Tersedia Online di http://journal.um.ac.id/index.php/jph
ISSN: 2338-8110

Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora
Vol. 2 No. 2, Hal 118-124, Juni 2014

Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights In Indonesian Version: Lulu Wijaya's Translation Strategies and Inappropriateness Explored

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Abstract*:* This study is aimed at providing the answers to the two research questions proposed. First, it is to examine the strategies used by Lulu Wijaya in translating Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights. Second, it is to explore how inappropriate Lulu Wijaya's translation of Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights is. The research data were obtained from both the English and the Indonesian versions of the novel under discussion. The data were then analyzed dealing with the translation strategies and the researcher's suggested translation version for the inappropriate translation. The suggested translation version was later validated by two validators to make sure that the research results would not be biased. The research shows that there are 10 translation strategies used in the translation, namely synonymy, literal trans-lation, paraphrase, deletion, hyponymy, free translation, emphasis change, modulation, borrowing, and abstraction change. It also proves that the translator's translation is inappropriate with both validators agree about 90% with the researcher's suggested translation.

Key Words: translation strategies, inappropriateness

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji strategi yang digunakan oleh Lulu Wijaya dalam menerjemahkan Novel Emily Brontë Wuthering Heights dan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana ketidaksesuaian terjemahan Lulu Wijaya terhadap Novel Emily Brontë Wuthering Heights. Data penelitian diperoleh dari novel yang sedang dibahas dalam bahasa Inggris dan versi Indonesia. Data dianalisis terkait dengan strategi penerjemahan dan menyarankan terjemahan versi peneliti untuk terjemahan yang tidak sesuai. Terjemahan versi peneliti kemudian divalidasi oleh dua validator untuk memastikan bahwa hasil penelitian tidak akan bias. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 10 strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan, yaitu sinonim, terjemahan harfiah, parafrase, penghapusan, hiponimi, terjemahan bebas, perubahan penekanan, modulasi, pinjaman, dan perubahan abstraksi. Hal ini membuktikan terjemahan Lulu Wijaya tidak tepat, kedua validator setuju sekitar 90% dengan terjemahan yang disarankan peneliti.

Kata kunci: strategi penerjemahan, ketidaksesuaian

At least two factors motivated the researcher in choosing the topic of this research. First, she has been teaching Prose course for many years. Her experiences indicate that there are many students who do not like reading, including reading novels. However, they cannot avoid reading the classical novels that the lecturer (the researcher, in this case) assigns them to read. These students have to struggle very hard, for in fact they are not fond of reading, not to mention that they usually have many problems understanding the contents of the novels due to their low competence in English. Because of that, they turn their attention to the translated Indonesian version of the assigned novels. The great number of students doing it aroused the interest and curiosity on the part of the researcher. It was for this reason that made her greatly interested in conducting this study. She would like to investigate whether or not the translation of a particular novel is appropriate and if that is true, she further would like to know what appropriate strategies that the translator has used in her work so that she can produce an appropri-

Artikel diterima 27/8/2013; disetujui 5/2/2014

ate work of translation. Later the researcher would be able to share with her students the appropriate strategies that are applicable and well suited in translating a piece of English literary classical work into Indonesian.

Secondly, the researcher's choice of the novel "Wuthering Heights" written by the British novelist Emily Brontë as the subject of this research was based on the consideration that in the Prose course at the university where the researcher teaches, this novel is one of the have-to-read novels. It is Emily Brontë's outstanding novel. The researcher was of the opinion that it is important to find the differences between the original and the translated versions of this novel, what strategies are used by the translator in translating it from English into Indonesian, and how appropriate the translated version is compared with the original version.

Following from the reflections stated in the background of the study, a number of key research problems would be addressed by the proposed study: (1) what are the strategies used in translating Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* and (2) how inappropriate is the Indonesian translation of Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights.*

METHOD

Due to the fact that this study is a textual research, the research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. The objects under discussion are an English novel entitled *Wuthering Heights* which is written by an English novelist, Emily Brontë, the e-book version made available by the Project Gutenberg in 1996, and the Indonesian version of the novel that is translated by Lulu Wijaya and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2011.

The data were collected by comparing the translated version against the original one to find the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are inappropriately translated. The comparison was thoroughly done from the first word of Chapter 1 to the last word of the last chapter, that is, Chapter 34. As a matter of fact, there were 342 data entries obtained by the researcher which are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences inappropriately translated, but later the data were reduced to 100 data entries by removing those which were considered not worthy of further discussion.

To obtain the data needed, the researcher took the following procedures: (1) Selecting a novel and its translated version as the objects of the study. The original novel selected was *Wuthering Heights* that is written by a British novelist, Emily Brontë, and its Indonesian version that is translated by Lulu Wijaya and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2011. (2) Reading both the original as well as the translated versions of the novel. (3) Comparing the original version of the novel under discussion, that is "*Wuthering Heights*", against the translated version in Indonesian by Lulu Wijaya, the translator. (4) Identifying and highlighting the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the original English version which were considered inappropriately translated. (5) Eliminating the expressions which were considered not worthy of further discussion. (6) Selecting only the proper expressions to be the data for further analysis.

To give a better understanding of the data collecting process, the researcher would like to clarify some points here. At the end of this process she managed to find 342 expressions which were inappropriately translated. However, after conducting a more careful investigation on the data, she eliminated many of them which she thought were not worthy of further discussion. At the end of the data collecting process, the number of the data was down to 100. It was these data that the researcher worked with throughout her study and treated as the research data to analyze in the data analysis.

The data to be analyzed are the 100 words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which the researcher thought were not appropriately translated by the translator. They were analyzed by taking several steps: (1) Finding the English words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that were inappropriately translated and comparing them against the Indonesian version. (2) Identifying the strategies used by the translator in translating each of the 100 data entries. (3) Suggesting a different version of Indonesian translation that is considered more appropriate. (4) Giving some notes or remarks on both the translated version of the translator and that of the researcher. (5) Asking two translation experts to become the validators to read a part of the translated version of the novel and compare it against the original version. (6) Giving the data to the two validators. (7) Asking them to observe the data, state their opinions whether or not they agree with the suggested translation, and give some notes or remarks for stating so. (8) Observing the two validators' preference and notes or remarks

after getting the data back from them. (9) Drawing some conclusions on the basis of the findings. (10) Comparing the results of the researcher's findings and the notes or remarks given by the two validators. (11) Concluding and writing the complete report of the research (thesis). The researcher presents a table containing a sample of data analysis below. This was the table that she gave to the two validators for them to work with. The first validator, Hariyanto, dealt with the data obtained from the first 17 chapters of the original novel, meaning Chapter 1 up to Chapter 17, ranging from the data entry number 1 up to number 68, and the second validator, Sunardi, dealt with the data taken from the second half of the original novel, namely Chapter 18 to Chapter 34. The data he worked with were those from number 69 up to number 100. The sample of data analysis can be viewed in Table 1.

Trustworthiness of the Data

In an attempt to minimize the subjectivity on the part of the researcher, avoid the biases that may occur and maintain the validity and reliability of the research, the researcher conducted validity and reflexivity based on the consensus. According to Ary et.al (2010:501), reflexivity is the use of self-reflection to recognize one's own biases and to actively seek them out. Eisner (1998 in Ary et.al 2010:499) defines validity of consensus as the agreement among competent others that the description, interpretation, evaluation, and thematics are correct. Since

Table 1. Sample of Data Analysis

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Translation Strategy	Researcher's Suggested Translation	Researcher's Remark	Validator's Approval		Validator's Note
						Yes	No	
1.	she would prove a regular gossip (p. 22)	dia memang suka bergunjing (p. 49)	literal translation	dia adalah seorang penggosip	The translation is more appropriate this way. Also it will be consistent with the translation on page 22, where the translator translates "gossip" as "penggosip", and not "suka bergunjing."			
2.	getting (p. 22)	menimbun (p. 51)	literal translation	mendapatkan	While it is true that for wealth we can say "piling up wealth", to translate it into "menimbun", the Indonesian of "piling up", here is exaggerating, thus the word "mendapatkan" is a better translation. Besides, it is not hinted whether or not Heathcliff is going to use the money, so that the word "menimbun" which suggests the connotation that he will not use it is not a good translation here.			
3.	young lady (p. 23)	gadis (p. 51)	literal translation	Nyonya muda	It fits better and also is consistent with the way the translator translates the same phrase in the rest of the novel.			
4.	Hareton is the last of them, as our Miss Cathy is of us – I mean, of the Lintons . (p. 23)	Hareton adalah keturunanny a yang terakhir, begitu juga Miss Cathy adalah keturunan kami yang terakhir – maksudku keturunan terakhir keluarga Linton. (p. 51)	literal translation	Hareton adalah yang terakhir dari keluarga mereka, sama seperti Miss Cathy adalah yang terakhir dari kami – maksudku, yang terakhir dari keluarga Linton.	The translator's translation seems too explicit and straightforward.			

this kind of validity can be conducted through peer review, in this research the researcher asked for some opinions, remarks, and suggestions from two translation experts to become the validators of the data obtained from both versions of the novel by reading the English and Indonesian versions of the novel and see if the translated version was appropriate. Further they were asked to compare which between the two versions of the translations, that of the translator, and the second, of the researcher, was more appropriate. If they found that the second version of the translation, namely that of the researcher, was better or more appropriate compared against the first one, that of the translator, then the validators were supposed to state their preference and give some notes explaining their reasons for stating so.

The two validators involved in this research were two professional translators who are also English lecturers, namely Dr. Sugeng Hariyanto, M. Pd., and F. X. Dono Sunardi, M.A., who have been teaching English and doing a lot of translation projects for many years. Hariyanto has been dealing with translation projects from other countries whereas Sunardi has been translating novels from English into Indonesian which are published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, the same publishing company that published the Indonesian version of the novel under discussion in this current study.

RESULTS

The Translation Strategies Used in the Translation

In response to the first research problem that questions the translation strategies used by the translator, the research findings show that for the 100 data entries examined, the researcher found that the translator has apparently used 10 (ten) translation strategies, namely synonymy (32 entries), literal translation (23 entries), paraphrase (18 entries), deletion (16 entries), hyponymy (4 entries), free translation (3 entries), and emphasis change, modulation, borrowing, and abstraction change which are used once each. The total frequency of all the ten strategies used in the 100 entries is 100 (one hundred) times.

Synonymy is the strategy that the translator most frequently uses in translating the 100 (one hundred) data entries analyzed in this study. Throughout the researcher's observation, it is used for translating 32 (thirty-two) entries, meaning 32 % of all the data observed. The translator employs this strategy in translating some areas, that is, diction (13 entries), religion terms (4 entries), culturally-bound words (3 entries), language style (1 entry), and idiomatic expression (1 entry).

Literal translation is the second mostly used translation strategy. It is inappropriately used by the translator in the 32 (thirty-two) entries out of 100 (one hundred) data entries. The translator uses this strategy to translate some areas, namely diction (9 entries), emotion (2 entries), religion terms (2 entries), parts of the human body (1 entry), punctuation (1 entry), concepts (2 entries), idiomatic expressions (5 entries), question word (1 entry), and metric unit (8 entries). Besides, there are 2 entries which are misinterpreted.

Paraphrase comes third in the frequency of use of translation strategy. The data analysis shows that it takes 18% of all the translation strategies employed for translating the 100 data entries, meaning that it is used for translating 18 data entries. The translator uses this strategy to translate several areas which are diction (4 entries), language style (9 entries), emotion (1 entry), idiomatic expression (1 entry), and there is 1 entry that is misinterpreted.

Deletion is the fourth mostly used translation strategy in this present study. It covers 16% of all the translation strategies employed. It means that the translator uses it to translate 16 out of the 100 data entries observed in this study. The areas covered in the translation using this strategy are preposition, idiomatic expression, adverb of place, degree of importance, adverb of manner, stress reduction, and possessive pronoun. For each of the areas the strategy is used only once, that is, for only 1 entry. In addition to that, entry number 45 is completely omitted, in the sense that it consists of 3 sentences which are not translated at all.

Hyponymy comes next in the list of the most frequently used translation strategies. The translator uses it 4 times for translating the 100 data entries, making it takes 4% of the frequency of all the translation strategies employed. Since hyponymy is used only 4 times, its coverage area is limited to gender, color, culturally-bound word, and concept, each of which is translated using this strategy only once.

Free translation is the next translation strategy to discuss. The frequency of its use for translating the 100 data entries is relatively low. It is only 3% out of the total frequency of use of all the 10 transla-

tion strategies. It is employed to translate 2 areas, namely diction (2 entries) and idiomatic expression (1 entry).

Emphasis change is the translation strategy that is used only once for translating the 100 data entries. It is, therefore, takes only 1% of the total frequency of all the 10 translation strategies discussed in this study. This strategy is employed for translating the data entry number 5 that deals with emotion.

Modulation, like the previously mentioned translation strategy, is employed only once too for translating the 100 data entries. It also means that its frequency of use is only 1% of the total frequency of the 10 translation strategies. Throughout the data analysis, it is found that this strategy is applied only for translating the data entry number 38.

Borrowing is the next translation strategy to discuss. Similar to the previous two translation strategies discussed earlier, this strategy is also applied only once. In the 100 data entries analyzed in this study, it is found that this strategy is employed to translate only the data entry number 63.

Abstraction change is the other translation strategy that is applied only once in translating the 100 data entries. Its use takes only 1% of all the total frequency of use of all the 10 translation strategies. Abstraction change is employed in translating the data entry number 90, which is an adverb of place.

The Inappropriateness of the Translation

The first validator, Hariyanto, and the second one, Sunardi, mostly agree with the researcher's suggested version of translation. They prefer her version to that of the translator. The first validator, Hariyanto, having observed all of the 100 data entries, agrees with 96% of the researcher's suggested translation version and 4% of the translator's version. In his opinion, the translation version of the translator is not appropriate. He disagrees with the researcher's suggested version in only 4% of the translation of the data entries.

The second validator, Sunardi, disagrees with only 18.75% of the researcher's suggested translation version. In other words, he agrees with as much as 81.25% of the researcher's suggested version.

Considering the data and the notes given by both validators, it can be stated that the translator's version is inappropriate in so far as the 100 data entries are concerned. It is only 4% appropriate according to Hariyanto and 18.75% according to Sunardi, not to mention that this percentage covers only 2 areas, namely idiomatic expression (1 entry) and culturally-bound words (3 entries) in Hariyanto's observation, and only 1 area, that is, metric unit (all the 6 entries) in Sunardi's observation.

DISCUSSION

The Translation Strategies Used in the Translation

The study reveals that for translating the 100 data entries obtained from the novel *Wuthering Heights* from English into Indonesian, the translator uses 10 strategies, that is, synonymy, literal translation, paraphrase, deletion, hyponymy, free translation, emphasis change, modulation, borrowing, and abstraction change, even though later it is proven that they are not appropriate. The most frequently used translation strategy is synonymy that takes 32% of the total frequency of use of all the 10 translation strategies. The second place is taken by literal translation that takes 23% of the total frequency use of all the 10 translation strategies and the third place is taken by paraphrase that takes 18% of the total frequency use. The frequency of the other translation strategies used is deletion (16%), hyponymy (5%), free translation (3%), and emphasis, modulation, borrowing, and abstraction change take 1% of the frequency of the total translation strategies used.

The Inappropriateness of the Translation

As it is stated earlier, the inappropriateness of the translator's version of translating the 100 data entries is high. It reaches 96 % according to Hariyono's observation and 81.25% according to that of Sunardi for he dealt with only 32 data entries. This confirms the researcher's findings of the inappropriateness of the use of all the 10 translation strategies employed by the translator to translate the 100 data entries. The translation version of the translator is only 4% appropriate in Hariyono's opinion, and it covers only 2 areas, which are idiomatic expression and culturally-bound words, with 1 data entry and 3 data entries in the 2 areas respectively. Sunardi is of the opinion that the translator's version of translation is only 18.75% appropriate and further his observation proves that all of the 6 data entries dealt with in this case are of 1 area only, that is, metric unit.

On the bases of the aforementioned research results, it can be stated that broadly speaking, this translation work of Lulu Wijaya is an appropriate translation product for it contains only 4 data entries which the first validator considers to be inappropriately translated and 6 data entries which the second validator regards to be inappropriately translated. The small number of the inappropriately translated data entries does not significantly influence the readers' understanding of the content of the whole novel. Moreover, the data analysis dealt only with the 100 data entries which are considered inappropriately translated by the translator. Due to all the aforementioned reasons, the researcher is of the opinion that Lulu Wijaya's translated version of Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* is an appropriate Indonesian translation version of the original English novel.

Besides all of the aforementioned conclusions, the researcher would like to state that according to her observation, throughout the translation process of the whole novel apparently the translator has employed the combination of two approaches, namely the semantic and the communicative approaches. This can be clearly seen in the fact that in the attempt to make the translation flow naturally, communicatively, that is, for the readers' sake of ease of understanding, the translator deletes some expressions in the form of words, phrases, clauses, as well as sentences.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Dealing with the strategies used in the translation of the 100 data entries obtained from the two novels under discussion, it can be concluded that the translator uses 10 kinds of strategies, they are synonymy (32 entries), literal translation (23 entries), paraphrase (18 entries), deletion (16 entries), hyponymy (3 entries), free translation (3 entries), and emphasis change, modulation, borrowing, and abstraction change which are used once each.

Suggestions

There are several suggestions put forward concerning the teaching of Translation and further researches considering that there are two functions of literature in language teaching, namely as teaching materials and as a study. In teaching Prose, it is suggested that lecturers encourage their students to read the original version of the novels and warn their students to be more selective and careful in choosing the translation version of the novels they are assigned to read due to the inappropriateness that may occur and, in the long run, obstruct their understanding of the contents of the novels. Translation lecturers can share with their students the appropriate strategies used in the novel under discussion that they can apply in translating classical novels from English into Indonesian. Such knowledge can broaden the students' understanding and mastery on translation skill. The inappropriateness of the translation of the data entries by the translator can remind other translators that in order to yield a good translation work it is suggested that if they are interested in translating literary works, especially novels, they pay some consideration for using the strategies in their work. Dealing with further research, there are some proposed suggestions. Further research can be conducted on other English classical novels as well as modern ones. Maybe they will yield new and different strategies for producing an appropriate translation work from English into Indonesian.

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