



# Translation Technique Used in for the Sake of Sita Webtoon by Haga

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**Abstract.** The goal of this research is to find out translation techniques and dominant technique used in English-Indonesian For the Sake of Sita webtoon by Haga. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The instrument to collect data is documentation. For the data validity, two raters are involved to assess the data related to the technique used by the translators. The study found that there are 14 techniques of translated used. They are: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Transposition and Variation. The dominant technique used in English-Indonesian For the Sake of Sita webtoon is literal translation which found 120 times (39%) in English-Indonesian translation.

**Keywords:** Translation Technique · Webtoon

## 1 Introduction

Translation can be defined as the transfer of a language from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) in order to help target language user understand what they read or hear in the source language. Star and Griesemer in [1] state translation is translator work which has the same meaning between source language and target language. Brislin in [2] states that translation is the transfer of ideas and thought from the source language to the target language both in verbal or written. Whether the language has established an orthograph, lacks such standardization, or sign language-based such as the sign language used by the hearing impaired. Shuttleworth & Cowie in [3] mentioned translation is a very broad concept that can be understood in many various ways, such as "a process," "a product," and "the transfer of written texts". Munday & Zhang (2017) mentioned translation is recreating meaning of context. [5] In translation recreating meaning is important rather than recreating word. Meaning is the primary unit of translation. Khudaybergenova (2021) proposed the meaning of translation is process of establishing an equivalence the meaning of a text to another language so that the both text has the same meaning [6]. Holjuraeva (2022) stated translation called as perfect translation when people unaware that they are communicating with a third party [7].

Some readers sometimes cannot understand a foreign language text, but they still want to understand the text so that a translation can help them understand it using the

language they understand. Translation is not an easy thing because translation not just changing from the source language to the target language, but also must make what is translated can be understood by the reader. Nababan in [8] states translation is industrial since science admit contributions from another knowledge branches such as linguistic, lexicology, sociolinguistics, psychology, pragmatics, philology, science of communication, etc. Translator needs to have two language competence and abilities in other science fields when translating literary work. Robinson (2019) as long as either translator training or translation theory has existed, cultural knowledge and cultural difference have been a major focus [5]. Translator can use several translation techniques to make people understand SL by transferring it to TL. Technique of translation is a method used by translators to translate from SL to TL. Molina & Albir (2002) state there are 18 technique of translation. They are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation [9].

This research intended to classify techniques of translation and identify the most dominant translation technique used in For The Sake of Sita webtoon by Haga 2015. The translation techniques used in For The Sake of Sita are interesting to study since this webtoon not only used English and Indonesian, but also several dialogues in Korean and Nepali. As a result, the techniques used in the translation may vary.

Some scholars had explored the techniques used by translator in translation work. Riecher (2019) explored several translation techniques used by English Language Study Program students, Bina Sarana Informatika University in translating English-Indonesian. The instruments to collect data used literature study and document of source text online and the students' translation work. All data were analyzed descriptively. The finding was in translating one manuscript from SL to TL, the translator can apply many kinds of techniques of translation. This study also found the dominant technique used is literal translation [10]. Furthermore, Humaira et al. (2020) in investigation about translation technique of nouns representing the participants in film "The Conjuring 2 : The Enfield Poltergeist subtitle translation . Object of this study is the movie entitled The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist. Data was taken by collecting and observing translation clause in English with its subtitle in Indonesian from The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist movie. Content analysis technique used in analyzing data. This study finding is 49.5% literal translation techniques used in translation subtitle The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist [11]. Pidia et al. (2021) explored techniques of translation used in English-Indonesian movie subtitle. Objects of this study are movie entitled Aladdin 2019: A Whole New World and song lyrics entitled A Whole New World. The instrument to collect data used questionnaire. All data analyzed descriptively. The study found that there was 124 data translated using literal translation so that literal translation the most dominant technique used in translating Aladdin 2019 : A Whole New World movie subtitle [12]. Moreover, Firdausyiah et al. (2021) explored translation techniques used by students of English Language and Literature and students of Indonesian Language and Literature. Object of this study is 30 abstracts taken from students' thesis. Instrument to collect data used documentation. Data taken from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

online repository. The finding was from both study program students used the same technique of translation in abstracts even though they write in different languages. This study also found the dominant technique used by the students is literal translation followed by borrowing [13]. Nasution (2020) investigated translation techniques and quality text translation impact. Object of this study is Mantra Jamuan Laut utterances. Data was taken from sea handler utterances in ceremony named Mantra Jamuan Laut in Serdang Bedagai, Nort Sumatera. All data were analyzed descriptively. The finding of this study was the translator used 11 translation techniques and literal translation as the frequent technique used in translating the data [14].

On the other hand, Wahana et al. (2019) investigated translation techniques of expressive speech acts on anger speech in webtoon. Instrument to collect data used documentation from webtoon entitled *Flawless* in English and Indonesian version. All data analyzed descriptively. The finding was there are 109 expressive speech acts in webtoon *Flawless* used 15 different translation techniques. Established equivalence was the dominant technique used in translating webtoon *Flawless* [15]. Kumaralalita et al. (2020) explored translation technique of Verbal Abuse in novel. Object of this study is novel by Abigail Gibbs entitled *Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* and its Indonesian version. Instrument to collect data used documentation and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The finding of the study was in translating verbal abuse in novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* the translator used technique: established equivalent, variation, explicitation, pure borrowing, implicitation, modulation, compensation, reduction, generalization, deletion, paraphrase and transposition. This study also found the most technique used was established equivalent [16]. Pujiastuti et al. (2020) investigated translation techniques used by the female character in the comic. Objects of this study are comic *Pasutri Gaje* by Annisa Nisfihani and fan translation of comic *Pasutri Gaje* managed by line webtoon application. Instrument to collect data used documentation and results of Focus Group Discussion. The study finding's 13 techniques of translation produced 160 annoyed utterances by female character. This study also found that the dominant technique used is familiar equivalent [8]. Sodik et al. (2020) explored techniques of translation about cultural issues in tourism brochure. Brochure of religious tourist destinations in Semarang city is object of this study. Instrument to collect data used documentation. The findings of this study is the translator used 10 techniques in translating the brochure into English. They are: pure borrowing, established equivalence, pure borrowing-established equivalence, deletion, pure borrowing-deletion, generalization, modulation, generalization-pure borrowing, pure borrowing-modulation, modulation-deletion. This study also found the dominant technique used is pure borrowing and established equivalent [17].

Furthermore, Arbain et al. (2022) investigated translation techniques used in novel. Object of this study are novel entitled *Assassin Creed: Reinassance* in English and Indonesian version. Instrument to collect data used documentation and FGD. The finding of this study was established equivalent the dominant technique used in translating *Assassin Creed: Reinassance* English – Indonesian. Syarif et al. (2020) explored translation technique of women anger speech act in television series. Object of this study is 13 Reasons Why Season 1 television series. Instrument to collect data used documentation and FGD. All data were analyzed descriptively. The finding of this study was

established equivalent technique frequently used in translating anger speech act [18]. Wasisto & Simatupang (2020) investigated translation technique used in literature work. Objects of this study are novel by Eka Kurniawan Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas that published in 2016 and its English version entitled Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash which translated by Annie Tucker published in 2017. Instrument to collect data used purposive sampling method. The finding of this study was established equivalent the most used technique in translating the literature work [20]. Moreover, Fitriya (2020) investigated translation technique of English to Indonesian movie subtitle. Object of this study is Crazy Rich Asian which released in 2018 and its subtitle in Indonesian. All data were analyzed descriptively. The finding of this study was the frequently of translation technique of English to Indonesian subtitle of Crazy Rich Asian movie is transposition [21]. Dwijayanti et al. (2021) explored translation techniques and bald on record strategy of politeness. Object of this study is directive speech act of bald on record politeness strategy. Data taken from novel entitled Rich People Problems by Kevin Kwans. Instrument to collect data used documentation. All data were analyzed descriptively. The finding of this study was there are 15 techniques of translation used in translating novel Rich People Problems. This study also found established equivalent was the most dominant technique used [22].

Muamaroh & Hanggraningtyas (2022) investigated translation shift in literature work. Objects of this study are poem entitled To Margot Heinemann and poem entitled Huesca. Data taken from To Margot Heinemann poem by John Cornford and Huesca poem by Chairil Anwar. Instrument to collect data used documentation. All data were analyzed qualitatively. The study find out that the study used four types of translation shift with the dominant use dis dynamic equivalence [24].

Haryanti et al. (2018) explored translation shift in novel Indonesian-English. Object of this study is novel entitled Maryam into The Outcast. Instrument to collect data in this study used content analysis and interview. All data analyzed descriptively. The finding of this study was in analyzed the data translators used intra-system shift, category shift, structure shift and level shift [24]. Sutopo et al. (2022) investigated translation method of passive voice in novel. Object of this study is novel by Pittacius Lore entitled I Am Number Four and its translation by Nur Aini. Instrument to collect data used documentation. Data analyzed qualitatively. This study found in that communicative translation method was the most dominant method used by the translators [25].

## 2 Method

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative study. The data of the study was taken from direct speech of English – Indonesian *For The Sake of Sita* webtoon by Haga. The data collected using document. There are 305 coded to E.SL for data from source language and E.TL for data from target language. The data analyzed qualitatively using translation technique theory by Molina & Albir (2002). Two raters assess techniques of translation used in the webtoon for validity of the data. All the data analyzed qualitatively.

### 3 Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Translation Technique

Based on the data it was found 14 techniques used in translating English - Indonesia For the Sake of Sita. They are adaptation amplification, borrowing, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, transposition and variation. The detail information about them are in the following:

##### Adaptation

In adaptation technique, translation is done by replacing the typical elements in the SL into the typical elements contained in the TL. This technique is used if the SL has its equivalent in the TL. Following is example of adaptation:

E3.SL: But I guess you can't even be here if you're not a *kshatriya* or *vaishya*

E3.TL: *Tapi rupanya, tak mungkin aku bisa di sini kalau kastaku bukan kesatria atau waisya*

The data belongs to adaptation with reason translation of SL to TL have the same pronunciation of words *kshatriya* to *kesatria* and *Vaishya* to *waisya*. Rater 1 and rater 2 assessed the data as adaptation. So that the data classify as adaptation.

The following is another example of adaptation technique:

E1.SL: Hello

E1 .TL: *Halo*

Researcher classify the data as adaptation because the in translation of SL to TL has the same pronunciation. Researcher analysis agreed by rater 2 who assessed the data as adaptation. However, rater 1 determined the data as literal translation. So that, the data concluded as adaptation.

##### Amplification

In amplification technique the translation is done by adding information in detail that not contained in the SL. The information added should not change the message conveyed in the SL. The following is the example of amplification technique:

E1.SL: When a heart beats, the blood pumps through the body

E1.TL: *Saat jantungmu berdegup, artinya darah mengalir di seluruh tubuhmu*

The data belongs to amplification because the translator adding details of information not contained in SL. In SL there is no information *jantung milik siapa yang berdegup dan tubuh siapa yang dialiri darah*. Namun pada TL terdapat informasi *jika jantung yang berdegup dan tubuh yang dialiri darah adalah milik lawan bicara si pemilik ucapan*. Seluruh rater setuju dan mengklasifikasikan data sebagai amplifikasi.

The following is another example of amplification technique.

E3.SL: Are you stupid? We all have the same last name

E3.TL: *Kau bodoh ya? Semua yang ada disini kan bernama Sita*

The data belongs to amplification with reason the translator translator including detailed information not found in SL. In SL there is no information what is their 'last name'. As a result, the translator adds information to the sentence 'Are you stupid? We

all have the same last name' addressed to 'Sita' in TL. Rater 1 and rater 2 agree with researcher analysis and determined the data belongs to amplification.

### **Borrowing**

In borrowing SL expressions are used to translate into TL form. Borrowing of SL expressions can take the form of borrowing with no changes (pure borrowing) or borrowing with the SL expression adjusted to the TL spelling (naturalized borrowing). The data below is example of borrowing technique:

E1.SL: And what's an "ajumma"?

E1.TL: *Apa sih "ajumma" itu?*

Researcher classify the data belongs to borrowing. *Ajumma* in SL translated to *ajumma*. There is no change in translating word *ajumma* prove that the data translated used pure borrowing technique. Two raters determined the data belongs to borrowing.

Following data is another example of borrowing technique

E2.SL: Becoming a Kumari.

E2.TL: *Bisa jadi Kumari.*

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to pure borrowing. *Kumari* in SL translated to *kumari*. There is no change in translating *kumari* to TL. Rater 1 determined the data belongs to literal translation. Rater 2 determined the data belongs to amplification. However, the data classified to borrowing.

### **Discursive Creation**

Discursive creation is technique of translation which done by equivalent translation that far from original context. The following data is the example of borrowing:

E2.SL: Hah.

E2.TL: *Sudah kubilang.*

Researcher classified the data as discursive creation. Because translation creation in TL has no relation to SL. Rater 1 and rater 2 agree and determined the data belongs to discursive creation.

Following is another example of discursive creation

E3.SL: Huh?

E3.SL: *Apa ini..?*

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to discursive creation because translation creation in TL has no relation to SL. Rater 2 assess the data as discursive creation. However, rater 1 determined the data belongs to modulation with reason there is focus changes in translated SL to TL.

### **Established Equivalent**

In established equivalent technique, translation is done by translating terms in SL with common terms TL. The terms in SL are usually based on a dictionary or daily expressions. Following is the example of established equivalent

E1.SL: Ah, I mean, honey.

E1.TL: Ah, maksudku, manisku.

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to established equivalent with the reason that is common translation to translate *honey* to *manisku* in Indonesian. However, rater 1

determined the data classify as particularization and rater 2 assessed the data belongs to modulation.

Following is another example of established equivalent:

E2.SL: Ah..thank you. You're so sweet.

E2.TL: *Wah terima kasih kau baik sekali.*

Researcher classify the data as established equivalent. That is because translation of *so sweet* to *baik sekali* common practice in Indonesian. Rater 2 determined the data belongs to established equivalent. However, rater 1 determined the data belongs to literal translation.

### Generalization

In generalization technique, translation is done by translating specific SL terms into more general terms whose equivalents in TL do not refer to the same part. The data bellow is example of generalization

E3.SL: Someone who makes gold bracelets, rings and stuff like my dad

E3.TL: *Orang yang bekerja membuat perhiasan emas seperti ayahku*

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to generalization. That is because the translator translated 'gold bracelets, rings' into general term in TL '*perhiasan emas*'. '*Perhiasan emas*' in English means 'gold jewelry'. Literally, 'gold bracelet' in Indonesian means '*gelang emas*' and 'ring' in Indonesian means '*cincin*'. Bracelet and ring are jewelry. But in the data above the translator did not translated 'gold bracelets, rings' literally, and translated it into general term. Rater 2 determined the data classify as generalization. Meanwhile rater 1 determined the data belongs to reduction.

The following is another example of generalization

E3.SL: Good luck on the Kumari test.

E3.TL: *Semoga kamu berhasil dalam seleksi.*

The data classify by researcher as generalization because '*Kumari test*' in SL translated to '*seleksi*' in TL. he translator translated the data from specific to general term so that the researcher classify the data as generalization. Rater 2 determined the data as generalization. However, rater 1 determined the data as reduction with reason translator reduce information from SL when translating the data to TL.

### Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification technique the translation is done by adding SL elements of linguistic into the TL. Linguistic amplification technique is mostly used in dubbing and interpreting. The data bellow is the example of linguistic amplification:

E3.SL: I'm not even interested in boys or anything like that

E3.TL: *Aku nggak tertarik main sama anak-anak cowok yang bodoh*

Researcher classify the data belongs to linguistic amplification because in translating SL to TL the translator add adjective for object. Object in data is 'boys' in Indonesian means '*cowok*'. But in TL translated to '*cowok yang bodoh*'. '*Bodoh*' in English means stupid which conclude as adjective. Rater 1 agree and determined the data as linguistic amplification. However, rater 2 assess the data as reduction.

The following is another example of linguistic amplification:

E3.SL: Just be confident.

E3.TL: *Aku harus percaya diri.*

Data classified as linguistic amplification with reason translator add subject in translating SL to TL. Subject added by translator is 'aku' in English means 'I'. in SL there is no subject 'I'. All raters determined the data as linguistic amplification. So that the data belongs to linguistic amplification.

### **Linguistic Compression**

In linguistic compression technique, translation is done by collecting or uniting SL elements of linguistic. This technique is often used in subtitling and interpreting. The data bellow is example of linguistic compression.

E2.SL: Want me to blow on your wound?

E2.TL: *Apa mau kutiup?*

Researcher analyzed the data as linguistic compression with reason the translator collecting the element in SL so that in TL there is no object in the data. Rater 2 assessed the data classify as linguistic compression. On the other hand, rater 1 determined the data belongs to reduction with reason the translator condensing the information when translated SL to TL.

The following is another example of linguistic compression:

E3.SL: I can feel it beating.

E3.TL: *Terasa berdegup.*

Researcher classify the data as linguistic compression because there is no subject when SL translated to TL. Rater 2 determined the data belongs to linguistic compression. However, rater 1 assessed the data belongs to reduction with reason the translator condensing information when translating SL to TL.

### **Literal Translation**

In literal translation technique, translation is done by fitting the translation of SL to TL. The following is example of literal translation:

E1.SL: Tell me.

E1.TL: *Beritahu aku.*

Researcher classify the data belongs to literal translation with reason the translator did not add or remove linguistic elements and also there is no change of word order from SL to TL. So that the data belongs to literal translation. All raters determined the data as literal translation.

The following is another example of literal translation:

E3.SL: I'm Sita Ramlo.

E3.TL: *Aku Sita Ramlo.*

The data classify as literal translation because in the data translating literally from SL to TL without adding or mitigate information or linguistics element. Rater 1 and rater 2 agreed the data classify as literal translation.

### **Modulation**

In modulation translation is done by changing the focus, cognitive aspects point of view in SL both lexically and structurally. The data bellow is the example of modulation:

E2.SL: I can't just let my family starve to death.

E2.TL: *Apa kau mau seluruh keluargamu mati. kelaparan?*



Researcher and all raters agree the data classified as modulation with the reason focus changes in TL. 'I can't just let my family starve to death' literally in Indonesian means '*aku tidak bisa membiarkan keluargaku mati kelaparan*', but in the data 'I can't just let my family starve to death' translated to '*apa kau mau seluruh keluargamu mati kelaparan?*'. Subject in SL is 'I' means '*aku*' in Indonesian. Subject in TL is '*kau*' means 'you' in English.

The following is another example of modulation:

E3.SL: I think I'll be able to make it.

E3.TL: *Sepertinya, kakak bisa melakukannya.*

Researcher and two raters agree the data classified as modulation because focus changes in TL. Subject in SL is 'I' in Indonesian means '*saya/aku*'. While subject in TL is '*kakak*' in English means 'older sister/older brother'. so there is a change in focus in translating SL into TL.

### Particularization

In particularization technique, translation is done by translating general terms in to specific term. The following is the example of particularization:

E2.SL: Hah! I thought so, So I brought you some food

E2.TL: *Sudah kuduga! Ini kubawakan nasi.*

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to particularization. That is because word 'food' when translated literally into Indonesian means '*makanan*', but in the data 'food' is translated into '*nasi*'. '*Nasi*' is the name of the food so it can be concluded if the above data is translated using the particularization technique. Rater 2 assessed the data classify as particularization. However, rater 1 determined the data as amplification.

The following data is another example of particularization:

E3.SL: That's why you've been bringing me food these past few days

E3.TL: *Itu kan alasanmu selalu mendatangkiku sambal membawa nasi?*

Researcher classify the data belongs to particularization with reason word 'food' literally means '*makanan*' in Indonesian. In TL 'food' translated to '*nasi*'. '*Nasi*' is kind of food. So that the data *translated* from general term to specific term. Rater 2 agreed the data classify as particularization. However rater 1 determined the data as amplification.

### Reduction

In reduction technique, translation is done by condensing SL information into the TL. Condensation of information must not change SL meaning. The data below is example of reduction:

E3.SL: Come in everyone.

E3.TL: *Silakan masuk.*

The data belongs to reduction with reason in SL there is information for whom the sentence is uttered. The sentence utterance for 'everyone' in Indonesian means '*semuanya*'. But when the sentence translated to TL there is no information for whom the sentence is utterance. So that the translator condensing the information in SL when translating to TL. The data analysis also agreed by two raters.

The following is another example of reduction:

E3.SL: Among all the things on this table.

E3.TL: *Di antara barang-barang ini.*

Researcher classify the data belongs to reduction. That is because the translator condensing information contained in SL to TL. The information that condensed is location where all the things placed. Rater 2 determined the data as reduction. Rater 1 assessed the data as literal translation with reason the translator did not change the order of word when translate SL to TL.

### **Transposition**

In translation technique, translation is done by changing the grammatical category of SL into TL. For example, changing words into phrases. This technique usually used since grammatical differences between SL and TL. The data below is example of transposition:

E2.SL: When I'm with you, I feel like I can actually do it

E2.TL: *Rasanya kalau bersama paman aku pasti bisa*

Researcher classify the data as transposition with reason there is change of grammar arrangement in translating SL to TL. Rater 1 and rater 2 determined the data classified as transposition.

The following example of transposition:

E3.SL: I heard if your heart is pure, it shows on your bright, white face

E3.TL: *Katanya, wajah putih itu pertanda orang tersebut memiliki hati yang bersih.*

Researcher analyzed the data as transposition with reason there is change of grammar arrangement in translating SL to TL. Rater 2 agreed researcher analysis and determined the data as transposition. Meanwhile, rater 1 assessed the data belongs to literal translation.

### **Variation**

In variation technique, translation is done by replacing linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations. For example, changes in dialect such as social and geographic dialect. The following is another example of variation technique in the data:

E2.SL: I said no!!

E2.TL: *Nggak mau!*

Researcher analyzed the data as variation with reason in the data above 'I said no!!' translated to '*Nggak mau!*' in TL. If translated literally 'I said no' it translates to '*Aku bilang tidak*'. '*Nggak mau*' is another variation used to say '*Aku bilang tidak*'. The character also run after said '*Nggak mau*' it proves the character rejection of something. Rater 2 determined researcher analysis to classified the data as variation. However, rater 1 determined the data as literal translation.

The following is another example of variation:

E3.SL: Oh my God!!! I thought I was gonna fail.

E3.TL: *Ya ampun!!! Padahal kukira aku gagal!!*

Researcher analyzed the data belongs to variation because 'Oh my God!' translated to '*Ya ampun*'. Literally 'Oh my God' in TL translated to '*Ya Tuhanku*'. '*Ya Tuhanku*' and '*Ya ampun*' are words that are usually said when someone surprised. Rater 2 determined the data belongs to variation. However, rater 1 assess the data as literal translation.

## **3.2 Dominant Technique**

The researcher found the dominant technique used in translating English Indonesian *For the Sake of Sita* webtoon was literal translation. Literal Translation is used 120 times

with percentage 39% and the highest percentage compared to other techniques that are also used in translating the English-Indonesian webtoon *For the Sake of Sita*. Literal translation is the most dominant technique used because in this technique the translator translates sentences literally according to the target language.

The findings of this research are in line with the study done by Riecher (2019) who found that in one manuscript not all technique of translation can be applied. In the current study there are 14 technique used in translating the data [10]. They are: adaptation amplification, borrowing, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation particularization, reduction transposition and variation. Furthermore, the finding of this study agree with the study done by Humaira et al (2020) [11], Pidia et al. (2021) [12], Firdausyiah et al. (2021) [13], and Nasution (2020) [14] who find out that the most dominant technique used in translating text is literal translation. In the current study, Adaptation occurs 4 times (1%), Amplification occurs 18 times (6%), Borrowing occurs 17 times (6%), Discursive creation occurs 11 times (4%), Established equivalent occurs 14 times (5%), Generalization occurs 3 times (1%), Linguistic amplification occurs 16 times (5%), Linguistic compression occurs 23 times (8%), Literal translation occurs 120 times(39%), Modulation occurs 54 times (18%), Particularization occurs 3 times (1%), Reduction occurs 13 times (4%), Transposition occurs 6 times(2%), Variation occurs 3 times (1%). On the other hand, the findings on this study different from the finding of study done by Wahana et al. (2019) who did study about translation techniques of expressive speech acts on anger speech events in *Flawless*, Kumaralalita et al. (2020) who explored translation technique analysis of verbal abuse in *The Dark Heroine: Dinner with a Vampire* by Abigail Gibbs [16], Pujiastuti et al. (2020) who did research about an investigation into the translation techniques used in the female character in the comic of *Pasutri Gaje* [8], Sodiq et al. (2020) who explored translation techniques in translating cultural issues in the Indonesian religious tourism brochure in Semarang city [17], and Arbain et al. (2022) did a study about translation techniques used in *Assassin creed: Reinassance* novel who found that the most technique used in translating text is established equivalent [18]. Syarif et al. (2020) investigated translation technique of women anger speech act in television *series 13 reasons why season 1*. Wasisto & Simatupang (2020) explored techniques of translation cultured-related terms in the English version of Eka Kurniawan's novel entitled *Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas* [20]. Fitria (2020) did study translation technique of English to Indonesian subtitle in movie entitled *Crazy Rich Asian* [21]. Dwijayanti et al. (2021) explored translation techniques and bald on record politeness strategy. The current study also has different finding with some studies [22]. Muamaroh & Hanggraningtyas (2022) investigated translation shift and its equivalence in *To Margot Heinemann* by John Cornford into *Huesca* by Chairil Anwar [23]. Haryanti et al. (2018) explored Indonesian into English translation shift in *Maryam* novel as the examples of teaching translation [24]. Sutopo et al. (2022) investigated translation method of passive voice in *I Am Number Four* novel : an English-Indonesian translation evaluation [25].

## 4 Conclusion

After analyzed the data on the previous chapter, the researcher found that there are 14 techniques of translation used in English-Indonesian webtoon *For The Sake of Sita* by Haga. The techniques are: Adaptation occurs 4 times (1%), Amplification occurs 18 times (6%), Borrowing occurs 17 times (6%), Discursive creation occurs 11 times (4%), Established equivalent occurs 14 times (5%), Generalization occurs 3 times (1%), Linguistic amplification occurs 16 times (5%), Linguistic compression occurs 23 times (8%), Literal translation occurs 120 times (39%), Modulation occurs 54 times (18%), Particularization occurs 3 times (1%), Reduction occurs 13 times (4%), Transposition occurs 6 times (2%), Variation occurs 3 times (1%).

The dominant technique found in English-Indonesian webtoon *For The Sake of Sita* was literal translation. It means that the translator used literal translation as translation technique more than other technique proposed by Molina & Albir (2002).

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