



Analysis Translation Technique of Short Story "The Necklace" By Guy De Maupassant

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the translation strategy used in the short story *The Necklace* (Harga Sebuah Kalung) written by Guy De Maupassant and translated by Syafruddin Hasani. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. From the results of the analysis it is known that the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the short story *Necklace* (The Price of a Necklace) by Guy De Maupassant are the compensation technique with 99 data, the literal translation technique with 24 data, the linguistic amplification technique with 17 data, the reduction technique with 7 data, calque with 7 data, the discursive creation technique with 3 data, the discursive creation technique with 3 data. Particularization with 2 data, modulation with 2 data, variation technique with one data, adaptation with one data, generalization with one data and establishment equivalent with one data.

Keywords: Translation Techniques, Translation, The Necklace Short Story (Harga Sebuah Kalung)

1. Introduction

Translation is the activity of transferring information from one language to another. The information conveyed must be at the same level or at least commensurate with the source language. This is in accordance with the definition of Catford (1965) and Newmark (1998) Translation is the transfer of text material from one language to another according to the author's intention. Translation conveys the contents of the text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). When translating text, translation is more than just translating text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Good translation skills are inseparable from translation skills to convey meaning and aesthetic elements. Nida and Taber (1982:12) point out that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the natural equivalent of the source language of message, first in terms of message and secondly in terms of style. From the statements of Nida and Taber, it can be concluded that there are two important things in the translation process. The first is to produce information that is equivalent to the source language, and the second is to produce natural correspondences in style. However, translating from a stylistic point of view is not easy. Nababan (2008:59) explains that the complexity of language style is one of the factors causing translation difficulties.

During the translation process, translators often experience problems. For this reason, a translation strategy is needed to overcome this problem. The translation strategy is a method used to transfer information from SL to TL, which is applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Molina and

Albir (2002), the translation technique has five characteristics, namely 1) influencing the translation results, 2) comparing the classification with SL text, 3) being at the micro level, 4) not related to each other but based on a certain context, and 5) being functional.

The use of translation techniques will assist translators in determining the forms and structures of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences because of their translation. In addition, translation will also be assisted in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the target language. Thus, translation equivalence can be applied in various languages units. Then, the use of translation strategies will not only produce accurate translations, but also be acceptable and easy to read by readers of the target language. Translation strategies according to Molina and Albir (2002) include: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, Variation.

Translation research related to short story translation strategies was carried out by Retno Dewi Ambarastuti (2018) in a journal entitled Analysis of Translation Techniques for Japanese Folklore Texts Nezumi no Sumo into Indonesian Tikus and Sumo on the website www.jitco.or.jp. This research uses the theory of translation techniques according to Newmark. The results of this research data analysis show that the translation techniques used by translators are 1) transposition, category shift, structural category shift, and intrasystem. 2) Modulation, consisting of a shift in point of view, and a shift in the scope of meaning. 3) Additional explanation. 4) Cultural equivalent. 5) Omission. Another related research is research entitled Translation Procedures in the Short Story of Spider Webs by Akutagawa Ryunosuke by Rahmad Novianto Ardiansyah¹, Ismatul Khasanah, and Sahiruddin (2020). This study aims to find out the translation procedures used in translating Akutagawa Ryunosuke's Japanese short story entitled "Kumo no Ito" into his Indonesian short story entitled "Jaring Spider". This study uses the theory of translation procedures according to Machali. The results of this study show that there are 119 data findings. The findings consist of seventy-six transposition data, 27 modulation data, 7 adaptation data, 5 context matching data and 4 annotated matching data. With the explanation and expression of the problem above, the researcher is interested in proving the problems that exist in the translation with the title "the technique of translating the short story text entitled The Necklace (Harga Sebuah Kalung) by Guy De Maupasant".

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation is an act of written communication between ST writers through translators as ST readers who also act as message senders from ST writers to ST readers who have language and cultural backgrounds that are different from ST's backgrounds. Newmark (1988, p. 7) says "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language",

Meanwhile, according to Nida (1975: 33) translation is an attempt to convey a message from the source language to find a natural equivalent of the target language, so that a good translation will no longer display the text in the source language. The new text must not be in the source language, which is a language the target audience of the target language cannot understand.

In the book Discourse and The Translator, Hatim and Mason (1990:1) emphasize that translation does not only involve the meaning and style of language, but also a communication process that takes into account social background: "When creating a new act of communication from the existing communication act, translators inevitably have to take actions under the social conditions imposed by them, and at the same time try to assist the meaning negotiation between the producers of the source language text.) And target language (TT) readers, both exist in their different social frameworks"

2.2. Translation Techniques

According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003: 67), translation techniques are translator tactics to translate words or groups of words, or maybe full sentences if the sentence cannot be broken down into smaller units to be translated. Broadly speaking, the translation strategy is divided into two, namely, the structural strategy

and the semantic strategy. The structural strategy relates to the structure of words or sentences which includes (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003: 67-76), while the explanation is as follows:

- a. Techniques related to sentence structure where this strategy is mandatory because if not, the results of the translation will be structurally unacceptable in TL. The basic strategies related to structural issues are addition, subtraction and transposition (Suryawinata, 2003: 67-69).
- b. Semantic techniques are translation strategies that bring SL words into TL texts. This semantic strategy consists of borrowing, adding, deleting and modulating strategies (Suryawinata, 2003: 70-75).

As quoted by Munday (2001: 56-59), Vinay and Dalbarnet divide translation techniques into two procedures, namely: a) direct and b) oblique. The procedures for direct translation are as follows: 1. Borrowing is a word borrowed directly from SL; 2. Calque is a SL expression or structure that is changed using a literal translation; 3. Literal means the translation is done word for word; 4. Description means translation is done by describing the meaning of SL into TL; 5. Reduction removes the meaning in TL partially but it does not cause distortion of meaning. The oblique translation techniques are as follows: 1. Transposition: shift word class; 2. Modulation: change the point of view and semantics of the SL; 3. Variation: replaces linguistic elements with paralinguistics of language variation; 4. Adaptation: replace the cultural elements that exist in SL with cultural elements that are similar and exist in TL; 5. Establish equivalent: translation using terms or expressions that are common (based on dictionaries or everyday use); 6. Amplification: translation which is done by making it explicit or paraphrasing an information that is implicit in SL; 7. Linguistics amplification: adding linguistic elements in TL; 8. Discursive creation: translation using equivalents out of context; 9. Linguistics compression: synthesize linguistic elements in TL; 10. Substitution: changing linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation or cues); 11. Particularization: Specification of specific terminology; 12. Generalization: general terms without explaining them in detail.

Meanwhile, according to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques have five characteristics: a. The translation strategy affects the translation results, b. Strategies are classified by comparison to the SL text, c. Strategy is at the micro level, d. Strategies are not related to each other but are based on a certain context and e. Strategy is functional.

Each expert has his own terms in determining a translation strategy, so that there tends to be overlap between the strategies of one expert and another. The strategy referred to is the same but has a different term. In terms of diversity, of course this is positive, but on the other hand related to research it will cause difficulties in determining the term for a particular strategy. Therefore, in this case the author uses the translation strategy proposed by Molina and Albir. In addition to uniformity, the strategy put forward by Molina and Albir has gone through complex research by referring to and comparing with existing translation techniques from previous translation experts. The translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002) are: 1. Adaptation: a translation technique that replaces the elements contained in the ST so that it is more accepted in the TT; 2. Amplification: a technique to explain terms that are not in the ST. This technique is the opposite of reduction. 3; Borrowing: technique of taking words or expressions directly from ST from the perspective of sound and morphology. Sometimes this technique is naturalized according to the rules of the target language; 4. Calque: a literal translation technique that directly brings lexical rules or structures into the TT, but only in general terms; 5. Compensation: this translation technique is used to move the TT elements from certain positions and units to other positions and units in TT; 6. Description: A technology that replaces the term in ST with a description of form and function in ST; 7. Discursive Creation: a technique for displaying unexpected equivalences because they are completely different and out of the context of the ST sentence; 8. Established equivalent: A technique that uses popular terms according to the meaning of words and usually used. When a term in ST has many terms in ST, this technique can be used to select the closest term based on the context; 9. Generalization: A technique that uses more general terms without explaining them in detail; 10. Linguistic amplification: a technique for adding language elements in the ST; 11. Linguistic compression: a technique to reduce language elements in TT; 12. Literal Translation: a technique for translating word for word; 13. Modulation: translation technique through perspective change; 14. Particularization: A technique that uses a more specific and specific terminology; 15. Reduction: technique by compressing elements of information in ST; 17. Substitution: the technique of replacing linguistic elements with paralinguistics and vice versa; 18.

Transposition: A technique used to replace the grammatical categories of ST with ST; 19. Variation: a technique that replaces linguistic elements with paralinguistics, and usually affects all aspects of language variation.

3. Research Methodology

This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research because the data comes from the text of the short story *The Necklace* (The Price of a Necklace) by Guy de Maupassant and its translation text. This is in accordance with the opinion of Bungin (2009) which states that qualitative descriptive research aims to describe and summarize various conditions, situations, and phenomena of existing social reality. Then this reality is drawn to the surface as a characteristic, character, trait, model, sign, or description of a particular situation, condition or phenomenon. In this study, short story texts and their translations are analyzed as a model for using translation strategies.

The data used in this study are primary data in the form of a short story text entitled *The Necklace* (The Price of a Necklace) written by Guy De Maupasant and translated by Syafruddin Hasani. Data collection techniques in this study used documentation techniques in written documents, so that the data analysis procedure used was content analysis which included data collection, data description, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

4. Results

From the research results it was found that there were 14 translation techniques used by translators based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). Of the 14 translation techniques, they are further divided into 2 categories, namely direct method and the indirect/oblique method, As for the results are as follows.

No	Category	Sub-Category	Frequency
1	Direct Method	Calque	7
		Compensation	99
		Literal Translation	24
		Reduction	7
2.	Indirect/Oblique Method	Modulation	2
		Established equivalent	1
		Linguistic Amplification	17
		Discursivecreation	3
		Linguistic compression	1
		Transposition	7
		Variation	1
		particularization	2
		Adaptation	1
		Generalization	1

4.1 Direct Method

4.1.2 Calque

Calque is a technique like borrowing. However, the translation process is carried out by borrowing other forms of expression which are then literally translated for each of its elements. This technique is usually done by adjusting the pronunciation and writing in the target language. In this research, 7 data are using this technique. The following is data that uses the calque technique.

Tsu: I don't know exactly, but I think I could do it with four hundred francs. (Pg 2)

Ts: Aku tidak tahu pasti, tapi kurasa aku bisa mengatasinya dengan empat ratus franc. (Hlm 2)

The sentence above is translated using the Calque translation strategy because the word 'francs' is translated into 'franc'.

4.1.3 Compensation

Based on the explanation from Molina & Albir (2002) the compensation technique is used to introduce new stylistic elements when the terms used in the target language cannot be in the same position in the target language. In this research, 99 data are using this technique. The following is data that uses the compensation technique.

Tsu: In a shop at the Palais Royal, they found a string of diamonds which seemed to be exactly what they were looking for. (Pg 6)

Tsa: Akhirnya di sebuah toko di Palais Royal mereka menemukan seuntai kalung permata yang benar-benar mirip dengan yang mereka cari. (Hlm 7)

The sentence above is translated using the Compensation translation strategy because there are differences in the ST language style which is different from the TT language style.

4.1.4 Literal Translation

A literal translation technique is a technique that is carried out by directly translating the source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically equivalent target language. There are 24 data in this research that use literal translation techniques. The following is the data on the use of literal translation techniques in the necklace short stories.

Tsu: Madame Loisel looks old now. (Pg 7)

Tas: Nyonya Loisel terlihat tua sekarang. (Hlm 8)

The sentence above is translated using the Literal translation strategy because it is translated word for word and does not relate it to the context of the sentence.

4.1.5 Reduction

The reduction technique is a technique that applies a partial elimination system because it is considered not to cause a distortion of meaning. There are 7 data using reduction techniques. An example of the use of the description technique found in the necklace is as follows.

Tsu: Who knows, who knows? (Pg 7)

Tsa: Siapa yang tahu? (Hlm 8)

The sentences above are translated using the reduction translation strategy because there are partial omissions in the sentences in the TT.

4.2 Indirect/Oblique Method

4.2.1 Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that is carried out with different points of view, semantics, focus, or cognitive categories. Changes in point of view can be lexical or structural. There are 2 data using modulation techniques in this research. The following is the data translated using modulation techniques.

Tsu: She had no dresses, no jewels, nothing; and these were the only things she loved. She felt she was made for them alone. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Dia tidak memiliki gaun-gaun, perhiasan-perhiasan, tidak memiliki apa-apa. Dan tak ada yang disukainya kecuali itu, dia merasa dirinya adalah untuk itu. (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using the modulation strategy because it changes the focus of these were the only things she loved to become nothing she likes except that.

4.2.2 Established Equivalent

The establish equivalent technique is a technique that uses terms found in dictionaries and these terms are equivalents of language terms sources (Molina and Albir, 2002). Equivalent techniques can also use expressions or terms that are in society and terms that are in a field of science. There are 1 data using establish equivalent techniques in this research. The following is the data translated establish equivalent techniques.

Tsu: When she sat down to dinner at a round table covered with a three-day-old cloth opposite her husband who, lifting the lid off the soup, shouted excitedly, "Ah! Be stew! What could be better," she dreamed of fine dinners, of shining silverware, of tapestries which peopled the walls with figures from another time and strange birds in fairy forests; she dreamed of delicious dishes served on wonderful plates, of whispered gallantries listened to with an inscrutable smile as one ate the pink flesh of a trout or the wings of a quail. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Tiga hari yang lalu ketika sedang duduk makan malam di depan meja bundar yang berlapis taplak, di depan suaminya yang membuka mangkuk sup dan berkata penuh kekaguman, "Ah, daging sup yang lezat! Tak ada yang lebih enak daripada ini". Wanita itu justru sedang melamunkan makan malam yang mewah, peralatan makan dari perak yang berkilau, permadani yang memenuhi dinding dengan gambar tokoh-tokoh terkemuka dari masa lalu dan burung-burung aneh yang beterbangan di antara rimbunnya hutan yang ada di negeri dongeng. Dia pun melamunkan hidangan-hidangan lezat yang disajikan di piring yang elok, dan mendengarkan bisikan-bisikan menggoda sambil mengulum senyum ketika sedang menyantap daging ikan trout yang berwarna pink atau sayap burung puyuh. (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using the establish equivalent strategy because there is a common translation of the word "figures from another time" which becomes "gambar tokoh-tokoh terkemuka dari masa lalu".

4.2.3 Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is a translation technique that adds linguistic elements to SL texts in TL texts. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. There are 17 data using amplification linguistic techniques in this research. The examples of linguistic amplification techniques are as follows.

Tsu: Each month they had to pay some notes, renew others, get more time. (Pg 6)

Tsa: Setiap bulan mereka harus melunasi beberapa utang dan mencari pinjaman yang lain lagi, mengulur waktu. (Hlm 8)

The sentence above is translated using the Linguistic amplification strategy because there are linguistic elements added to the sentence "to pay some notes, renew others" in the TT so that it becomes "Setiap bulan mereka harus melunasi beberapa utang dan mencari pinjaman yang lain lagi, mengulur waktu".

4.2.4 Discursive Creation

This technique often appears in the translation of film titles, books and novels. Translation techniques that use temporary equivalents that are far from the original context. This technique often appears in the translation of film titles, books and novels. There are 3 data using discursive creation techniques in this research. The example of the Discursive Creation technique is as follows.

Tsu: The Necklace (Pg 1)

Tsa: Harga Sebuah Kalung (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using the discursive creation strategy because the word The Necklace when translated in the dictionary is a necklace, not the price of a necklace.

4.2.5 Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is a translation technique that unifies or coll linguistic elements in the SL text. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. There are 1 data using compression linguistic techniques in this research. The example of the linguistic compression technique is as follows.

Tsu: She suffered endlessly, feeling she was entitled to all the delicacies and luxuries of life. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Dia tak pernah berhenti merasa menderita, dia merasa dirinya dilahirkan untuk menikmati segala keempukan dan kemewahan. (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using a linguistics compression strategy because there is a reduction in the linguistic elements of "the delicacies and luxuries of life" into "keempukan dan kemewahan."

4.2.6 Transposition

Transposition is a technique that is carried out by substituting elements of the source language into the target language semantically. This technique is close to changes in the grammatical systems of both languages. These changes include changes in word classes, singular to plural, and so on which are literally acceptable but grammatically not in accordance with the target language. In this research, there are 7 data using transposition techniques. An example of using the description technique found in the necklace is as follows.

Tsu: She dreamed of silent antechambers hung with oriental tapestries, lit from above by torches in bronze holders, while two tall footmen in knee-length breeches napped in huge armchairs, sleepy from the stove's oppressive warmth. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Dia melamunkan ruang depan yang tenang, di mana dinding-dindingnya dipasang permadani oriental, serta diterangi dengan kandil perunggu yang panjang. Dan juga adanya dua orang pelayan bertubuh kekar bercelana pendek yang tertidur di kursi-kursi berlengan. Mereka terkantuk oleh kehangatan udara dari perapian. (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using the transposition translation strategy because the plural words tapestries and torches change to singular, namely rugs, and candlesticks.

4.2.7 Variation

Variation is a technique of substituting linguistic or para-linguistic elements (intonation, gestures) which affect aspects of linguistic diversity, for example changing styles, social dialects, geographical dialects. This technique is commonly applied in translating drama scripts. An example of this variation of translation technique is introducing or changing dialectal indicators of characters or plays in a story when someone is translating a novel into a drama performance for children. Tone in this case is a way of conveying thoughts or feelings. In this study there is 1 data using variation translation techniques. The techniques are found in: Adapun strategi tersebut terdapat pada:

Tsu: "Look," he said, "here's something for you. (Pg 1)

Tsa : "Ini," katanya. "Ada sesuatu untukmu." (Pg 2)

The sentence above is translated using the variation strategy because in TT if look is translated into see it will have the meaning of ordering to see, but if it is equated with this it has the meaning of giving to the interlocutor.

4.2.8 Particularization

Particularization technique is a technique of using terms that are more specific and concrete than the general form (Molina & Albir, 2002:509). This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique. Based on this statement it is concluded that the particularization translation technique tries to translate a term by looking for a more specific or special equivalent. In this study there are 2 data using variation translation techniques. The techniques are found in:

Tsu: The minister noticed her. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Bahkan menteri sendiri juga mengajaknya berdansa. (Hlm 4)

The sentence above is translated using the particularization strategy because the sentence Noticed her is translated into special, namely asking her to dance.

4.2.9 Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique in which the translator replaces the cultural elements of the source language with cultural elements that have the same characteristics in the target language. There are 1 data using adaptation techniques in this research. Examples of the use of adaptation techniques are as follows:

Tsu: She r: "I'm upst that I have no jwes, not a single ston to wear. I will look chap. I would almost rathr not go to th party." (Pg 3)

Tas: Istrinya menjawab: "Aku bingung karena tidak memiliki sebuah perhiasan pun, tidak ada sebutir permata, tidak ada yang bisa dipakai. Aku akan kelihatan payah sekali. Lebih baik tidak usah pergi saja." (Hlm 3)

The sentence above is translated using the adaptation strategy because Stone is translated into gems so that readers of Tsa understand that in this context what is meant is a stone, namely a gem, not a stone in its true meaning.

4.2.10 Generalization

Generalization technique is the technique of using terms that are more general or neutral in the target language (Molina & Albir, 2002:509) Neutralization (Newmark, 1988:82) and translation by neutral/less expressive and translation by general word (Baker 1992:36) including in generalization techniques. In this study there is 1 data using variation translation techniques. The techniques are found in:

Tsu: All these things that another woman of her class would not even have noticed, tormented her and made her resentful. The sight of the little Brenton girl who did her housework filled her with terrible regrets and hopeless fantasies. (Pg 1)

Tsa: Segala hal itu, yang bagi wanita lain yang sederajat dengannya dianggap biasa saja, telah membuatnya sangat kesal. (Hlm 1)

The sentence above is translated using the generalization strategy because there is a translation of the specific term "stove's oppressive warmth" into a general term "kehangatan udara dari perapian."

Today, the notion of beauty is applied to both men and women. This is demonstrated by the numerous usages of a man as a model for cosmetics advertisements. Gender is frequently misinterpreted in society as something natural that is influenced by biological causes.

This advertisement also demonstrates the presence of a new concept of masculinity in society. Aside from males who are concerned about their appearance, Men are now packaged with a beautiful and gentle appearance; this concept is known as soft masculinity, a style of masculinity popular in South Korea. This demonstrates how the media emphasis and commercials men's physical beauty. The man with a gorgeous face who isn't afraid to exhibit his tender side and has an eccentric appearance is now being appreciated and worshipped. The image of the man in this advertising demonstrates that there are no more extreme boundaries for an individual in meeting his or her life demands.

According to Paramita et al. (2013), the usage of male models in cosmetic commercials is new, but has several good effects. However, the variables of power distance, masculinity, and uncertainty avoidance had no significant effect on consumers' opinions toward for both Korean and Indonesian customers; however, due to cultural differences, this is not always readily accepted in our culture. Especially for male customers. Although most Indonesians are Muslims who still believe that males who dress or wear accessories resemble women. One of the Muslim beliefs is to seem modest and humble for both female and male men, however a man who resembles a woman seems to encourage males to appear more feminine and luxurious (Solomon, 2009). It is possible to conclude that social phenomena such as the Korean wave and religion play significant roles in shaping people's perceptions and influencing purchasing behaviour.

5. Discussion

Based on the research findings above, the translators of this short story used 14 techniques from Molina & Albir (2012) with 4 techniques categorized as direct method and 10 techniques categorized as indirect method (Vinay and Dalbarnet, 2000). The most widely used translation technique is compensation technique with 99 data. According to Molina & Albir (2012), compensation technique is a technique in which if there is an element from the source text that cannot be reproduced and reflected in the same place in the target text.

This can be replaced by adding the compensated source language element elsewhere in the target text. This translation technique mostly produces accurate and readable translations. This is because the meaning in the TT does not change from the exact meaning in the ST.

The next technique used is literal translation with 24 data. Literal translation technique is translating words or expressions word by word (Molina & Albir, 2012). This technique often appears as a translation technique with the highest frequency because it only translates word by word without considering the cultural aspects in the target language because the translator only focuses on the literal meaning of the word or sentence.

The next technique used is the linguistic amplification technique with a total of 17 data. According to Molina and Albir (2012) linguistic amplification is a translation technique that adds linguistic elements to SL texts in TL texts and this technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. Translators use this technique because not all translation results in SL can be in accordance with the linguistic rules in the TL when translated literally. Therefore, it is necessary to add several linguistic elements to the target language so that the meaning of the SL can be in accordance with the linguistic rules in the TL.

The next technique used is the reduction and calque technique with a total of 7 data. According to Molina & Albir (2012) reduction is a technique which applies a partial omission system because it is considered not to cause distortion of meaning. while calque according to Molina and Albir (2012) is the translation process carried out by borrowing other forms of expression which are then literally translated for each of its the next technique used is the reduction and calque technique with a total of 7 data. According to Molina & Albir (2012) reduction is a technique which applies a partial omission system because it is considered not to cause distortion of meaning. while calque according to Molina and Albir is the translation process carried out by borrowing other forms of expression which are then literally translated for each of its elements. These two techniques of translation typically result in precise translations that the intended readers may easily comprehend. This is so that the meaning in the TT remains the same as it is in the ST parts.

The next technique is discursive creation technique with a total of 3 data, then particularization and modulation techniques with a total of 2 data, and the last is a technique with a total of 1 data, namely variation, adaptation, generalization, and establish equivalence techniques. According to Molina & Albir (2000), discursive creation techniques are used to create temporary equivalents that are very unexpected out of context according to the translator's creativity. Particularization technique according to Molina & Albir (2000) is A technique that uses a more specific terminology. Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view of the source language text both structurally and lexically (Molina & Albir: 2000).

The subject of this study has similarities with the research conducted by Ririn Fazriani (2020) entitled "Analisis Perbandingan Teknik Penerjemahan Dalam Cerita Pendek Karya Guy De Maupassant Dengan Tema L'amour". Both studies use the same subject as short stories by Guy De Maupassant even though they have different titles and research results.

6. Conclusion

Translation techniques are tactics used by translators to translate words or groups of words, or perhaps full sentences when the sentences cannot be broken down into smaller units to be translated. Based on the analysis that has been carried out from the data source of the short story *The Necklace* (Harga Sebuah Kalung) by Guy de Maupassant which has been translated by Syafruddin Hasani, it is known that the translation strategy used in translation includes: compensation technique with 99 data, literal translation technique with 24 data, the linguistic amplification technique with 17 data, the reduction technique with 7 data, calque with 7 data, the discursive creation technique with 3 data, the discursive creation technique with 3 data. particularization with 2 data, modulation with 2 data, variation technique with one data, adaptation with one data, generalization with one data and establishment equivalent with one data

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