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Simplified Version of English Fables by Horace E. Scudder: Intralingual Translation

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the intralingual translation of children's literature in the animal story genre (fable) by Horace E. Scudder. This study is a descriptive-qualitative study that describes a descriptive explanation related to research data in the form of sentences with the implementation of intralingual equivalent method analysis by paraphrasing or summarizing from the source language to the target language in the same language category or one language. The subject of the study is The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder. The book of Fables has more than 60 contents in it, but the researcher only focuses on 5 contents, namely: "Little Red Riding Hood", "The Goose that Laid Golden Eggs", "The Dog in The Manger", "The Fox and The Grapes", and "The Boys and The Frogs". The results show that the summarizing technique is a more the most dominant technique used to translate the book of Fables by H.E. Scudder. In addition, the summarizing technique is also easier to understand for children as target readers. Fables by H.E Scudder use many complex sentences, make it difficult for the target readers to understand. So, the researcher chose Intralingual translation as the right translation to change from the source text to the target text.

Keywords: Intralingual Translation; Technique Translation; Fable

1. Introduction

Translation is the process of translating material from a source language to a target language. In translating a text, the translator must find a meaning that is equivalent to the context and culture (Hatim, 2004). Another definition is given by (Newmark, 1988) that translation is a skill that consists of efforts to replace written messages and statements in one language with the same messages and statements in another language.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) said that translation can include the process of reproducing a message with the closest to the target language in terms of equivalence of meaning in the source language while still paying attention to the meaning and use of language style. One aspect that is considered important and exists in the translation results is the equivalence of meaning in the Source Text (ST) represented in the Target Text (TT) (Anshori, 2010: 7). The main problem that often occurs in translation practice is how equivalence in translation can be found in the target text. On the other hand, translation theory has the main task of defining what is natural and conditions that indicate equivalence in translation (Catford, 1965: 21). Then, it can be said that equivalence can be said to have been achieved if the meaning contained in a translated text can be conveyed as well as possible in the target language by the reader. In addition, the meaning can be in line with the goals or intentions as intended by the ST writer.

Jakobson (1959) further explained that translation theory is divided into three areas, namely intralingual translation, which refers to the rephrasing or paraphrasing, summarizing, and ending or commenting in one language. Intralingual translation is a form of translation that occurs within one language. It involves changing or rephrasing a text to make it clearer, more concise, or more appropriate for a particular audience. While interlingual translation, which includes the same process as before, but from one language to another ("true translation"); and Intersemiotic translation or the transfer of signs from one language to a nonverbal sign system ("transmutation").

Paraphrasing and summarizing techniques are also defined by Jakobson (1959) as follows.

1. Paraphrasing is a restatement of the meaning of a text or section using other words. Paraphrasing usually provides an explanation or clarification of the paraphrased text. This can be a useful technique for readers and helps them easily understand the meaning of certain phrases. For example:

"Giraffes like Acacia leaves and hay, and they can consume 75 pounds of food a day." (Original Text)
"A giraffe can eat up to 75 pounds of acacia leave and hay daily." (Paraphrasing Text).

2. Summarizing is reducing the text to one-third or one-quarter of its original size while articulating the author's meaning clearly and retaining the main ideas. The purpose of summarizing is to briefly present the main points of a theory or work to provide context for your argument/thesis. For example:

"The Northern Lights",

There are times when the night sky glows with bands of colour. The bands may begin as cloud shapes and then spread into a great arc across the entire sky. They may fall in folds like a curtain drawn across the heavens. The lights usually grow brighter, then suddenly dim. During this time, the sky glows with pale yellow, pink, green, violet, blue, and red. These lights are called the Aurora Borealis. Some people call them the Northern Lights. Scientists have been watching them for hundreds of years. They are not quite sure what causes them. In ancient times people were afraid of the lights. They imagined that they saw fiery dragons in the sky. Some even concluded that the heavens were on fire." (Original Text)

"The Northern Lights, also known as the Aurora Borealis, are bands of colour in the night sky. Ancient people thought that these lights were dragons on fire and even modern scientists are not sure what they are." (Summarizing Text).

Based on the explanation above, translating fables is more suitable using intralingual translation with paraphrase and summarization techniques. Because most of the target readers of this fable are children, so simple and easy-to-understand sentences are used. In addition, fable texts also often use terms that are difficult to understand such as idioms and language styles. So, it is necessary to understand more deeply. Although on the other hand fables contain moral messages as examples to always do good, based on the thinking (Nurgiyantoro, 2009), explaining "has characteristics in the form of animal characters that can talk, act and behave like humans" this article will discuss how the translation strategy of fable texts, fable texts act as motivators in the form of entertainment so that they are very suitable for children, besides that fable texts also act as teachers because they educate children through stories that are so communicative and entertaining.

Fable texts increase children's creativity levels, because they stimulate children's imagination through animal characters, children can record every event in the story that occurs, so that it will strengthen their memory. In addition, it can avoid online game addiction, the academic role is very important to increase children's interest in reading fable texts.

Besides a lot of benefits of fable texts for children's character development, a translation strategy is needed that is in accordance with the fable text. So that it is easier for readers to understand the contents of the text in it. Researcher uses Intralingual Translation with Paraphrasing and Summarizing techniques. Because by this technique, the target readers, especially children, get it easier to understand fable stories.

The researcher considers that this is the first study to translate fables using intralingual translation with paraphrase and summarization techniques. Previously, there have been researchers who have studied fable translation with different techniques and methods, such as (1) R.H Akmalkurnia, (2023) with the research title "The Translation Strategy for English Fable Text" in this study, the researcher used the method proposed by (Molina & Albir, 2002). The techniques used are: Adaptation, Modulation, Borrowing, and transposition. The researcher concluded that the type of translation technique must be adjusted to the type of text so as to improve the translation results of the fable text, the translated text provides acceptable, reasonable and accurate results, through the stage of collecting relevant information. Then (2) Fani Hafizah and friends, (2020) with the research title "Intralingual Translation: A Simplified Version of The Original Novel David Copperfield". The researcher used Intralingual translation with paraphrase and summarization techniques. The researcher concluded that the results of the study showed that from the total data (20 texts from the original novel David Copperfield and 20 texts from the simplified version), the paraphrasing technique was used 6 times and the summarizing technique was used 14 times.

From previous studies, here the researcher considers that the intralingual translation proposed by Jakobson (1959) is the right technique to translate the fable entitled "The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder". Besides the fable has a moral message that can be taken by readers, namely mostly children, this technique is suitable for making it easier for readers to understand the contents of the text in it.

2. The Method of the Research

The research method that used in this study is qualitative descriptive method. This method is implemented by simplifying sentences from source text to target text. The data source is fables entitled "The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder". The book of Fables by Scudder has more than 60 contents but here the researcher only takes 5 contents, namely: "Little Red Riding Hood", "The Goose that Laid Golden Eggs", "The Dog in The Manger", "The Fox and The Grapes" and "The Boys and The Frogs". The book that the researcher used was published by Houghton Mifflin Company in 1919. Data acquisition was done by reading then recording and classifying. Then looking for sentences that are considered complex and difficult to understand.

Next, after the data containing complex sentences, then data analysis is carried out using the Intralingual translation theory by (Jakobson, 2002) they are paraphrasing and summarizing techniques. Furthermore, the researcher implemented the technique on the translated text results, whether the translation results were simpler and easier to understand or still needed summarizing of other sentences. Then grouping according to the techniques used, in this case paraphrasing and summarizing.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

After collecting some texts from "*The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder*", the analysis of the intralingual translation techniques was done by identifying some aspects as indicators. It was found that the most dominant technique used in the intralingual translation of the book of fables by H.E. Scudder is the summarizing technique. The percentage of summarizing technique 66,7% while paraphrasing technique gets 33,3%. The table can be seen bellow.

Table 1: Intralingual Translation Technique Classification

No	Technique	Percentage
1	Paraphrase	33,3 %
2	Summarizing	66,7 %
Total		100 %

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Paraphrasing Technique

Paraphrasing usually aims at preserving the essential meaning of the material that is being translated and paraphrased. It means that the reinterpretation of a source that gives a different meaning to the original statement goes into the category of original research and not paraphrase. Paraphrasing can be considered a translation technique. It is proved that it is a useful tool for translators and writers and it helps improve the quality of the text.

Table 2: Analysis of Paraphrasing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
ONCE upon a time there lived in a certain village a little girl. Her mother was very fond of her, and her grandmother loved her even more.	Long, long ago, there lived a young girl. Her mother loved her, but her grandmother adored her even more.

Table 2 shows that the researcher used the paraphrase technique to simplify the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Two aspects that support the paraphrase technique are synonyms and omissions. The translator inserts synonyms for the words "once upon a time" into "long, long ago", "little" into "young" and "fond of her" into "loved her". Then removes the phrase "live in a certain village" from the original text into the target text, so that there is not too much information from the original text into the target text so that it is more simplified.

Different from table 3 below, it is actually still the same using the paraphrase technique, but only uses synonym aspects, such as the text "began to run as fast as he could, taking the nearest way" into "takes a shortcut" then the text went by the farthest" into "takes the longer".

Table 3: Analysis of Paraphrasing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>At this the Wolf began to run as fast as he could, taking the nearest way, and Little Red-Riding Hood went by the farthest.</i>	<i>The Wolf takes a shortcut, while Little Red Riding Hood takes the longer.</i>

Next, in the data in table 4 below, it is still in the paraphrasing technique, but there are phrases that are replaced with their own language to make it easier to understand, but do not change the meaning of the original text as in the target text below. The changes from source text to target text are quite different, but still have the same meaning.

Table 4: Analysis of Paraphrasing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>A DOG once made his bed in a manger. He could not eat the grain there, and he would not let the Ox eat it, who could.</i>	<i>A dog, cannot eat the grain in a manger. He selfishly prevented the ox, and others.</i>

3.2.2. Summarizing Technique

The purpose of summarizing is to present the main points of a theory or work to provide context for your argument. Summarizing is useful in many different types of writing and at various points in the writing process. Summarizing is used to support an argument, provide context for a thesis of a paper, write a literature review, and annotate a bibliography. In this case summarizing technique is also very important to use in translating text that is difficult to understand into simple and very easy texts. As in table 5 below using the summarizing technique.

Table 5: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>This good old woman made for her a red cloak, which suited the child so well that ever after she was called Little Red Riding-Hood</i>	<i>The grandmother made a red cloak for her, who was then called Little Red Riding Hood.</i>

From Table 5 above, it can be seen that the researcher used the summarizing technique because there were many deletions in the simplified version to simplify the main idea of the original text. The translator summarized the original text from 25 words to 15 words to make it easier to read and understand. The translator also changed some difficult words into common words to make them easier to understand, and deleted phrases that were quite redundant so that they could be confusing such as "which suited the child so well that ever after".

In table 6 below, it is much shorter and simpler from source text to target text. Although simplifying the source text into target text does not eliminate the meaning contained therein. Initially there were 66 in the source text simplified into 25 words in the target text. Can be seen in the table below.

Table 6: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>The Wolf pulled the string, and the latch went up. The door opened, and he jumped in, and fell upon the old woman, and ate her up in less than no time, for he had not tasted food for three days. He then shut the door, and got into the grandmother's bed. By and by, Little Red-Riding-Hood came and knocked at the door—tap, tap!</i>	<i>The wolf opened the door and jumped, ate the grandmother's, and hid in her bed. Little Red Riding Hood arrived knocking the door. tap, tap!</i>

Then in table 7 below it can be seen that the researcher used the summarizing technique, because there were many deletions in the simplified version to simplify the main idea of the original text. Simplification was done on the source text to the target text, such as "There was a man who had a Goose that always laid golden eggs, one every day in the year." Changed to be simpler and easier to understand such as "A man owned a goose that laid a golden egg each day." Note the changes in table 7 below.

Table 7: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>There was a man who had a Goose that always laid golden eggs, one every day in the year.</i>	<i>A man owned a goose that laid a golden egg each day.</i>

Summarizing is still used in table 8 below, it can be seen that the researcher uses a summarizing technique, but it is not more concise than table 6 above. The changes from the source text to the target text are not that significant, but in terms of meaning it is simpler. So that, readers can more easily understand the meaning of the text. Look at the analysis of table 8 below.

Table 8: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>Now, he thought there must be gold inside of her. So he wrung her neck and laid her open. He found that she was exactly like all other geese. He thought to find riches, and lost the little he had.</i>	<i>The man believed the goose contained gold, so he killed it to find the treasure. However, he discovered it was just an ordinary goose and lost everything he had in the process.</i>

For table 9 below, the summarizing technique is also used in translating the source text into the target text. The summarizing of the source text below into the target text is quite significant, from 40 words simplified to 17 words. However, this summarizing technique does not change the meaning of the source text. More on simplifying the meaning, so that it is easy to understand by the target reader.

Table 9: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>A HUNGRY Fox found some bunches of grapes upon a vine high up a tree. He tried to get at them, but could not. So, he left them hanging there and went off, saying to himself: "They are sour grapes."</i>	<i>A hungry fox couldn't reach the grapes on a tall vine, so he called them sour grapes.</i>

From Table 10 below, it can be seen that the researcher uses the summarizing technique because there is a change in sentence structure. From complex sentences to simple sentences, from difficult to easier to understand. Try to pay attention to the following table 10.

Table 10: Analysis of Summarizing Technique

Source Text	Target Text
<i>The crow tried first to break the Pitcher, and then to overturn it, but it was too strong and too heavy for her. At last, she thought of a way. She dropped a great many little pebbles into the Pitcher, until she had raised the water so that she could reach it.</i>	<i>The crow tried various methods to drink water from a strong and weight pitcher. Finally, she cleverly dropped pebbles into the pitcher to raise the water level, making it accessible.</i>

4. Conclusion

Intralingual translation commonly used paraphrasing and summarizing technique, so the researcher used it to analyze "The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder". Based on the research findings, the summarizing technique is more dominantly used in translating fables written by H.E. Scudder. The results of the summarizing technique are simpler and easier to understand by the reader. While the paraphrasing technique more often uses its own terms that still require re-understanding from the translation results. So, the summarizing technique is more suitable for translating fables, where many of the readers of fables are children.

The researcher also found the strongest reason why paraphrasing and summarizing techniques is very appropriate to translate fables, because "The Book of Fables and Folk Stories by Horace E. Scudder" consists of 60 contents and in the story, there are many complex sentences that according to the researcher will make it difficult for the reader to understand. For children as the target readers, it is better to use simple and easy-to-understand language. So that, children prefer to read fables rather than playing smart phones which can have a bad effect on users if they are too excessive.

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