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Faithful Translation Applied in Translating Webtoon I Love Yoo

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ABSTRACT
The aim of translation is to transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. There are some methods that can be used in translating the text, one of them is faithful translation. Faithful translation method is a method that reproduces the exact contextual meaning of the original within the limits of the grammatical structures of the target language. This study focuses on analyzing faithful translation methods in the webtoon "I Love Yoo". The objective of this study is to identify how the faithful translation method is applied in translating webtoon Ï Love Yoo". The method applied in this study is qualitative descriptive method and the data were taken from the 1st to 10th episode of webtoon "I Love Yoo". The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the webcomic, classified each sentence according to the translation methods and explained why the sentences are included into each translation method. To analyze the data, this study used the theory translation method proposed by Newmark (1988). It is found that 8 translation methods were applied but faithful translation method is most frequently used because the translator translates cultural terms and maintains the degree of grammatical and lexical faithfully to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source language writer.

Keywords: faithful translation, translation method, webtoon.

INTRODUCTION
　　Language is an important thing in communication, without language people around the world will be difficult to communicate with other people. Language is a form of human activity that has been patterned. It's a way, perhaps the most important way, in which human beings communicate in social situations (Catford, 1965). So, we need language to communicate and understand each other.
　　Since there are so many human languages and because not all people can understand other languages and cultures. And as the nations have become closer and globalization has taken over, so we need a bridge to understand the other language that has been called translation (Rosita, 2017). Translation is a method that renders, substitutes or paraphrases the same idea from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) without overlapping the key content of the source language (Arafanti & Asmarani, 2018). The translator converts an existing written text of the source language in the original verbal language into a written text

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of the target text in a different verbal language during the conversion process. (Munday, 2008)

The close relationship between translation and language development cannot, for sure, be separated from language policy, since language policy is implemented through rules and guidance demonstrating the role of government and policy makers in encouraging language development. (Jayantini, 2019). Almost every aspect of life in general, and particularly the relationship between speech cultures, can be considered important to translation, a discipline concerned with how meaning is produced within and between different groups of people in various cultural settings.(Baker, 1992)

Translation plays an important role in transferring literature. Translation helps people to comprehend the literature from the source language to the target language. Unfortunately, translating is not an easy task since Indonesian and English have different systems and structures. In translating literature, the translator must have good knowledge in both languages, source language and target language. Translation principally involves three aspects namely (1) science (part of comparative linguistics), (2) knowledge (about language and the outside world) and (3) art (in using efficient and effective words)(Margono, 2002).

The translation's goal should be to replicate in the target language a text that expresses the same messages as the source language but using lexical choices of the receptor language which has natural grammatical structure (Larson, 1998). It means the translator should translate the text without changing the messages of the text and it still sounds natural in the target languages.

In translating, the translator should pay close attention to any word that is translated, since it will affect the equivalence between SL and TL in its translation. The translator should consider the process of translating the text from the source language to the target language.(Nugraha, Nugroho, & Rahman, 2017)

These days, there is a lot of translation literature to make it people easier absorb information from different countries. Literary works are not only written in the form of poems or drama, but are often written in the other literary works that are not originally from Indonesia and then translated into Indonesian (Barezzi, Nababan, & Santosa, 2012). One of literary work that is often translated is comic. Comics are typically written in the form of a collection of images. Comics are a person, location, object, or concept through images that are often paired with words or other visual materials as a medium. The comic is usually portrayed as a narrative story in a series or occurrence (Scott, 2013)

It is possible to print this type in a book or other collection document, such as a newspaper. However, with sophisticated technology nowadays, comics can be read online, it is called webcomic. Webtoon is one of the most popular platform to read webcomics. This platform provided comic translation from several languages, including English and Indonesian. To make the reader satisfied enough, the translator should translate the comic as well as the original

The translation method is important for finding the outcome of the translation process. By learning the translation techniques, the translator would know how to transmit the message that occurs in the source language to the target language by modifying the grammatical form to fit the context of the target language.(Fadly, 2013). There are eight methods of translation proposed by Newmark (1988). The eight methods are divided into two emphasis, source language emphasis and target language emphasis. The first emphasis serves Word-for-word translation, Semantic translation, Literal translation, and Faithful translation. Whereas, the second emphasis serves, Communicative translation Free translation, Idiomatic translation and Adaptation.

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This study analyzed faithful translation methods in one of the popular webcomics on Webtoon entitled *I Love Yoo*. It is a webcomic that tells a story about an unsocial, boring, and loveless girl's life named Yoo. This webcomic has been translated into various languages, as well as Indonesian. The writer is challenged to analyze *I Love Yoo* by Quimchee because after reading the comic the writer found many faithful translations used by the translator. So, the writers want to analyze how the faithful translation method applied in translating webtoon I love Yoo. The writer found one example of translation methods, which is faithful translation, for example; "Please. Just tell me why." Becomes "Kumohon. Beritahukan saja alasannya.". The translator translated the word "why" into "alasannya" because the translator wants to make it sound more natural and accurate in the target language.

This topic was chosen because after reading the source language comic and its translation, it is found many faithful translation methods used in translating the webcomic. Hence, this study aims to analyze how the faithful translation method applied in translating the webcomic.

METHOD

This study used qualitative descriptive because it is intended to describe how the translation method applied in webtoon I Love Yoo into its translation in Indonesian. The data of this research were taken from the 1st episode until the 10th episode of the webtoon entitled 'I Love Yoo'. The author identified how the faithful translation method applied in this comic. In doing the research, the authors conduct some steps in analyzing the data. The researchers analyzed the data by reading Indonesian and English versions of the webtoon, classified the main character utterance and then analyzed the data with the theory of translation method by Newmark (1988).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the discussion would be focused more to analyze how the faithful translation applied by the translator in translating the webcomic using the theory of Newmark (1988). There are eight methods of translation that are divided into two perspectives. First perspective serves word-for-word translation, semantic translation, literal translation and faithful translation. The second perspective serves communicative translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and adaptation (Newmark, 1988). However, since the most frequently translated method used is faithful translation, this research only analyzes how the faithful translation applied in translating the webtoon. From the 1st until the 10th episode, found 434 data and 41.2% or 179 data is faithful translation.

A faithful translation is reproducing the exact contextual meaning of the original within the limits of the grammatical form of the target language. It transfers cultural terms and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical faithfully to the intentions of the source language writer (Newmark, 1988). There are ten analysis of how the faithful translation method applied in dialogue of the main character below:

Data 1
SL: "He insisted that it wasn't, but I couldn't help but wonder." (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "Papa terus bilang tidak, tapi dalam hati aku terus mepertanyakannya."

The word 'He' in the Data 1 is translated into papa, because in the dialogue before the utterance above is "My father swore that we'd be together forever.", so the pronoun 'He'

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replaces the word 'father' that means 'papa' in Indonesian. In this case the translator tried to absorb the usual word of the target language.

Data 2
SL: "I'll just be stripper instead." (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "Aku akan menjadi penari klub malam!"

In data 2, the translator tries to translate the word stripper as "penari club malam" instead of "penari telanjang". In this case the translator tries to be more careful to choose the equivalent word, because the reader of this is all ages. So, it is a bit not suitable if the translator used "penari telanjang" in translating the word "stripper".

Data 3
SL: "Of course! Why would I say no to that?" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "Tentu saja! Mana mungkin aku menolak?"

The data 3 shows the translator tries to render the contextual meaning of the utterance "Why would I say no to that?". If the translator used literal translation it should be "Mengapa aku mengatakan tidak untuk itu?", but here the translator try emphasis the source language. The phrase "I say no" is translated into "menolak" because in source language the meaning of say no is decline or deny something. So, the translator tries to be faithful in translating the data above.

Data 4
SL: "I've been meaning to try it out!" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "sudah lama aku mau coba yang itu.

The phrase "I've been meaning" in the data 4 is an idiom expression to say that you really wanted to do something for a long time. The translator faithfully translated "I've been meaning to try" into "sudah lama aku mau coba".

Data 5
SL: "and you're positive that it's free?" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "dan kamu yakin, semua itu gratis?"

In data 5 the word "positive" does not mean "positif" in Indonesian, but means "sure". So, here the main character wants to make sure that all the food there are really free or they do not need to pay if they want to eat the food there. Hence, the translator reproduce the sentence "and you're positive that it's free?" becomes "dan kamu yakin, semua itu gratis?" according of the the context in the conversation.

Data 6
SL: "but I didn't get my burger!"' (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "tapi burgerku belum datang"

The situation of the utterance in data 6 is when the main character waiting for her burger was served, her friend asked her to leave the restaurant because the main character made a mess in that restaurant. So, instead of translating the utterance above into "aku tidak

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mendapatkan burgerku" the translator translated the utterance into "tapi burgerku belum datang" to make it more suitable with the context.

Data 7
SL: "but this stupid mask though…" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "tapi topeng konyol ini.."

The translator translated the phrase "stupid mask" into "topeng konyol" not "topeng bodoh" because the stupid here does not really mean not lacking of intelligent but it means the character felt silly or absurd when she wears the mask.

Data 8
SL: "um… are you okay?" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "eh… kamu nggak apa-apa?"

In data 8 the translator translated the word "okay" becomes "nggak apa- apa". The word "okay" not only means yes in the source language but can also mean fine. So here the translated it becomes "tidak apa-apa" that means fine in the source language. In this case the translator tries to make the utterance sounds natural in the target language by absorbing the common language that is used in the target language.

Data 9
SL: "We need to get him some help A.S.A.P" (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "Kita harus segera cari bantuan."

The data 9 consist of the abbreviation "A.S.A.P" that stands for as soon as possible. Here the translator translated becomes "segera". It is the suitable word to translate the abbreviation because if the translator used word-for word translator it would be not sound natural in the target language.

Data 10
SL: "Papa's working at this hour.. I can't ask him.." (Quimchee, 2017)
TL: "Di jam ini, papa masih bekerja.. Aku nggak bisa minta jemput papa…" (Quimchee, 2018)

In the data 10 shows the faithful translation. The utterance "I can't ask him" is translated into "Aku nggak bisa minta jemput papa". The utterance "I can't ask him" actually means "aku nggak bisa minta" if it translated literally, but because the translator translated faithfully, the translator added some words to make the utterance make sense with the context in the comic.

CONCLUSION
From the analysis, 434 data are found in the webtoon I Love Yoo. The data that has been analysed with the theory of translation method proposed by Newmark shows 41,2 % of the data or 179 data is faithful translation. It is the frequent translation method used by the translator in translating the English version of webtoon I Love Yoo into its translation in Indonesian. The translator translates cultural terms and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical faithfully to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source language writer.

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The translator tries to make the utterance sounds natural in the target language. Besides, the literary work that is translated is comic, which is usually read when people have free time to release their fatigue during their work, so the translator tries to make the translation easier to understand by the reader of the target language based on the context in the source language and by absorbing the usual terms that is use in the source language to the target language. It can be concluded that the faithful translation is rendering the text with the context of the source language. It is because the faithful translation method is emphasizing on the source language, that means it will adopt the more prevalent word in the source language.

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