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TRANSLATION OF SHORT STORIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Translation of short stories as a literary work has become a trend lately because the short story provides entertainment and education for the readers. However, the translation process has been complicated because translators must be able to convey the message without changing the purposes of a source language. The preliminary observation discovered numerous errors made by students when they translate Indonesian short stories into English. Thus, this study aims to analyze the types and causes of translation errors in translating the short story.

INTRODUCTION

The descriptive qualitative approach is applied in document analysis. Data collection was carried out through translation tests and interviews. Then, the collected data were classified and analyzed by using Mathieu's (200 translations issues' theory (2003). The results discovered that the types of translation errors were a number of linguistic issues including grammatical issues, lexical choices, rhetorical problems, pragmatic problems, and cultural issues. The errors made were caused by the lack of vocabularies, misinterpretation of an idiomatic expression, figurative language, and implicit meaning, dissimilarities among cultural references and terms, the influence of the first language, and misunderstanding of English structure rules.

Short stories often get overlooked in literature in favour of novels, but there is a breadth of them out there to enjoy. To try and overcome this, this week we wanted to highlight some of our favourite translated short stories, novellas and short story collections. If you are looking for something quick to read, then this is for you. We hope you enjoy!

And Every Morning the Way Home Gets Longer and Longer might be short, but it packs a punch. It follows a grandfather and his relationship with his son and grandson. He has dementia and he is losing his memory. He desperately tries to hold onto the memories of his late wife and fears the day he will forget her and everything else. The story covers how the grandfather deals with slowly losing his memories, but also what it is like for his son and grandson to lose someone they love bit by bit. They need to learn how to say goodbye while the grandfather is still there.

In just less than a hundred pages, Backman crafts complex relationships and characters that you cannot help but feel for. He vividly describes what it is like to slowly lose someone over time and having to come to terms with them not being the same as before and how that affects your relationship, as well as what it is like to lose yourself. The subject matter is something that a lot of people can relate to and, whether you have personally experienced something like it or not, this is a moving story and it is guaranteed to make you emotional. I would have tissues close by, just in case. This is a collection of very short stories by a brilliantly gifted Syrian refugee. Their length, sometimes only one sentence long, doesn't take away from their impact as they speak loudly to philosophical and political issues.

Osama Alomar is one of the most well-respected Arabic poets writing today, and a prominent practitioner of the Arabic-qisa al-qasira jiddan, the "very short story" which dates back more than a millennium in the Arab world. He comes from Damascus where he is regarded highly as a prize-winning writer, author of four books and many journal publications. Now living in exile in Pittsburgh, his first full-length collection of stories is brimming with political allegories, hot street scenes and protests, long-winded jokes and forsaken government officials. In his stories, animals, inanimate objects and physical or spiritual parts of the body speak. The tales are told by wonderfully personified snakes and swamps, wolves, trucks and rainbows which plot, desire and fail in their realities. Good battles evil, and reality is questioned anew.

Somewhat autobiographical, the nameless narrator emigrates, fleeing from a place of oppression which allows him to make a plea for liberation and to progress but remain hopeful. Like the teeth of a comb, he shines light on the unevenness of society and the story's translation to English readers serves as a fresh, deep way to understand this part of the world.

This is a powerful work by an important international author, whose stories leave you unsettled and less complete than before you started to read. The author of Booker Prize International Prize finalist work, *Fever Dream*, and chosen by *Granta* as one of the twenty-two best writers in Spanish under the

age of thirty-five, Schweblin has made a significant mark on the international publishing and translation world. Her books have been translated into thirty-five languages.

Strange, unnerving and never expected, the tales filling *Mouthful of Birds* are not to be missed. In the opening 'Headlights,' the stories of an abandoned bride, a murderous husband and a man stranded in a railway station all pan out in unexpected, uncanny and ominous ways. She cleverly taps into the readers' nightmares. Recurring, disconcerting dreams, unnatural parent-child relationships and brutal yet artistic killings consume readers' imaginations to all-encompassing effects.

In BobCat and WorldCat do a search of the author's name plus the title word "Stories," to see if the story you are looking for appears in a collection of the author's short stories. In most cases, the titles of the stories in a book will be listed in the search results.

For famous stories when you know the original title: In BobCat or WorldCat do an author search plus a keyword from original title and limit the results by English language, e.g. Maupassant Parure. Or use a word from the English translation of the story, e.g. Maupassant Necklace.

Translation Strategies: Translating Local Short Stories From Indonesian Into English

101 raven by Edgar Allan Poe, A rose for Emily by William Faulkner and etc. Short stories can be beneficial source of language transfer from English into Indonesian for English Foreign language learner. To provide good short stories translation quality, students need to apply suitable translation strategies in their translation process. Some previous studies about translation strategies and translation quality are already conducted by several researchers. In the first research, Hong Shi (2017) in his research found that some translation strategies applied in transferring brand names from English into Chinese are literal translation, transliteration and free translation. Then, in the second research, Japhari Salum (2019) in his study discovered that most strategies used in translating book title are borrowing, calque, literal translation, equivalence, adaptation and transposition. Also Widyastuti et al (2019) in their research, which focus on analyzing translation strategies in children literatures names of characters, found that translation strategies which are commonly used in the nine English literature books are copies, translation by name, appellative, hypocoristic, renditions, pseudonyms, deletions, additions, recreations, transpositions, transcriptions and conventionalities, while the most used in children's literature name of character translation strategy is copy translation procedure. Since previous studies focus on equivalence and sentences, the researcher wants to conduct a study related to translation strategies in literacy text for instance local short stories by the following title "Translation strategies in EFL classroom: translating local short stories from

Indonesian into English” in order to elaborate translation strategy that EFL students used in translating local short stories and their reasons in using such particular translation strategies. Related to those aims, the researcher inferred two broad research questions than can be formulated as follows: 1. What strategies are used by EFL students in translating local short stories from Indonesian into English? TRANSLATION Translation is an act performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1974). Catford also mentioned in his theory that in the process of translation, the process itself is related to the language relationship and linguistic. He also stated that translation needs to be guided by linguistics. From this theory, the researcher infers that translation is a process of transferring one language to another language that should be guided by linguistics and the output of translation process should be related to the language relationship with linguistic. Newmark (2001) also defines translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Newmark also agrees that in the process of translation should begin with text analysis. Based on Newmark’s perspectives, the first step that should be used in translation is text analysis, then the craft of translation progress should contain the same meaning from Source language (SL) into Target Language (TL). From two theories above, the researcher concludes that the definition of translation is the process of transferring one language as a source language (SL) into another language as a target language (TL) which involve the same meaning from SL to TL and should be guided by linguistics.

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