

Translation Procedures of Adjective Complementation in Short Story “*Black Cat*” by Edgar Allan Poe

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Abstract

The paper is entitled Translation Procedures in A Translated Short Story. The source of data of this paper is a short story *The Black Cat* written by Edgar Allan Poe and *Kucing Hitam* translated by Maggie Tiojakin. The data consist of every sentence containing the adjective complement written in the English language (SL) and is translated into Indonesian (TL). The data collection method was library research. The data were analyzed by using the theory of translation of Vinay and Darbelnet. This theory divides the translation method into two parts: (1) literal translation or direct translation and (2) oblique translation which is further subdivided in an advanced seven-part procedure known as: (a) borrowing, (b) calque, (c) the literal translation, (d) transposition, (e) modulation, (f) equivalent and (g) adaptation. The research method used is descriptive – qualitative method. Based on the analysis, the writer found the characteristics of literal translation (literal translation or direct translation) and oblique translation (indirect translation). The procedures applied in translating the 13 adjective complements are literal translation procedures applied in 2 adjective complements (15,38%), transposition procedures are applied in 2 adjective complements (15,38%), modulation procedures are applied in 9 adjective complements (69,23%). The implication of the findings shows that modulation procedures are the procedures most dominantly used in the particular translated short story that we analyzed. It is concluded that by the findings of 9 cases out of 13 cases in the text (69, 23%). So the short story *The Black Cat* used modulation in translation to *Kucing Hitam* to give coherence or natural meaning as meant by the translator obtained by a change in the point of view.

Keywords: translation; translation procedures; adjective complement; short story

1. Introduction

Translation is the most important in the context of globalization. It helps break or cross linguistic and cultural barriers to allow the flow of information, culture and ideas. As per House (2016) mentioned, translating the material is a core procedure for every multilingual purpose, for it allows everyone to access knowledge whether it is a new one or an already existing one. Furthermore, Siswantoro (2023) indicated that translation has been used to bridge the communication gap, by transforming the message or knowledge from the primary language to the secondary language. That's why it is important to know about translating procedures for those who want knowledge. This makes it clear that during an era of globalization, translation is becoming a great need when different communities are joining because there is a high demand for accurate and appropriate use in certain domains such as economy, politics and art. It is evident that translation is more than just language but the transference of meaning from one language (SL) to another (TL). However, translating one language to another accurately the equivalent text is quite a difficult task due to language,

such as grammatical structure, idioms, cultures, language paradigms and others- involvement. For example, Ghazala (2021) argued that direct translation translates words and phrases literally but some of them, such as idioms, lose their meanings with changing language. The translator needs to consider the cultural nuances and feelings because the short story has an artistic, imaginative, and suggestive word set. The differences in syntactic and semantic structures between languages, such as English and Indonesian, make it difficult to maintain equivalence in translation. Despite the advancements in translation studies, challenges remain, especially when dealing with specific grammatical elements such as adjective complementation.

Some previous studies examined the translation procedures through various aspects. Ambarastuti (2018) analyzed the Japanese folklore texts, *Nezumi no Sumo* and its Indonesian version, *Tikus and Sumo*. Using Newmark's theory of translation techniques, the study identified several methods employed by translators, including transposition, modulation, additional explanation, cultural equivalence, and omission. These techniques reflect the complexity involved in adapting cultural and linguistic nuances from the source language to the target language.

Ardiansyah, Khasanah, and Sahirudin (2020) studied translation procedures in the short story *Kumo no Ito (Spider Webs)* by Akutagawa Ryunosuke translated in Indonesian as *Jaring Spider*. It used Machali's theory of translation procedures to examine how linguistic units were adapted. This research provided insights into the strategies used to convey the story's meaning effectively while respecting the linguistic and cultural differences between Japanese and Indonesian.

Al-Hubaishi (2023) analyzed the translation of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* by Abdulghani and Sabri Al-Fdhl, focusing on the use of equivalence as a translation procedure based on Vinay and Darbelnet's framework. The study highlighted how this method effectively preserved the stylistic and thematic integrity of the original text, demonstrating the adaptability of Vinay and Darbelnet theoretical approach.

Septarani (2022) conducted research on translation procedures and equivalence in bilingual children's stories. This study examined the techniques employed to make texts accessible and meaningful to young readers in both languages. By addressing the challenges of creating effective bilingual materials, the research offered valuable insights into strategies for educational and literary translation.

Lestari, Winaya, and Sociowati (2020) focused on the translation of proper names from English to Indonesian. Their research investigated the procedures used to adapt names while preserving their original meaning and context. The study emphasized the importance of maintaining cultural and linguistic relevance in translations to ensure resonance with the target audience.

Putri (2014) analyzed the translation of medical terminology in the book *Stress Less*. Her research examined strategies for adapting specialized terms from English to Indonesian, focusing on maintaining accuracy and clarity in the target language. This study provided important insights into the challenges of translating technical language effectively.

Mesut Kuleli (2019) presented the identification of translation procedures for culture specific items in a short story *Falaka* by Omer Seyfettin. The study was conducted by using the translation procedure initiated by Newmark. The study concluded that translation of culture specific items into a new culture is sure to bring some sort of tension created by the gap

between the two cultures. However, translation procedures could help translators in making informed decisions in translation of culture specific items during the translation process.

Supatra, Pangestu, Rahmawati, and Lestari (2024) examined the translation procedures applied in translating *The Village Leader's Children's Short Story* by Alysson Curro. The research aims to provide insights into Vinay and Darbelnet theory of translation procedures as applied to children's short stories. Specifically, the study seeks to identify the translation procedures outlined by Vinay and Darbelnet that were used in translating *The Village Leader* and to determine which of these procedures was most frequently employed. This research is deemed significant as no prior studies have explored Vinay and Darbelnet translation procedures in relation to *The Village Leader*, a story featured on the Asia Foundation's *Let's Read* platform for children's literature. Additionally, it contributes to the broader understanding of translation practices and methodologies.

Based on the previous studies and the gap of the study, this research focuses on analyzing the translation procedure in a short story of *The Black Cat* by Edgar Allan Poe and in Indonesian *Kucing Hitam*, translated by Maggie Tiojakin. This study aims to explore how adjective complementation is translated between these two languages, using Edgar Allan Poe's *The Black Cat* as a case study to analyze the procedures applied by translators and the potential loss or gain of meaning in the process.

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000: 84-93) mention that the procedures of translation can be divided into two procedures, they are (a) literal or direct translation; consists of Borrowing, *Calque*, and Literal translation, and (b) oblique translation; consists of Transposition, Equivalent, Modulation and Adaption. In this study, it will be discussed about the adjective complementation which is based on a book of *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik. According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1220) these complementation patterns can occur after an adjective (and its modifiers, if any) in various syntactic functions. This study is discussed in order to give more knowledge to the readers about the translation especially in translating adjective complement.

The translation procedure which is applied in this study is the translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet. They divide translation procedures into seven procedures then these are classified into two types: *Direct or Literal Translation* (borrowing, calque, and Literal Translation) and *Oblique translation* (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaption).

Direct or literal translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84) say:

"In some translation task it may be possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language, because it is based on either (i) parallel categories, in which case we can speak of structural parallelism, or (ii) on parallel concepts, which are the result of metalinguistic parallelism".

Based on the translation procedures theory by Vinay and Darbelnet, the procedures are classified into Direct or Literal Translation, such as Borrowing, Calque, and Literal Translation. Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate language. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution in which it is reversible and complete in itself.

Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure used to address gaps, often metalinguistic, by incorporating words or expressions from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). It is the simplest method, involving the use of SL terms in the TL, sometimes adapted to fit the grammar or pronunciation rules of the TL. Haugen, as cited in Sari (2009: 27), identifies three types of borrowing: pure loanwords, which retain both form and meaning; mixed loanwords, which undergo form changes but preserve meaning; and loan blends, where part of the term is native, and the meaning is fully borrowed.

Calque

A calque is a type of borrowing where a language adopts an expression from another language but translates each element literally. This process can result in a calque of expression, which maintains the source language's syntactic structure while introducing a new expression style to the target language, characterized by structural intervention between the two languages.

Literal

Literal translation, or word-for-word translation, involves directly transferring a source language (SL) text into a target language (TL) while ensuring grammatical and idiomatic appropriateness. The translator's task focuses on adhering to the TL's linguistic norms, making only necessary adjustments, such as grammatical concord or inflectional endings. This method is considered a complete and reversible solution and is commonly used between closely related languages with similar cultures, such as English and French (e.g., "Where are you?" translated to "Où êtes-vous?").

Indirect (Oblique Translation)

Oblique translation includes techniques such as transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. These methods are employed when the structural or conceptual aspects of the source language cannot be directly translated into the target language without affecting the meaning or disrupting its grammatical and stylistic features. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (cited in Venuti, 2000:84), due to structural or linguistic differences, some stylistic effects cannot be transferred into the target language without altering the syntax or even the word choice. In such cases, more complex techniques are necessary, which may initially seem unconventional but ultimately enable the translator to maintain precise control over the readability of the text.

Transposition

Transposition is a translation procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It is also changed in the grammar from source language to target language (singular to plural: position of the adjective, changing the word class or part of speech).

Modulation

Modulation is the variation of the message form which is obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified, although literal even transposed. There are two types of modulation. The first is free or optional is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reasons.

There is not much difference between free and fixed modulation. In the case of fixed or obligatory modulation, it is applied to avoid the meaning distortion. Then free or optional modulation is applied to emphasize the topic and to show the stylistic preference of translation.

Equivalence

Equivalence is a translation procedure where the translator employs a completely different structure or meaning from the source language (SL) text, as long as it appropriately conveys the same situational context. Vinay and Darbelnet describe equivalence as instances where languages express the same situation using different stylistic or structural methods.

Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique used when cultural elements in the source language (SL) have no direct equivalent in the target language (TL), requiring the creation of a culturally appropriate equivalent, such as "cricket" (UK) to "baseball" (US). According to Nida (1975:102), translators must understand both languages' linguistic and cultural contexts to manage differences, often adding or omitting information to ensure naturalness. For instance, "*The man who had pressed the remote control device*" may be translated into Indonesian as "*Lelaki yang baru saja menekan tombol alat kontrol jarak jauh,*" with *tombol* added for clarity. Examples include "peek-a-boo" as *cilukba* and "hide and seek" as *petak umpet*. The aim is to convey the SL's message naturally within the TL culture.

Loss and Gain in Translation

Hatim and Mason (1990) describe translation as a negotiation of meaning between the source language (SL) writer and the target language (TL) reader, aiming to avoid losing or distorting information. Bassnett (1980) highlights that exact equivalence between languages is impossible, making loss and gain inevitable in translation. Instead of focusing on what is lost, translators can enrich and clarify the SL text during the process. While the TL offers various forms to convey the message with minimal change, prioritizing form over meaning increases the risk of losing the message's intended content.

2. Methods

There are some methods which are applied in this study. Firstly, a qualitative method is used in order to explain and describe the data. According to Bungin (2001:124 – 125), "*Data kualitatif diungkapkan dalam kalimat serta uraian-uraian, bahkan dapat berupa cerita pendek*" (Qualitative data is applied in sentence and description, even in short story.)

In this study, the sources of data were the short story in English version *The Black Cat* written by Edgar Allan Poe and in Indonesian version *Kucing Hitam* translated by Maggie Tiojakin. The English version was observed to find out the sentence which consists of the adjective complement and the Indonesian version was observed to analyze the procedure translation which is used by the translator.

In collecting the data for this study, the method of data collection was the library research. Supranto (1997:13) says, "*Penelitian kepustakaan adalah riset dimana dilakukan dengan jalan membaca buku-buku dan sumber lainnya di dalam perpustakaan*".

The analysis steps were applied in analyzing the translation of the adjective complements as follow:

- The writer analyzed the source text to find the adjective complements.
- The writer compared the gained data in the source text and the translated version.
- Calculating the total number of adjective complements contained in the short story.
- Identifying the use of translation procedures which are used in translating the short story.
- Categorizing the translation procedures based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet.
- Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: Number of percentage

F: Frequency of translation procedure

N: Number of whole sample

Make conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

3. Results and Discussion

The data is the adjective complements which have been collected from source text *The Black Cat* written by Edgar Allan Poe, they were compared to the target text *Kucing Hitam* translated by Maggie Tiojakin in order to analyze the procedure of translation based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet. Having read the source text of the short story, there are 13 adjective complements. The underlined words of each sentence are the adjective complements. The table analysis is below.

Table 1. Data Analysis

NO. DATA	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
1	My tenderness of heart was even so <u>conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions.</u> (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>Kelembutan hatiku <u>membuat banyak orang curiga, serta mendorong mereka untuk mengolokku.</u></i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	Modulation
2	I was especially <u>fond of animals</u> , and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>Aku sangat <u>mencintai binatang</u>, dan selalu meminta orangtuaku agar mengizinkan aku memelihara beragam macam binatang piaraan.</i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	Transposition

3	With these I spent most of my time, and never was so <u>happy as when feeding and caressing them.</u> (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>Tak heran jika akhirnya aku lebih banyak menghabiskan waktu bersama kelompok piaraanku, karena aku hanya merasa <u>bahagia apabila sedang memberi mereka makan atau membelai mereka.</u></i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	Literal translation
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DISCUSSION

Table 2. Literal Translation

NO	NO. DATA	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
1	3	With these I spent most of my time, and never was so <u>happy as when feeding and caressing them.</u> (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>Tak heran jika akhirnya aku lebih banyak menghabiskan waktu bersama kelompok piaraanku, karena aku hanya merasa <u>bahagia apabila sedang memberi mereka makan atau membelai mereka.</u></i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	Literal translation

The data number 3, adjective complement in the source text is “*happy as when feeding and caressing them*” translated to “*bahagia apabila sedang memberi mereka makan atau membelai mereka*”. The translator added “*apabila sedang*” in translating it. Based on the theory of gain in translation, it is worth to do in case the translator still keeps the meaning of the message which is delivered by the author. The type of adjective complementation of this sentence is the adjective complementation by prepositional phrase because it consists of adjective “*happy*” and prepositional phrase “*as when feeding and caressing them*”.

Table 3. Transposition

NO	NO. DATA	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
1	2	I was especially <u>fond of animals</u> , and was indulged	<i>Aku sangat <u>mencintai binatang</u>, dan selalu meminta orangtuaku agar</i>	Transposition

		by my parents with a great variety of pets. (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>mengizinkanku memelihara _____beragam macam binatang piaraan.</i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	
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From the data number 2, there is found the case of transposition. The word “fond” as an adjective is translated into “mencintai” as a verb. The type of this adjective complementation is adjective complementation by prepositional phrase because it consists of adjective “fond” and prepositional phrase “of animals”.

Table 4. Modulation

NO	NO. DATA	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
1	1	My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. (page 1, paragraph 2)	<i>Kelembutan hatiku membuat banyak orang curiga, serta mendorong mereka untuk mengolokku.</i> (page 148, paragraph 2)	Modulation

From the data number 1, the word “conspicuous” which means literally “menarik perhatian”. However by changing the point of view in the source text *The Black Cat* “conspicuous” becomes “membuat banyak orang curiga”. Then the translator translated by gaining information to give the clear meaning of the adjective complementation “conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions” and translated into “membuat banyak orang curiga, serta mendorong mereka untuk mengolokku”. The type of this adjective complementation is adjective complementation by a prepositional phrase because it consists of the adjective “conspicuous” with the prepositional phrase “as to make me the jest of my companions”.

4. Conclusions

Based on the analysis above, Edgar Allan Poe’s *The Black Cat* consists of 13 adjective complements. Translation procedure of each adjective complement based on translation procedure of Vinay and Darbelnet theory; there are 2 cases of literal translation or 15, 38%; 2 cases of transposition or 15, 38%; and 9 cases of Modulation or 69, 23%. The analysis identifies two key translation procedures: Literal Translation and Oblique Translation. Literal Translation is a direct, word-for-word process that transfers lexical meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), assuming structural or grammatical similarities between the two languages. Oblique Translation, on the other hand, involves indirect translation, where the translator must consider the context and cultural background of the target language, as the SL’s structure or grammar may not be directly translatable without disrupting syntax. The analysis also reveals that Modulation is the most frequently used

procedure, with 9 cases (69.23%). In the translation of *The Black Cat* to *Kucing Hitam*, modulation was employed to achieve coherence and a natural meaning, resulting from a change in point of view.

Acknowledgements

Translation plays a vital role in our lives, particularly in this era of globalization where foreign cultures frequently intersect, and people commonly use more than one language in their daily activities. It serves as a bridge to enhance understanding for target readers, making it an essential field of study. To further enrich knowledge, especially among English department students, it is recommended to explore translation through research on topics such as error analysis, translation equivalence, translation shifts, and the seven procedures of translation, including elaboration on methods like borrowing and calque.

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