
An Analysis of the Translation of a Scientific Article entitled *Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Enter the Field of English Language Literature*

*¹ Mei Rinta Sukma Firdaus

²Widyasari

^{1,2} English Department, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

*Corresponding author, Email: mayrinnta@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 02-10-2023

Revised: 04-10-2023

Volume: 1

Issue: 2

KEYWORDS

Dutch, translation, periphery, translation techniques.

ABSTRACT

Literary translations throughout the world are mostly made from English, so a translator is needed to translate into other languages. Translation is defined as the process of transferring a source language message (TL) into the target language (TL) in an equivalent manner. Translation of the journal entitled "Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Enter the Field of English Language Literature" discusses the analyzes carried out in translation, the translation methods and techniques applied. This analysis focuses only on Chap *Fiction from the Periphery: Implications of the Dutch Case*. The application of translation methods and techniques is used to produce reasonable, clear and appropriate translation. This article determines by what mechanisms Dutch writers overcome the obstacles they encounter at the macro, meso, and micro levels. This draws on sociological understandings of how writers from peripheral countries can enter internationally dominant centers, suggesting that such understandings are part of the same theoretical approach that explains the much more frequent flow from centers to peripheral countries.

Introduction

The development of digital information allows access to information quickly and widely. English is the dominant language in this digital era. But in practice, English is a language that is difficult for some Indonesians to use and understand. So, a language translator becomes an information

188



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Copyright © 2023, Mei Rinta Sukma Firdaus & Widyasari.

intermediary between English and Indonesian. Translation itself is the transfer of a source language message to the target language in a suitable manner so that it can be understood by the reader.

In this scientific work the author raises scientific article entitled "Analysis of the Translation of a Scientific Article Entitled "Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Enter the Field of English Language Literature". This text is analyzed and translated into Indonesian as well as to find out the translation process, methods and techniques used to produce a translated text that is reasonable, clear, accurate and commensurate.

Brisset & Aye (2007) continued to explain that the basic structure of the global translation aspect is demonstrated by the fact that six out of every ten books translated throughout the world during the thirty years since 1980 came from one language, English. So there needs to be a translation into target languages, such as German and French as "hypercentral" languages at the global level. Then there are languages that are considered "periphery", one of which is Indonesian, considering that this country is not a central country at the global level. This scientific work will provide an analysis of the translation process from the source language/text to the target language/text, considering that there is a lack of translations of scientific articles in the field of literature from English to Indonesian. Apart from that, there was also no analysis of translation methods and techniques in scientific articles from English to Indonesian texts. Therefore, there is a need for translation analysis in this scientific work.

Rooted in the explanation of Wilss and Noss (1982), namely *"Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the systematic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL"*. This means that translation is a transfer process with the aim of changing a source language text into an equivalent target language text. This process requires a deep understanding of the syntax, systematics and pragmatics of the source language as well as analytical processing of the source text. According to Budiman et al., there are several problems that arise during the translation process. The first is language



and cultural differences, which include lexical, phrasal, grammatical, textual and pragmatic aspects. The second problem is the translator's inability to understand and master both the source language and the target language.

The translation method is defined as the way the translator understands the source language as a whole into the target language. Newmark (1988) proposed a V diagram, which consists of eight translation methods. This diagram is in the form of letters and consists of two sides, each focusing on the source language (TL) and target language (TL). The resulting equivalence and reasonableness are closer to the level of the method used.

The following are methods that focus on the target language (TL):

1. *Adaptation(Adaptation)*

A translation method that focuses on the content of the message while the form is adapted to the reader's needs. Examples are:

TSu : His legs felt like a stone

TSa: His legs seemed to be glued

2. *Free translation(Free Translation)*

A type of translation method that emphasizes content without looking at the original form, but at the expense of form.Examples of application are:

TSu: Love in my heart

TSa: Love that grows in my heart

3. *Idiomatic translation(Idiomatic Translation)*

This type of translation method is useful for finding equivalent everyday expressions, terms and idioms in the target language (TL) that do not exist in the source language (TL).Examples of applying the idiomatic translation method:

TSu : You are in a cheerful mood

TSa : You look cheerful



4. Communicative translation(*Communicative Translation*)

This type of translation method is used to convey contextual meaning in such a way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the reader. Examples of applying this method are:

TSu : I would admit that I was wrong

TSa : I want to admit that I was wrong

Apart from translation methods, there are also translation procedures. According to Newmark (1998), the translation method is used for discourse. In contrast, this procedure is used for sentences and smaller elements such as clauses, phrases, and words. There are procedures oriented to the source language (TL) and oriented to the target language (TL) in sentence procedures. The procedures in question include:

Orientation to SL	Orientation to TL
(1) Literal technique	(6) Transposition technique
(2) Natural lending techniques	(7) Modulation technique
(3) Transference technique	(8) Removal technique
(4) Calque technique	(9) Explanation technique
(5) Pure borrowing technique	(10) Addition technique
	(11) Descriptive technique

Method of Research

The research method used in writing this scientific work is a qualitative method based on textual analysis involving source text (TSu) and target text (TSa) and adopting one of the theoretical models of translation, namely the comparative model dith the formula: $TSu \approx TSa$ or $TSa \approx TSu$.

The research data used in this scientific work is a scientific work entitled Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Enter the Field of English Language Literatureas source text (TSu). Derived from the English language online journal www.sagepub.co.uk published in 2015 written by Nicky van Es and Johan Heilbron.

The data processing stage in this scientific work begins with translating the source text (TSu) and then comparing it with the translation results in the form of target text (TSa) in parallel. Followed by a theoretical discussion about the translation process from the source text (TSu) into



the target text (TSa) in order to produce a good translation. accurate, clear, reasonable and commensurate as well as aspects that arise in the translation process.

Result and Discussion

The following are the results and analysis of the translation of the scientific work entitled "Fiction from the Periphery: Implications of the Dutch Case":

Results :

Source Text	Target Text
<i>"Fiction from the Periphery: Implications of the Dutch Case"</i> "Starting from the notion that the global literary field is increasingly dominated by English-language literature, this article aims at improving our understanding of the workings of this global literary field by looking at the way(s) in which translated literature from a peripheral country – the Netherlands – gains access to the English-language publishing world. In recognizing the multiple levels on which the process of translation takes place, a multi-level field framework was outlined on the macro, meso and micro levels. After exploring this framework by means of analyzing the ways in which 23 Dutch fiction titles have been translated into English in 2010, (Source: Es & Heilbron, 2015: 314)	Fiksi dari Negara Pinggiran: Implikasi-Implikasi Kasus Belanda Berawal dari anggapan bahwa bidang sastra global semakin didominasi oleh sastra berbahasa Inggris, artikel ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman kita tentang cara kerja bidang sastra global ini dengan melihat cara penerjemahan sastra dari negara pinggiran – Belanda – mendapatkan akses ke dunia penerbitan berbahasa Inggris. Dalam mengakui berbagai tingkat di mana proses penerjemahan berlangsung, kerangka lapangan multi-level diuraikan pada tingkat makro, meso dan mikro. Setelah menelaah kerangka ini dengan cara menganalisis cara-cara di mana 23 judul fiksi Belanda telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris pada tahun 2010,



As a result of the analysis, the problems that arise in the analysis of the paragraph above are problems at the phrasal and lexical levels. The word "Periphery" is translated as "peripheral country" using the calque technique. "Periphery" means the edge which means outside the limits of something. In this case the Netherlands is on the outskirts of the center, namely Germany and France. Furthermore, the word "exploring" is not interpreted as "exploring", but as "studying" because the object is the analysis of articles, not places.

Results :

Source Text	Target Text
"The first and most important boundary which Dutch authors have to overcome is that of their own national literary field by means of acquiring significant amounts of economic and/or symbolic capital (hypothesis 2). A large majority (20 titles) had indeed acquired especially significant symbolic capital in the Dutch literary field, which was about twice as frequent as their economic success. The acquisition of symbolic capital was particularly important in order to receive further aid from the Dutch Foundation for Literature, further increasing the chances of a successful translation not only due to their financial support in the process of translation but also due to their vast network of foreign	Batasan pertama dan terpenting yang harus diatasi oleh para penulis Belanda adalah bidang kesusastraan nasional mereka sendiri dengan cara memperoleh sejumlah besar modal ekonomi dan/atau modal simbolik (hipotesis 2). Sebagian besar (20 judul) memang memperoleh modal simbolis yang sangat signifikan di bidang sastra Belanda, yang kira-kira dua kali lebih sering dari kesuksesan ekonomi mereka. Akuisisi modal simbolik sangat penting untuk menerima bantuan lebih lanjut dari Yayasan Sastra Belanda, yang semakin meningkatkan peluang keberhasilan penerjemahan tidak hanya karena dukungan keuangan mereka dalam proses penerjemahan tetapi juga karena jaringan luar negeri mereka yang luas, penerbit, penerjemah dan perantara lainnya. Dengan demikian, DFL tidak hanya menyediakan



publishers, translators and other intermediaries. The DFL thus does not only provide the necessary financial security for translating Dutch literature, it is also active in increasing its international visibility, contributing to the potential success of Dutch authors and novels in international regional centers. Being a significant characteristic of the niche market of translated peripheral literature located at the pole of small-scale production, support from non-profit institutions is often a necessary precondition for the translation process.”
(Source:Ice & Heilbron, 2015: 314)

keamanan finansial yang diperlukan untuk menerjemahkan sastra Belanda, tetapi juga aktif dalam meningkatkan visibilitas internasionalnya, berkontribusi pada potensi keberhasilan penulis dan novel Belanda di pusat-pusat regional internasional. Menjadi karakteristik yang signifikan dari ceruk pasar literatur negara pinggrian terjemahan yang terletak di tiang produksi skala kecil, dukungan dari lembaga nirlaba seringkali merupakan prasyarat yang diperlukan untuk proses penerjemahan.

The technique used is the modulation technique, the sentence "which Dutch authors have to overcome is that of their own national literary field by means of acquiring significant amounts of economic and/or symbolic capital" is translated into a passive sentence, because the translator changes the focus to "the authors Netherlands" as the subject and the main object is "their literary field". Furthermore, "peripheral literature" is defined as literature produced from peripheral countries.

Results :

Source Text	Target Text
"The importance of the Dutch Foundation for Literature and other similar institutions remains frequently absent from	Pentingnya Yayasan Sastra Belanda dan lembaga serupa lainnya seringkali luput dari analisis dinamika bidang sastra global, yang terutama berfokus



analyzes of the dynamics of the global literary field, which mainly focus on the dominant flows from the center to the periphery. As the English-language field operates mainly without interference from public institutions, a focus on the role of actors such as publishers, editors, agents and literary scouts on the translation process results in omitting the (potential) influence of state agencies. Shifting the focus to cultural flows from the periphery to the center, as we have shown, illustrates the overall importance of public institutions in facilitating the translation process of peripheral literature into central languages. Though this has been mentioned in several previous studies (eg Heilbron, 1995; Sapiro, 2010),

“Successfully gaining access to the international regional centers of Germany and France is equally important in order for Dutch authors to overcome

pada arus dominan dari pusat ke pinggiran. Karena bidang bahasa Inggris beroperasi terutama tanpa campur tangan dari lembaga publik, fokus pada peran aktor seperti penerbit, editor, agen, dan konsultan/penasihat sastra pada proses penerjemahan menghasilkan penghilangan (potensi) pengaruh lembaga negara. Pergeseran fokus ke arus budaya dari pinggiran ke pusat, seperti yang telah kami tunjukkan, menggambarkan pentingnya institusi publik secara keseluruhan dalam memfasilitasi proses penerjemahan sastra pinggiran ke dalam bahasa pusat. Meskipun hal ini telah disebutkan dalam beberapa penelitian sebelumnya (misalnya Heilbron, 1995; Sapiro, 2010), diperlukan penelitian perbandingan masa depan terhadap pentingnya institusi publik dalam proses penerjemahan dalam bidang sastra pinggiran lainnya.

Berhasil mendapatkan akses ke pusat regional internasional Jerman dan Prancis sama pentingnya agar penulis Belanda mengatasi hambatan tingkat makro dan mendapatkan akses ke bidang berbahasa Inggris. Dari judul-judul yang diteliti, kira-kira dua pertiga diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Jerman atau Prancis sebelum diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa



macro-level barriers and gain access to the English-language field. Out of the titles under study, roughly two-thirds were translated into German or French prior to being translated into English in 2010 (hypothesis 1a), underscoring the importance of particularly the German publishing field for providing international visibility for Dutch literature. Although this was significantly less in the case of France, the French publishing field remains important for Dutch literature to increase its international visibility. The fact that about half of the titles under study had subsequent economic or symbolic success in Germany,

“The importance of the regional center of Germany for Dutch literature in the process of gaining access to the English-language literary field points towards the relevance of further research into the importance of regional centers in facilitating the process of translating (semi)peripheral literature into

Inggris pada tahun 2010 (hipotesis 1a), menggarisbawahi pentingnya bidang penerbitan Jerman khususnya untuk memberikan visibilitas internasional untuk sastra Belanda. Meskipun ini jauh lebih sedikit dalam kasus Prancis, bidang penerbitan Prancis tetap penting bagi sastra Belanda untuk meningkatkan visibilitas internasionalnya. Fakta bahwa sekitar setengah dari judul yang diteliti memiliki kesuksesan ekonomi atau simbolik berikutnya di Jerman, menunjukkan bahwa ini merupakan faktor yang berkontribusi untuk akhirnya diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris (hipotesis 1b).

Pentingnya pusat regional Jerman untuk sastra Belanda dalam proses mendapatkan akses ke bidang sastra berbahasa Inggris menunjukkan relevansi penelitian lebih lanjut tentang pentingnya pusat regional dalam memfasilitasi proses penerjemahan sastra (semi) periferik ke dalam bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, studi di masa depan juga dapat melihat lebih dalam efek kumulatif dari perolehan modal di bidang sastra yang berbeda – yaitu pertama mendapatkan modal di bidang nasional dan kemudian di bidang regional – pada proses penerjemahan ke dalam bahasa Inggris. Hal ini tampaknya



English. Additionally, future studies might also look more into the cumulative effect of gaining capital in different literary fields – ie first gaining capital in a national field and then in regional field(s) – on the process of translation into English. This seems to manifest the underlying mechanics of polycentric concentration of the global literary field, where there is a rather gradual, cumulative transition of translations of peripheral literature via regional centers to the Englishlanguage hypercenter instead of a more sudden transition (Heilbron, 2010). However, further systematic research is needed to prove this further.”

(Source:Ice & Heilbron, 2015: 314-315)

memanifestasikan mekanisme yang mendasari konsentrasi polisentris dari bidang sastra global, di mana ada transisi terjemahan sastra perifer yang agak bertahap dan kumulatif melalui pusat regional ke hypercenter berbahasa Inggris alih-alih transisi yang lebih tiba-tiba (Heilbron, 2010). Namun, penelitian sistematis lebih lanjut diperlukan untuk membuktikan hal ini lebih lanjut.

The word “literary scout” translates to “literary consultant/advisor”, not “literary scout”. This uses modulation techniques and methods. A “literary scout” is someone who works with foreign publishers and assists publishers in finding the next best seller to market, thus referring to an advisor to the publisher's success. Furthermore, the word “visibility” is interpreted as “visibility” using pure borrowing techniques. In Indonesian itself, “visibility” means visibility or the ability to see clear distances of objects.



Results :

Source Text	Target Text
"In finding a suitable publisher within the English language field, Dutch literature can overcome the meso-level boundaries of this field through being published by small-scale independent publishers focused on quality literature (hypothesis 3a), which was mainly the case in the supported group of titles, as the vast majority of titles within the nonsupported group were published by more commercial publishing houses. On the other hand, sharing an 'elective affinity' between the original Dutch publisher and the publisher of the English translation (hypothesis 3b) was particularly important for over half of the titles within the non-supported group. This contrast between the supported and non-supported group of titles can be interpreted as an effect of the role of the DFL in bringing otherwise unconnected publishers into contact with each other and informing them on potentially interesting Dutch titles to translate and publish. As the non-supported group of titles has not received the aid of the DFL, it makes a sense that an 'elective affinity' between publishers was encountered	Untuk menemukan penerbit yang cocok dalam bidang bahasa Inggris, sastra Belanda dapat mengatasi batas tingkat meso dari bidang ini dengan diterbitkan oleh penerbit independen skala kecil yang berfokus pada literatur berkualitas (hipotesis 3a), yang terutama terjadi pada kelompok pendukung dalam judul, karena sebagian besar judul dalam kelompok yang tidak didukung diterbitkan oleh lebih banyak penerbit komersial. Di sisi lain, berbagi 'afinitas elektif' antara penerbit asli Belanda dan penerbit terjemahan bahasa Inggris (hipotesis 3b) sangat penting untuk lebih dari setengah judul dalam kelompok yang tidak didukung. Kontras antara kelompok judul yang didukung dan tidak didukung ini dapat ditafsirkan sebagai akibat dari peran DFL dalam menghubungkan penerbit yang tidak terhubung satu sama lain dan memberi tahu mereka tentang potensi judul Belanda yang menarik untuk diterjemahkan dan diterbitkan. Karena kelompok judul yang tidak didukung belum menerima



relatively more here, as the publishers need to rely on their own networks in acquiring new, foreign works."

"Finally, Dutch authors and their works need to overcome the micro level boundaries encountered within the English-language field in their presentation and reception among a new audience. In doing so, the majority of the titles under study made mention of the involvement of critically acclaimed translators who translated the novel in a praiseworthy way (hypothesis 4). In addition, all the titles under study were framed in one way or another, signifying either their symbolic, literary qualities or presenting the title and author more in commercial frames to highlight their economic success, based on the position of the title and English-language publisher in their respective Englishlanguage field (hypothesis 5). Following this, the fact that there are relatively more titles within the non-supported group which are commercially framed can be explained by the fact that a large share of these titles have been published by commercial publishers located at the pole of

bantuan dari DFL, masuk akal bahwa 'afinitas elektif' antara penerbit relatif lebih banyak ditemui di sini, karena penerbit harus bergantung pada jaringan mereka sendiri dalam memperoleh karya asing baru.

Akhirnya, para penulis Belanda dan karya-karya mereka perlu mengatasi batas-batas tingkat mikro yang ditemui dalam bidang berbahasa Inggris dalam presentasi dan penerimaan mereka di antara khalayak baru. Dengan melakukan itu, sebagian besar judul yang diteliti menyebutkan keterlibatan penerjemah yang diakui secara kritis yang menerjemahkan novel dengan cara yang patut dipuji (hipotesis 4). Selain itu, semua judul yang diteliti dibingkai dengan satu atau lain cara, menandakan kualitas simbolis dan sastra mereka atau menampilkan judul dan penulis lebih banyak dalam bingkai komersial untuk menyoroti keberhasilan ekonomi mereka, berdasarkan posisi judul dan bahasa Inggris. penerbit di bidang bahasa Inggris masing-masing (hipotesis 5). Selanjutnya, fakta bahwa relatif lebih banyak judul



large-scale production in the English- language publishing field. In contrast, the larger share of supported is framed to signify their symbolic and literary qualities, corresponding to their overall translation and publication by small-scale, independent literary publishers in all but one of the cases.” (Source:Ice & Heilbron, 2015: 315)	dalam kelompok yang tidak didukung yang dibingkai secara komersial dapat dijelaskan oleh fakta bahwa sebagian besar dari judul-judul ini telah diterbitkan oleh penerbit komersial yang berada di aspek produksi skala besar di bidang penerbitan berbahasa Inggris. Sebaliknya, bagian yang lebih besar dari judul yang didukung dibingkai untuk menandakan kualitas simbolis dan sastra mereka, sesuai dengan keseluruhan terjemahan dan publikasi mereka oleh penerbit sastra independen berskala kecil di semua kecuali satu kasus.
---	--

The word "In finding" is translated "to find" so that there is no repetition of the word "in" after it. Furthermore, the word "elective affinity" uses an adaptation technique with the translation result being "elective affinity" which means a feeling of sympathy, attraction, correlation with certain people, things or ideas. The methods and techniques used in the translation above are modulation and adaptation.

Results :

Source Text	Target Text
“The case of Dutch fiction in English translation shows that what we have called a multi-level field approach is well suited to understand transnational cultural flows from the periphery to the center. While field theory is most commonly used to understand	Kasus fiksi dari Belanda dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris menunjukkan bahwa apa yang kami sebut pendekatan lapangan multi-level sangat cocok untuk memahami aliran budaya transnasional dari pinggiran ke pusat. Sementara



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).
Copyright © 2023, Mei Rinta Sukma Firdaus & Widyasari.

national and international power relations and flows from the center to the periphery, it can be fruitfully used also to identify the mechanisms by which authors from the periphery overcome barriers of access to the English-language publishing field . From a consistently relational perspective, which avoids dichotomies, there is no contradiction between cultural flows from the center to the periphery and from the periphery to the center. Both processes take place in competitive fields in which actors dispose of unequal resources and are subjected to power relations. For the dynamics of the global literary field, three specific mechanisms are of particular importance. First, the polycentric structure of the global field highlights the particular role of international regional centers for obtaining international visibility for (semi)peripheral literature. Second, the distinction between the poles of large-scale and small-scale production is crucial, in particular for the translation into English of literature originating from the (semi)periphery. Third, and related to the previous point, is the fact that the distinction between symbolic and economic capital is equally

teori lapangan paling umum digunakan untuk memahami hubungan kekuatan nasional dan internasional dan mengalir dari pusat ke pinggiran, itu juga dapat digunakan dengan baik untuk mengidentifikasi mekanisme dimana penulis dari pinggiran mengatasi hambatan akses ke bidang penerbitan berbahasa Inggris. . Dari perspektif relasional yang konsisten, yang menghindari dikotomi, tidak ada kontradiksi antara aliran budaya dari pusat ke pinggiran dan dari pinggiran ke pusat. Kedua proses tersebut berlangsung dalam medan persaingan di mana para aktor menggunakan sumber daya yang tidak setara dan tunduk pada hubungan kekuasaan. Untuk dinamika bidang sastra global, ada tiga mekanisme khusus yang sangat penting. Pertama, struktur polisentris bidang global menyoroti peran khusus pusat regional internasional untuk mendapatkan visibilitas internasional untuk literatur (semi) periferal. Kedua, perbedaan antara aspek produksi skala besar dan skala kecil sangat penting, khususnya



significant. Smaller publishing houses that are more oriented towards proper literary and symbolic recognition, and are able to obtain financial and other support from non-profit foundations which support cultural diversity,
(Source:Ice & Heilbron, 2015: 316)

untuk penerjemahan ke dalam bahasa Inggris dari sastra yang berasal dari (semi)pinggiran. Ketiga, dan terkait dengan poin sebelumnya, adalah fakta bahwa perbedaan antara modal simbolik dan ekonomi sama pentingnya. Penerbit yang lebih kecil yang lebih berorientasi pada pengakuan sastra dan simbolik yang tepat, dan mampu memperoleh dukungan finansial dan lainnya dari yayasan nirlaba yang mendukung keanekaragaman budaya, memainkan peran penting dalam menerjemahkan fiksi dari (semi)pinggiran.

The results of the analysis above are the words "Dutch fiction" which is translated as "fiction from the Netherlands" using an addition technique so that readers do not misinterpret it and it is clearer that the meaning is fiction produced by the Dutch country/people. Furthermore, the word "visibility" is interpreted as "visibility" using pure borrowing techniques. In Indonesian itself, "visibility" means visibility or the ability to see clear distances of objects. Then the word "the poles" is translated as "aspect" because if it is interpreted as a pole, it is not in accordance with the object after it, so this uses a modulation technique.



Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion above, several can be taken conclusion as follows:

1. In the process of analyzing the source text, words are sometimes found that have no equivalent in the target text, so adaptation and collection are carried out.
2. In the translation process above, several translation methods and techniques were used, namely calque, modulation, pure borrowing, literal, addition, adaptation.
3. The analysis above more often uses modulation techniques and methods, in order to adjust the next word equivalent so that words and sentences can be understood well.

This scientific work provides several suggestions that can be used for improvement as follows:

1. Translators must pay attention to the analysis process, problems that arise in translation to determine the most appropriate methods and techniques to use in translation.
2. Translators can use several translation methods and techniques and must not only focus on one translation technique, so that they can produce a translated text that is reasonable, clear, accurate and commensurate.

References

- Brisset A. & Aye B. (2007). Translation and Cultural Diversity: Report on World Translation Flows. Paris: UNESCO.
- Budiman, et al. (2015). Translation Theory and Problems. South Tangerang: Open University.
- Ice, N.V. & Heilbron, J. (2015). Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Entered the Field of English-Language Literature. In Cultural Sociology, Vol. 9(3), pp. 296-319.
- Heilbron, J. (1999). Towards a sociology of translation: Book translations as a cultural world-system. European Journal of Social Theory, 2(4): 429-444.
- _____. (2010). Transnational Cultural Exchange and Globalization. Delhi: University of Delhi European Studies Programme.



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Copyright © 2023, Mei Rinta Sukma Firdaus & Widyasari.

-
- Karnedi. (2016). Text Analysis in Translation. South Tangerang: Open University.
- Newmark, P. (1998). A Textbook of Translation. Hertfordshire. Prentice Hall.
- Pym A. (1998). Methods in Translation History. Manchester: St Jerome Publishing.
- Wilss, W. (1982). The Science of Translation. Stuttgart: Gunter Narr verlag Tübingen.

