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UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN AUSTEN'S *EMMA*
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

by

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Nur Septy Herviana, hereby declare that this final project entitled "Translation Techniques in Austen's *Emma* from English into Indonesian" is my own work and has not been submitted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Nobody can save you but yourself—and you're worth saving. It's a war not easily won but if anything is worth winning—this is it.

(Charles Bukowski)

This final project is wholeheartedly dedicated to my beloved parents,

my brother and sister, my little nephew, and for me myself.

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Lastly, I hope this final project can be useful and give contribution also help for the translation study. Your criticism and suggestion to this final project are wanted.

Writer

ABSTRACT

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Keywords:*Jane Austen, Novel, Emma, Translation Techniques*

Becoming a translator needs some preparations. Understanding the translation technique that should be used is one of them. Different translator used different technique and based on different expert. This study analyzed translation technique used by Istiani Prajoko to translate Austen's *Emma*. The objective of this study is to explain the translation techniques used in *Emma*. The data were taken from the original English novel published by Wordsword Edition Limited in 1994 and the Indonesian translation published by Mizan Media Utama in 2014. The data were collected and analyzed using translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The result of this study shows that there are eleven translation techniques found in the data. The biggest percentage is literal translation with 26.66%; discursive creation 12.75%; linguistic compression 12.17%; reduction 9.85%; modulation 8.98%; linguistic amplification 8.69%; established equivalent 5.75%; adaptation 5.50%; transposition 4.34%; particularization 3.47%; and the last is borrowing 1.73%. The conclusion above leads me to provide some suggestion. First, for the translator, they can use another research based on another expert. This way is used to make a better quality of translation related to the accuracy, clarity or readability, and acceptability or naturalness. Second, for the next researchers, it is suggested to consider assessing the quality of this translation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, outline of the report, and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

When you hear the word 'translation' what came first to your mind? Mostly, they would say that translation is changing from one language into the other language. According to the Concise Oxford English Dictionary, translation is the act or an instance of translating; a written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in another language. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997) said translation has two related senses (p.181). First, translation is a process and second translation as a product. The process focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and changing it into a text in another language or target text (TT). The product centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator. For example, one may talk of translation as a process or a product, and identify such subtypes as literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation; moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes interpreting.

As stated by Nida (1969), translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (p. 9). In the line with this Sperber and Wilson in Hartono (2011) mentions that translation as the replacement of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in the second language (p.7). From some definition above, it can be conclude that translation is a process of change, produce, and convey meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL).

However translation seems quite easy and simple, the fact behind is that translation comes complicated. That is why a translator must be aware of the cultural differences and the various discourse strategies in the source and target languages since by using another language they are pretending to be someone they are not. Newmark (1988) asserted a good translator should be familiar with nine fact of the matter of the dynamics of translation (p.4). They are: SL writer, SL norms, SL culture, SL setting and tradition, TL relationship, TL norms, TL culture and the last is TL setting and tradition.

Besides the dynamics of translation above, novel itself produces some utterances. There are declaration utterance, representative utterance, expressive utterances, directive utterances and commissive utterances. As Yule (1996) state Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something (p.53). The aim of directive utterances is to express and to make the other do something that they want. It could be in command form, order form, request form, or suggestion form. In line with this, if we want to understand what

the speaker says, then we should transfer it into source language (SL) in a right way. So it can be understandable and accepted in source language (SL).

This way is done to make readers more understand about the stories that is created by the author. But sometimes, the quality of translated works is not as good as an original work. This is happen because of lack ability from the translator about translation techniques and less knowledge of translating the figurative language, cultural specification, and stylistic style of literature in the story.

That is why, the writer tried to do a research about the translation techniques on directive utterance used in Austen's *Emma*. It was translated into Indonesian by Istiani Prajoko in 2014. The writer will analyzed which translation techniques that are used by the translator in translating direct utterance in this novel.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Some reasons motivate the writer to choose these translation techniques. The first reason is that Austen's *Emma* is a famous novel and has been translated into dozen languages and Indonesian is one of them. Second, I want to explain about the translation techniques used by the translator in *Austen's Emma.* Third, this topic gives good contribution for a translator in translating novel about what should they do and how are the ways for translating a novel by using translation techniques appropriately and correctly. In addition, there is no research on final project about the technique in Translating Austen's *Emma*. I hope that this researchcould improve the translation skill of the researcher also the reader.

1.3Statement of the Problem

Based on those backgrounds above, the problems proposed in this research is: what translation techniques are used by the translator in translating *Emma* by Jane Austenfrom English into Indonesian?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to explain the translation techniques used by the translator in translating *Emma* by Jane Austenfrom English into Indonesian.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This final project is expected to give benefits to myself and the readers in educational fields dealing with an analysis of translation technique in Austen's *Emma*. The expected benefits are as follow:

1.5.1 Practical Purpose

The results of this research gives an information, contribution and can increase more knowledge for people who are interested in analyzing translating technique used in translated books and novels, especially from English into Indonesia.

1.5.2 Theoretical Purpose

This study gives information, contribution and can become a reference for anyone who is interested in analyzing translation technique based in Molina and Albir's theory of translation.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project is organized into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction which comprises background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II reviews about the related literature which consists of three sub chapters. The first presents the review of previous studies, the second is about the review of related literature, and the last sub chapter is the theoretical framework of this study.

In Chapter III, it presents methods of the investigation. It deals with five sub chapters covering object of the study, role of the research, type of data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter IV reports the result of the study from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research.

In the last chapter, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research and some suggestions for further investigation.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Among the problematic factors involved in translating, this research is focused on the investigating of translation technique used by the translator to translate direct speech in Austen's *Emma* from English into Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives an explanation of the theories used to analyze the data in this study. It contains the review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies, directive speech and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are some relevant previous studies that mainly talk about translation. Here I provided some previous studies about translation techniques.

First, Setiawan (2017) used qualitative research to collect the data. He found that there are 16 translation techniques used in the translated novel he chooses. He also found that there are 1086 direct speeches in his research. The percentage of each translation techniques found as follows: (1) adaptation occurs 12 times and represents 1.10%, (2) borrowing occurs 150 times and represents 13.81%, (3) calque occurs 16 times and represents 1.47%, (4) compensation occurs 72 times and represents 6.62%, (5) discursive creation occurs 62 times and represents 5.70%, (6) established equivalent occurs 19 times and represents 1.74%, (7) linguistic amplification occurs 138 times and represents 12.70%, (8) linguistic compression occurs 15 times and represents 1.38%, (9) literal translation occurs 358 times and represents 32.96%, (10) modulation occurs 27 times and represents 2.48%, (11) particularization occurs 20 times and represents 1.84%, (12) reduction occurs 101 times and represents 9.30%, (13) generalization occurs 22 times and represents 2.02%, (14) transposition occurs 26 times and represents

2.39%, and (15) amplification occurs 5 times and represents 0.46%, (16) re-creation occurs 43 times and represents 3.95%. According to his research, the most dominant translation technique used by the researcher is literal technique.

Second study conducted by Arafanti & Asmarini (2014) their aim are tofind the translation techniques used by the translator in translating sentences of the bilingual destination map. They used descriptive qualitative method to describe the translation techniques applied in the bilingual destination map "Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah" which is translated into "Central Java Tourist Map". Based on the analysis, they found 60 sentences that contain 6 translation techniques suggested by Molina and Albir (2002:509). There are 14 (23,33%) data using amplification; 3 (5,00%) data using description; 1 (1,67%) data using discursive creation; 30 (50,00%) data using literal translation; 4 (6,67%) data using modulation; and 7 (11,67%) data using reduction. There is also 1 (1,67%) data left deleted. The researcher found the most used in translation techniques is literal translation technique because the researcher found 30 sentences to make the translation work clear for the tourists' domestic even international. This technique is used when the target language (TL) is applied through the sentence without observing the differences of context or meaning in the source language (SL), whereas the discursive creation and description are rarely used.

Third, Lestiyani, Hartono & Sofwan (2014) they conduct a research based on descriptive qualitative approach. It used to describe the translation technique used on an English source-text and the translation quality of the translated texts. Analyzing the translation techniques as proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) used

by the sixth semesters students of English Department in translating news item texts from English into Indonesian is the aim of this research. The result of this research shows that there are thirteen techniques applied by the students. It found that 66% of students used the literal translation techniques. It means that there are 149 of 225 total sentences of the source text used literal translation. Borrowing technique placing the second place with 55% which means there are 125 out of 225 sentences used such translation. Next, there are amplification with 39% or 87 of 225 sentences used this technique. Reduction is in fourth position with 21% or 47 out of 225 sentences apply it. Calque shares 9% which 42 sentences of 225 totals. Then particularization appears in 31 out of 225 sentences. Descriptive and discursive creation shares 5,8%. Both techniques applied in 13 of 225 sentences. Eight is Transposition with 5% or 12 sentences from 225 sentences totals. Established equivalent appears in 7 out of 225 sentences or 3%. Also Modulation technique appears in 6 out of 225 sentences or 2,7%. The next position is generalization with 1,8% or 4 out of 225 sentences apply it. And the last position is Compensation which shares 0,8% or 2 out of 225 sentences. According to this research, it indicates that Literal translation is the highest technique used in translating source text by student.

Fourth, Yuliasri & Hartono (2014) conduct a research using Molina & Albir's classification of translation technique (2002). This research purposed to analyze the translation technique which used in translating humor of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.* The method used in this research was Descriptive Qualitative Research (Gay, Mills, and Airasian 2011: 15). It used to collect the

data from the novel. They also used questionnaire to confirm the readers' respond according to their research. The result of this research revealed that Literal translation is the dominant translation technique that is used in this novel (35,5%). Linguistic amplification (10,7%) came to the second position. Then Modulation (9.9%), generalization (9,1%), and amplification (8,3%). They also reveal that the use of generalization technique has caused the most reduced humor.

The last is Pratama, Hartono and Astuti (2018), they conduct a research about semantic shift in Dessen's What Happened to Goodbye. The result of the analysis shows that there are 395 semantic shift found. The first type of shift / the grammatically possible not accord with natural usage in the TL dominates in 197 data, the second type of shift / in SL Grammatical Structure not exist in TL with 139 data, the third type of shift / the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure with 85 data, and the last type of shift / the change from Singular to Plural and the position of Adjective with 19 data. The analysis on the translation quality shows that 108 translations (23%) are considered to be accurate, and 287 translations (77%) are considered as less accurate. In clarity level, 176 translations are belong to clear (47, 7%), and 219 translations are belong to unclear (52, 3%). Naturalness level shows that 246 translations (54, 7%) are categorized as very natural and 149 translations (45, 3%) are categorized as sufficient naturalness.

The similarity of the previous research is the topic that is analyzed, which is translation technique based on Molina & Albir's theory. Then the difference is the

object of the study. So, in this research I focused on the translation technique used in Austen's *Emma* from English (SL) into Indonesia (TL).

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

In this section, the writer would like to review the theoretical studies relevant to the topic of the study.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Different expert has different opinion about the definition of translation. According to Hatim & Munday (2004) translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways (p.3-4). It means that translation can be a tool to link any diversity in language. It helps other people to understand what the meaning is by transferring the source language (SL) into target language (TL). In connection with this, Larson (1984) state that translation consist of transferring meaning of Source Language into the Receptor Language (p.3). Newmark (1988) also mentions that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p.5).

While Catford (1978) said that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (p.20). In line with this, Sperber and Wilson in Hartono (2009) stated that translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language (p.4). This two definition means that the target language at least, should have a similar equivalent from source language into target language. Based on the whole definition above, it can be conclude that translation is a way to link everything by means of transferring

and rendering an information by doing a replacement of information from source

language (SL) into target language (TL).

2.2.2 Process of Translation

Some processes are needed by a translator to translate their object or a text.

According some experts, they have different explanation. Here I classified some

kind of process translation based on experts. Bell (1991) illustrated the translation

process as follows:

```
                  ┌──────────────────────────┐
                  │        Memory            │
┌──────────┐      │   ┌──────────────┐       │
│ Source   │      │   │              │       │
│ Language │─────────▶│   Analysis   │       │
│ Text     │      │   │              │       │
└──────────┘      │   └──────┬───────┘       │
                  │          │               │
                  │          ▼               │
                  │    ╭─────────────╮       │
                  │    │  Semantic   │       │
                  │    │Representation│      │
                  │    ╰─────┬───────╯       │                ┌──────────┐
                  │          │               │                │ Target   │
                  │          ▼               │                │ Language │
                  │   ┌──────────────┐       │                │ Text     │
                  │   │  Synthesis   │───────────────────────▶└──────────┘
                  │   └──────────────┘       │
                  └──────────────────────────┘
```
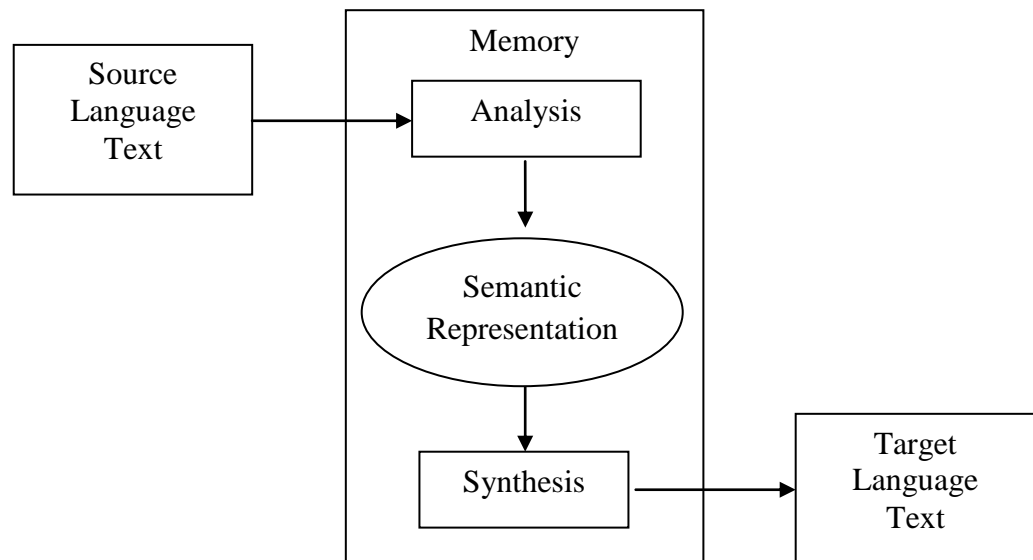
Figure 2.1. Process of Translation

Diagram above shows the simplified form of translation process. This

transformation of a source language text into a target language text passes through

processes which take a place in memory. From the diagram above, it can be found

that (1) the analysis of one language-specific text (the source language text) into a

universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation and (2) the synthesis of

semantic representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text).

2.2.3 Translation Techniques

Steiner in Hatim & Munday (2004) mentions that translation techniques used to compensate for translation loss (p.30). It means that the translator can offset an inevitable loss at some point of the translation text by adding a suitable element at another point of translation text. This is used to achieving a compensatory translation gain.

According to Molina and Albir (2002:509) translation techniques can be classified based on the following criteria:

a. to isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error).

b. to include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.

c. to maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.

d. in relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.

e. to formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that has not yet been described.

Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) classify the translation into 18 techniques:

1)   Adaptation

It is the replacement of the cultural element of the source text (ST) into the culture of target text (TT). For example in Hartono (2011): 'Sincerely Yours'changed into *'Hormat saya'* (p.38). It happens because of replacement of cultural element, the word 'Sincerely Yours'indicate of a politeness (Source Text).

2)   Amplification

This technique is used to introduce details that are not found in the ST (Source Text): information, explicative paraphrasing. This done to increase information and also to modify the pronouncement become more explicit.

For example in Hartono (2011):

SL: Employees of all <u>industries</u> took part in the conference.

TL: *Karyawan-karyawan dari semua <u>cabang industri</u> mengambil bagian dalam konferensi tersebut.*

On those example above, there an increasing word in *<u>cabang</u>* to introduce industry in detail.

3)   Borrowing

It is a type of translation which takes a word or expression directly from one language into another language without any change or translation. For

example to use the English word *capsule, parachute, and genius* in Indonesian text it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TT (Target Text).

4) Calque

It is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. For example the English translation *Normal School* becoming *Sekolah Normal* in Indonesian.

5) Compensation

It is used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. For instance, the translation of English "*Vengeance is mine!*" into Indonesian *"Saatnya balas dendam!"*

6) Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. For example in Hartono (2014) *Panettone* (Italian cake) it becomes a description in English *Taditional Italian cake eaten on new Year's Eve'*.

7) Discursive creation

It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Indonesian translation *A Betrayed Son Malin kundang* into *Si Malin kundang*.

8) Established equivalent

It is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text).

Example:

April fools   : *April mop*

Get rid of   : *menyingkirkan*

Cost of fortune: *mahal*

9) Generalization

It is the using of a more general or neutral term. For example to translate English *go by inches* into *sedikit demi sedikit* in Indonesian. It happens because there are no expressions that have the same meaning in Indonesian, so the translator translated it into more general.

10) Linguistic amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For instance to translate the English expression *"But I shall want the ribbon directly."* Into Indonesian, *"Tapi, aku ingin pitanya langsung dikirimkan."* Linguistic amplification is the opposite of linguistic compression.

11) Linguistic compression

It means to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT (Target Text). This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. For example in

translating English expression *"You need not be afraid."* into *"Jangan khawatir."* in Indonesian.

12)   Literal Translation

It is to translate a word or an expression word for word in some languages and not others dependent on the sentence structure. Sometimes it works and sometimes it does not, it happened because of the differences from each sentence structure.

Example:

Electronic mail: *surat elektronik*

Upload   : *unggah*

Download   : *unduh*

13)   Modulation

It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST (Source Text); it can be lexical or structural. For example to translate English text *"are you going to have a child?"* into Indonesian text *"kamu mau jadi ayah ya?"*

14)   Particularization

It is the using of a more precise or concrete term. Particularization is the opposite of generalization. For instance to translate a wine from the island of

Madeira they called it *'Maidera'*. Because it is more specific and precise compare to translate it only *'wine.'*

15)   Reduction

It is to suppress ST (Source Text) information item in the TT (Target Text). It means to reduce the information from source text into target text if its feel enough using only one information. For example in Hartono (2011):

Tsu : The treaty was proclaimed <u>null and avoid.</u>

Tsa : *Perjanjian itu dinyatakan <u>tidak berlaku</u>*.

16)   Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as thank you. It is usually used in interpreting context.

17)   Transposition

It is the change of a grammatical category. Or it can be said that transposition is the sense a shift of wordclass. Grammatical structures are often different in every language, but transposition can be from clause into phrase, from phrase into sentence or from verb into noun.

Example:

A : "**Can** I do anything for you?"

T : *"**Apakah** ada yang bisa kulakukan untukmu?"*

S : "What can I do for you?"

18)   Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation. Variation is the changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect. For example to introduce or to change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theatre or changing the tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

2.3 Directive Utterance

2.3.1 Definition

According to Kreidler (1998), directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get addressee to perform some act or refrain from perform an act (p.190). also, a directive utterance has the pronoun *you* as actor, wheter the word is actually present in the utterance or not. In line with this, Yule (1996) state that directives are those kinds of speech acts to get someone else to do something (p.54). It can be conclude that directive utterance is the direct communication that is done by the speaker and the addressee. The goal of directive utterance is to make the addressee to do something after the speaker say it.

2.3.2 Form of Linguistic

Frank (1972) divides the classification of sentence into three parts such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence.

Declarative: in a declarative sentence the subject and the predicate have normal word order. The sentence also ends with a full stop (.) in writing and lower pitch in speech. Example : my brother drinks cola.

Interrogative: in an interrogative sentence, the subject of this sentence is right after the auxiliaries. The sentence ends with question mark (?) in writing. While in spoken language, most of yes-no question ends with rising pitch. And most of other interrogative-word ends with lowest pitch. Example : did your brother drinks cola?

Imperative: in an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. It only the simple form of the verb that is used. The imperative sentence marks with exclamatory (!) in writing and low pitch in spoken language.

Example : drink this cola!

2.3.3 Kinds of Directive

According to Kreidler (1998), there are several types of directive utterances. They are commanding, requesting, and suggesting.

a. Command

It effectiveif only if the speake has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

b. Request

Is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. Request does not assume the speaker's control oveer the person addressee.

c. Suggestion

Is the utterance we make to other people to give our opinions as to what they should pr should not do.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The last part of this chapter is theoretical frameworks in the novel Austen's *Emma*. The main focus of my study here is to explain translation techniques used by translator in translating literary work (novel). There are many theories that I used about translation; the definition of translation, process of translation, and translation technique itself. The writer would collect the data using translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir.

Molina and Albir proposed 18 techniques that can be used in translating, such as: Adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation. After collect the data and analyzed what type of translation techniques that is used, the writer will count to know what is the most translation technique used in this novel. The

special quality from this technique is that it has many optional to use when
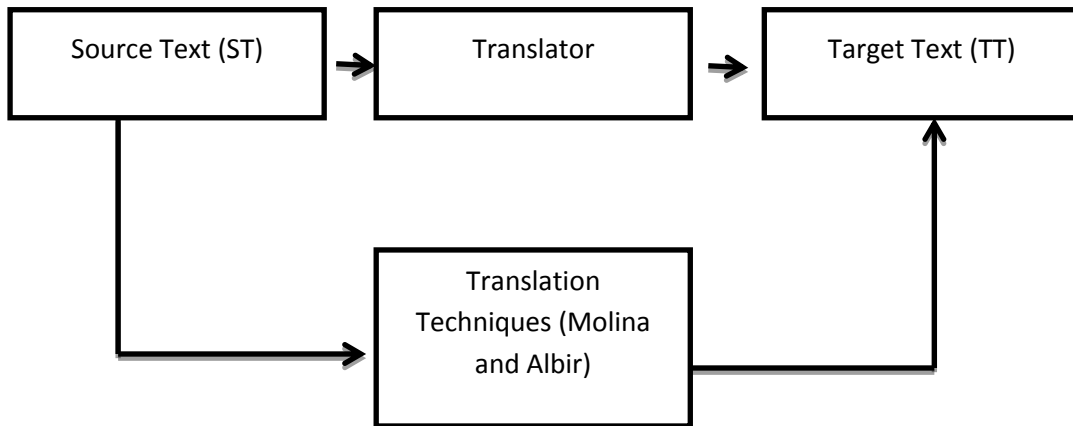translating something.

Figure 2.2The diagram of framework analysis

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two subchapters. There are conclusions and suggestions. Conclusion contains the interpretation to answer the statement of the problems in this study. And another subchapter contains suggestion for further study.

5.1 Conclusion

After doing the analysis of translation technique in Austen's *Emma*, the writer found some conclusions.

According to the data analysis in chapter IV, it can be conclude that there are eleven out of eighteen translation techniques that used by the translator to translate Austen's *Emma* into Indonesian. They are adaptation, borrowing, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction and transposition. The rest of it such as calque, compensation, amplification, description, generalization, substitution, and variation was not found. There are 345 total data of direct speeches and total techniques of data in Austen's *Emma.*

The percentage of each translation technique found as follows: (1) adaptation occurs 19 times and represents 5.50%, (2) borrowing occurs 6 times and represents 1.73%, (3) discursive creation occurs 44 times and represents 12.75%, (4) established equivalent occurs 20 times and represents 5.75%, (5) linguistic amplification occurs 29 times and represents 8.19%, (6) linguistic compression occurs 42 times and represents 12.71%, (7) literal translation occurs 92 times and

represents 26.66%, (8) modulation occurs 31 times and represents 8.98%, (9) particularization occurs 12 times and represents 3.47%, (10) reduction occurs 34 times and represents 9.85%, and (11) transposition occurs 15 times and represent 4.34%. Those percentages will be 100% in total.

From the data above, it can be seen that the biggest percentage and the most dominant translation technique used is literal translation with 26.66%; discursive creation 12.75%; linguistic compression 12.71%; reduction 9.85%; modulation 8.98%; linguistic amplification 8.69%; established equivalent 5.75%; adaptation 5.50%; transposition 4.23%; particularization 3.47%; and the lowest percentage is borrowing 1.73%.

5.1 Suggestion

This study mainly focused on the technique in translating Austen *Emma* from English into Indonesian. The analyses of the data were only focused on directive speeches. And the conclusions above bring me to provide the suggestions that the further researcher can analysis other speeches because it needs more detailed analysis.

For the translator, they can use another research based on another expert. It happened because there are so many experts in translation especially, which have different technique in translation. This way is used to make a better quality of translation related to the accuracy, clarity or readability, and acceptability or naturalness.Second, for the next researchers, it is suggested to consider assessing the quality of this translation.

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