
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Translation and Analysis of Expansion (Indonesian- English): A Descriptive-Analytical Study

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| ABSTRACT

This study highlighted the translation of Indonesian to English expansion. There are some of the problems in question: what principles, strategies, and relevant theories are used by the translator in translating Indonesian to English expansion and also the type of expansion that occurs. The research used a mixed-type technique, namely qualitative and quantitative. Through all 25 data analyzed, the researchers concluded that: a) based on the analysis, it is found that there are principles of translation by Allan Duff employed. There are 14 data that used the principles of translation: meaning, 4 data used the principles of translation: style and clarity, 2 data used the principles of translation: Source language influence and 5 data used the principles of translation: idiom. b) based on the analysis, it is found that there are several strategies employed. They are syntactic strategies (10 data) which consist of Unit shift (8 data), Clause structure change (1 data), and transposition (1 data); semantic strategies (11 data), which consist of Distribution change (3 data), Antonym (1 data), Synonymy (1 data), abstraction change (2 data) and trope change (4 data); the last is pragmatic strategies (4 data), which consist of Interpersonal change (1 data), explicitness change (2 data) and emphasis change (1 data). Based on the analysis, it is found that there are types of expansion from Nida and Tabber (1982) that occur. The Lexical Expansion: Descriptive substitutes (5 data), Lexical Expansion: Semantic restructuring (12 data), Syntactic Expansion: Identification of The Participants (2 data), Syntactic Expansion: identification of objects or events with abstracts (2 data), Syntactic Expansion: More Explicit Indication of Relational (4 data).

| KEYWORDS

Translation, translation strategies, principle of translation, translation theories, expansion.

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

In the process of translation, the translator deals with the problems of conveying the content to be naturally as possible. The problems occur due to differences in language systems, culture, background, and the continent of certain language perspectives, which are unavoidable. There are words, phrases, or sentences which is difficult to perceive as language equivalent between Source Language and Target Language. To deal with this, some adjustment has been made. The adjustment that we are going to provide in this research is adjustment phenomena in translation: namely expansion.

Expansion is an act of increasing or making something increase in size, amount, or importance (www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). In the sense of translation, Expansion occurs when the Source Language (Indonesian) adds some words or distributes over more items of linguistic categories to convey the same most closely statement to the Target Language (English) to reach an equivalent of both languages' text. Expanding the target text shall be one of the efforts to translate an ideal translation due to the process of translation being complicated and needing the depth of knowledge to reach a product that has the accuracy of the meaning, the fully informational content, and the quality of expressions. In translating, the equivalent of the Source Language with the Target Language is considered very important to achieve an ideal translation as the goal of its process. For preserving the content of the source text and maintaining its intended meaning,

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semantic adjustment strategies are utilized in translating text (Nida & Taber, 2003, as cited in Abbasi & Koosha, 2016, p. 219), the content of the source language might be changed longer and the number of words required to be changed when the translators render the source language text to the target language text. For translating naturally, the equivalence in translation should be underlined. Therefore, the expansion phenomena in translating are unavoidable.

According to Nida (1964), there are two types of equivalence in translation, namely Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Nida (1964, p.165) stated that the formal equivalence "...**basically source-oriented that is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message**", meanwhile the dynamic equivalence "...**not merely another message which is more or less similar to the source...it clearly reflects the meaning and intent of the source.**" Then, based on Nida's equivalence concept of translation, the Expansion of Indonesian to English has a closer relation to dynamic Equivalence due to its function of expanding the meaning and intent of the source text, Indonesian, to the target text, which is English. For instance, the phrase *biduan pengembara* has been translated as "Singing Girl at the Edge of the World" using the expansion phenomena, which is simply adding more words within the same segments to translate into a target Language, expanding the intention of translation from a Source Language (Indonesian) to Target Text (English).

The researcher conducts a Descriptive Analytical Study on the topic of Indonesian to English Expansion in a novel by Ahmad Tohari by gathering the data on Indonesian-English expansion, elaborating the data to principles and strategies found in the segments of translating Ahmad Tohari Novel, which is an informal text due to the genre of writing, followed by interprets the data to find out what types of expansion used in rendering the message to the target language, which shall help to resolve the translation problems in translating Indonesian to English. The use of descriptive-analytical in this research under the pretext of how the data are described and analyzed thoughtfully to find the answers to a question.

Hence, from the elaboration above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the Indonesian to English expansion to broaden the knowledge and to develop the ability of the researcher herself. The word ability is referred to as analyzing the strategies, principles, and types of expansion in translation.

2. Literature Review

Some translation and linguistics experts have already given their opinion about translation; In this sub-section, some of those defined theories will be revealed as a guideline to help conduct the research.

According to Newmark (1988, p.7), translation is "*rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*". For instance, a legal text has a great chance to be translated using word for word translation strategy; even the Source Text dominations for translating the text maximize the intention of the original without bias.

In other perception, Nida and Taber (1982, p.12) state that "*translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style.*"

Meanwhile, Munday (2016, p.8) defined translation as "*the process of changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).*"

Another theory derived from Bell (1991, p.5) states, "Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic or stylistic equivalences."

Larson (1998, p.3) states that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which is appropriate in the RL and its cultural context.

3. Methodology

This research uses a Descriptive Analysis and Quantitative method. It's a mixed type of method that focuses on how the data was collected, classified, analyzed then summarized to get the conclusion, also focusing on the result of the research. The researcher identifies and describes the finding concerning the object of research and then analyzes them qualitatively. The result of the research was perceived as a chart and numbers in the table of frequency to test or confirm theories and assumptions. In other words, the reason for using the Descriptive analysis and Quantitative method is to identify, describe, analyze, and show the results as a chart and table of the pattern of the Expansion strategy in Indonesian to English translation.

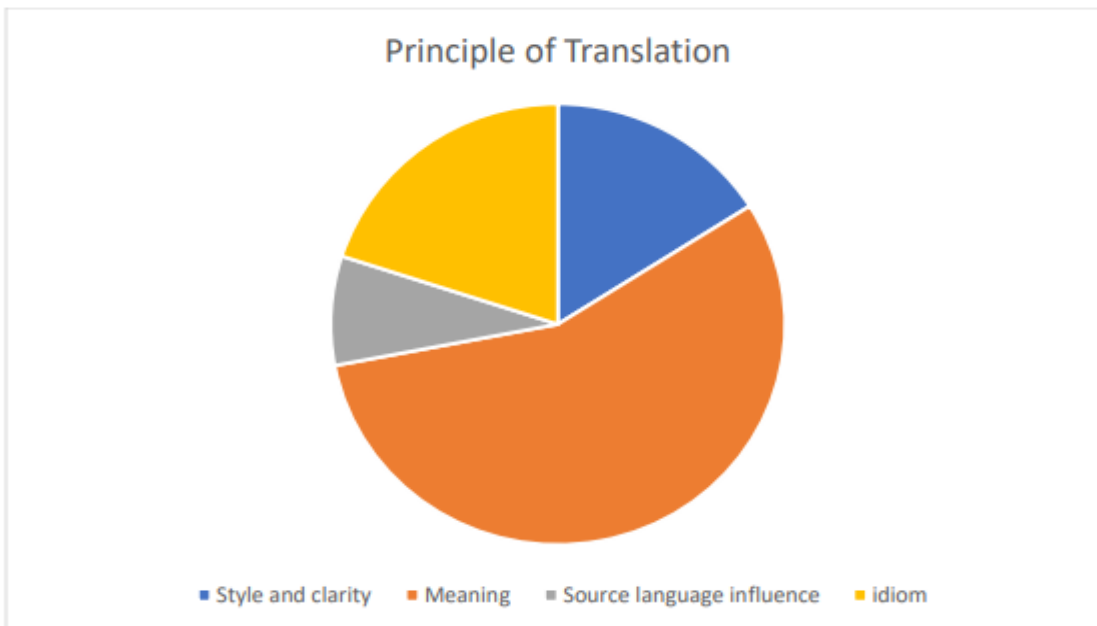
The data of this research are taken from the novel by Ahmad Tohari, entitled *Mata yang Enak Dipandang*. The Expansions would be identified and collected by comparing the texts in both the target language (Indonesian version) and The Source

Text (English version) up to 75 data. The random sampling technique is used for the analysis of Indonesian to English Expansions, which is 25 samples taken out of 75 data without bias.

After the data are identified and collected, the researcher classifies the data into the categories of units or segments in translation, such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, then put them as a table of observation. The categories of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are used when the researcher intends to seek the equivalents between the source language and the target language in question. The classified data that is found by the researcher will be analyzed using translation strategies by Chesterman (2016), the principle of translation by Allan Duff (1989), types of expansion by Nida and Taber (1982), and other language theories that have been compiled in chapter 2. The results then are perceived in table and chart, then explained descriptively based on the finding of two types of expansion that is previously mentioned.

4. Results and Discussion

The researcher analyzed the data based on Duff’s (1989) —Principles of translation. Based on Duff, there are 6 principles of translation, namely: (1) meaning, (2) Form, (3) Register, (4) Source language influence, (5) Style and clarity, and (6) Idiom. The 25 data were analyzed by the principles of translation, and according to the data analysis, it is shown that 14 data used the principles of translation: meaning, 4 data used the principles of translation: style and clarity, 2 data used the principles of translation: Source language influence and 5 data used the principles of translation: Idioms. As shown below:



4.1 The data analyzed by Chesterman (2016) translation strategies

The researcher also analyzed the data based on Chesterman (2016) —Memos of Translation. Chesterman distinguished the strategies into 3 categories, namely: (1) Syntactic strategies, (2) Semantic strategies, and (3) Pragmatic strategies. According to the data analysis, the result is:

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Syntactic Strategy | |
| | Unit Shift | 8 data |
| | Transposition | 1 data |
| | Clause structure change | 1 data |
| 2 | Semantic Strategy | |
| | Distribution Change (Expansion) | 3 data |
| | Antonymy | 1 data |
| | Synonymy | 1 data |
| | Abstraction change | 2 data |
| | Trope change | 4 data |
| 3 | Pragmatic Strategy | |

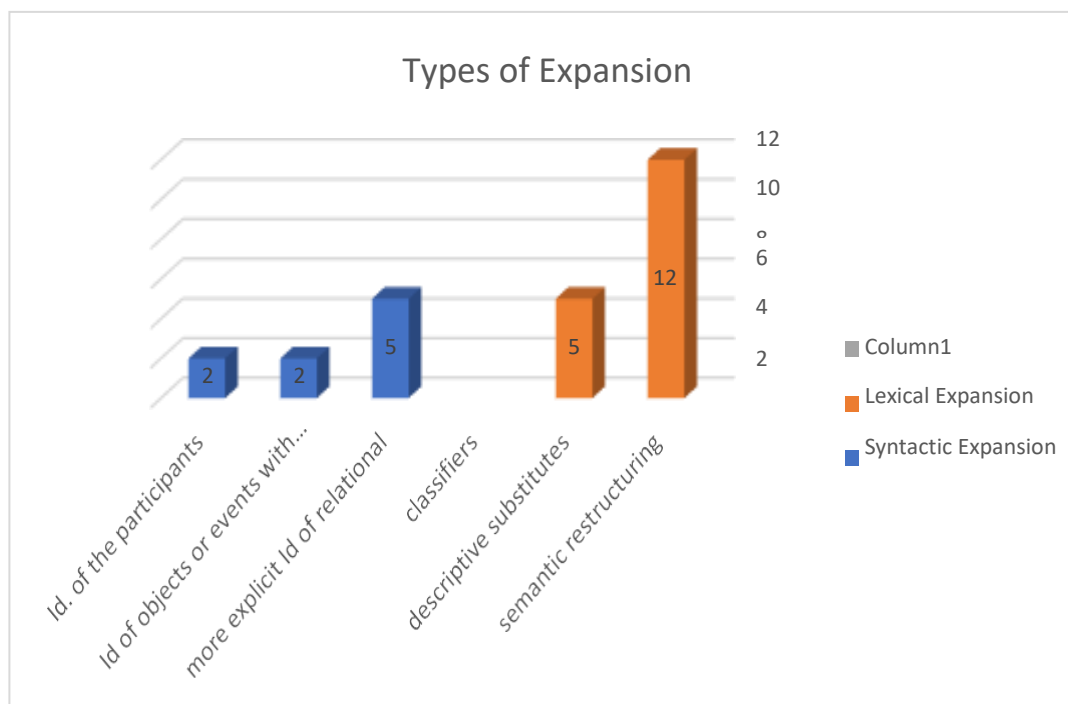
| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| | Interpersonal Change (addition) | 1 data |
| | Explicitness Change | 2 data |
| | Emphasis | 1 data |
| | TOTAL | 25 data |

4.2 The data analyzed by theories of translation theories

The researcher also analyzed the data by translation theories. The result is:

| No. | Theory | Expert | Data analysis |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Expansion | Berman | 5 data |
| 2 | Free Modulation | Vinay and Darbelnet | 3 data |
| 3 | Amplification | Vinay and Darbelnet | 3 data |
| 4 | Unit shift | Munday | 5 data |
| | | Catford | 3 data |
| 5 | Equivalence | Vinay and Darbelnet | 4 data |
| 6 | Explicitation | Baker and Saldanha | 2 data |
| TOTAL | | | 25 data |

The data was analyzed by types of Expansion by Nida and Taber (1982). The result is: Based on Nida and Taber (1982). There are 2 general types of expansion: syntactic (or formal) expansions and lexical (or semantic) which also have the sub-types of expansions, namely: (a) identification of the participants in events, (b) identification of objects or events with abstracts, (c) more explicit indication of relational, (d) filling out of ellipses; (a) classifiers, (b) descriptive substitutes, and (c) semantic restructuring. According to the data analysis, there are 2 data used for the identification of the participants in events: meaning, 2 data used for the identification of objects or events with abstracts, 5 data used more explicit indication of relational, 2 data used descriptive substitutes: 12 data used semantic restructuring. The figures below illustrate the data:



5. Discussion

Datum 1

| Source Text | Target Text |
|---|--|
| <p>Di bawah sinar matahari pukul satu siang, Mirta berdiri di seberang jalan depan stasiun.</p> | <p>Under the scorching heat of the sun, at 1 p.m.,</p> |
| <p>Tohari, A. (2013). <i>Mata yang Enak Dipandang (Edisi Ebook)</i>, Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. P.1</p> | <p>Tanaraga, T. (2015, trans). <i>Kind-Looking Eyes (Epub Edition)</i>. Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. P.1</p> |

Comment:

In data number one, four words of the Source Text “**Di bawah sinar matahari**” was translated into 7 words as “**Under the scorching heat of the sun**” The phrase ...**sinar matahari**... is expanded using the semantic strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), which is the distribution change strategy due to distribution of the same components such as “**scorching**”, “**heat**” which made the change from 4 (four) words into 7 (seven) words of Source Text to Target Text. According to the online dictionary of the Indonesian Language Centre (KBBI) 5th edition, *Sinar Matahari* is a phrase that means *pancaran terang (cahaya) matahari*. *Sinar Matahari* in Indonesian is not a fixed collocation in which the word *sinar* doesn’t have to be related to *matahari*, but the phrase of *sinar matahari* sounds natural to the Indonesian speaker. It was translated into the target text as “...**the scorching heat of the sun**...” to give an expression of the heat from the sun around noon, and that expression has a close equivalent to the situation from the novel. The translation of ST to TT emphasizes the degree of temperature at noon, which is the highest temperature in the daytime of the novel’s setting. The translator has chosen to emphasize the temperature, thus deciding to add **the scorching heat** precedence to the word **sun** to make the translation meaning full.

5.1 Principle of Translation

According to Duff (1989, p.10), “**Meaning**. The translation should accurately reflect the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed ...”

5.2 Translation Strategy Distribution Change

The semantic strategy of distribution change is used, as “it’s a kind of strategy in which the same semantic component is distributed over more items (expansion)...”.(Chesterman, 2016, p.100)

5.3 Theories of Translation Expansion

Theory 1:

To convey the meaning naturally, the translator might add more words in TT, which is in line with the concept of expansion. Berman in Munday (2016, p.231) states that “ExpansionTTs tend to be longer than STs.”

Theory 2:

Type of Expansion

Lexical Expansion: Semantic restructuring

Nida and Taber (1982, p.167) stated that “Some expressions, however, are so semantically condensed in the source language text that they often require considerable expansion in the receptor language...”

Datum 2

| Source Text | Target Text |
|--|---|
| <p>Tarsa hanya menonton ketika Mirta bersusah payah mencoba berdiri.</p> | <p>He just stared at Mirta who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab something to stand up.</p> |
| <p>Tohari, A. (2013). <i>Mata yang Enak Dipandang (Edisi Ebook)</i>, Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka. Utama.</p> | <p>K, Rosemary. (2015, trans). <i>Kind- Looking Eyes (Epub Edition)</i>. Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.</p> |

Comment :

Since the number of words in the English target text is expanded, becoming longer than the source text, thus the researcher classified this segment as expansion. The Indonesian source text ... **bersusah payah mencoba berdiri** ...which consists of four (4) words translated into thirteen (13) words ... **who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab something to stand up** is expanded using the strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), clause structure change. In this datum, The relative

clause ... **yang bersusah payah mencoba berdiri** was translated into two dependent clauses..**who was flinging his arm wildly** and **...trying to grab something to stand up**.

It is possible to translate the ST clause into **who has struggle to stand up**, yet the translator chooses to translate it as **...who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab something to stand up**. The arguments for both clauses implying one expression in ST, **bersusah payah**, which has no word explicitly mentioned in the TT.

5.4 Principle of Translation

According to Duff (1989, pp.10-11), "**Meaning**. The translation should accurately reflect the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed"

5.5 Translation Strategy

The syntactic strategy of clause structure change is used as "*Changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases. Various subclasses*".(Chesterman, 2016, p.94). Theories of Translation Theory include;

Theory 1:

Amplification

Expansion occurs as a procedure that Vinay and Darbelnet state in Munday (2016, p.92), which is "Amplification: The TL uses more words, often because of syntactic expansion...."

Theory 2:

Type of expansion

Syntactic Expansion: More Explicit Indication of Relationals

Nida and Taber (1982, p.166) "Not infrequently, the relationals of one language require greater specification in another language."

Datum 3

| Source Text: Phrase | Target Text |
|---|---|
| "Kang, kereta datang. Ayo masuk. Nanti kita ketinggalan ." | "Kang, a train is coming. Let's go inside or we will lose our chance ." |
| Tohari, A. (2013). <i>Mata yang Enak Dipandang (Edisi Ebook)</i> , Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. | K, Rosemary. (2015, trans). <i>Kind- Looking Eyes (Epub Edition)</i> . Jakarta, Indonesia: P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. |

Comment:

The Indonesian source text ... **ketinggalan** ...which consists of one (1) word, is translated into three (3) words ... **lose our chance**. Since the number of words in the English target text was expanded, becoming longer than the source text, it is called expansion. The text was translated using the syntactic strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), which is a unit shift strategy due to the ST word unit **ketinggalan** being translated into the TT unit of the phrase. According to the online dictionary of the Indonesian Language Centre (KBBI) 5th edition, *ketinggalan* is a word that means *sudah ditinggalkan oleh (kereta api dan sebagainya)*, the train is no longer in the station, while **lose our chance** has a sense of *having no luck* according to Collins Online dictionary. The translator may translate the word into **missing the train** to match the sense of *ketinggalan* to comply with ST lexical yet making another judgment, translate it into "**lose our chance**" due to the dialogue was about the chance of Mirta and Tarsa were going to lose, having no luck at begging for money in this particular train.

5.6 Principle of Translation

According to Duff (1989, p.10), "**Meaning**. The translation should accurately reflect the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed"

5.7 Translation Strategy

The syntactic strategy of Unit Shift is used, as "*Unit shift occurs when an ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT...*" (Chesterman, 2016, p.93)

5.8 Theories of Translation Unit Shift

Theory 1

Catford (1965, p.79) stated that "By unit-shift, we mean changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in

which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.”

Theory 2:

Type of expansion

Syntactic Expansion: identification of objects or events with abstracts

According to Nida and Taber (1982, p.166), “*The identification of objects and events with abstracts may be a very simple matter...: the object of direct statements.*”

5. Conclusion

To sum up, this research aims at obtaining factual data on the principles, strategies, and theories used by the translator in the expansion schemes of translation and getting factual information on how the expansion is used to resolve translation problems in translating Indonesian to English by Nida and Taber’s theoretical framework. Out of the 25 data analyzed, the researcher found that there are principles employed, and the first place of the data is occupied by meaning (14 data), followed by Idioms (5 data), style and clarity (4 data), and source language influence (2 data). The principle of translation is used as a guideline to evaluate the work of a translator. As the principle of meaning is the most data found, then expansion phenomena are concerned with conveying the meaning-related message. Besides, there are strategies by Chesterman (2016) employed, and the first place of the data is occupied by Semantic strategies (11 data), which consist of Distribution change (3 data), antonymy (1 data), synonymy (1 data), abstraction change (2 data), trope change (4 data) followed by Syntactic strategies (10 data), which consist of Unit shift (8 data), transposition (1 data), clause structure change (1 data) and Pragmatic strategies (4 data), which consist of emphasis change (1 data), Explicitness change (2 data), Interpersonal change (1 data). The strategies practically are tools for creating a good performance of translation products. As the semantic strategies classification is the most used tool in translating this particular literature work, the results of analyzing the expansion phenomena revealed that the translation regarded the aspect of meaning to manipulate it so the message can be conveyed naturally. Albeit the result of using semantic strategies is not much diverse compared to syntactic strategies, only missing 1 data which means the process of translating also considers the aspect of grammatical almost equally the same. Theories employed are Expansion (5 data), Free Modulation (3 data) Amplification (3 data), Unit shift (8 data), Equivalence (4 data), and Explicitation (2 data) and types of expansion by Nida and Tiber (1982) employed, and the first place of the data is occupied by Lexical: semantic restructuring (12 data), followed by lexical: descriptive substitutes (5 data), syntactic: more explicit indication of relational (5 data), syntactic: identification of the participants in events (2 data), syntactic: identification of objects or events with abstracts (2 data). The consistency of results from this research is that expansion phenomena were found mostly in the area of translating the meaning-related under the pretext of the result found in the previous chapter, which is chapter four. The finding of using meaning as the principle of translation, the use of semantic strategies as the tools for translating, and also the constant occurrence of lexical expansion in the process of analyzing the data are the evidence of expansion phenomena found mostly in the area the meaning-related segment for translating Indonesian to English of literary works such as novels. The reason for limiting the problems to this limitation is that the researcher wants to know what principles, strategies, types, and theories are used by the translator in the expansion schemes of translation

The researcher expects that the study will be helpful for readers, students, or upcoming scholars who have an interest in the expansion scheme of translation. Additionally, to broaden the development of the next research

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