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Techniques and methods of translation in short story *Is That So? I'm A Giraffe* by Min-gyu Park

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A B S T R A C T

The same is true of the Indonesian translation of a Korean short story. Undoubtedly, the process is not simple. This study aims to find out the use of translation techniques, the use of translation methods, and the application of translation techniques and methods used in equivalents of the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* by Min-Gyu Park and using Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques, Newmark's theory of translation method, and Nida and Taber's equivalence theory. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by analyzing the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contained in the short story as the data source. The note-taking technique was also used. The results of the data analysis showed that there were ten translation techniques and eight translation methods used in translating the text. The modulation technique was the most frequently used technique with 172 occurrences, and the free translation method was the most common method with 176 occurrences. Based on these results, the translation of the short story is included in the dynamic equivalence which is more concerned with the meaning of the target language.

A R T I C L E   I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

As explained by Catford in the book entitled *A linguistic theory of translation* in 1978 and by Sholekhah (2019), translation is to change the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). In translating text, it is not as easy as changing one's name to another. As explained by Nida in the book entitled *The theory and practice of translation* in 1982 and by (Aisyah & Harjanti, 2020; Safei & Salija, 2018), translation activities must pay attention to various aspects so that the translation results are clearer and easier for readers to understand. Likewise with the translation of Korean short story translated into Indonesian. The process is certainly not easy. Translators must pay attention to various aspects, both from the sentence structure to the meaning of the stories contained in Korean short story (Azazi, 2020).

One of the Korean literary works that has been translated into Indonesian is a short story entitled *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* by Min-Gyu Park with the original title 그렇습니까? 기린입니다 (*Geureosseumnikka?Girinimnida*). This short story has managed to steal the attention of Indonesian readers because of its interesting and realistic story. In the original short story, the author uses the word 상고 (sanggo) which is translated into a vocational school in Indonesian. The word 상고 (sanggo) in the dictionary means High School of Economics (SMEA). However, the translator in this short story uses the word vocational school which is translated in general form.

To implement translation activities, a translator must master the theory of methods and techniques appropriately so that the meaning in the text can be conveyed clearly (Wibowo, 2019). As explained by Anshori in the research entitled *Teknik, metode dan ideologi penerjemahan buku economic concepts of IBN Taimiyah ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan dampaknya pada kualitas penerjemahan (Techniques, methods and ideologies of the translation of economic concepts of IBN Taimiyah inti Indonesian and its impact on the quality of translation)* in 2010, a translator is required to master the source language and the target language. In addition, a translator must also master the knowledge or problem to be translated. This is stated by (Amini, et al., 2022; Hidayati, 2020; Ma'mur, 2004; Putri, 2019) that translators must not only have mastery of the source language and target language, but also at least know well the field and problem to be translated.

The translation method has a very important role in translation activities. As explained by Hartono in the book entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, the result of the translation of a text is largely determined by the translation method adopted by the translator because the intent and purpose of the translator will affect the results of the translation of the whole text. As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in an article written by Ordudary in 2007 and by Mustafa et al., (2021):

"While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language."

Meanwhile, as explained by Muhammad in the book entitled *Buku ajar mata kuliah teori terjemahan (Translation theory course textbook)* in 2015, translation technique is a way to analyze the process of searching for equivalent words. It has been stated by Molina and Albir (2002) and by Abfalter et al., (2021) that the translation technique is a practical way to analyse and classify how the matching process is carried out. As explained by Suryawinata and Hariyanto in the book entitled *Translation: Bahasan teori & penuntun praktis menerjemahkan (Translation: Theoretical discussion & practical guide translate)* in 2003, the translation technique is not the same as the

translation method, where the method affects the entire text while the technique focuses more on the smallest text units such as words, phrases, and sentences.

As explained by Baker in the book entitled *In other words: A coursebook on translation* in 1992, in order to produce an accurate and acceptable translation, it is necessary to have a word equivalent in the target language. In the translation process, equivalence plays an important role because it affects the translation to have acceptance (Abualadas, 2022; Hamdan, et al., 2021; Wijayanti, 2018; Hamdan, et al., 2021).

This research focuses not only on methods but also on translation techniques because both are important in translation theory. By tracing the used of techniques translation, it will lead to the translation methods in the short story. The author chooses short story because short stories are literary works that have a light but dense story content, only focusing on one problem. The translated short story is considered easier to read because it has been translated into Indonesian, so making it easier for readers to understand the contents of the short story text. This short story originating from South Korea and is in great demand by readers from Indonesia so that the translation of the short story was made. Therefore, through this short story, we can explore the translation techniques and methods used by translators and see the equivalence in translating the short story.

2.   METHOD

This study applies a qualitative-descriptive method. As explained by Sugiyono in the book entitled *Metode penelitian pendidikan: (pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D) (Educational research methods: (quantitative, qualitative and R & D approaches)* in 2008, qualitative research is used to develop theory (grounded theory) and find research problems that are still guessing and unclear. This research is also descriptive where the data is collected in the form of descriptions.

The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* from the original short story 그렇습니까? 기린입니다 (*Geureosseumnikka?Girinimnida*) and the translated short story entitled *Benar, Aku Seekor Jerapah?* in Indonesian.

The data collection technique in this research is using a textual analysis study, where the researcher will conduct a text analysis of the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* who researched the language of short stories. As explained by Putri in the research entitled *Analisis metode penerjemahan pada cerpen pertunjukan tari kelinci putih Oleh Venny Effendy (Analysis of translation methods in the short story of the white rabbit dance performance by Venny Effendy)* in 2018, the method in collecting data is by scrutinize and scan the whole text and then followed by the note-taking technique. Scanning activities are carried out as an initial step to identify techniques and methods of translation based on words, phrases, or sentences contained in short story. As explained by Bell in the book entitled *Translation and translating: Theory and practice* in 1991, the next step is the note-taking technique, namely by noting some words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are considered relevant to the characteristics of the translation technique and method and seeing their effect on the meaning of short story and equivalence in translation.

In qualitative research, the nature of the analysis is a description of what the phenomenon is accompanied (descriptive) by an interpretation of the meaning contained behind the appearance (interpretive). As explained by Miles et al. in the book entitled *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* in 2014, the steps of data analysis in qualitative research are: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. This study tested the credibility of the data by using

triangulation technique. Credibility test by triangulation is to find valid and credible results from different sources and different times on a regular basis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, there were 534 occurrences on translation techniques and 496 occurrences on translation methods taken from the short story 그렇습니까? 기린입니다 (*Geureosseumnikka? Girinimnida*) by Min-Gyu Park. Based on the theories of Molina and Albir, and Newmark, the followings are some of the findings by the author about translation techniques and methods.

3.1 Translation Technique

Molina and Albir (2002) explain that technique is a procedure for analyzing and classifying how translation equivalents work. Based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002), there were 10 out of 18 translation techniques obtained from the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* by Min-Gyu Park. The following is a classification table of the analysis results of translation techniques found in short stories.

Based on the classification in table 1 below, modulation technique is the most frequently used translation technique in the short story with 172 occurrences from all existing techniques.

Table 1. Modulation technique is the most frequently used translation

Technique	Amount
Adaptation	24
Literal	42
Transposition	110
Compensation	93
Modulation	172
Generalization	21
Amplification	25
Reduction	41
Particularization	4
Description	2
Total	534

Then followed by a transposition technique with 110 occurrences. The following is a description of the use of each translation technique data in the short story along with the analysis.

a. *Adaptation Technique*

Based on Molina and Albir (2002), translation activities with adaptation techniques are carried out by replacing a SL (source language) cultural element with a TL (target language) cultural element. In this study, adaptation technique was found with 24 occurrences. The following is the data included in the adaptation technique.

SL :   그래야 일자리가 생긴다는 건, 그때도 이미 기본 중의 기본이었다.
        [*Geureya iljariga saenggindaneun-geon, geuttae imi gibon jungeui giboni-eotda*].

TL :   *Dengan begitu, aku akan mendapatkan pekerjaan baru, itu merupakan peraturan paling dasar dari peraturan dasar saat itu. (saying yes automatically was what you get to do to get a job, that was already the basics of the basics by then)*

In the sentence above, the word *geureya* is translated by adjusting the elements of the Indonesia language like '*dengan begitu*' or in English like '*saying yes automatically*' which also adjusts to the meaning of the context of the sentence. The word *geureya* means 'if people do so; it should be so' but in this sentence the translator chooses to change it to other form of sentence where the meaning of the SL is still conveyed. The use of the word in the TL sentence above is a follow-up explanation of the previous sentence which shows the impact that will occur.

b.   Literal Technique

This technique activity is by translating SL into TL literally or in the true meaning (Molina & Albir, 2002). This study found 42 occurrences. The following is data using literal technique.

SL :   나의 산수
        [*naui sansu*]
TL :   *Aritmetikaku (my arithmetic)*

The translation of the sentence above is done literally by looking at the meaning of each word. In Korean, there is an adverb -의 [eui] which states that the words in the front have a possession relationship or are related to the words behind. Then the word *na* means ' me/I' while *sansu* literally means 'arithmetic' so that the combination of *naui sansu* above can be translated in TL into 'my arithmetic'.

c.   Transposition Technique

In transposition, translation can be done by changing the form and grammatical arrangement of SL into TL (Molina & Albir, 2002). Transposition is also known as form shift, so that the translation result looks free and different from the source language. In this study, transposition technique found 110 occurrences. The following is the data using the transposition technique.

SL :   화성인들은 좋겠다.
        [*hwaseongindeul-eun jokhetda.*]
TL :   *Pasti enak jadi **penduduk** Mars. (must be nice to be a Martian)*

In the sentence above, there is a shift in form from the source language to the target language. In Korean, the meaning of -들 [deul] is a suffix that adds the meaning of plural, while in the target language the suffix is translated into "*a Martian*" which has a singular meaning. If the suffix *deul* interpreted like the sentence above it will be 'the inhabitants of Mars'. But in this case, the translator changes the plural pronouns to singular.

d.   Compensation Technique

In this technique, translation occurs because the elements in the SL cannot be written in the TL, so it requires elements of information or other language styles to replace them (Molina & Albir, 2002). In this study compensation technique were found with 93 occurrences. The following is data that uses compensation technique.

SL :   요는 짧고 굵게 번다, **이거군요**. 그런가?

[*Yoneun jjalbko gulkke beonda, igeogunyo. Geuronga?*]

TL :   ***Jadi maksudmu**, kerja sebentar dengan upah lebih banyak, begitu? (so what you're saying is, you work less and earn more. Is that it?*

In the sentence above, the translation is compensated. The word *igeogunyo* consists of 이거[*igeo*] which means 'this' and 군요[*gunyo*] which means 'wow, surprisingly'. The word *gunyo* also has a meaning to show something convincing or to realize something new to be surprised. In this case, if it is translated according to the true meaning, the translation results are deemed to be less commensurate and do not fit in the TL sentence so that it needs to be replaced with Indonesian elements that are more acceptable and can produce a translation that is not rigid. The phrase '*so what you're saying is*' looks more natural in TL sentences. Therefore, the translation is compensated.

e.   *Modulation Technique*
Modulation is also known as shifting of meaning. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation with this technique has changed the point of view and focus presented by SL. In addition, modulation also changes the negative form in SL to positive form in SL and otherwise. In this study, 172 occurrences were found on modulation techniques and became the most widely used technique in short stories. The following is data that uses modulation techniques.

SL :   시급 천오백원과 천원이 따로따로 쌓여가는 통장들을 생각하면, **세상에 힘든 일은 없었다.**

[*Sigeub cheonobaekwon-gwa cheonwoni ttarottaro ssahyeoganeun thongjangdereul saenggakhamyeon, sesange himdeun ireun eobseotda.*]

TL :   *Jika memikirkan tabungan-tabungan dari kumpulan upah seribu lima ratus dan seribu won, aku merasa seakan **dapat menaklukkan segalanya di dunia**. (When I thought about my hourly wages of 1,500 won and a 1,000 won each growing bit by bit in those accounts, life wasn't so hard)*

In the sentence above, there is a shift in meaning. In Korean, the word 없었다 [*eobseotda*] which comes from the word 없다 [*eobta*] means 'nothing'. If the sentence above interpreted literally, then it should be 'in the world there is no difficult thing'. But in English version, the translation becomes '*life wasn't so hard*' which transform into different meaning and form. However, the translation in the target language sounds 'can conquer everything in the world' where the negative form in SL is changed to positive form in SL. This is what makes the translation can be said to experience a shift in meaning.

f.   *Generalization Technique*
In this technique, a word is translated into more general terms and is better known by the target language users (Molina & Albir, 2002). In this study, 21 occurrences of generalization technique were found. The following are data using generalization techniques.

SL :   **상고**의 여름방학은 생각보다 길어서, 그런 상념에라도 빠지지 않으면 견딜 수가 없었다.

TL : *Libur musim panas* **sekolah kejuruan** *ternyata lebih panjang dari perkiraaan, sehingga aku tidak akan sanggup melewatinya tanpa setidaknya berpikir seperti itu.(The vocational high schools's summer vacation was longer than I thought, so I wouldn't have been able to stand it if I didn't at least daydream about Mars)*

In the sentence above, the translation is done by generalization. If the sentence above is interpreted in accordance with the Korean language, *sanggo* is the High School of Economics or SMEA for short. But in this case, the translation becomes 'vocational high school' where the word vocational refers to a special skill. The translation does not refer to specific vocational schools and is replaced to general terms.

g. *Amplification Technique*
The translation of this technique is done by adding details that are not described in the source language (Molina & Albir, 2002). In this study, there were 25 occurrences of amplification technique. The following data uses the addition technique.

SL : **어깨를**… 즉 여성의 몸을 함부로 밀기가 아직은 곤란했던 무렵이었다.
[*Eokkaereul… jeug yeoseong-eui momeul hamburo milkiga ajigeun gollanhaetdeon muryeobiyeotda.*]

TL : *Saat itu aku masih canggung untuk mendorong perempuan…hanya bisa mendorong* **punggung atau pundak saja.** *(Just the back or shoulders…I was still having a hard time pushing a woman's body any which way.)*

In the above translation, there is an addition in TL. It can be seen in the Korean word *eokkae* which means 'shoulder.' Whereas in the TL sentence it becomes 'back or shoulders' where the translator adds a 'back' word which explains the main character's activities as a pusher for train passengers by pushing the back of the woman's body to be more polite. Even though in SL it only mentions 'shoulder,' the word 'back' is added to make it clear that the main character is still clumsy to push female passengers. Therefore, the translation is added to '*Just the back or shoulders.*'

h. *Reduction Technique*
In this technique, there is a reduction or omission of words that are not needed in the TL (Molina & Albir, 2002). This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique. In this study, 41 occurrences of reduction techniques were found. The following data uses reduction techniques.

SL : 아주 잠깐, 아버지의 신음이 내 귓속을 **비집고** 들었지만 이상하게도 아무런 느낌이 없었다.
[*aju jamkkan, abeoji-e sineumi nae gwitsogeul bijibgo deureotjiman isanghagedo amureon neukkimi eobseotda.*]

TL : *Aku mendengar rintihan ayah dalam waktu sangat singkat di telingaku, tapi anehnya aku tidak merasakan apa-apa. (Dad's groan pushed its way into my ear, but weirdly enough, I didn't feel a thing.)*

In the sentence above, there is an omission of words in TL. Literally, the meaning of the word *bijibgo* which has the basic form of *bijibda* is 'pull open; split open.' However, the word is not translated into the target language. The conjunction -고 [go] in the sentence 귓속을 비집고 들었지만 should be interpreted as 'heard and pull open into my ear'. If the word *bijibgo* is translated literally and written into the target language sentence, then the result of the translation becomes less acceptable and difficult to understand. So that the translator simply translates it into 'heard' or in English version becomes '*pushed its way*' without the addition of 'pull open.' Therefore, the result of the translation looks more natural and can be accepted by the target language users.

i. *Particularization Technique*

The translation in this technique uses a more precise and concrete word (Molina & Albir, 2002). This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique. In this study, four occurrences of particularization techniques have been found. The following data is included in the particularization technique.

> SL : 코치 형이 가게를 찾아온 것은 **그 무렵의 새벽이었다.**
> [*Khochi hyeongi gagereul chajaon geoseun geu muryeobe saebyeoki-eotda.*]
> TL : *Kakak pelatih datang ke toko **pukul satu dini hari**. (It was around that time that Coach came to the store one morning.)*

In the sentence above, the translation is done with particularization. If seen and interpreted literally, the expression *geu muryeobe saebyeoki-eotda* means 'at dawn' where *eotda* does not need to be translated into Indonesian because it only shows the past tense. In this case, the result of the translation becomes 'at one o'clock in the morning' in Indonesia and 'one morning' in English which specifically shows the time of the incident in the short story even though it is not included in the SL. The translator uses this particularization technique to explain the concrete time of the arrival of the coach's older brother who works in the mini market together with the main character.

j. *Technique Description*

In this technique, a SL word is replaced with a description in terms of both form and function (Molina & Albir, 2002). In this study, two occurrences description technique were found and were the least amount among other techniques. The following data are included in the description technique.

> SL : 푸시업이라뇨? **팔굽혀펴기** 말이다.
> [*pusiobiranyo? phalgupyopyogi marida*]
> TL : *Push up? Tahu kan, **mendorong badan keatas saat tengkurap dengan kekuatan tangan**. (Push up? You know, press-ups.)*

In the sentence above, the SL word above is translated with a description. The actual translation of the word 팔굽혀펴기 [*phalgupyopyogi*] is 'press-ups' or more commonly called push ups. In Indonesian, the word 'press-ups' is very normative and rarely used, so it is not widely known by the public. Unlike the target language translation, the English version is not in description form. They just translated it to 'press-ups.' To translate the SL word above, the

translator tries to describe it with a sentence that contains an explanation of push up. In addition, the previous word mentioned push-up, so the translation cannot also be push-up , but must be in the form of an explanation explaining the push-up activity itself. Therefore, a descriptive translation was carried out to make it easier for readers to understand.

3.2 Translation Method

The translation method is a method used by translators in carrying out translations that are in accordance with the objectives and concerning the entire text (Molina & Albir, 2002). As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of tanslation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, the translation method is divided into eight methods. The following is a classification table for the results of the translation method found by the author.

Based on the table 2 below, the most widely used translation method in the short story is a free translation method with 176 occurrences in all the existing methods.

Table 2. The most widely used translation method in the short story

Method	Amount
Word for word	1
Literal	42
Faithful	7
Semantic	114
Free	176
Adaptation	63
Idiomatic	20
Communicative	73
Total	496

Furthermore, the second position is followed by semantic method with 114 occurrences. The following is a description of the use of each translation method in the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* along with the analysis.

a. Word For Word Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, the word for word method is a method in which the words in a sentence are translated one by one according to their meaning and are not concerned with context. In this study, one occurrence of word for word method was found. The following data is included in the word for word method.

SL : 이유는 간단했다.
[*iyuneun gandanhaetda.*]
TL : *Alasannya sederhana. (The reason was simple.)*

In the sentence above, as explained by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman bagi penerjemah* in 2000, word for word is translated according to its true meaning. The word order in SL and TL does not change. It's just that there is an additional particle *-neun* which is used to

indicate the topic of the sentence in the previous noun. Then in the SL sentence there is a sentence ending (*haetda*) which states that this happened in the past. In Indonesian, there is no suitable equivalent to translate the ending of the sentence because the previous word is an adjective. For this reason, the translation of *gandanhaetda* becomes "simple".

b. Literal Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, the translation in this method is done literally. The words are interpreted according to the meaning in the dictionary. However, this method differs from word for word because the literal method adjusts the grammar of the target language so that it appears more flexible. In this study, 42 occurrences of literal method were found. The following data is included in the literal translation method.

> SL: 열차의 문이 닫혔다.
>   [*yeolcha-e muni datcheotda.*]
> TL : *Pintu kereta tertutup. (The train doors closed.)*

In the sentence above, as explained by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman bagi penerjemah (Guidelines for translator)* in 2000, the translation is done literally. In translating the sentence above, the grammar of the target language has been adjusted so that it is not too rigid. If it is not adjusted then the translation will be "the doors train closed" where the sentence is not acceptable. Then in SL there is a particle *-eui/e* which indicates the previous word has a ownership relationship with the following word. All words contained in the data are interpreted literally and do not deviate from their real meaning. For this reason, the translation method for the data above is a literal method.

c. Faithful Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, in the faithful translation method, it is done while maintaining the authenticity of words that have cultural. The choice of words used is still too stiff and not flexible. In this study, seven occurrences of faithful method were found. The following data is included in the faithful method.

> SL :   코치 형의 코치도 과연 옳은 말이다 싶어 이를 악물고 출근을 계속했다. [*khochi hyeongi khochido gwayeon oreun marida sipeo ireul akmulgo chulgeuneul gyesokhaetda.*]
> TL :   *Nasihat kakak pelatih sepertinya benar, jadi aku mengatupkan rahangku dan terus bekerja.*

In the sentence above, the expression *ireul akmulgo* is translated into "mengatupkan rahangku" where the choice of words does not change from its true meaning. The expression literally means "menggertakan gigi," so it can be said that the translation still maintains the authenticity of the words contained in the SL. Meanwhile, if translated based on the meaning in the text above, the main character persists and patient in an uncomfortable situation and chooses

to continue working. In this case, as explained by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman bagi penerjemah (Guidelines for translator)* in 2000, the translator does not interpret *ireul akmulgo* based on the meaning but still maintains its authenticity by choosing words that are close to the real meaning. So that the translation is still a bit stiff and awkward in meaning and context of the target language.

d. Semantic Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, in the semantic method, translation is done by interpreting a word or expression based on the meaning of the context in a sentence. The choice of words is more flexible and pays attention to the target language equivalent. In this study, 114 occurrences of semantic method were found. The following data is included in the semantic method.

> SL :   지금 들어온 열차가 출발하고 나가, 코치 형이 불쑥 그런 **말을 뱉는** 것이었다.
> [*Jigeum deureoon yeolchaga chulbalhago naga, khochi hyeongi bulssuk geuron mareul baetneun geosi-eotda.*]
>
> TL :   *Setelah kereta yang masuk berangkat lagi, kakak pelatih tiba-tiba melontarkan pertanyaan tersebut. (After the now approaching train left, Coach suddenly threw that question out there.)*

In the sentence above, there is a change in meaning. The word *mareul* from 말 [*mal*] has the meaning of 'speech; words; language.' While the word *baetneun* which has the basic form 뱉다 [*baetda*] literally means to 'spit; give back; return.' However, in Korean the phrase 말을 뱉다 [*mareul baetda*] also has the meaning of "spit one's word; say curtly[brusquely]." In translating data, the meaning of the phrase has changed to "threw that question" or "ask a question" because it is adjusted to the context in the previous sentence where the coach brother suddenly asked and offered to tell something funny. As explained by Mahsun in the book entitled *Metode penelitian bahasa (Language research method)* in 2005, although it is different from the actual meaning, the translation of the phrase pays attention to the target language equivalent and is based on the meaning of the context. Therefore, the translation of the sentence above is included in the semantic method.

e. Free Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, the translation in this method is carried out without prioritizing the form of the source language. There is an addition of words and phrases in SL in order to clarify the message conveyed in SL. In this study, 176 occurrences of free method were found. This method is most widely used to translate the short story. The following data is included in the free method.

> SL: 공사 소속이니 지불 확실하지, 운동이 되니 밥맛도 좋아, 그러니 잠 잘 자고
> [*Gongsa sosogini jibul hwaksilhaji, undongi dweni bapmatdo joa, geuroni jam jal jago*]

TL : *Bayaran **pekerjaan ini** terjamin **karena masih** di bawah BUMN, **pekerjaan ini juga bisa dihitung** sebagai olahraga, sehingga nafsu makan pun jadi bertambah dan tidur jadi nyenyak. (the pay is guaranteed since it's through the city, food tastes better because it's good exercise,…)*

In the sentence above, there is additional word. As explained by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman bagi penerjemah (Guidelines for translator)* in 2000, the target language sentences are longer than the source language sentences. In Korean, both words and particles are written briefly in one sentence, so the writing is not too long. Meanwhile, to translate it into Indonesian, additional words are needed to make the meaning of the sentence clearer. As in the phrase "this work can also be counted as exercise" which is written as an additional phrase because the phrase 운동이 되니 [*undongi dweni*] if only focused on SL, the translation feels unnatural and tends to be stiff. But in English version, the translation becomes '*because it's good exercise*'which simpler than the Indonesia translation. The addition of these phrases is considered more concerned with the target language. Moreover, the form of the source language has changed. This proves that this translation uses the free method.

f. Adapted Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, this method is the closest method to the TL. The choice of words is adjusted to the culture of the target language. In this study, 63 occurrences of adaptation method were found. The following data is included in the adaptation method.

SL: 야! 코치 형이 고함을 질러주지 않았으면, 나는 아마도 **놈**의 먹이가 되었을 테지. [*Ya! Khochi hyeongi gohameul jilleojuji anasseumyeon, naneun amado nom-e meogiga dweosseul teji.*]

TL : *Hei! Jika kakak pelatih tidak berteriak, aku mungkin sudah menjadi mangsa **hewan raksasa** itu. (Hey! If Coach hadn't yelled at me, I might have fallen prey to the beast.)*

In the sentence above, there is an adaptation. The literal meaning of the word *nom* is "man; tough guy." However, based on the context of the sentence above, the word *nom* has a negative meaning and is in an impolite form which refers to the train passengers. In this case, the word *nom* is adapted into the target language into a "*beast*" which is very different in meaning from the source language (*nom*). Although different, the phrase seems more flexible and closer to the TL, which serves to describe the form of the main character's annoyance, which is almost accidental due to the full number of train passengers.

g. Idiomatic Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017, this method uses the natural form of the TL text. In idiomatic translation, the result of the translation can be in the idioms or non-idioms form. In addition, the result of the translation is familiar with the target language and does not look like the result of the translation. In this

study, 20 occurrences of idiomatic method were found. The following data is included in the idiomatic method.

> SL : 지역의 알바 정보를 **한 손에 쥐었다**고 할까,..
> [*Jiyeok-e alba jeongboreul han sone jwi-eotdago halkka..*]
> TL : *Ia __memiliki semua__ informasi mengenai pekerjaan di area ini… (You could say he had the corner on all the part-time jobs in the area,…)*

In the sentence above, as explained by Choliludin in the book entitled *The technique of making idiomatic translation* in 2006 and by Floranti and Mubarok (2020), the translation is carried out from idiom to non-idiom form. The result of the translation looks more natural and easier to understand. If we look at the SL text, the expression 한 손에 쥐었다 [*han sone jwi-eotda*] literally means "held it in one hand" which means that everything has been controlled by someone. In this case, the coach's older brother is someone who knows exactly all the information about part-time jobs in the area where he lives. The result of the translation becomes "*had the corner on all part-time jobs*" which is easier for users of the target language to understand. This proves that this translation uses the idiomatic method.

h. Communicative Method

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled *A textbook of translation* in 1988 in book by Hartono entitled *Pengantar ilmu menerjemah (Introduction to the science of translation)* in 2017 and by (Chetverikova, et al., 2021; Erton, 2020), the translation using the communicative method pays attention to the principles of communication and the purpose of translation. The results of the translation are very adapted to the target language equivalent. In this study, 73 occurrences of communicative method have been found. The following is the data included in the communicative method.

> SL : 그리고 하와이에도, 푸시맨들이 있을까?
> [*Geurigo hawai-edo, pusimaendeuri isseulkka?*]
> TL : *Lalu, apa di Hawaii juga ada Pendorong Penumpang? (And in Hawaii, are there pushers?)*

In the sentence above, the translation is done communicatively. As explained by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman bagi penerjemah (Guidelines for translator)* in 2000, the translation results are neatly arranged and easy to understand. A good interrogative sentence in Indonesian is to place a question word (pronoun) at the beginning. If translated according to the SL arrangement, the result would be "And then, also in Hawaii, are there pushers?" where the arrangement becomes an adverb at the beginning which makes the sentence look less natural. The translation of the sentence above looks more communicative and the message can be conveyed well.

From the results of data collection, the most frequently used on translation techniques are modulation, transposition, and compensation techniques. While the results of the data collection method of translation, the method with the highest level is the free, semantic, and communicative method. This shows that the techniques and methods that are commonly used in translating short story pay more attention to the target language equivalent, thus referring to

dynamic equivalence which is more concerned with the meaning of TL. Translation using dynamic equivalence seems more suitable, especially in translating short stories. Not only because of its free form, its equivalent is closer to TL and easy to understand.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the finding data regarding to the techniques and methods of translation in the short story *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* by Min-Gyu Park, the most frequently used technique in short story is modulation technique, which shifts meaning more from the source language to the target language. In addition, words and phrases in short stories have changed their point of view and focus from those presented by the source language. While the most used of translation method is free method where the translation results are longer and there are many additional words to explain sentences. Even though it seems long-winded, the translator is very concerned about the understanding of the target language reader.

After conducting research on the most widely used techniques and methods in translating short story, the type of equivalence that is more likely to be used in short stories *Is That So? I'm a Giraffe* is dynamic equivalence. In this case, translation pays more attention to the target language equivalent in order to produce an acceptable and commensurate translation, thus referring to dynamic equivalence which places great importance on the meaning of the target language.

Based on the results of the research and the conclusions that have been shown previously, there are implications for this study. An excellent analytical skill is the main value that must be possessed by researchers who will do research about translation. The culture knowledge of the source language is also very important because there are cultural differences between Korea and Indonesia. And then, insight into vocabulary both Korean and Indonesian also needs to be mastered.

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