

Language Transcendence: Analysis of Tok Pisin Translation in *The Shark Caller* Novel

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Article Info

Article history:

Submitted December 3, 2023

Revised January 4, 2024

Accepted August 26, 2024

Published November 29, 2024

Keywords:

Literary Translation

Pidgin Language

Tok Pisin

Translation Procedure

ABSTRACT

Tok Pisin is a Pidgin language that arose in Papua New Guinea and has become the most spoken language in the country. In order to translate Tok Pisin words incorporated in a novel, the translator must be aware of the Papua New Guinea culture and linguistic aspects presented in the novel. Thus, this research is intended to investigate the procedure of translating Tok Pisin words and phrases from the English novel *The Shark Caller* into the Indonesian adaptation *Sang Pemanggil Hiu*. This research employed a qualitative method with an explanatory case study employing Peter Newmark's theory or translation procedure. The investigation revealed ninety-four data, which consisted of eighty-seven words and seven phrases. The researcher identified nine procedures applied by the translator: couplets, synonyms, literal translation, modulation, transference, transposition, paraphrase, cultural equivalence, and reduction. Among these, couplets were the most frequently applied, with 25 data points. Additionally, this research revealed that the Tok Pisin words adhere to English grammar. Thus, numerous double meanings result from the use of Tok Pisin words in English sentences; therefore, the translator frequently omits them in the target text. Consequently, the translator sacrificed certain Papua New Guineans in favor of a comprehensible translation.

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INTRODUCTION

The practice of translating literary works from one language to another is growing in prominence. Presently, numerous works of literature have been written using diverse language varieties, such as vernacular and dialect. For instance, the use of Tok Pisin, an English-based pidgin language, in literary works has increased enormously (Mühlhäusler et al., 2003; Romaine, 1989). Adamowicz-Pośpiech (2012) observed that the use of English-based pidgin, such as Tok Pisin, in literary works appears to be a component of culture that cannot be properly translated. Given its current status as an essential part of Papua New Guinea's national identity, Tok Pisin serves to characterize the speaker, reinforces a sense of cultural identity, and influences the way of thinking (Handman, 2020; Levy, 2005, 2022). Thus, the inclusion of Tok Pisin's words and phrases in a literary work

enhances the cultural depth and identity of the characters as well as the narrative's setting. Consequently, the translator must possess certain knowledge about the language in order to figure out its function in the source text and to render the nuances of linguistic diversity, message, and meaning accurately into the target language text. Hence, translating Tok Pisin may pose a new difficulty for translators.

Essentially, translation is the process of conveying, delivering, or transferring ideas, messages, and linguistic manners from one language (the source language) to another (the target language) (Farkhan, 2014; Sayogie, 2014; Suriadi & Insani, 2019). Notably, the translation of literary works must capture the author's imagination, emotions, and insight. Consequently, literary translators must have an understanding of the presented cultural context in order for the translation to be properly understood by the target language readers (Sayogie & Supardi, 2021; Suriadi & Insani, 2019). Thus, when translating literary works with language varieties that are unique to the story, the translator must pay close attention to the cultural and linguistic aspects of the source language text. In this situation, the translators attempt to immerse themselves in the work's cultural nuances, language, and way of thinking (Sayogie, 2003). Conforming to this, Newmark (1988) noted that the presence of cultural influences on the linguistic style, setting, and subject matter of a work of literature can pose challenges for translators. Therefore, during the translation process, translators can employ strategies or procedures to help express the idea (Suriadi, 2018).

A number of scholars have conducted research related to this topic. The first research by Syafutri and Arnisyah (2023) investigated the Indonesian translation of *The Shark Caller* novel in the publication *Analysis of Comparative Language Style in The Shark Caller novel by Zillah Bethell*. The second research was conducted by Jacob Bullock (2022), entitled *Translation of Conversational Implicature in the Tok Pisin Gospel of Matthew*. The third research conducted by Sakwe George Mbotake (2017) is entitled *The Effect of Translation on the Humour Response in Satirical Pidgin*. He believes that linguistic and cultural aspects must be considered while translating satirical expressions from Pidgin to English. The last research conducted by Noor Al-Yasin (2022) entitled *Translation Procedures of Cultural-Bound Expressions in the Egyptian Vernacular Dubbed Versions of Three Disney Animated Movies*. The result emphasized that translators of culturally rich vernacular languages must adhere to appropriate translation procedures.

This research, in consideration of the preceding research background, attempts to fill the gap by investigating the translation procedure of the Tok Pisin words in the English novel, *The Shark Caller*, written by Zillah Bethell. As the story takes place in Papua New Guinea, the author has interspersed English with Tok Pisin. Additionally, the characters of the novel are Papua New Guinean natives. The novel was published by Usborne in February 2021, whereas the Indonesian translation *Sang Pemanggil Hiu* was published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer in Januari 2022. Hence, Using the concept of translation procedure proposed by Peter Newmark (1988), the researcher is therefore attempting to identify the procedure used by the translator in translating the language variety Tok Pisin to Indonesian. By examining related literature, the researcher will also investigate the origin of the Tok Pisin words in English as the lexifier language.

Therefore, this research aims to broaden the examination of Tok Pisin translation studies by providing effective procedures that will assist future researchers, translators, and students in analyzing the translation of pidgin, particularly in the translation of Tok Pisin to Indonesia. Regarding the aforementioned research focus and problems, the following research question are employed: How is the result of the translation of Tok Pisin

words in *The Shark Caller* novel assessed through the lens of Peter Newmark's translation procedure theory?

THEORY AND METHOD

Translation Study

Translation has been defined by a number of experts with distinct approaches. According to Munday (2016), the English word 'translation' is either derived from Old French 'translation' or the Latin 'translatio' which means 'transporting'. The translation process involves converting 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). Suriadi and Insani (2019) define translation activities as converting, conveying, or passing on information, thoughts, or ideas without altering the SL's intended message. It might include knowledge, customs, and culture from both SL and TL. Furthermore, Peter Newmark notes in his book *A Textbook of Translation* that translation is the act of conveying the author's intended meaning of a text from one language to another (Newmark, 1988).

Following that, Machali (2009a) explains that the translator acts as a bridge, or a mediator, between the producer of ST and the recipient of TT. In this instance, translators are involved in developing new communication activities using the textual outcomes of existing communication activities. In translating literary works such as novels, folk tales, and short stories, the translator must be capable of conveying emotions, cultural nuances, humor, and other traits in such a way that TL readers will appreciate them as much as ST readers typically do. In this case, the most essential aspect of a novel is the plot and the description of the atmosphere, characters, and setting. Therefore, the translator must be cautious when retelling the message of the narrative and avoid as much literal translation as possible. Given that every language depicts the world in a unique manner and has its own grammar structure, rules, and syntax, it is likely that difficulties will arise. Thus, a translator can adhere to principles such as in-depth understanding of the SL, solid knowledge of the TL, awareness of the subject matter of the work being translated, and comprehensive understanding of the etymology and idiomatic correlations between the SL and TL (Haque, 2012; Supardi, 2017). Hence, it necessitates that translators be knowledgeable of and fully aware of the socio-cultural context carried out by those languages (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020).

Furthermore, Newmark (1988) explains that the translator operates on four levels when translating a text: continuously observing the text (the SL text level), relating the text to reality outside the text (the referential level), connecting semantically between each element in the text (the cohesive level), and the reader's acceptance of the translated text (the naturalness level). In addition, according to Hoed (1999, in Machali, 2009b), the translator must be able to determine both the intended or prospective reader of the translation (the audience sign) and the purpose of the translation. This is based on Nida and Taber's conception (1974, as cited in Sayogie, 2014) that correct translation is dependent on who the translation is done for. Consequently, TT readers must have experienced the same as ST readers. Therefore, the translator must first thoroughly read the text and determine the text's purpose before selecting the most appropriate translation method (Newmark, 1988).

The Procedures of Translation

In his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), Peter Newmark proposed several procedures, which will be explained further below:

1. Literal translation

It entails translating SL texts literally according to their prevalent meanings, using the closest equivalent. It is also known as word-for-word translation, in which the translator conveys the SL grammar, word order, and main meanings directly into the TL text without modifying or adding anything. Therefore, this procedure ought to work adequately for brief, neutral, straightforward sentences. It varies from one word to one word, clause to clause, and sentence to sentence (Newmark, 1988).

2. Transference

Transference is linked to the process of directly adopting SL terms into TL without modifying them. One of the requirements for employing this procedure is that the chosen word must possess characteristics that are unique to the SL culture, be foreign, and have no equivalent in the TL culture (Newmark, 1988; Suriadi & Insani, 2019).

3. Naturalization

Naturalization is a translation procedure in which the translator attempts to adapt the SL word to the TL pronunciation and morphological order (Newmark, 1988). It occurs when there are no collocates in the TT for ST terms due to a lack of equivalence words (Buansari et al., 2020).

4. Cultural Equivalent

In this translation procedure, an SL cultural word has been replaced with a TL cultural term. It can be used in general composition to provide concise explanations of significant SL culture to TT readers. This procedure is essential in literary works due to its immediate impact. However, this procedure is implemented as a support for the other procedures in which couplets are utilized (Newmark, 1988; Supardi, 2008).

5. Functional Equivalent

This kind of translation is applied to cultural items by transforming them into culture-neutral terms in the TL, which occasionally employs new specific terms. Once the terms are unable to translate, these terms are neutralized and generalized for easier comprehension by TT readers (Newmark, 1988).

6. Descriptive Equivalent

The translator employs descriptive equivalents to convey from the SL to the TL the intended meaning or information. Thus, to clearly convey the meaning, the translator would likely have to add a few words to describe the context (Lestari et al., 2020).

7. Synonymy

Newmark (1988) defines synonymy as the sense of a close TL equivalent to an SL word in a context in which an exact equivalent may or may not exist. While the equivalent term is not known to exist, the meaning is comprised of the words with the most similar meanings.

8. Through-translation

It is a literal translation of prevalent institutional terms, collocations, and organization names into an acceptable form in the target language. If a term is already universally recognized, it is typically applied through-translation (Newmark, 1988).

9. Shift or transposition

The procedure involves modifying the form or grammatical structure of the SL to the TL. The shift encompasses various transformations, including the conversion of plural forms in the SL into singular forms in the TL, the substitution of a lexical gap with a grammatical structure, the transformation of SL verbs into TL nouns, the conversion of adverbial phrases in the SL into adverbs in the TL, and the conversion of adjective phrases in the SL into noun phrases in the TL (Machali, 2009a; Newmark, 1988; W & Asmarani, 2016).

10. Modulation

Modulation refers to alterations in form or grammatical structure in the SL that result in adjustments in meaning due to changes in point of view or cognitive aspect, perspective, and thought in the TL, which may be lexical or structural (Supardi & Putri, 2018).

11. Recognized translation

This procedure permits translators to use the official, widely recognized translation of any institutional-specific term (Newmark, 1988).

12. Translation label

This procedure of translation serves the purpose of adapting words that are new to SL and unfamiliar to TL. The term is frequently associated with the new institutional term, or collocation (Lestari et al., 2020; Newmark, 1988).

13. Componential analysis

Componential analysis refers to the procedure by which a translator compares SL and TL words that have similar meanings. However, these two terms do not appear in the one-to-one equivalent, thus the translator has to examine for similarities and differences between them (Krisnawati, 2017; Newmark, 1988).

14. Compensation

This procedure is used to resolve issues in which a loss of meaning, auditory effects, metaphors, or pragmatic effects in one component of a sentence is compensated for through other parts or its neighboring sentences (Newmark, 1988).

15. Reduction and expansion

Particularly, reduction is characterized by omitting either part or all of the information that is not necessary but which does not alter the meaning or the message's clarity for the TT readers. The purpose of expansion, on the other hand, is to add more words or information to the TL in order to further elucidate the author's intended meaning (Krisnawati, 2017; Newmark, 1988; Supardi & Putri, 2018).

16. Paraphrase

It is employed when a text is inadequately written or contains significant omissions and inferences. Using this procedure, the translator would likely restate the SL's idea or message using a different word order in the TT (Newmark, 1988; Suriadi, 2020).

17. Couplets

This procedure is precise, considering the translator translates text by combining two or more of the preceding procedures when resolving one problem at a time (Newmark, 1988).

18. Notes, additions, and glosses

If none of the previously suggested translation procedures achieve the desired equivalent or result, the next stage is to employ the procedure of notes and additions. By providing notes, the translator can use this procedure to convey the SL's message in a more communicative manner. The notes could be applied within four conditions: within the text, notes at the bottom of the page, notes at the end of the chapter, and notes at the end of the book (Newmark, 1988).

Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea

Tok Pisin, an English-based pidgin spoken in Papua New Guinea, is one of the pidgin languages that has developed and has become the most prominent lingua franca for Papua New Guineans (Engelberg & Möhrs, 2016; Romaine, 1997). Tok Pisin is one of three major Melanesian Pidgin dialects that arose as a variety of Pacific Jargon English in the 19th century (Engelberg & Möhrs, 2016; Kosecki, 2007; Romaine, 1989). In this context, Tok Pisin, along with Solomon Islands Pidgin English and Bislama, is regarded as a regional dialect of Melanesian Pidgin English (Mühlhäusler et al., 2003; Verhaar, 1995). Holmes (1992, as cited in Efendi, 2017) asserts that pidgin language emerges in plantation activities as a result of Europeans' sense of superiority over the workers, a belief that broken English suffices, and an unwillingness to teach them standard English. This eventually led to the development of Tok Pisin as a means of communication among the black workers from various regions of the Pacific Islands. Meanwhile, its use between the white owners and black laborers was restricted to the giving and receiving of orders. After their contract expires, the laborers who learned the pidgin language on the plantation will bring the language back to their native country. Following that, the knowledge of Tok Pisin as a daily language is passed on to other indigenous people (Mühlhäusler et al., 2003). Consequently, the European recruitment of workers for plantations in Samoa substantially influenced the early development of Tok Pisin as a means of communication (Hirano, 2001).

Tok Pisin is referred to as an English-based pidgin due to the fact that English is the primary source of the vocabulary and functions as the lexifier language (Boer, 2020; Romaine, 1989, 1997; Verhaar, 1995). In this context, the majority of its lexicon is derived from English (Kosecki, 2020; Romaine, 1989). Therefore, English is a crucial factor in the development of Tok Pisin vocabulary, particularly during its essential stabilization years (Levy, 2022; Mühlhäusler et al., 2003). Woolford (1979) explains that the loan of words from English is a result of the absence of appropriate terms for expressing objects in a number of domains or contexts in Tok Pisin. According to Mühlhäusler (1975), Tok Pisin borrows at least 77% of its vocabulary from English. The remainder is derived from indigenous languages such as Tolai (16%), German (7%), and others (7%). Tok Pisin

grammar, on the other hand, has evolved throughout time to be substantially distinct from British and Australian English. It might be asserted that the current language is the invention of the Papuan and Melanesian natives (Mühlhäusler et al., 2003). In this particular instance, it can be observed that Tok Pisin, in the course of its internal development, has a greater degree of closeness to the principles of universal grammar if compared to the characteristics present in English. The predominant reason for this is due to the absence of English as the primary lexifier languages during the majority of the Tok Pisin stabilization phase. Consequently, the lexical items of Tok Pisin, along with their English origins, effectively convey separate semantic, syntactic, and phonological features as the language evolves into a communication system for a previously non-existent linguistic community (Mühlhäusler, 1984, 1985b; Mühlhäusler et al., 2003).

Verhaar (1995) provides a summary of the phonological features of Tok Pisin, highlighting several notable characteristics. These include a significant lack of voiced consonants in word-final positions, the absence of both short and long vowels, as well as high and low vowels. Additionally, borrowed words in Tok Pisin often exhibit simplified vowel structures, substituting certain diphthongs found in their English etymons. In the context of word-final positions, voiced consonants, including /b/, /d/, and /g/, will undergo a substitution process whereby they are replaced by voiceless stops, specifically /p/, /t/, and /k/. Thus, English words such as 'dog', 'pig', and 'hard' are phonologically accurate in Tok Pisin when the final voiceless stops are represented as 'dok', 'pik', and 'hat' respectively (Laycock, 1985; Wurm, 1985). In contrast to the frequent inconsistencies between English orthography and pronunciation, Tok Pisin appears less complicated and more consistent. In a sense, the written spelling corresponds to the pronunciation of the word (Verhaar, 1995).

In addition to phonological changes, a borrowed word may also undergo a change in meaning, in which the lexicon's meaning shifts or expands. As a consequence of the internal development of Tok Pisin, these words have distinct meanings despite their similar appearance. In this instance, the meaning of the word can expand so that it can be used in a context in which it has never been used in English. Furthermore, the word may express various meanings beyond its original function in English (Kosecki, 2020; Levy, 2022; Mühlhäusler et al., 2003; Tung, 2014). For example, the word 'fellow' has been adopted by pidgin languages and is used in a manner that is obviously non-English. In this case, the English word 'fellow' has been adopted as a derivational suffix '-pela' attached to adjectives, such as 'bikpela', which means large or large (Handman, 2013; Kurosawa, 2009; Tung, 2014; Verhaar, 1995). Thus, as Tok Pisin has evolved over time, it has become more complex; previously optional grammar rules, such as tense and phonological system, have become mandatory for many younger speakers of modern Tok Pisin (Mühlhäusler, 1984, 1985a).

Method

In this research, a qualitative method was used to analyze the problems. Moreover, the present research employed an explanatory case study design to explain the phenomena associated with the translation procedure of Tok Pisin words in an English novel into Indonesian. Using the theory of translation procedures by Peter Newmark (1988), the data will be classified into several procedures. He categorized the procedures into eighteen categories as follows: literal translation, transference, through-translation, transposition, naturalization, descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, modulation, synonymy, recognized translation, couplets, paraphrase, reduction and expansion, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, as well

as notes and additions. Subsequently, the researcher will proceed to analyze and interpret the outcomes of the translation for any given procedure employed by the translator. The investigation will delve into the procedures employed by the translator as well as the etymology of the Tok Pisin root words, which can be traced back to English as the lexifier language of Tok Pisin.

By employing the established guidelines, the researcher collects data through the following steps: 1) The researcher read both the English and Indonesian versions of *The Shark Caller* novel; 2) After reading the novels, the researcher highlighted all Tok Pisin words utilized in the English original work *The Shark Caller*, then matched and highlighted them within the Indonesian translation *Sang Pemanggil Hiu*. Furthermore, the collected data will be analyzed using the following procedures: 1) Reduction: the researcher will proceed to identify and eliminate data that is deemed irrelevant to the scope of the research. In this particular instance, the word under consideration to be removed is not derived from English; 2) Displaying the data: the specified data will be analyzed qualitatively using Newmark's translation procedure theory without any degradation of detailed information; 3) The last stage is to draw conclusions from the analysis based on the research and its contribution to the research on translation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After completing data collection and subsequent selection, the researcher identified a total of 94 Tok Pisin words and phrases found in *The Shark Caller* novel that were derived from English. Among eighteen categories, the researcher found only nine procedures of translation utilized by the translator in translating the collected Tok Pisin words and phrases into Indonesian. The procedures consist of the following: couplets, synonyms, literal translation, modulation, transference, reduction, transposition, paraphrase, and cultural equivalence. The provided table contains information regarding translation procedures utilized in accordance with Peter Newmark's theory of translation procedures (1988) and the corresponding frequency of each procedure. Therefore, the chosen data will be examined in the next section.

Table 1. The Summary of Findings

Translation Procedures	Quantity
Couplets	25
Synonyms	17
Literal Translation	13
Modulation	13
Transference	7
Reduction	7
Transposition	5
Paraphrase	5
Cultural Equivalence	2
Total	94

Based on the data presented in the table, it can be observed that the procedures with the highest frequency are couplets, with a total of twenty-five occurrences. Following that, synonyms have seventeen occurrences, while modulation and transference each have

thirteen occurrences. Conversely, the cultural equivalence procedure comprises only two out of a total of ninety-four data points.

Discussion

In this part, the researcher presents a data analysis of the Tok Pisin words found in the novel *The Shark Caller*. The data in this section will undergo examination utilizing Newmark's idea of translation procedures.

Transposition

Data 1

SL : She watches for *liklik taim*.

TL: Gadis itu mengamati *sebentar*.

The **transposition** procedure was employed by the translator to render the noun phrase **liklik taim** as the adverb **sebentar** in the target language text. Each of the Tok Pisin words '*liklik taim*' derives from the English words 'little' and 'time'. Thus, '*liklik taim*' can be translated into *a short while*, referring to something that does not last long or is accomplished in a short period of time (Mühlhäusler, 1985a). In this particular context, it may be deduced that the word '*sebentar*' possesses a similar sense to the phrase '*liklik taim*', denoting a short duration of time. Therefore, the translation of the aforementioned data involves a transposition procedure that involves altering phrases into a single word while maintaining the original meaning of the source text.

Literal Translation

Data 2

SL : It is not the *old taim* when people stomachs depended on it to live.

TL : Sekarang bukanlah *zaman dulu* ketika perut orang tergantung pada daging hiu untuk bisa hidup.

The Tok Pisin word '*taim*' in the phrase '*old taim*' is directly translated as '*zaman*' in the phrase '*zaman dulu*'. The word '*taim*' is etymologically derived from the English word *time*, with the first phoneme /t/ remaining unaltered in its borrowing (Smith, 2008). In the presented data, there is no change in word class or word form, as the noun phrase in the source text is rendered directly in the target text as a noun phrase. Therefore, the translator translates the phrase **old taim** into **zaman dulu** without modifying the form. According to Newmark's (1988) theoretical framework on translation procedures, the procedure used is **literal translation**.

Cultural Equivalence

Data 3

SL : The **Bigman** taps the wall with his knuckle.

TL : **Ketua Adat** mengetuk dinding dengan jarinya.

According to Babilis (2020), '*Bigman*' refers to traditional Melanesian leaders. Thus, in the PNG culture, 'Bigman' alludes to respected village leaders. The community respects them because they manage, resolve issues, and make decisions affecting the entire village. Accordingly, the translator translates the word **Bigman** into **Ketua Adat** (traditional leader). In this sense, a '*Ketua Adat*' in Indonesian culture is a village chief who adheres to

and perpetuates ancestral traditions. Thus, by translating 'Bigman' into 'Ketua Adat', the translator maintains the author's intended meaning and context of the text, namely that of a traditional village chief of Papua New Guinea. On this matter, the **cultural equivalence** procedure is used to preserve the cultural depth of the narrative while presenting it in a way that is culturally appropriate for target language readers.

Synonymy

Data 4

SL : The road to the town is **mobeta** than this.

TL : Jalanan ke kota jauh **lebih mulus** dari ini.

In the Tok Pisin language, '*mobeta*' refers to an enhanced or superior state. *Mobeta* is an example of a double comparison, which occurs in English-based Pidgins spoken in the Pacific, such as Tok Pisin and Bislama, which are both dialects of Melanesian Pidgin (Baing et al., 2009; Wlodarczyk, 2007). Subsequently, the translator translates **mobeta** in the target language text with **lebih mulus** in order to eliminate the double comparison and adjust the context. Despite the fact that '*mulus*' is not an exact equivalent for 'better', its use suggests a sense of superiority and improvement. Based on Newmark's concept of translation procedures (1988), the translator therefore utilize the procedure of **synonymy**.

Modulation

Data 5

SL : As a professor of the sea he seems to know **tru liklik** about it.

TL : Sebagai seorang profesor laut, sepertinya **tidak banyak** yang ia ketahui tentang laut.

In this context, the word '*tru*' in Tok Pisin can also connote '*very*' or '*genuine*'. Meanwhile, the word '*liklik*' believed to be derived from the English word '*little*', may refer to Mr. Hamelin's limited knowledge of the marine environment in the narrative. This is considered an impolite judgment of an older person in Indonesian culture (Anggraini, 2019). Therefore, the translator alters the point of view and translates it as '*tidak banyak*' (not much). On this matter, based on Newmark's translation procedures theory (1988), the researcher concludes that the translator conducts the procedure of obligatory **modulation** by rendering the SL message by incorporating modifications to align with the current cultural values of the target language. Hence, the translation alters the perspective from '*tru liklik*' (very little) to '*tidak banyak*' (not much) by adapting the relevant perspective and norms in the TL, enabling readers to comprehend the message from a different point of view.

Couplets

Data 6

SL : Moses owns it now, but I can see that he does not use it **tru** often.

TL : Moses pemiliknya sekarang, tapi aku tahu dia **jarang** memakainya

On this subject, the adverb '*tru*' modifies the adjective '*often*' in order to emphasize the frequency of occurrences. Therefore, the phrase is translated into **jarang** (rarely), which is a shorter form of the SL text. *Jarang*, on the other hand, has a distinct meaning other than '*often*', signifying something that is almost never done. Consequently, the translator simplifies the form of the SL text into the TL text by employing a single word with a distinctive viewpoint. Based on Newmark's theory of translation procedures (1988), the

translator uses the **modulation** procedure. However, Tok Pisin 'tru' was omitted as a consequence of the modulation procedure, which involved shifting the perspective of the word. In addition to modulation, the translator uses a **reduction** procedure by simplifying the ST form and omitting several elements. The combination of these two procedures, known as **couplets**, results in a translation that is more concise, clear, conveys the same information, and is readily understood by the target text readers.

Transference

Data 7

SL : My name is Blue Wing and I live in my waspapi's house.

TL : Namaku Blue Wing dan aku tinggal rumah *waspapi*-ku.

The word '*waspapi*' or '*waspapa*' is defined in the Papua New Guinea Tok Pisin English Dictionary (Baing et al., 2009) as denoting a foster father. This word is commonly used to refer to elderly males who care for a child without being the child's legal parents. In accordance with Newmark's idea of translation procedures (1988), the translator uses the **transference** procedure. Consequently, the familiarity established within the text facilitates the comprehension and understanding of the word '*waspapi*' for the target audience. This translation, therefore, helps readers of the target language understand more about Papua New Guinea's culture through the novel's use of the Tok Pisin language.

Reduction

Data 8

SL : I say, climbing down over a **bikpela** hill of earth.

TL : Pujiku, sambil naik ke bukit.

In this particular instance, the noun phrase '**bikpela** hill of earth' is rendered by the translator through simplification and omission of three constituent elements by directly translating the expression into 'bukit' in the target language text. Hence, drawing upon Newmark's (1988) theoretical framework, the researcher concludes that the translator employs the **reduction** procedure. However, the omission of the Tok Pisin word from the narrative diminishes the depiction of the nuanced and distinctive characteristics of Papua New Guinea that are effectively conveyed through the novel's use of the language.

Paraphrase

Data 9

SL : The word is big! Not **bikpela**!

TL : Kau bicara ngawur!

In this particular instance, a word play is present between the words **big** and **bikpela** in the source language text of the data presented above. Since '*bikpela*' is derived from the English word '*big*', the two words sound identical. Considering the meaning of the ST, the target sentence '*kau bicara ngawur*' (you're speaking gibberish) does not convey a single word of the source sentence. As a result, the translator translates the sentence by restating the ST's context and meaning in the TT. Whereas it is impossible to preserve a linguistic style in which the sounds of '*big*' and '*bikpela*' are identical, the translator transformed it into a new form. Aside from that, this was done because there was no effective wordplay that conveyed the context of the ST in the target language. Subsequently, in accordance

with Newmark's (1988) translation procedure theory, the translator employs a **paraphrase** procedure that entails restating the ST sentence in the TT in a different form.

CONCLUSION

The presented research resulted in a total of ninety-four data points, comprising eighty-seven Tok Pisin individual words and seven phrases in the original language text. Subsequently, the researcher found nine procedures utilized, among them couplets, synonyms, literal translation, modulation, transference, reduction, transposition, paraphrase, and cultural equivalence. Furthermore, the most frequently utilized approach is the implementation of couplets, which occur twenty-five times. In contrast, cultural equivalence occurred with the lowest frequency, appearing merely on two occasions. In this instance, the researcher discovered that the incorporation of Tok Pisin words and phrases into the English grammatical structure aids the translator in using the transposition and literal translation procedures. Aside from this, the similarity in orthography between the Tok Pisin words and their English origins enables direct borrowing of words in the target language text through a transference procedure, as target language readers are familiar with English word forms. On this matter, this procedure facilitates the transmission of the exact nuances and linguistic diversity of the source text's atmosphere to the target text. Unfortunately, the wordplay resemblance between Tok Pisin and English in the original text cannot be adequately translated into Indonesian in the target text. Hence, the translator decides to use the procedure of paraphrasing to convey the same meaning in another form. Eventually, the translator overcomes the complexities of translating Tok Pisin words by combining several procedures, such as modulation and reduction, among others.

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