researcher analyzes what translation techniques are used by participants from English to Indonesian with different translation techniques for each lyric in the text of the poetry. from this the researcher can find out how far the participant's ability is in translating the text, the researcher will know what mistakes the participant made in translating the text, because translating text is not an easy thing to do, of course it requires the right method and technique. the participant in this study was a 12th grade female student from one babakan state high school, babakan sub-district, Cirebon district, this research was conducted by the way the researcher first explained about this research, then the researcher gave the text of a poem with the title "equipment" by Edgar Albert guest after that the researcher asked the participants to translate the text of the poem from

English to Indonesian according to the abilities of the participants without using google translate, the participants were given three days to translate the text of the poem then after three days the researchers collected the data and analyzed the techniques its translation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

The techniques are used by students in translating poetry text

The data below show every single technique used by all students which translated the n poetry text with the title “Equipment” by Edgar Albert Guest. The researcher found six techniques on the data by all students based on 18 techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). They are Amplification, Compensation, Established equivalent, Particularization, Linguistics compression, Modulation. The data of findings presented below:

Amplification

The first translation technique is amplification. Amplification is a technique used to explain information that is not found in Source Language (SL). Translation technique by making explicit or paraphrasing information that is implicit in SL. This technique is the same as explicit and addition

Table 4.1. examples of the amplification technique below

Source Language	Target Language
You've all that the greatest of men have had	Kamu memiliki semua yang dimiliki oleh para lelaki hebat
With this equipment they all began	Dengan alat ini, mereka semua dimulai
Look them over, the wise and great,	Lihat mereka, bijak dan hebat
With similar laces they tie their shoes,	Dengan tali yang mirip mengikat sepatu mereka
But you've all they had when they made their start.	Tetapi kamu punya semua hal yang mereka punya saat mereka memulainya
You can be great if only you will,	Kamu bisa menjadi hebat jika hanya kamu ingin

You're well equipped for what fight you choose,	Kamu dilengkapi dengan baik untuk berjuang dengan apa yang kamu pilih
Began his life with no more than you.	Memulai hidupnya dengan tidak lebih darimu
Total	80

In table 1 participant use the amplification technique, several sentences that have been translated from the source language into the target language are in accordance with the definition of the amplification technique, for example in the sentence "look them over, the wise and great" which is translated into the target language to become "see them, wise and great". In this table there are eight sentences that have been translated from the source language to the target language using the amplification technique so that it can be concluded to get a total score of 80.

Compensation

The second one is compensation. Compensation is a technique that describes the information elements of SL (Source Language). But the meaning cannot be the same as TL (Target Language)

Table 4.2. examples of the compensation technique below

Source Language	Target Language
Figure it out for yourself, my lad	Cari tahu sendiri, anaku
The world considers them brave and smart.	Dunia menganggap mereka berani dan pintar
You can triumph and come to skill,	Kamu bisa mencapai keberhasilan dan menjadi terampil
God has equipped you for life, But He	Tuhan punya alat untuk hidupmu, namun ia

With your equipment they all began.	Dengan semua alat mereka telah memulainya
Get hold of yourself, and say: "I can.	Peganglah dirimu sendiri, dan katakan "aku bisa"
Total	60

In table 2 using the compensation technique, in this table there are six sentences that have been translated from the source language into the target language by participants, for example such as this sentence "get hold of yourself, and say: I can". Besides that this technique has a score of 60.

Linguistics Compression

The third one is linguistics compression. Linguistic compression is a technique that in the source language collects linguistic elements.

Table 4.3. examples of the Linguistics compression technique below

Source Language	Target Language
So start for the top and say "I can"	Jadi, mulailah dari atas dan katakan "saya bisa"
And the man who has risen, great deeds to do Dan seorang laki-laki yang telah bangkit, perbuatan baik untuk dilakukan	Dan seorang laki-laki yang telah bangkit, perbuatan baik untuk dilakukan
Courage must come from the soul within,	Kebaranian harus datang dari jiwa didalam
The man must furnish the will to win,	Laki-laki itu harus memberikan keiginan itu untuk menang

Total	70

In table 3 using linguistics compression technique, in this technique there are four sentences, one of which is the sentence "courage must come from the soul within". This technique has a score of 70.

Particularization

The fourth one is particularization, Particularization is a technique that using of more concrete or precise term.

Table 4.4. examples of the particularization technique below

Source Language	Target Language
Equipment	Alat
Two arms, two hands	2 lengan, 2 tangan
Two legs, two eyes	2 kaki, 2 mata
And a brain to use if you would be wise	Dan sebuah otak untuk digunakan jika kamu bijak
And similar knives and forks they use,	Dan pisau dan garpu serupa yang mereka pakai
With similar laces they tie their shoes,	Dengan tali yang mirip mengikat sepatu mereka
Total	60

In table 4 using particularization technique, in this technique there are six sentences, one of which is the sentence “ with similar laces they tie their shoes”.This technique has a score of 60.

Established Equivalent

The fifth one is established equivalent. The established equivalent is a technique that used terms of expression that are commonly recognized (by the language used or dictionary) as the equivalent.

Table 4.5. examples of the Established Equivalent technique below

Source Language	Target Language
You are the handicap you must face,	Kamu adalah tantangan yang harus dirimu hadapi
Total	10

In table 5 using established equivalent technique, in this table there are one sentence “you are the handicap you must face”. This technique has a score of 10

Modulation

The sixth one is modulation, This is to change the point of view to SL (Source Language); it can be lexical or structural.

Table 4.6. examples of the modulation technique below

Source Language	Target Language
You are the one who must choose your place,	Kamu adalah orang yang harus memilih tempatmu sendiri
You must say where you want to go.	Kamu harus katakan kemana kamu akan pergi
How much you will study the truth to know,	Seberapa banyak kamu akan mempelajari sebuah kebenaran untuk diketahui
Lets you decide what you want to be.	membiarkanmu memutuskan apa yang kamu inginkan

You were born with all that the great have had,	Kamu terlahir dengan semua hal hebat yang kamu punya
Total	50

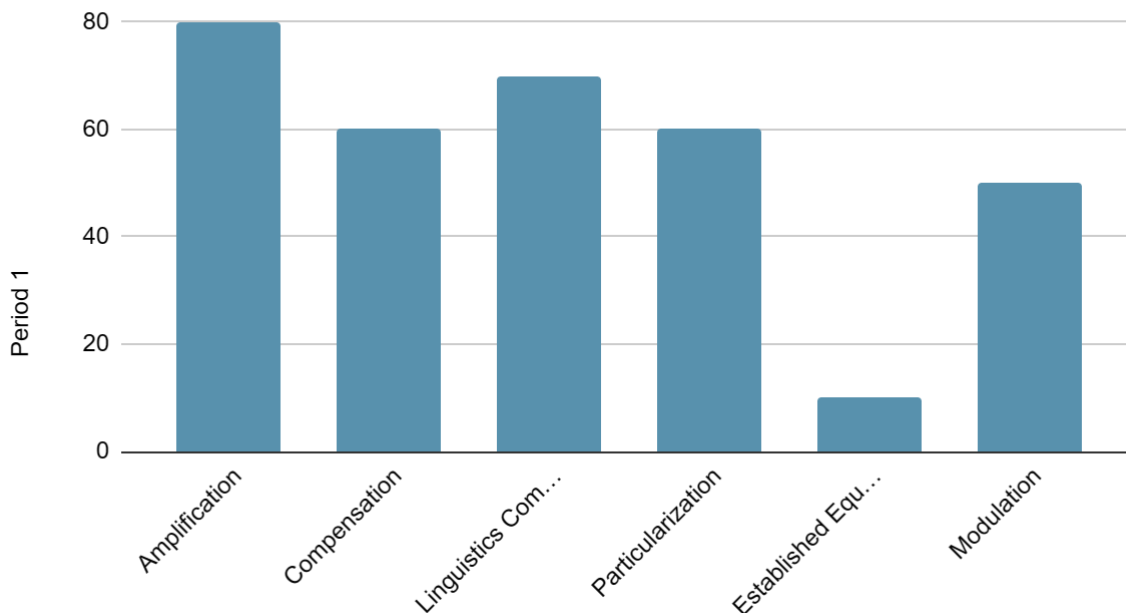
In table 6 using modulatin technique, in this table there are five sentences, one of which is the sentence “you were born with all that the great have had”. This technique has a score of 50.

B. Discussion

The most dominant technique used by students.

After the researcher analyzed the data, the researcher concludes that there are six techniques used by the student in translating poetry text. In this part, the researcher presents the percentage of the data and the total frequency of the data. The researcher will serve data collection below

accumulated data



Based on the data that has been analyzed, there is a conclusion that in the text of the poetry entitled "Equipment" by Edgar Albert Guest which has been translated from English into Indonesian by a grade 12 high school student, there are six types of translation techniques used by participants including namely Amplification, compensation, linguistics compression, particularization, established Equivalent, modulation. Each of these six translation techniques has different accumulations, based on the diagram amplification occupies the highest position with a total score of 80, Linguistics compression is in second place with a total score of 70, Compensation and particularization are in third position with a total score which is equal to 60, modulation is in fourth position with a total score of 50, and established equivalent is in last position with a total

score of 10. The conclusion is that amplification gets the highest position and established equivalent is in the lowest position. Based on the results of the accumulated data in the diagram, it shows that the participants are more dominant using the amplification technique in the process of translating text from English to Indonesian, this is due to a correlation or relationship between the amplification technique and the poetry text entitled "Equipment", considering that the lyrics of the poetry are not so difficult to understand that when carrying out the translation process it is not so difficult. Sianturi, ER dkk (2021) in the translation process, students experienced many difficulties translating several texts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on An Analysis of the Translation Technique Used by Students in Translating Poetry Text Entitled "Equipment" by Edgar Albert Guest in carrying out the translation process it cannot be done haphazardly because it has a technique that must be carried out, therefore there are 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002) each of these techniques have different methods and results. This study has one participant where the participant has translated the text of the poetry that has been given by the researcher after collecting the results the researcher analyzes and draws conclusions, so the conclusion in this study is that in the text of the poem that has been translated by the participant from English to Indonesian there are results which shows that the participants used six translation techniques including Amplification, compensation, linguistics compression, particularization, established equivalent and modulation, of the six translation techniques the Amplification technique was the highest translation technique with a total score of 80 and the Established equivalent technique was the most effective translation technique. low with a total score of 10. This shows that the amplification technique is a technique that is easy to do and widely used, in the sense that high school students can already use translation techniques that is quite good and there needs to be further training so that students' abilities in carrying out the translation process are getting better. The solution from this research is that it is hoped that teachers at school will maximize their teaching of translation in English subjects, there needs to be regular training for students, it is hoped that students will be more enthusiastic and motivated in learning English subjects, especially in translation material , bearing in mind that translation is one of the important skills in English so that anyone who is learning English must master it as the main capital (Williyan & Charisma). The researcher realizes that this research is not perfect and there are still many shortcomings, therefore for future researchers it is hoped that they can examine in more detail related to translation techniques.

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