



**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN “DIARY OF A WIMPY  
KID” BY JEFF KINNEY TRANSLATED INTO “DIARY SI  
BOCAH TENGIL” BY FERRY HALIM**

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# **TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN “DIARY OF A WIMPY KID” BY JEFF KINNEY TRANSLATED INTO “DIARY SI BOCAH TENGIL” BY FERRY HALIM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This thesis is a study of Translation Strategies in the novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” and its translation “Diary si Bocah Tengil”, describing the strategies used by the translator in dealing with non- equivalence at word level, and idioms and describing in what situation those strategies are used.*

*The data of this study were analyzed by using four steps: classifying each sentence according to the method, drawing the tables based on strategies process found in the novel, explaining strategies used by the translator in translating the novel, drawing the tables and giving the codes based on the strategies process found in the novel.*

*Some of the strategies used in novel translation are those dealing with non-equivalence at word level, and strategies dealing with idiom. Strategies dealing with non-equivalence at word level consist of five strategies which are: translation by more general word (super ordinate), Translation by more neutral/ less expressive word, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, and translation by omission. Strategies dealing with idiom consist of three strategies of translation, which are: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing.*

*The Translation strategies will help the translator to deal with problems. In novel translation, these strategies based on Mona Baker are used to make the result of translation meaningful and easy to understand for the readers. The finding from this novel is found two ways of translation strategies dealing with non-equivalence at word level and strategies dealing with idiom.*

*Keywords: non-equivalence at word level, novel, strategies, the translator*

*Thesis ini meneliti tentang Translation Strategies dalam novel yang berjudul “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” dan diterjemahkan menjadi “Diary Si Bocah Tengil”, menggambarkan strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah pada dealing non- equivalence at word level, dan idiom dan disini menggambarkan situasi apa yang digunakan dalam strategi tersebut.*

*Data yang dianalisa disini menggunakan empat langkah: mengklasifikasikan tiap kalimat berdasarkan metode yang digunakan, menggambar table berdasarkan pada proses strategi yang ditemukan dalam*

*novel, menjelaskan strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel, menggambar tabel dan memberikan kode berdasarkan proses strategi yang ditemukan dalam novel.*

*Beberapa strategi yang digunakan pada novel terjemahan ini dealing with non-equivalence at word level, dan strategi dealing with idiom. Strategies dealing with non-equivalence at word level terdiri dari lima strategi yaitu: translation by more general word (super ordinate), translation by neutral/less expressive word, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, and translation by omission. Strategies dealing with idiom terdiri dari tiga strategi terjemahan translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing.*

*Translation strategies akan membantu penerjemah dalam menyelesaikan masalah-masalah yang dihadapi. Dalam novel terjemahan strategi ini berdasarkan Mona Baker yang membuat hasil terjemahan lebih bermakna dan lebih dimengerti oleh para pembaca. Finding dari novel ini ditemukan dua cara dalam translation strategies dealing with non-equivalence at word level dan strategies dealing with idiom.*

*Kata kunci : non-equivalence at word level, novel, strategi, penerjemah.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Translation is a part of language, to deliver message from source language into target language. It requires a translator to deliver the message to be acceptable and readable for all people which naturally. According to Nida and Taber (1974:12), "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style". In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which at least appeared increasingly and conspicuously in public places.

Whereas translating is not an easy thing to do. It can be seen that translate cannot be translated and the data sometimes makes a terrible translation, it is because different language has different culture. However, a good translator has to translate with many kinds of translation strategies. The required systems and structure in order to facilitate the translation when found some difficult. Since they have different system and structure to make it easier for the people, translation can provide the needs of developing countries to go forward with the news information.

By means of information then researcher analyzes the data using various techniques that exist in translation strategies of the data. In this study, the researcher analyzed the data because the researcher wants to know the various type of non-equivalence that requires different strategies to handle. By using

translation strategies, this thesis is supposed to help the translator deal with non-equivalence in translating on sentences and the words to analysis the data.

The data of this research is a novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” and its translation "Diary si Bocah Tengil" and the researcher wants to use this novel as the material of the thesis and it is because the novel can be read from children until adult. Soemardjo and Saini (1992: 37) state that novel is narration (not argumentative analysis) that is evictions (it's not real happened but it can happened in anywhere and anytime) and short. The researcher is challenged to analyze on translation strategies to translate the message from the source language English translated into target language Indonesian in novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney translated into “Diary si Bocah Tengil” by Ferry Halim. “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” is one of the favorite novels in Indonesia.

This novel is different from the other novels because every page not only content writings but also the pictures to explain and describe the story of the main character in form of a diary. It makes the novel so funny and interesting to read. The contain of the novel is like a diary, mixed with pictures that looks like a comic and prefers to choose novel better than comics. Because of that, the researcher wants to analyze the data like novel because the “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” tells about the days of Gregory Rodrick who is always unlucky, the story is not a shaped like a novel but it looks like a diary with pictures in every page to explain what happened with his days. And the novel is original from America with English Language.

To analyze the data, the researcher focuses on a literary translation because novel is literary works. Landers (2001:106) states that translating children literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style, on appreciation means, and transparency, a translation is not an easy task: to bridge two languages.

It means to understanding the message needed translation two differences language to compare. For that, the translation should have particular qualities. Machali Lusiana (2006:3) states: that a translation should have good mastery in both SL and TL skill in headline different problem in rendering the source text in the key to successful translation.

From the definition translation can be inferred to become translator is not easy because it must be able to convey a message without any problem.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

Based on the method analysis, the authors used a qualitative descriptive data. According Nunan (1993:4-6) “Descriptive qualitative research is a research in which the method of data collection is non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data”. In qualitative research, the data from studies is conducted not only collected from the words alone, but can be from various sources. In these time the writer collected data from novel with title “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney translated into “Diary si Bocah Tengil”

by Ferry Halim. After the data collection the writer then analysis the data. The technique of the data analysis in the research was based on Mona Baker (1992: 77).

### **Unit of Analysis**

The unit data of analysis is the sentences of novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney translated into “Diary si Bocah Tengil” by Ferry Halim. The researcher used traslation strategies on novel to analyze the data.

### **Source of the Data**

The data on this research is “Diary of a Wimpy Kid”, it was written by Jeff Kinney and published in 2007 and published by Amulet Books, an imprint of Harry N. Abrams, Inc. This international edition published in 2009. Meanwhile, the Indonesian version was written by Ferry Halim into “*Diary si Bocah Tengil*” published in 2012 by Penerbit Atria, an imprint of PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta, Jakarta.

### **Techniques of Data Collection**

The data of this study were collected by using following steps:

1. Survey the data on bookstore and choosing the novel

The data were obtained through surveying the literature for the bilingual Storybook in the Gramedia bookstore and choosing the novel then buying the data.

2. Reading the novel.

The data are collected by reading the sentences and its translation.

3. Grouping the data

The researcher analyzed the data after choosing and grouping every sentence of the novel based on various types.

### **Techniques of Data Analysis**

The data of this study were analyzed by using following steps:

1. Classifying.

Sentences were classified according to the types. They must be included by strategies.

For example:

Source Language:

Like I said, I'll be famous one day, but for now I'm stuck in middle school with *a bunch of morons*.

Target Language:

Seperti yang kubilang tadi, aku akan terkenal suatu hari nanti. Tapi sekarang, aku terjebak di sekolah menengah pertama bersama *segerombolan orang dungu*.

The sentences in above classified into similar meaning and form

## 2. Tabling

Drawing the tables based on strategies process found on the novel.

Source Language: Like I said, I'll be famous one day, but for now I'm stuck in middle school with *a bunch of morons*.

Target Language: Seperti yang kubilang tadi, aku akan terkenal suatu hari nanti. Tapi sekarang, aku terjebak di sekolah menengah pertama bersama segerombolan orang dungu.

SL	Like I said, I'll be famous one day, but for now I'm stuck in middle school with <i>a bunch of morons</i> .
TL	Seperti yang kubilang tadi, aku akan terkenal suatu hari nanti. Tapi sekarang, aku terjebak di sekolah menengah pertama bersama <i>segerombolan orang dungu</i> .

Code information's:

SL: Source Language (English Version)

TL: Target Language (Indonesian Version)

## 3. Explaining strategies are used by the translator in translating the novel.

For example:

Source Language:

Like I said, I'll be famous one day, but for now I'm stuck in middle school with *a bunch of morons*.

Target Language:

Seperti yang kubilang tadi, aku akan terkenal suatu hari nanti. Tapi sekarang, aku terjebak di sekolah menengah pertama bersama *segerombolan orang dungu*.

MG: More general word

LE: Neutral/less expressive word

LW: Loan-Word

CS: Cultural Substitution

O: omission

MF: Similar meaning and Form

MD: Similar meaning and dissimilar meaning.

Paraphrasing: Paraphrasing

#### 4. Drawing and conclusion

Drawing the tables and give the codes based on the strategies process are found in the novels. Bellow the translator gives the example of table and the information of codes.

For example:

Code		SL-Ln-02-10/TL-Ln-02-12/L
SL		Like I said, I'll be famous one day, but for now I'm stuck in middle school with <i>a bunch of morons</i> .
TL		Seperti yang kubilang tadi, aku akan terkenal suatu hari nanti. Tapi sekarang, aku terjebak di sekolah menengah pertama bersama <i>segerombolan orang dungu</i> .

Code information's:

Ln: Line of page in the novel

02: Page of the novel SL

02: Page of the novel TL

10: Line of page on the SL

12: Line of page on the TL

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Strategies Dealing with Problem of Non-equivalence at Word Level is found in: the translation by a more general word (super ordinate), translation by more neutral/ less expressive word, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, translation by omission.

**Table 4.1 Strategies Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level**

No	Strategies Dealing with Problem of Non-Equivalence at Word Level	Total	Percentage
1	Translation by a more general word (super ordinate)	9	15,5%
2	Translation by more neutral/ less expressive word	10	28,25%
3	Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	8	14,5%
4	Translation by cultural substitution	6	10%
5	Translation by omission	36	31,75%
<b>TOTAL</b>		69	100%

**Table 4.2 Strategies Dealing with Idioms**

No	Strategies Dealing with Idioms	Total	Percentage
1	Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	16	65%
2	Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Dissimilar and Form	10	18,5%
3	Translation by Paraphrasing	6	16,5%
<b>TOTAL</b>		32	100%

From the analysis above, the researcher can classified the data into two major, there are: Strategies Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level and Strategies Dealing with Idioms. When the researcher analyzes deeper on each strategies, the researcher finds the reasons the translator applies each strategies.

The translator applies translation Strategies Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level because using more general words perhaps and certain words in the SL are not lexicalized in the TL, for example: the word bullying. Thus the translator translating it using the more general word to be better, because when the whole idea is transferred in the TL, the translation will be awkward, translation more general word sometimes it same foreignization because dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. Sometimes certain words do not have to be translated wholly since the context already explains clearly and sometimes specific words should be translated with more general words in order to make the translation more natural.

Second, the translator applies translation using Neutral/ Less Expressive Word because sometimes too expressive word can make the translation not appropriate. It is sometimes possible to retain expressive meaning by adding a modifier. Some words in English might be too expressive when they are



transferred into Indonesian. Furthermore, in some cases, the expressive word of source language can be unsuitable when transferred into target language.

Third, the translator applies translation using Loan Word or Loan Word plus Explanation because they sound more modern, smart and high class. It not because they do not have equivalents and also can explain when there is a problem in non-equivalence dealing with culture and does not need to translate foreign dishes.

Fourth, the translator applies translation using Cultural Substitution because this strategies involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader, on a more general level, the decision will also reflect, the some extent, the norms of translation prevailing in a given community.

Fifth, the translator applies translation using Omission because this is fastest strategy translator when they found omit the different word or expression is not important enough to development of the text.

Moreover applies translation by Strategies Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level, translator applies translation strategies Dealing with Idiom. There are similar meaning and form, similar meaning and dissimilar form and paraphrase. There are the strategies used by the translator and some of the major reasons why the translator chooses each strategy.

### Strategies Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level

Below is the number of strategies dealing with non-equivalence at word level which is found in the novel entitled “Diary of A Wimpy Kid” and its translation "Diary si Bocah Tengil" such as: translation by more general word level, Translation by more neutral/ less expressive word, translation using loan word or a loan word plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, and translation by omission.

#### Translation by More General Word (super ordinate)

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
The other thing I want to <i>clear up</i> right away is that this was mom’s idea, not mine.	1	Hal lain yang ingin segera <i>kuluruskan</i> : semua ini gagasan mom, bukan mauku.	1

The phrase of *clear up* translated in Indonesia language become *kuluruskan*. According online dictionary from sederet.com *kuluruskan* has a meaning make clear and (more) comprehensible. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language *clear up* translated into target language in Indonesia to become *kuluruskan*. From here the translator can see that actually word *clear up* means *kuluruskan* which mean menjelaskan. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more

equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word *kuluruskan*. For that, the translator translated into novel of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

### Translation by More Neutral/ less Expressive Word

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
You got kids like me who haven't hit their <i>growth spurt yet</i> mixed in with these gorillas who need to shave twice a day.	3	Di sekolah menengah pertama ada anak-anak seperti aku yang <i>belum mencapai masa akil balik</i> , tetapi sudah dicampur bersama para gorilla yang harus bercukur sebanyak dua kali sehari.	3

In the example above, the phrase *growth spurt yet* translated into *belum mencapai masa akil balik*. The phrase *growth spurt yet* describes a situation from child grown to become teenager. In Indonesian language translated into *mencapai masa akil balik* and the translator analyzed the data used translation by neutral/less expressive word because want to approach to considering by reader be more general known by people and more appropriate in the text.

### Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word plus Explanation

Source Language	Page	Target language	Page
First of all, let me get something straight: This is a journal, not a <i>diary</i> .	1	Pertama-tama, biar kuluruskan satu hal: Buku ini sebuah jurnal, bukan <i>diary</i> .	1

The word *diary* translated in Indonesia language become *diary*. In here, the translator analyzed using translation by loan word or loan word plus explanation from source language *diary* translated into target language in Indonesia to become *diary*. The data unchanged. The translator analyzed the data using translation loan word or loan word plus because some words will not change when translated into the target language role in the non-equivalence.

### Translation by Cultural Substitution

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
It's basically like the <i>Cooties</i> .	9	Pada dasarnya, hal itu mirip <i>kutu badan</i> .	9

The word *cooties* translated in Indonesia language becomes *kutu badan*. In here, the translator analyzed using translation by cultural substitution. The word *cooties* is translated into *kutu badan* because it is some kind of idiom to express surprised when translated into target language. In the culture of Indonesian language, most people use the word *kutu badan* to express how surprised they are.

### Translation by Omission

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
Great. All I need is for <i>some jerk to catch me</i> carrying this book around and get the wrong idea.	1	Hebat. Bagaimana kalau ada <i>seorang bajingan memergokiku</i> membawa buku ini ke mana-mana dan salah sangka?	1

The phrase *jerk to catch me* translated in Indonesia language becomes *seorang bajingan memergokiku*. From the text above we can see that phrase as close to *some jerk to catch me* means when translated into Indonesian language *seorang bajingan memergokiku*, the translator analyzed translation by omission and omits the phrase so the researcher cannot find the word *memergoki* because translator already omit it.

### Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

The strategies below are strategies in dealing with idiom such as: translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and translation by paraphrasing.

### Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
The only reason I agreed to do this at all is because I <i>figure later</i> on when I'm rich and famous, I'll have better things to do than answer people's stupid questions all day long.	2	Satu-satunya alasanku setuju melakukan semua ini <i>hanyalah</i> jika nanti aku kaya dan terkenal, ada hal lain yang lebih baik kulakukan daripada menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan bodoh dari orang-orang sepanjang hari.	2

The phrase of *figure later* translated in Indonesia language become *hanyalah*. Actually *figure later* means mencari kemudian. In here, the translator analyzed using translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form from

source language *figure later* translated into target language in Indonesia to become *hanyalah*. The translator analyzed the data using an idiom of similar meaning and form because it's a kind of matching idiom from the target language with idiom from the source language. Toward the reader so that the translator can apply the phrase is better with the word *hanyalah*.

### Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Dissimilar and Form

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
Let me just say <i>for the record</i> that I think middle school is the dumbest idea ever invented.	3	Biar kutambahkan <i>catatan penting</i> . Kurasa sekolah menengah pertama adalah gagasan terbodoh yang pernah ditemukan.	3

The phrase *for the record* in here is translated into *catatan penting*. The translator analyzed used translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar meaning and form source language *for the record* translated into target language to become *catatan penting* and analyzed the data using an idiom of similar meaning and forms because for readability and translating the words to more casual and suitable.

### Translation by Paraphrasing

Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page
I'm having <i>a seriously hard time</i> getting used to the fact that summer is over and I have to get out of bed every morning to go to school.	10	Aku <i>benar-benar sulit</i> menerima bahwa musim panas sudah berlalu dan aku harus bangun dari tempat tidur setiap pagi untuk berangkat ke sekolah.	10

The phrase *a seriously hard time* was translated into *benar-benar sulit*. From here the translator can see that actually word *a seriously hard time* means which have actually can describe a situation more difficult. The translator analyzing the data from source language *a seriously hard time* into target language *benar-benar sulit* using translation by paraphrasing because because the equivalent of phrase force of cannot found in target language. It is describe about situation faced every day. The phrase have different actually meaning when translating into Indonesia language so that the translator adaptation the phrase to be better with the phrase *benar-benar sulit*.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter it can be concluded that the strategies used by the translator in translating in the novel entitled "Diary of A Wimpy Kid".

Strategies dealing with Non-Equivalent at world level consist of translation by more general word (super ordinate), translation using loan word, translation by cultural substitution, and translation by omission. Strategies dealing with idiom consist of translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing.

Translation by using more general word is used if the translator cannot find specific term. Translation using loan word is used in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into the target language, in modifying or categorizing the sentences to make the meaning clear, using foreign words that totally new for the target language will be meaningless, translating a strange word into common word in Indonesian, and using footnotes or explanation to make the meaning clear. Translation by cultural substitution is used if the translator often cannot find the right equivalent between words of one language and the words of another but it is fine as long as the substitution shares similar meaning and a translator should not change the fact in the story. Translation by omission is used if it is suitable to use strategy by omission only when all else has failed, omission means the word is beyond the translator ability to reader, it is tolerable to omit translating a word or expression in some context. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form is used when it is kind of matching idiom from the target language with idiom from the source language. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is used when it is possible for the translator to find an idiom in the target language, which has a meaning that similar to the source idioms have same form and meaning. Translation by paraphrasing is used when it seems strange to use idiomatic language in the target language because of differences in style of the source and the target language, it is not necessary to translate an idiomatic expression in one language as an idiomatic expression in another. Some of the strategies that were used in the novel entitled "Diary of A Wimpy Kid" are translation by more general words (super ordinate), a loan word, cultural substitution, and omission. These strategies will help the translator to deal with the problem.

In this novel, kinds of translation strategies are used to make the result translation not only enjoyable but also meaningful for the readers to read.

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