

## TRANSLATION STRATEGY AND LINGUISTIC APPROACH REFERENCE IN THE LITTLE PRINCE NOVEL

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### Abstract

Translation is a translation of a language derived from the source language to produce an equivalent text in the target language that conveys a similar message. The purpose of this article is to show what translation techniques are used by translators to translate the contents of The Little Prince novel from English into Indonesian and the linguistic approach found in the translation of this novel. In this research a qualitative method was applied. The procedure carried out in this study was to read novels to collect data in English and Indonesian novels to be analyzed and analyze the data described in a descriptive manner, namely in the shape of words and language based on translation strategies. This study uses a translation strategy from Molina and Hurtado Albir and is supported by several translation strategies from Chesterman and Peter Newmark and linguistic theory based on Halliday and Hasan.

**Keywords:** The Little Prince, Technique Translation, Reference

### INTRODUCTION

Translation is defined as the transfer of discourse in the source language (SL) discourse into a the target language (TL) Catford (1965:20) in his book A Linguistic Theory of Translation. The existence of translation can assist people in sharing any viewpoint on this world. The structure, culture, and style of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) are all distinct. Therefore, translation is beneficial for people who do not have a good ability in understanding SL. Accordingly, they need help to translate it into the TL. The translation is concerned with moral and with factual validity. This validity can be effectively rendered only if the reader grasps it, and that is the purpose and the end of translation. The translation is not an easy thing to do, as it can be difficult to establish its equivalence, such as in English change into Indonesian or vice versa since there are some different systems and structures between those languages. If the translator has trouble discovering the equivalence of both languages, the 1systems and structures of SL and TL may create impediments.

What is the definition of translation? According to Newmark (1988:5), it frequently, but not always, translates the meaning of the text into another language in the manner intended by the book's creator. According to Newmark, the translator's job is to communicate the meaning from the source language to the target language in order to match the original text. When translating a text, a translator must convey the message of the source language to the target language. The translator's job is to read and comprehend a written text (source text) before transferring the meaning to the target language in written form. Larson (1984: 12) adds another explanation, stating that the translator's purpose is to maintain the translation's meaning consistency. A good translator must be able to translate SL into TL without affecting the TL's intent or message. Translation, according to Pinchuck (1977:38), is the process of determining a Target Language (TL) counterpart for a Source Language (SL) utterance.

We can find translations everywhere, for example, in literary works. Many literary works have been produced in many translated languages, such as literary works in novels. In this paper, the writer will discuss the translation techniques of Antoine de Saint-Exupery's novel entitled *The Little Prince*. The *The Little Prince* novel itself is originally in French but has been produced in many other languages, such as Indonesian and English. The novel *The Little Prince* is a children's novel that contains a philosophical and idealistic meaning about human life and society. Therefore, meaning is an essential thing in a novel, then a good translator must pay attention to every technique used in translating the text of the novel in order that the meaning contained in the novel in the original language can still be conveyed when it has been translated into another language.

Translators must be able to implement the same or appropriate meaning from the source language to the target language so that no change in meaning will cause the reader not to understand the novel's contents. The focus this time will be more on discussing the translation of the novel *The Little Prince* from English to Indonesian, what techniques are used, and how changes in meaning occur after translation.

As explained above, this article aims to find out the translation technique used in translating the novel *The Little Prince* from English to Indonesian language and linguistic techniques, namely the references from Halliday and Hasan.

## METHOD

In this research, the author uses a qualitative method. The existence of a statement from Creswell, J. (1998:24) about the meaning of qualitative research is: "Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films."

Since the author collects data from literary works, namely novels, then data is collected in the form of text from the novel's contents and subsequently analyzed. By using this qualitative research, the results will be stated in the form of a written report. The novel used is *The Little Prince* in two languages, English as source language (SL) and Indonesian as the target language (TL). The first step taken in this research by the author's role is to read the novel in two languages, then data will be collected from the novel. After collecting the data, the author will choose some data to be analyzed using the translation strategy theory from Molina and Albir as the main theory in this research. The data to be analyzed will be divided into two parts, data from SL and TL. After that, the author will briefly explain the theory from Molina and Hurtado Albir utilized in the data. The authors add supporting theories related to the main theory; the supporting theories utilized are from Newmark, Chesterman, Halliday, and Hasan. In addition to the idea of translation strategy, the author analyzes the linguistic method contained in the selected data, namely reference, using Halliday and Hasan's theory.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

In this study, the author obtained data using Molina and Hurtado Albir's theory as the main theory for analyze these data. The following table 1 summarizes these findings uses Molina and Albir theory:

**Table 1.** Data of the Research

Translation Technique	Data/Sentence	Reference
Variation	1. What! You dropped down from the sky?	Personal Reference
Transposition	1. I learnt something about the planet, about the little prince's departure from it, about his journey.	Personal Reference
	2. And that is how I met the little prince.	Personal Reference
	1. I solve them all," said the snake.	Personal Reference
Amplification	2. It spreads over the entire planet.	Personal Reference
	3. because they are ephemeral.	Personal Reference
	1. I am a little bored	Personal Reference
Literal	2. Draw me a sheep.	Personal Reference
	3. Of course I love you	Personal Reference

## Discussion

The author used four categories of translation techniques from Molina and Albir: variation, transposition, amplification, and literal translation. Meanwhile, the author found a reference as a linguistic approach. In addition, 9 data are offered in this discussion based on the novel *The Little Prince*.

### A. Variation

1. SL : What! **You** dropped down from the sky?

TL : Apa? **Kamu** jatuh dari langit?

On data (1) '**You...**' in the SL is translated into '**Kamu...**' in the TL. Variation technique used in this data according to **Molina and Albir (2002:511)** is a translation approach in which linguistic or paralinguistic elements are altered to influence features of linguistic diversity such as textual tone, style, social dialect, geographic dialect, and so on. Whereas in the source language, the word '**you**' can be translated into variety form depending on the situation used. And in this novel, the translator chooses to use the word '**kamu**' instead of '**Anda**'. The translation of "**you**" into "**kamu**" uses a communicative translation by **Peter Newmark (1988:47)** that treats... colloquialisms, standard notices, phaticisms, ordinary language.

According to the book "TBBBI (Hasan Alwi) hal 329- 330 dan 334." *pronominal adalah kata yang berfungsi sebagai pengganti nomina. Apabila tafsiran acuan pronomina itu ditentukan oleh faktor peristiwa ujaran (siapa berbicara dan siapa yang diajak berbicara), pronominal itu bersifat deiksis. Pronomina persona adalah pronominal yang dipakai untuk mengacu pada orang. Persona tunggal kedua seperti engkau, kamu, Anda, dikau,, kau-, -mu (329-330). Pronomina pesona kedua engkau, kamu, dan -mu dipakai oleh pembicara dalam situasi orang yang status sosialnya lebih tinggi terhadap yang status sosialnya lebih rendah (334).* The word '**kamu**' is the second form of the pronoun because it refers to the person being spoken to, namely the Pilot. The translator uses the word '**kamu**' instead of *Anda* because as explained by Hasan Alwi, in Indonesian there are three parameters used as the first measure, namely age,

social status, and familiarity. In the above conversation, the little prince calls the pilot '**kamu**' because even though we know the little prince is younger than the pilot, his social status is higher than the pilot because the little prince is the prince.

**Table 2.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possesive determiners	Possesive pronoun
Second	You (Pilot)	-	-

The table above show that personal reference found in this data. Personal reference by means of function in speech situations, through the category of person. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** "you" is a personal pronoun category subject that replaces the noun of Pilot.

## B. Transposition

The transposition technique is a translation technique that is used to alter or match the target language structure by changing the grammatical structure, changing the position of adjectives, and even changing the plural form to single according to **Molina and Albir (2002:511)**. The author obtained two data using transposition techniques.

2. SL : I learnt something about the planet, about the **little prince's departure** from it, about his journey.  
 TL :Tiap hari aku mengetahui sesuatu yang baru tentang planetnya, tentang **keberangkatannya**, tentang perjalanannya.

On data (2) "...**little prince's departure**..." in the SL is translated into "...**keberangkatannya**..." in the TL. Here the technique of translation used is Transposition by **Molina and Albir (2002:511)**. In the data above, in the ST '**...little prince's departure...**' which is a form of noun phrase, and when translated into '**...keberangkatannya...**' in TL, the grammar changes to become a noun. Another strategy is a syntactic translation, namely Transposition by **Chesterman (2016:93)** as supporting theory. Transposition is the strategy that obviously involves structural changes as well, but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being of interest in itself.

In the sentence above the source language uses the word "little prince" as an explanation of whose departure is meant and in the target language uses the word -nya as ownership, which means -nya here is the little prince according to the book "**TBBBI (Hasan Alwi) hal 329-330**", "*pronominal adalah kata yang berfungsi sebagai pengganti nomina... Pronomina persona adalah pronominal yang dipakai untuk mengacu pada orang. Persona tunggal ketiga seperti ia, dia, beliau, -nya.*" The word **-nya** as the possession of the Little Prince and as the third person pronoun, referring to the Little Prince.

**Table 2.1.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possesive determiners	Possesive pronoun
Third	-	-	His (little prince)

Based on the table above, the personal reference was used. Personal reference by means of function in speech situations through the category of person with the semantic category is possessive. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** "...**little prince's departure**..." is a possessive pronoun to show that '**departure**' belongs to '**little prince**'.

3. SL : And that is how I met the **little prince**.

TL : Begitulah mulanya aku berkenalan dengan **pangeran cilik**.

On data (3) “**...little prince**” in the SL is translated into “**...pangeran cilik**” in the TL. The author found that the translator use transposition by **Molina and Albir (2002:511)** because there is a structure change from SL to TL. In the data above, in the ST ‘**...little prince’s departure...**’ which is a form of noun phrase, and when translated into ‘**...keberangkatannya...**’ in TL, the position is changing.

There is a syntactic translation strategy, namely Transposition by **Chesterman (2016:93)** as supporting theory. Transposition is the strategy that obviously involves structural changes as well, but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being of interest in itself. The structure of the sentence “**...little prince**” in SL is adjective + noun, after being translated to TL the structure of the sentence “**...pangeran cilik**” changes to noun + adjective.

**Table 2.2.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
Third	He (Little prince)	-	-

Reference classification used personal reference show on table above. Personal reference by means of function in speech situations through the category of person with the semantic category is person. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** “**...little prince**” is a personal pronoun category subject.

### C. Amplification

Amplification according to **Molina and Albir (2002:510)** to introduce elements not stated in the ST: information, explanatory paraphrase. The author obtained three data using amplification techniques.

4. SL : I solve **them** all,” said the snake.

TL : Semua **teka-teki** kupecahkan,” kata ular.

Based on the data (4) above, the translator apply the amplification theory by **Molina and Albir, (2002:510)**, which in the sentence in SL the word “**... them...**” are not give the details and after being translated to “**... teka-teki...**” the translator uses amplification theory to provide details of the word in SL when the actual translation of “**...them...**” are “**...mereka...**” not “**...teka-teki...**” refers to the previous conversation, that is “**... talk in riddles?**” and also prove that translators can translate ‘**...them...**’ into ‘**...teka-teki...**’ instead of *mereka* because in the data above there are exophoric elements.

As a supporting theory by **Halliday & Hasan (1976:33)**, exophora is not simply a synonym for referential meaning. An exophoric item, however, is one that does not name anything; it signals that reference must be made to the context of the situation. In addition, **Newmark (1991:69)** stated that the topic of cohesion, which may have first appeared...the most useful constituent...text linguistics applicable to translation.

**Table 2.3.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
Third	Them (riddles)	-	-



In that table above the author found a personal reference by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person with the semantic category is existential. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** “...them...” is a personal pronoun category object that replaces the noun of riddles.

5. **SL** : **It** spreads over the entire planet.

**TL** : **Pohon** itu akan menutupi seluruh planetnya.

In the data (5) above, the translator uses the amplification theory by **Molina and Albir, (2002:510)**, which in the sentence in SL the word “**It**” are not give the details and after being translated to “**Pohon**” the translator apply amplification theory to provide details of the word in SL when the actual translation of “**It**” is “**Itu**” not “**Pohon**” refers to the previous conversation, that is ... **that baobabs were not little bushes, but, on the contrary, trees as big as castles ...**

The data above is also translated semantically using Chesterman's theory, namely Hyponymy. Shifts in hyponymic relationships are frequent. The subclass is the superordinate hyponym ST → TT, which is generalization according to **Chesterman (2016: 99)**. As explained above that the data in SL ‘**It**’ refers to the word ‘Baobabs’ in the previous sentence, but the translator chooses the word in general, i.e ‘Pohon’ in TL therefore hyponymy occurs (superordinate hyponym ST → ST).

**Table 2.4. Personal Reference**

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
Third	It (baobab)	-	-

The data above uses personal reference by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person with the semantic category is existential. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** “**It**” is a personal pronoun category object that replaces the noun of baobab.

6. **SL** : because **they** are ephemeral.

**TL** : Karena **bunga** hanya temporer

In the above data (6), the translator apply the amplification theory by **Molina and Albir, (2002:510)**, which in the sentence in SL the word ‘...**they**...’ are not given the details and after being translated to ‘...**bunga**...’ the translator uses amplification theory to provide details of the word in SL when the actual translation of ‘...**they**...’ are *mereka* not ‘...**bunga**...’ but refers to the previous conversation, that is ‘**The flower is the most beautiful thing on my planet!**’ and also prove that translators can translate ‘...**they**...’ into ‘...**bunga**...’ instead of *mereka* because in the data above there are exophoric elements.

As a supporting theory by **Halliday & Hasan (1976:33)**, exophora is not simply a synonym for referential meaning. An exophoric item, however, is one that does not name anything; it signals that reference must be made to the context of the situation. In addition, **Newmark (1991:69)** stated that the topic of cohesion, which may have first appeared...the most useful constituent...text linguistics applicable to translation.

**Table 2.5. Personal Reference**

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
Third	They (flower)	-	-

In that sentence the author found a personal reference by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person with the semantic category is existential. According to **Halliday**

& Hasan (1976:37) “...they...” is a personal pronoun category subject that replaces the noun of the flower.

#### D. Literal Translation

According to Molina and Albir (2002:510), the literal translation is utilized in this data, which involves reading sentences in terms of words or word for word translation. The key is that the form or structure of words in both the source and target languages does not change. The author obtained three data using literal translation techniques.

7. SL : I am a little bored  
TL : Aku jadi sedikit bosan

On data (7) ‘...I am a little bored...’ in the SL is translated into ‘...Aku jadi sedikit bosan...’ in the TL. The literal translation by Molinad and Albir (2002:510) is utilized in this data. From the example above, the translator applies this technique to literally translate the source text of the word ‘...I am a little bored...’ to ‘...Aku jadi sedikit bosan...’ in the target text because there is no change in the structure of words.

The additional theory by Newmark (1988:46) states that “literal translation occurs when the translator converts the source language (SL) grammatical constructions into their nearest target language (TL) equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated individually”. Newmark (1988: 69) clearly mentions that literal translation should be distinguished from word-for-word or one-to-one translation.

**Table 2.6.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
First	I (Pilot)	-	-

The data above uses personal reference by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person with the semantic category is existential. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) “I” is a personal pronoun category subject that replaces the noun of Pilot.

8. SL : Draw me a sheep.  
TL : Gambarkan aku seekor domba.

On data (8) ‘...Draw me a sheep...’ in the SL is translated into ‘...Gambarkan aku seekor domba...’ in the TL. The literal translation by Molinad and Albir (2002:510) is utilized in this data. From the example above, the translator applies this technique to literally translate the source text of the word ‘...Draw me a sheep...’ to ‘...Gambarkan aku seekor domba...’ in the target text.

The additional theory by Newmark (1988:46) When a translator transforms grammatical constructs from a source language (SL) to their closest target language (TL) counterparts, the lexical terms are translated independently again. Newmark (1988: 69) clearly mentions that literal translation should be distinguished from word-for-word or one-to-one translation.

**Table 2.7.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
First	Me (little prince)	-	-

Reference classification used personal reference. Personal reference by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) “me” is a personal pronoun category object that replaces the noun of The Little Prince.

9. SL : **Of course I love you**  
 TL : **Tentu saja aku mencintaimu**

The sentence '**Of course I love you**' in the SL is translated into '**Tentu saja aku mencintaimu**' in the TL. The literal translation by **Molinad and Albir (2002:510)** is utilized in this data. From the example above, the translator applies this technique to literally translate the source text of the word '**Of course I love you**' to '**Tentu saja aku mencintaimu**' in the target text. Adding the theory, it is stated by **Newmark (1998:45-46)** that interlinear translation is often used to illustrate word-for-word translation, with the TL right below the SL words. The primary purpose of word-for-word translation is to comprehend a complex material as a pre-translation procedure or to understand the mechanics of the source language.

**Table 2.8.** Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
First	I (flower)	-	-

Personal reference found here by means of function in a speech situation, through the category of person. According to **Halliday & Hasan (1976:37)** 'I' is a personal pronoun category subject that replaces the noun of Flower.

## CONCLUSION

The translation theory strategy of Molina and Hurtado Albir is used as main theory in this study to analyze data collected from the novel *The Little Prince*, which is in English as SL and Indonesian as TL. As a result, the following conclusions can be drawn based on the results of testing, processing, and data analysis. When analyzing existing data, choosing the correct theory will result in a good translation with no change in meaning from source to target language. If the translator does not use the appropriate theory, the meaning of the novel may change because the resulting translation is incorrect. There are 18 translation theory strategies from Molina and Albir, but the author only uses variation, transposition, amplification, and literal translation in this study. Due to the general variation technique in this research, the resulting translation has many variations. The translator adapts the translation to the appropriate situation so that the reader understands the message conveyed.

Furthermore, amplification has an essential role because, as is well-known, amplification is a technique that adds more detailed information to the TL. The writer discovers data in the data above that lacks detailed information in SL; as a result, it must use amplification techniques to add the information required in TL. The meaning presented to the reader will be adequately communicated. The following technique used is the transposition technique. This transposition technique causes a translation shift in class shift, unit shift, and word structure shift. The last technique used by translators is literal translation. The literal translation is a technique in which the structure of the source language with the target language does not change. Because there is no shift in meaning, the message conveyed will be channeled well to the reader.

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