TRANSLATION METHOD IN R.GOSCINNY AND A.UDEZO'S COMIC "ASTERIX: THE LEGIONARY" INTO TIM PUSTAKA SINAR HARAPAN'S "ASTERIX: PRAJURIT ROMAWI"

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ABSTRACT

Keywords: asterix, comic, free translation, translation, translation method.

This thesis is entitled *Translation Method in R. Goscinny and A. Udezo's comic "Asterix: "The Legionary" into Tim Pusaka Sinar Harapan's "Asterix: Prajurit Romawi"*. This study directed to analyze the translation method found in English version of R. Goscinny and A. Udezo's comic Asterix: "The Legionary"and the Indonesian version of Tim Pusaka Sinar Harapan's "Asterix: Prajurit Romawi".

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method during the research because it is used to describe the translation strategies in the subtitle of *The Wolf of the Wall Street* movie. The researcher analyzed 50 balloons out of 343 ballons in the comic, which use various translation methods.

Based on the data, there are six translation method found in the data. The free translation applies more than the others methods. It can be said that, the translator reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original. This method is applied in 21 utterances. The second number is communicative translation with 15 utterances. The third number is adaptation with 9 utterances. The next are faithful translation and idiomatic translation with 2 utterances each. The least number is semantic translation with 1 utterance. It happens because the translator translates less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not cultural equivalent and it may make other small concessions to the readership. Furthermore, the literal translation and word-for-word translation are not found in the data. It happens because the translator never translates the words singly either within context or out of context.

Background of the study

Language is used as a means of communication or an adequate means of expressing ideas, thoughts, feeling and even the culture. In this world, there are a lot of languages. There is much information in many languages widely spread through the world and English is one of international languages. It is studied in many countries around the world includes Indonesia.

In Indonesia, translation plays a main role in transferring many literary work. However, to conduct a translation is not an easy thing to do. It is difficult

to establish an equivalent translation from English to Indonesian since they have different system and structure.

Translation methods explains the structure of text that can be changed to another method to change the wording SL to TL with grammatical different but have the same meaning or using the phrase. On the other hand, the structure actually does not change the sentence SL to TL, but in preparation of the sentence different in meaning.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis in this research is comic *Asterix: The Legionary* by R.Goscinny and A.Udezo into Asterix: Prajurit Romawi by Tim Pustaka Sinar Harapan. The SLT is English language and the TLT is Indonesian language. It would be analyzed using Newmark's framework (1988:45) to identify the translation method.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data was comics entitled *Asterix: the Legionary* by R. Goscinny and A. Udezo as English version and *Asterix: Prajurit Romaw*i by Tim Penerbit Sinar Harapan as Bahasa Indonesia version. It was published by Sterling Publishing Co. Inc for English version and Pustaka Sinar Harapan for Bahasa Indonesia version. Both versions contain 48 pages. This data taken by using random sampling. The researcher took randomly 50 balloons out 343 balloons to represent the data. It was taken randomly from 48 pages.

4.1 Findings

No.	Type of Translation Method	Σ	Σ%
1.	Free Translation	21	42

2.	Communicative Translation	15	30
3.	Adaptation	9	18
4.	Faithful Translation	2	4
5.	Idiomatic Translation	2	4
6.	Semantic Translation	1	2
Total		**50**	**100**

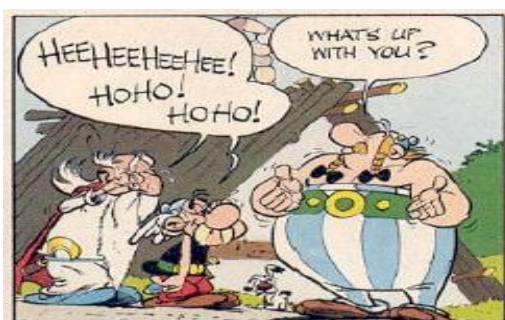## 4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Free Translation

Excerpt 3:

Page 8, Balloon 3

SL   **TL**

In the SL of the balloons above, the researcher found out free translation strategies. Here, Asterix and Panoramix are laughing at Obelix, because of Obelix's behavior. At that time, Obelix falls in love with Panacea. Then, the SL is *'What's up with you?'* The researcher thinks that the utterance *'What's up with you?'* should be translated as *'Ada apa dengan kalian?'* in the TL. However, it is translated into *'Ada apa? Ada apa?'* Even the structure of the utterance is different in the TL, but the meaning of the utterance is not changing. It is seen that the SL is in form of sentence.

4.2.2 Communicative Translation

SL   **TL**

In the picture above, the researcher found out the utterance *'Panacea! Come here a minute!'* in the SL. The utterance gives the information to the readers that Getafix calls Panacea. Here, in the next balloon, it is shown that Panacea is introduced into Obelix. Moreover, the translator used communicative translation. It happens because the phrase *'a minute'* is translated into *'sebentar'*. However, the utterance is more communicative. Besides, the context of the word is acceptable in the TL.

4.2.3 Adaptation

SL TL

Here, the researcher found out the utterance **'I couldn't'** in the SL, then, it is translated as *'Saya tidak berani, ah!'* in the TL by the translator. The utterance **'I couldn't'** gives the information to the readers that Obelix feels shy to tell Panacea that he loves her. Here, the translator used adaptation for emphasizing the context. From this phenomenon, the utterance in the SL is rewritten to make the context clearer. Besides, Obelix's expression can affect the readers. So, the pictures of Obelix also delivered the feeling well. As the result, this method is called adaptation.

### 4.2.4 Faithful Translation

SL TL

The utterance *'Hey, Obelix! Where are those boars?'* is found in the SL and it is translated as *'Eh Obelix? Mana babi-bai hutan itu?'* in the TL. The translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structure. Furthermore, It is seen that the sentence *'Where are the boars?'* is translated in the precise contextual meaning and the grammatical structure is appropriate in the TL. In this story, the context is Asterix asks to Obelix about the boars, because Obelix does not give to Asterix fast. Moreover, this context is delivered well by using semantic translation.

4.2.5   Idiomatic Translation

SL   TL
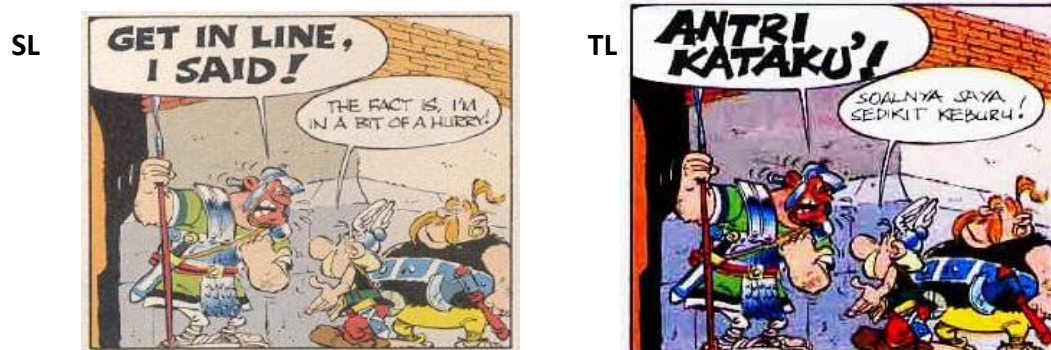
From the example above, it is seen that the legionary is angry to Asterix because Asterix does want to queue. He said *'Get in line, I said!'* Then, it is translated into *'Antri, kataku!'* Here, the translator translated the sentence *'get in line'* into the colloquial word that is *'antri'*. I an other word, the translator reproduces the message of the original into colloquialisms and idioms. Because of that reason, it can be concluded that the translator used a method in translating which is called idiomatic translation.

4.2.6   Semantic Translations

SL   TL
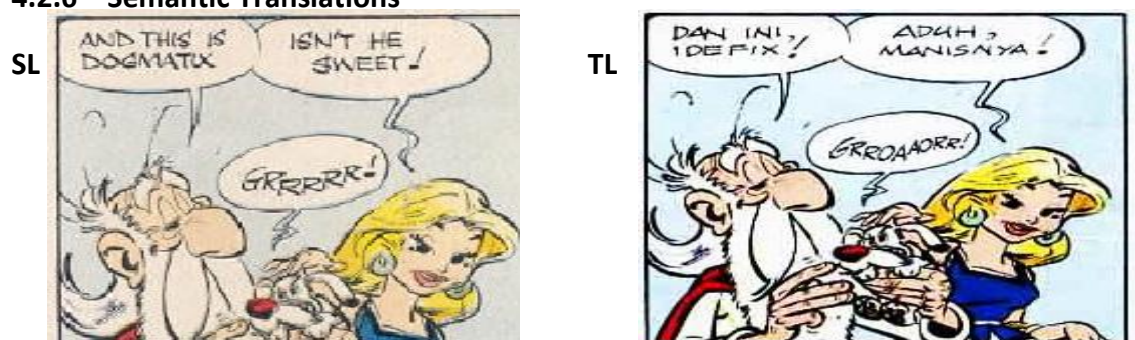
The balloon above shows *'And this is Dogmatix!'* in the SL. Whereas, it is translated into *'Dan ini, Idefix!'* Here, the context of the story is Getafix introduces dogmatix to Panacea. Moreover, the translator used semantic translation as the method. It happens because the name of Dogmatix is translated into culturally neutral third. By translating the name of Dogmatix into the other name, the utterance will be more interested. Furthermore, the meaning and the context of the story is still maintained.

5.1 Conclusion

The conlusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter 4. From the 343 ballons in the comic 50 ballons are taken as the sample of the data. Those words are translated by using Newmark (1988b:81) about translation method. Based on the analysis, there are five methods used by the translator in translating the comic *Asterix: The Legionary* by R.Goscinny and A.Udezo into *Asterix: Prajurit Romawi* by Tim Pustaka Sinar Harapan. It includes the use of faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

The highest number of translation strategies is free translation which are the most applied the other method. It can be said that, the translator reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original. This method is applied in 21 utterances or 42%. The second number is communicative translation with 15 utterances or 30%. The third number is adaptation with 9 utterances or 18%. The next is faithful translation and idiomatic translation with each 2 utterances or 4%. The least number is semantic translation with 1 utterance or 2%. It happens because the translator translates less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not cultural equivalent and it may make other small concessions to the readership. Furthermore, the literal translation and word-for-word translation are not found in the data. It happens because the translator never translates the words singly either within context or out of context.

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