



**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN *LAZY DAZE* IN
THE VERY BEST OF DONALD DUCK COMICS 7TH
*BILINGUAL EDITION***

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled Translation Techniques used in Lazy Daze in the Very Best of Donald Duck comics 7th Bilingual Edition. It has an objective, it is to find out what techniques are used in translating the utterances in Lazy Daze chapter in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition.

The researcher took sample of analysis from one of eight chapters which represents of almost all of techniques the researcher uses. The researcher also uses some theories from books and lectures, which are relevant to the object of the study. For the first step, researcher selected the bilingual comic because it is more effective to analyze translation techniques between SL and TL in Bilingual comic (need one comic book only) than two comics with the different languages, also this comic is quite popular among people. Second, the researcher read the comic and tried to understand the utterances. Third, the researcher started to select the utterances which are indicating some techniques.

From the analysis, it can be concluded, there are 140 utterances in Lazy Daze chapter in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition that have been analyzed based on translation techniques belonging to Molina and Albir's theory. There are 13 of 16 translation techniques which are found in Lazy Daze chapter in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition. The mostly - used is Literal technique, and Generalization and Variation techniques are the least - used.

The researcher already found the mostly used translation technique is a literal translation, because as a translator realized that the target readers of the comic are children, and the literal technique is the easiest one for children to understand the translated text. This technique is used to translate a word or an expression word for word, meanwhile generalization and variation techniques are rarely used, then generalization technique is used to translate it by changing from a particular form into a general one. Since the translator prefers literal technique than generalization technique, she or he would translate the word rose into mawar using literal technique instead the word rose is translated into bunga by using generalization technique. Meanwhile, variation technique is rarely used, because the translator has to own a broader knowledge and an ability to manipulate some word, term, expression, gesture or intonation from SL into TL which can be understandable and appropriate for target readers.

Keywords: Translation technique, Utterances, Bilingual comic

Thesis ini berjudul Translation Techniques used in Lazy Daze in the Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition. Thesis ini memiliki sebuah objektif, yaitu untuk menemukan teknik apa saja yang di gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ujaran ujaran di capter Lazy Daze di The Very Best of Donald Duck komik ke 7 edisi bilingual.

Peneliti mengambil contoh penelitian dari salah satu dari delapan capter yang mewakili hampir seluruh teknik yang peneliti pakai. Peneliti juga menggunakan beberapa teory dari buku dan dosen yang ada hubungannya dengan objek pembelajaran ini. Pada langkah petama, peneliti memilih komik bilingual karena komik itu lebih efektif untuk meneliti teknik penerjemahan diantara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran di komik bilingual (butuh satu buku komik saja) daripada dua komik dengan bahasa yang terpisah, juga komik ini cukup terkenal. Kedua, peneliti membaca komik tersebut dan mencoba memahami ujaran ujarannya. Ketiga, peneliti memulai memilih milih ujaran yang mengindikasikan beberapa teknik.

Dari penelitiannya dapat di simpulkan ada 140 ujaran di capter Lazy Daze di The Very Best of Donald Duck komik ke 7 edisi bilingual yang telah di teliti berdasarkan teknik penerjemahan milik Molina dan Albir. Ada 13 dari 16 teknik yang di temukan di capter Lazy Daze di The Very Best of Donald Duck komik ke 7 edisi bilingual. Teknik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah Literal teknik, dan Generalization juga Variation teknik adalah yang paling jarang digunakan.

Peneliti telah menemukanteknik penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan adalah Literal teknik, karena sebagai seorang penerjemah sadar bahwa sasaran pembacanya adalah anak anak, dan Literal teknik adalah teknik yang paling mudah untuk anak anak memahami teks penerjemahan. Teknik ini di gunakan untuk menerjemahkan kata atau ekspresi secara kata per kata, sementara itu Generalization dan Variation teknik jarang digunakan dibanding yang laen. Karena penerjemah lebih memilih Literal teknik dari pada General teknik, dia akan menerjemahkan kata Rose menjadi Mawar menggunakan Literal teknik dibandingkan kata Rose di terjemahkan menjadi bunga dengan menggunakan Generalization teknik. Sementara itu, Variation teknik jarang digunakan karena penerjemah harus memiliki pengetahuan lebih luas dan kemampuan untuk mengubah beberapa kata, istilah, ekspresi, gerak tubuh, atau intonasi dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran yang dapat dimengerti dan layak untuk sasaran pembaca.

Kata kunci: teknik penerjemahan, ujaran, komik bilingual

INTRODUCTION

A language is very important for human beings. Human beings use language for communicating A language is very each other. They use language to express their ideas, feeling, and want in order to fulfill their need. Only human being can product

language in the sentence. Language is also used by human beings to interact with each other, to exchange information in their social activities. Language can be found in a dialogue and becomes a very important method in communication and interaction among people. "When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language." (Wardhaugh, 1992:1). The production of language can enable people to understand grammatically correct sentence which appear in one language. As people know, a construction in a sentence can build a language widely. Language description as well as in English can be done with a lot of reasons. The reasons are like socio-level of people who use that language. Language itself is created to be claimed as knowledge of something important. It may be a reading production which people like to dig a lot of information from their environments. That information can also be enjoyed by the other societies who have different languages. People need language to transfer message from one to another, not only in spoken language, but also in written language. On the other hand in written language, transferring or changing from one state of form to another, to turn into one's own or another language is called Translation by dictionary definition. Translation is basically a change of form. When people speak of the form of language, they are referring to the actual words, phrase, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of respector (target) language.

Many people need translation to do their activities in those aspects. Therefore, this requires highly qualified translator, who have good knowledge about the target language (TL) and the language they have to transform as source language (SL). In this study, the target language is Indonesian and the source language is English. To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to understand the ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the source language and representing the target language. A good translator must be able to translate any kind of translation. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many kinds of type and comic is one of them. Comics are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused on this study. Landers (2001:106) states that "Translating children literature, the translator should have particular qualities".

Translating process in grammatical features is a specific process because each language has its own division of the lexicon into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Different languages will have different sentence constructions. It will not always be possible to translate a source language sentence with a sentence in the target language. For instance, English-Indonesian has many sentence constructions which refer to actions. Most languages will prefer to express actions by comprehension process rather than transferring the meaning automatically. In the process of transferring in translation, the translator must understand the connection between Language and Culture. Language was something dynamic: it was an activity

rather than a static inventory of items as the product of activity. Hornby (1988:40) says that “Language is an expression of culture and individuality of the speakers, who perceive the world through language”.

Translation can not only be applied in Literature or Linguistic text, but also can be applied in comic. Sturm (2002:8) says that “Comic is any image drawn in a certain cartoon style, for others it is any combination of image and text that can include children's books or flight safety cards, and some consider any sequence of images like cave paintings or Medieval tapestries comics while others associate the medium strongly with the genres of humor and fantasy”. Comic is usually published in a form of picture series. This form can be printed in a book or any collecting paper such as in the newspaper. Comic is usually presented as a story of narrative in a sequence or event. The topic in comic can be so many themes because comic is a reading picture book read by people in all ages. Comic is usually written in order to give fun to the readers by the visual act of the pictures and the word balloons. The comic author may have a capability to draw the comic story in imaginary pictures to make the readers satisfied enough.

Furthermore, translation process needs to be done in a consistent condition. As a person who is involved in this process, that is a translator, he should be aware of various sentence constructions which may exist in translation works he is dealing with. It is actually fair when the different sentence constructions appear in the middle of proofreading process in doing a translation work. The reason is that when an author wrote the original version, the author’s writing style could be different from what the translator put out in the result of translation work. The writing style in the target language sentence should be followed by all grammatical, syntactic and idiomatic customs as well as the source language sentence that should seem to be fluent and skilled enough as the result of translation work.

This thesis is written down in order to create a translation technique analysis that is used in *Lazy Daze* in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*. The comic has 8 sub - titles, 128 pages to be analyzed, and the researcher will take some samples of utterance on the one of the chapters (*Lazy Daze* chapter) in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* to do the analysis.

The researcher is proud of the translator of *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* because of his or her good abilities to show the comic in the different language and different utterance, that can keep the meaning into one understanding of the whole utterances in that comic among the readers. The researcher is very interested in analyzing translation technique on utterances applied in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* because the researcher has thought that bilingual comic book is usually published in contributing the way of learning English in Indonesia country. So, this contribution in education may attract people to learn English language because bilingual comic contains so much picture series to support the language learning. *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* is actually the very best collection of Donald Duck stories from the first published in 1976. Donald Duck may have been a character that is being like by people in all ages until now. From the language point of view, Donald

Duck comic may have different complex sentence structure in the contexts of its story idea, picture or culture that are also different between the two languages of the bilingual comic. Also, by reading a bilingual comic, Indonesian people are easily understand how to use English in an appropriate way.

Bilingual comic and translation especially translation technique have a correlation to bring the message to target readers in a different way but still with the same message. By analyzing translation technique in bilingual comic, researcher would get the point of view as the translator why he or she used the technique considering the target readers.

Being a translator will not just read the whole comic he or she wants to translate and select the words then writes down his or her mind in another language he or she has mastered, but a translator sometimes has to think and select accurated words in the right way in order to make it sense.

For the detail analysis, the researcher will also look for the theory and logic explanation what is Translation Technique that the researcher used for translating utterances. The meaning shows that the capability of a translator is not just being a translator who transfers different words in one language into another directly. Understanding of Translation and Culture can help the translator in scanning the true intention from the author. At the end of the data analyzing, the reseacher will show the explanation of Translation Technique Analysis of utterances which were used in *Lazy Daze in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*.

METHOD

Research Design

The research design to analyze this problem was qualitative method because the process brought order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data that described Translation Techniques used in *Lazy Daze in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*.

According to Marshall and Rossman (1995:111) “Qualitative data analysis is a search for general statements about relationships among categories of data.” It is a messy, ambiguous, time-consuming, creative, and fascinating process. It does not proceed in a linear fashion; it is not neat.

In qualitative research, the sampling technique of choosing samples by limitation the number of and kind of the source data that will be used in a research as stated by Sutopo (2002:54-55).

According to Arikunto (2002:7) if the number of subject is less than 100, it is better to take the subject entirely as sample. Furthermore, if the population has a big number the researcher can take 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more subject sample. On choosing the data, the researcher adapted Arikunto’s way of counting the utterances to be collected.

Data

In this study the researcher uses *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*, the comic has two languages (English and Indonesian), because the data are taken from *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*, and the comic has eight chapters, the researcher took sample of analysis (*Lazy Daze* chapter) from one of eight chapters which represents of almost all of techniques the researcher uses. The researcher also uses some theories from books and lectures, which are relevant to the object of the study.

Data Collection

The researcher used the data related to the subject of this researcher is library study. The researcher applies technique of data collection with the following steps:

1. Selecting the Bilingual comic book entitled *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*, because it is more effective to analyze translation techniques between SL and TL in Bilingual comic (need one comic book only) than two comics with the different languages, also this comic is quite popular among us.
2. Reading the comic several times to make it easier to understand.
3. Selecting the utterances that are indicating translation techniques on them.

Data Analysis

This research is analyzing the Translation Techniques applied in *Lazy Daze* in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*. The analysis of data is conducted by using the following steps:

1. Classifying the analysis of data in a table based on the technique.
Each utterance in the comic was classified according to one of translation techniques, and each utterance should be included in one of the techniques.
2. Explaining.
After the utterances were being classified into one of the techniques, then there are some explanations why they were classified or included into one of the techniques.
3. Drawing conclusions and giving some suggestions.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Translation techniques based on the utterances in *Lazy Daze* chapter in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*.

Table 4.1 Translation techniques used in utterances in *Lazy Daze* chapter in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*.

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Description	3	2,14%
2.	Literal	68	48,56%

3.	Modulation	3	2,14%
4.	Discursive Creation	11	7,85%
5.	Borrowing	11	7,85%
6.	Amplification	6	4,28%
7.	Subtitution	2	1,42%
8.	Calque	16	11,42%
9.	Reduction	8	5,71%
10.	Transposition	2	1,42%
11.	Established Equivalence	8	5,71
12.	Generalization	1	0,71
13.	Variation	1	0,71
Total		140	100%

According to the table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the translation techniques used in *Lazy Daze in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* are description, literal, modulation, discursive creation, borrowing, amplification, substitution, calque, reduction, transposition established equivalence, generalization, and variation.

From the table 4.1, the researcher found 68 numbers of data which are included into literal translation. It can be concluded that literal translation has highest frequency of usage in *Lazy Daze in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*, most of utterances are translated like their literal meanings and they can also be translated word for word, also as a translator realized that the target readers of the comic are children, and literal technique is the easiest one for children to understand the translated text. The next is calque, there are 16 numbers of data which are found in *Lazy Daze in The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*. And then, the researcher finds discursive creation and borrowing translation techniques which have the high frequency, because they are 11 numbers of data per each technique

Furthermore, descriptions, modulation, amplification, substitution, reduction, transposition, established equivalence, generalization, and variation have low frequencies of usage, because it only reaches equal-less than 5%.

On the analysis, the researcher gives the further explanation why those translation techniques are being applied in utterances in *Lazy Daze* chapter in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* according to its function.

Description

This technique uses description to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or function.

Page 87 balloon 1

SLT: I know you like to relax, unca Donald! But soon you'll never have to leave the Hammock at all! (Utterance 1)

TLT: Aku tahu paman suka bersantai! Tapi segera paman tidak akan meninggalkan tempat tidur gantung sama sekali! (Utterance 1)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using description technique. For instance, the word Hammock in Indonesian is not well-known, and then the translator tried to describe what Hammock is by translating it into Indonesian and describing it according to its function and its form into tempat tidur gantung in order to the target reader especially Indonesian get the idea what Hammock is.

Literal

This technique is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Page 87 balloon 3

SLT: Tsk! Unca Donald is the laziest person we know! (Utterance 3)

TLT: Ck! Paman Doland adalah orang yang paling malas yang kita tahu! (Utterance 3)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using literal technique. For instance, the SLT element information is translated word for word Unca Donald is the laziest person we know! Into Paman Doland adalah orang yang paling malas yang kita tahu!. The translator translated it word by word by observing cognitive meaning which has very closely related to the target language in this case is Indonesian and it looked like the translator did not find one of the potential problems in translation which can change the meaning from word by word on this text.

Modulation

It is the technique to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

Page 88 balloon 12

SLT: But you've already over loaded the circuits! It's an accident waiting to happen! (Utterance 12)

TLT: Tapi beban listriknya sudah kelebihan! Bakal ada kecelakaan, deh! (Utterance 12)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using modulation technique. For instance, but you've already over loaded the circuits, this clause is translated into Indonesian into Tapi beban listriknya sudah kelebihan. The translator changed the point of view from SLT into TLT by switching the object on source language text the circuits which means tegangan listrik or beban listrik and switch it as a subject on target language text.

Discursive Creation

A technique of translation process to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

Page 88 balloon 19

SLT: Holy Cannoli! Electricity's traveling back through the power cord like a crazy gopher! (Utterance 19)

TLT: Ya ampun! Listriknya bergerak mundur lewat kabel sperti tikus tanah gila! (Utterance 19)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation technique. For instance, the English expression of Holy Cannoli is translated into Ya ampun, the phrase Holy Cannoli means Cannoli suci, but the translator translated it into Ya ampun which indicates shocked expression in Indonesian based on the sequence of the story. The problem of non equivalent occurs on this text which the translator tried to transfer the English expression into Indonesian expression. It is about habit or culture expression, but this theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

Borrowing

It is the technique to take a word or expression in the SL straight from another language in TL. It can be pure without any change of spellings or pronunciation.

Page 90 balloon 39

SLT: Am I going nuts? The sandwich is disappearing right before my eyes! (Utterance 39)

TLT: Aku mau gila ya? Sandwichnya menghilang tepat didepan mataku! (Utterance 39)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word sandwich in SLT was left un-translated in TLT because sandwich in both languages are well-known as a food from bread which has a layer from vegetables, meat, or cheese, so the translator did not change the word sandwich into Indonesian term.

Amplification

This technique transfers the meaning from SL into TL by making explanation more specifically, and it is possible occurring some Adding, Losing, and Paraphrasing meaning.

Page 90 balloon 33

SLT: Hey! What's with unca Donald's chair? It wasn't extended a minute ago!

(Utterance 33)

TLT: Hei! Kursi paman Donald kenapa nih? Semenit lalu kursinya nggak terbuka panjang! (Utterance 33)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using amplification technique. For instance, word extended based on word extend which means in Indonesian memperpanjang or memperluas, but in this utterance, word extended means terbuka panjang. The translator tried to make some further explanation about word extended by giving additional information with word terbuka on TLT into terbuka panjang in order to be compatible with what is going on with the chair in the sequence.

Substitution

This technique is to change linguistic elements such as intonation and gestures or vice versa.

Page 101 balloon 153

SLT: That! (Utterance 153)

TLT: Itu! (Utterance 153)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using substitution technique. For instance, the word groan is translated into hu-uh in Indonesian which indicates intonation from the characters which are complaining in Indonesian way as the target language.

Calque

This technique is the same as borrowing technique. It translates SL into TL with modification in spelling or pronunciation in order to be understandable in TL.

Page 92 balloon 51

SLT: We've got a first class mystery on our hands! (Utterance 51)

TLT: Di tangan kita ini ada misteri kelas wahid (Utterance 51)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using calque technique. For instance, the word mystery is translated into misteri. The translator tried to make the understandable pronunciation of mystery for Indonesian in which turns into misteri. The translator also does not change the real meaning because mystery is something which has a question and a secret. Both languages have same assumption about what mystery is, the differences are only on pronunciation and spelling.

Reduction

This technique reduces some information elements in SL, and transfers it into a new form, but it still has main information from SL.

Page 95 balloon 93

SLT: Listen to this! You won't believe your ears (Utterance 93)

TLT: Dengar nih! Paman pasti tidak akan percaya (Utterance 93)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using reduction technique. For instance, the phrase believe your ears is translated into percaya in Indonesian, and

there is an ellipsis process when transferring the idea from SLT into TLT. The translator reduced words your ears from phrase believe your ears because the word believe itself already has a meaning percaya in Indonesian without followed by words your ears.

Transposition

This technique changes a grammatical category from SL into different grammatical category in TL.

Page 92 balloon 57

SLT: When he first came here the whole area was wilderness! What's it say?
(Utterance 57)

TLT: Waktu dia pertama kali datang seluruh daerah ini masih liar! Apa katanya?
(Utterance 57)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using transposition technique. For instance, the word wilderness is translated into masih liar in Indonesian. The translator changed the grammatical category of wilderness, word wilderness comes from word wild which is an adjective, and morpheme er plus ness which becomes a noun category into masih liar in Indonesian which is an adjective category.

Established Equivalence

This technique uses a term or expression that is recognized by dictionary or language in use as an equivalent in TL.

Page 93 balloon 64

SLT: We've got to confront those restless spooks face-to-face! (Utterance 64)

TLT: Kita harus menghadapi langsung para hantu tak kenal lelah itu! (Utterance 64)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using established equivalence technique. For instance, the phrase face-to-face is translated into langsung. Actually phrase face-to-face is recognized enough by dictionaries of both languages, even if the Indonesian reader who does not know the meaning can predict phrase face-to-face is, face means muka or wajah, to means kepada, untuk, or ke, face (again) means muka or wajah, the Indonesian reader will think muka ke muka, it means berhadapan or secara langsung. In SLT above face-to-face is followed by a verb confront, and usually in Indonesian word menghadapi is automatically followed by word langsung as its adverbial.

Generalization

This technique changes particular information from SLT into general information to TLT.

Page 98 balloon 119

SLT: Yes! Scour the driveway! I'll mow the lawn! We're the family! We do these things together! (Utterance 119)

TLT: Ya! Bersihkan seluruh jalanan! Aku akan potong rumput! Kita kan keluarga! Kita kerjakan ini bersama sama! (Utterance 119)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using generalization technique. For instance, word scour means gosok or menggosok in Indonesian, but the translator translated it into bersihkan in Indonesian. It transforms from particular form in English (scour) into general form in Indonesian (bersihkan).

Variation

This technique is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as gesture and intonation that effect aspects of linguistic variation (change of textual tone, style, social, social dialect, etc) based on the target reader of the text.

Page 102 balloon 160

SLT: You mean you had a psychosomatic episode? (Utterance 160)

TLT: Maksudnya paman mengalami gejala stress mental saja? (Utterance 160)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using generalization technique. For instance, phrase psychosomatic episode, in medical term it means any illness in which physical symptoms, produced by the action of the unconscious mind.

Because this technique changes a textual tone, style, social, social dialect, etc based on the target reader of the text, and due to the target reader of the text a kid, so it is translated into gejala stress mental which is more simple and understandable for kid.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the analysis, it can be concluded, there are 140 utterances in *Lazy Daze* chapter in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition* that have been analyzed based on translation techniques belonging to Molina and Albir's theory. The conclusion can be stated as follows:

There are 13 of 16 translation techniques which are found in *Lazy Daze* chapter in *The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics 7th Bilingual Edition*. There are 3 utterances (2,14%) for description technique, 68 utterances (48,56%) for literal technique, 3 utterances (2,14%) for modulation technique, 11 utterances (7,85%) for discursive creation technique, 11 utterances (7,85%) for borrowing technique, 6 utterances (4,28%) for amplification technique, 2 utterances (1,42%) for substitution technique, 16 utterances (11,42%) for calque technique, 8 utterances (5,71%) for reduction technique, 2 utterances (1,42%) for transposition technique, 8 utterances (5,71%) for established equivalence technique, 1 utterance (0,71%) for generalization technique, and 1 utterance (0,71%) for variation technique.

The researcher already found the mostly used translation technique is a literal translation, because as a translator realized that the target readers of the comic are children, and the literal technique is the easiest one for children to understand the translated text. This technique is used to translate a word or an expression word for word, meanwhile generalization and variation techniques are rarely used, then generalization technique is used to translate it by changing from a particular form into a general one. Since the translator prefers literal technique than generalization technique, she or he would translate the word rose into mawar using literal technique

and instead, the word rose is translated into bunga by using generalization technique. Meanwhile, variation technique is rarely used, because the translator has to own a broader knowledge and an ability to manipulate some word, term, expression, gesture or intonation from SL into TL which can be understandable and appropriate for target readers.

The usage of these translation techniques will so much help the translator in facing with the problem of translation. Translation techniques will also help the translator to make the utterances in comic understandable and meaningful to the target readers.

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