REISS' METHOD TO REVEAL THE EQUIVALENCE IN THE BILINGUAL CHILDREN'S STORY BOOK
ENTITLED PANCURAN PANGERAN

Ajeng Citra Harjani Maria, Harris Hermansyah Setiajid
Universitas Sanata Dharma
achmcitra@gmail.com; harris@usd.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Languages are used by so many people in this world and sometimes we need to try to understand other people's languages. In this process, the need of translation appears. Translation is used to deliver the message not only in the oral conversation but also in a written text such as from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). While translating the text from source language to the target language, the translator may reduce or add and even change the component of the sentences in the ST to deliver the message into the TT. There are so many ways to examine the equivalence of the translation, one of them is Reiss' method.

Katharina Reiss is a German Linguist and a Translator Scholar. She had so many works related to the translation studies, the method of finding the equivalence in a translation is one of her works. Reiss' method requires identifying the text type first to determine the next steps in revealing the text's functionality, be it informative, expressive, or operative. Each type has its own function which in turn affects the text's equivalence based on its function: how a text should function in a context the ST needs to function. Therefore, the objective of Reiss' s method is to find "the functional equivalence", that is, taking into account the communicative functions of a source text as a basis for translating into target text.

This paper tries to employ Reiss' method to reveal the "functional equivalence" of a bilingual children's book entitled Pancuran Pangeran published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer. The ST is written by Lilis Hu and the TT is translated by M.L.J. Jordan. The paper examines whether its English translation is able to communicate what becomes the concern of the story. The stages of analysis are done by scrutinizing its text type, genre, and style, and reverbalization.

Keywords: *Reiss' method; Text type; Equivalence.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an activity which cannot be separated from human's life as a social creature. According to Jakobson, translation is divided into three kinds, they are intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic. Intralingual translation is a kind of translation that usually used to translate among one language only, interlingual translation is a translation activity that used to translate more than one languages and intersemiotic translation is a translation activity to translate signs or a visual translation.

In this research, the main focus is the interlingual translation. The object that used in this research is a children's bilingual story book entitled *Pancuran Pangeran.* As a project of a translation process from Indonesian into English, sometimes there are some adjustments caused by the translator to reach a certain goal. In the translation case, the goal is the equivalence of the translation based from the function of a bilingual book. The equivalence of the translation can be analyzed with Reiss' method which is a method that looks at the equivalence of the translation based from its function as a text. This method uses the theory of text type as the basic theory. According to Reiss there are three kinds of text, they are informative, expressive, and operative (Munday, 2001:72). Based from those text types, Reiss concludes that there is a certain way to translate each text type to make the most equivalent translation. In order to analyze the equivalence using Reiss' method, there are six steps that should be fulfilled, they are analyzing what kind of text is the object, identifying the language dimension between the ST and TT, concluding the focus of the text, finding out whether the ST already fulfill its function, analyzing the translation method of the ST, and determining the similarity between the ST and TT.

To reach a good equivalence with the ST, the translator sometimes needs to adjust the translation meaning the translator can change the words or even the structure to make the translation equivalent with the ST. This changes can be seen as the translation shifts that appears when the ST and TT are being compared at the same time. Catford's theory of translation shift shows that there are 2 kinds of shifts, they are level shift and category shift. Level shift focuses on the grammar, and category shift can be divided into four, they are structural shift focusing on the structural changes of the translation, class shift analyzing the changes of the part of speech, unit shift examining the changes of the unity of the words in every sentences, and intra-system shift focusing on a bigger changes like the changes of the kind of

sentences. Beside these shifts, Anton Popovic explains that there is another shift called expression shift. This kind of shift handles the changes of form or style excluding the grammar.

In the Reiss' method's step of examining the equivalence of the translation, the strategy of translating the text should be find out. The theory that used to analyze the strategy is from Peter Newmark. He stated that there are eight strategy of translation which are words-by-words translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, idiomatic translation, adaptation, and free translation. The theory of Reiss' method, the translation shift by Catford and the strategy of translation from Newmark are the main tools to finlly found out the equivalence of the translation of the bilingual children story book entitled *Pancuran Pangeran*.

METHODOLOGY

The focus of this research is the equivalence of the translation in a bilingual children story book entitled *Pancuran Pangeran* which means that the areas of this research are text analysis and translation category. The research is qualitative, which applies library and explicatory methods. The data of the research are taken from inside the book in the form of the Indonesian-English translation from the first four pages.

The first step that the researcher did was to read the whole text and divide the data based from each form as paragraphs between ST and TT. Those data were put into a table side by side (the ST and TT) with certain code for each table. The analysis is executed by the researcher using Reiss' method whose goal is to find the equivalence of the translation with the help of the other theories such as the translation shift theory and the translation strategy theory.

ANALYSIS

The first step of Reiss' method to find the equivalence of the translation is to see the text type of the research object. The researcher finds out that the object is an example of an expressive text whose main focus is on the aesthetic form of the text like the usage of the rhyme in the end of every sentences of the paragraph. The proof of the text as an expressive text can be seen in paragraph 2 on page 4 and paragraph 3 on page 6 which will be on the table 2 and 3. On those paragraphs the writer uses rhymes in the end of every sentences. This style is also used in many others paragraphs on the book that is why the researcher can conclude that the type of the text is an expressive text which focus is to express the author's way of thinking and show the aesthetic form of the text.

After finding out the type of the text, the next step is identifying the language dimension between the ST and TT either it is on the intralinguistic or extralinguistic parts of it. The way to do this is by comparing both of the texts in a table and the researcher needs to analyze them.

No	ST	No	TT
1/ST/St1/2	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang <u>raja yang bijaksana</u> Kerajaannya terletak di antara Bogor dan Jakarta <u>Raja memiliki tiga orang putra di istana</u> Raja tidak ingin para putranya berebut takhta	1/TT/St1/2	<u>Once upon a time</u> there lived a wise <u>old king</u> His kingdom lay nestled tween Bogor and Jakarta <u>Three sons too dwelled amidst great palace within</u> With father fearing his throne battled for charter
Translation shifts : Structural shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift			

The data on the table above show that the translator added the adjective 'old' on the phrase "a wise old king" in the first sentence of the ST, the original phrase is *seorang raja yang bijaksana.* This process has a function to give more information for the character in the matter of the age of the king. Meanwhile in the fourth sentence the aesthetic sense of the sentence is shown by the translator using the application of the words 'with' and 'charter' which do not exist in the ST but appear on the TT. This process of adding or reducing something from the ST, can be categorized as the functional shift.

Not only the structural shift, there is also the process of unit shift that occurs in the first data. This unit shift is between the word *alkisah* which is a noun that change its form into a phrase "once upon a time". The researcher also finds another translation shift which is intra-system shift that can be seen in the third sentence. In this part, the translator changed the form of the sentence from active into passive form.

Those intralinguistic aspects in the form of translation shifts can be found inside the first data on the table above.

No	ST	No	TT
2/ST/St2/4	Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otak yang cerdas Disertai dengan wajah yang rupawan <u>Dapat menunggang kuda dengan tangkas</u> <u>Ketiganya</u> begitu menawan	2/TT/St2/4	The kings three sons all gifted brilliant in mind Blessed too with strong handsome faces <u>Skillful equestrians they rode unmatched in kind</u> Charming and delightful <u>in all the right cases</u>
Translation shifts : Intra-system shift and structural shift			

The data inside the table above are taken from page 4. When the researcher looked at the form of the data, it shows that the translator was trying to keep the rhyming form from the original text. This form of keeping the rhyme is different from the first data which doesn't have the rhyme form in the TT even though the ST is using the rhyme form. In spite of that matter, the translator keeps trying to focus on the text's beauty using the most suitable words in the process of translating the text.

The researcher analyzes that there are also several translation shifts that occur in the process. On the third sentence, there is a change of the form of the sentence from active into passive, meaning that this part is having the intra-system shift. Another translation shift that occurs in this part is that there is an addition of the phrase 'in kind' which can't be found in the ST. This shows that this sentence also has a structural shift. Beside in the third sentence, structural shift also occurs in the fourth sentence in the form of a reduction of a word *ketiganya* as the subject and an addition of a phrase "in all the right cases" in the end of the sentence. This process of structural shift has a function to keep the form of rhyming in the end of the sentences.

No	ST	No	TT
3/ST/St3/6	Berhari-hari Raja berpikir dan merenung <u>Menemukan cara menentukan putra mahkota</u> Agar tidak terjadi iri hati dan bertarung Di antara saudara ketika Raja turun takhta	3/TT/St3/6	The King thinks hard and ponders long for days <u>For whom which prince should rightly be crowned ?</u> To cease cause for challenge and envy of this <u>he prays</u> Amongst three siblings when he is no longer around
Translation shift : Intra-system shift and structural shift			

This third table shows the third paragraph of the book and it has the same focus with the previous paragraph in which the translator tries to maintain the form of rhyme in the end of every sentences of the paragraph. Meanwhile the translation shifts occurs in the second and third sentences of the paragraph. In the second sentence, there is an intra-system shift in the form of active sentence form in the ST changes into an interrogative sentence in the TT. In the third sentence, another kind of translation shift occurs that is structural shift. This shift can be seen in the addition of a phrase "he prays" which can't be seen in the ST. The decision of the translator to change the structure or to add or reduce some words from the ST shows that the translator wanted to maintain the same idea of choosing the right words or phrases to reach the same goal with the author to point out the aesthetic form of the text.

After analyzing those three paragraphs, the next step is to analyze the strategy of translation that the translator used. Based from the data, the researcher concludes that the strategy that the translator used is the communicative translation whose focus is on the aesthetic form of the text. This can be proven by seeing the shifts of the translation that even though there are so many shifts occuring, the focus is to maintain the form of rhyming in every paragraphs. This shows that the expressive text has the main focus of maintaining the aesthetic form of it.

CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the equivalence of the translation inside the bilingual children story book entitled *Pancuran Pangeran* show that when the equivalence of a translation is analyzed using Reiss' method, the type of the text can be found out too, in this case the type of the text is expressive. As an expressive text, the main focus of the text is the aesthetic form of rhyming.

The results also show that the translator tries to keep the translation as equivalent as the ST by carefully choosing the most suitable words or phrase in the TT. This causes the occurrence of the translation shifts when the ST and TT are compared. Those translation shifts show that the translator tries to keep the main focus of the text as an expressive text. This leads to a conclusion that the translator uses communicative translation strategy that focuses more on the form of the text. Despite from the shifts that occurs inside the TT, the aesthetic value of the ST can still be shown by the TT. This means that the equivalence of the ST as the expressive text can be maintenied.

REFERENCES

Catford.1965. A Linguistic Theory of Translation. England: Oxford University Press
Hu, Lilis. 2016. Pancuran Pangeran. Jakarta: Bhuana Ilmu Populer.
UKessays. Katharina Reiss Text Typology. Retrieved December26th, 2017, from
http://www.ukessays.com/essays/english-language/reiss-translation-oriented-text-typology-theory.php
Reiss, Katharina.1977. Text type. on J. Munday (ed). p. 72-74.
Bell, Robert.1991. Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice. London: Longman
Lefevere, Andre.1977. Translating Literature: The German Tradition. Netherlands: Van Gorcum
Baker, M. 1992. In other words: A course book on translation. London: Routledge.
Jakobson, R. 2004. "On linguistic aspect of translation," on L. Venuti (ed). p. 138-143.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Complete Name	Institution	Education	Research Interests
Ajeng Citra Harjani Maria	English Letters Department of Sanata Dharma University	Undergraduate Program, English Letters Department of Sanata Dharma University (ongoing)	Translation
Harris Hermansyah Setiajid		Sarjana Sastra, Universitas Gadjah Mada Magister Humaniora, Universitas Sebelas Maret	Translation