Translation Technique Applied in Translating the First Call from Heaven Novel

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Abstract— **The aim of this study were to describe the teacher's elicitation in English Classroom Interaction, and to find out the way of teacher elicited the elicitation in English classroom interaction. The research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. The source data of study were an English teacher at X grade of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Pandan.The data of this study were teacher's elicitation of an English teacher in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Pandan. The data were analyzed by using Howe (1996) which teacher's elicitation were Giving Information twent nine comma four percent, Clear statement was twenty (22.5%), Efficient Elicitation was twenty two comma seven percent and two comma five percent, Good Elaboration was twenty nine comma four percent.**

Keywords—component; Translation Technique

I. INTRODUCTION

States that the term translation itself has several meanings. It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text has been translated) or the process, otherwise known as translating.Scholars have many opinions about the translation meaning. However, they have the same purposes,transfer one language to another language [1].

As [2] state that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. It certainly requi res a source of material which can be obtained from the reading book as a reference. One of them is a novel. Novels are a form of literary work in which many are published. From all those novels, they used english as foreign language or source language. Nowdays there are many works of literature that are translated into various foreign languages, one of them is a novel. Novel is as a broad and complete literary work is translated into many languages. Translating a novel seems difficult to do.

Translators usually have problems of translating this literary work. [3] says that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistic aspects, socio cultural aspects and moral aspects implicitly stated in the literary works (e.g.novels). Here are some difficulties that novel translators usually face every time on which translate English novels into Indonesian. Firstly,linguistically they usually do not understand some long complex sentences with complicated structures. Many novel translators do carelessness when they translate novels, for examples, they do mistakes in transferring information; addtheir own interpretation that is out of the original text; do narrow interpretation toward worth messages stated in the novel and finally they produce a bias translation that is not matched between the source text and the target one.

Translation techniques (translation procedures or translation shifts) are defined as "the smallest linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST (source text) to TT (target text)". [4] distinguish the "translation method, strategies, and techniques". It is assumed that many scholars proposed the same techniques with different terms, as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet say define seven basic procedures which are divided into direct and literal translation". While proposes "four basic procedures namely recognized translation, functional equivalent, naturalization and translation label". Molina suggest that "the procedures refer to the final result of translati on that should be called techniques rather than procedures."A technique is the result of a choice made by a translator,its validity will depend on various questions related to the context, the purpose of the translation, audience expectations, etc. If a technique is evaluated out of context as justified, unjustified or erroneous, this denies the functional and dynamic nature of translation. A technique can only be judged meaningfully when it is evaluated within a particular context. Therefore,the translator do not consider it makes sense to evaluate a technique by using different terminology,two opposing pairs (one correct and the other incorrect), e.g.,Delisle"sexplicitation/implicitation and addition or omission.

Based on the description above, then it is considered to analyze the translation techniques from Mitch Albom's Novel from English to Indonesia. Finally, this study is entitled "Translation Technique applied In Translating the first phone call from heaven" from Mitch's Novel. This study aims to find out "How are the translation techniques used in translating Novel of *The First Call From Heaven* ?.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research design. Related to this study, it described the translation technique applied in translating The First Call From Heaven novel as source language which were translated into Indonesian Language as target language.

The data of the study were words,phrases and clauses containing in novel of The First Call From Heaven had been translated from English into Indoensian language. The source of data in this study was novel of The First Call From Heaven from Mitch Alboms.The data were collected by using documentary technique. According to Yin (2011) documentary technique refers to the analysis of the document that containinformation about the phenomenon that the reserchers wants to study. The data of this research were collected by using documentary technique as following stages. indentify, classify and display. Then the study was analyzed by interactive model Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) to analyze the data.This study consists of data condensation,data display and verification/conlusion.It was used to explore each of the componentin more depth as the researcher proceed through the book, it made only some overall comments.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this study were the translation interference comprise 348 words, phrases and clauses taken from four chapter from English and Indonesian version of The First Call From Heaven. The data were analyzed based on the types of applying translation technique in order to answer the research problem.

Data display was an organized assembly of data that had been condensed previously that permit to the process of drawing conclusion. In order to make the data clearer, the researcher displayed the data into the following Table.

Table 1. The kinds of Data found of Translation Techniques in novel The First Call From Heaven

No	Translation Techniques	Data			Total
		Word	Phrase	Clauses	
1	Adaptation	17	3	-	20
2	Amplification	4	1	1	6
3	Borrowing	123	-	-	123
4	Description	-	-	1	1
5	Discursive Creation	-	-	2	2
6	Estabilish Equivalent	28	14	32	74
7	Linguistics Amplification	2	9	2	13
8	Linguistics Compression	3	5	-	8
9	Literal Translation	-	-	9	9
10	Modulation	4	11	7	22
11	Particularization	-	-	1	1
12	Transposition	43	21	-	64
13	Editing Technique	2	3	-	5
	Total	226	67	53	348

From the Table 1. the data found of translating novel The First Call From Heaven nemely word, phrases and clause. The dominant data found of translating novel the first call form heaven was word that covered about 123 words in borrow ing technique of translation. Beside the word data was also high number found of transposition technique in translation of novel about 43. Otherwise the clause was highest found of estabilish equivalent about 32 in translating novel The First Call From Heaven. The last one was phrases found of translating source language into target language about 1 and 3 in variant types of amplification and adaption.

Table 2. The Way Translation Techniques Applied in novel The First Call From Heaven

NO	Variant Techniques	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Adaptation	20	5.74
2	Amplification	6	1.7
3	Borrowing	123	35.34
4	Description	1	0.2
5	Discursive Creation	2	0.5
6	Estabilish Equivalent	74	21.26
7	Linguistics Amplification	13	3.73
8	Linguistics	8	2.29

	Compression		
9	Literal Translation	9	2.58
10	Modulation	22	6.32
11	Particularization	1	0.2
12	Transposition	64	18.39
13	Editing Technique	5	1.4
	Total	348	100

From the Table 2, it could be conluded that seen that the translation techniques applied in novel of The First Call From Heaven, they were adaptation (5.74%), amplification (1.7%), borrowing (35.34%),description (0.2%), discursive creation (0.5%), estabilish equivalent (21.26%), linguistics amplification (3.73%), linguistics compression (2.29%), literal translation (2.58%), modulation (6.32%), particularization (0.2%),transposition(18.39%). As new technique, editting technique was found (1.4%)

Translation Techniques Applied in Novel of The First Call From Heaven. There are 18 techniques of translation proposed by Molina and Horta do. Based on the data analysis, in this research was found just 13 translation techniques applied in novel of The First Call From Heaven. They were adaptation, amplification, borrowing, description,discursive creation, estabilish equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistics compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, transposition, editing technique.The discussion of each technique as follows.

A. Adaptation

Molina and Albir define adaptation as a technique to replace a ST (Source Target) cultural element with one from the target culture.

SL : Plug the supplied headset into the phone's headset jack when someone was knocking the door

TL: Colokkan headset yang disediakan ke colokan headset telepon ketik ada orang mengetuk pintu rumah

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The word plug in the source language was translated into colokkan in the target language. The translator translated plug into colokkan by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture did not have concept which was exactly the same as the terms presented above.

Plug means to function by being connected to an electrical outlet (www.thefreedictionary.com). And the word colokan is one of the words from Sundanese which means masuk. In this case, the translator translated plug into colokkan and according to the cultural context, it aimed to replace the SL cultural element with one which had the same situation condition in the TL culture.

SL : Can I talk to you about Mommy, kiddo?

TL: Boleh aku berbicara tentang Mommy, Nak?

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The word Kiddo in the source language was translated into Nak in the target language.The translator translates Kiddo into Nak by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture did not have concepts which were exactly the same as the terms presented above. The translator's purpose in rendering those terms, as shown in the examples above through adaptation technique of translation, is to make the translation sounds more natural so that target language readers have a similar strong feeling when reading the novel translated as source language readers do.

If Kiddo was translated word for word it will become anak keci but the translator changed the real meaning since it replaced the SL cultural element with one which had the same situation condition in the TL culture.

B. Amplification

A technique in process of translating to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information,explicative paraphrasing.

SL : She stayed away from Coldwater. One day. When she was twenty-nine.

TL: Dia menjauhkan diri dari Coldwater sampai usia akhir dua puluh tahunan

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using amplification. The phrase twenyt-nine from source language was translated into akhir dua puluh tahunan into target language. It was added with the information. The phrase twenty nine occured the addition word in target language. It aimed to clarify the meaning itself clearly so that the translation could be understanable for readers. Because the word twenty-nine refered to something that was understood by the translator but the translator was not sure the things that we meant. Therefore, the translator renders the term by describing akhir dua puluh tahunan in the target language.

SL: Our connection in other side

TL:Komunikasi kita dengan dunia orang mati

From the data above, it could be seen that the words other side in source language was translated to be dunia orang mati. It occured because of additional information in target language which if the source language of other side was translated to be sisi yang lain, so the translation of those words would be weird and the readers could not get specific information what the translation means. Thereof, additions to this technique was

only information used to help conveying the message or the reader's understanding. This addition cannot change contents, meaning and messages in source text.

C. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be copied, reproduced,translated/changed in TL exactly as in SL. When an expression or a word is taken over purely in TL (without change), it is called pure borrowing. In naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL (with changing). For instance:

SL : Diane had endured migraines, an irregular heartbeat, high blood pressure, and the sudden aneurysm that killed et at the too-young age of forty-six.

TL: Diane menderita migren, detak jantung abnormal, darah tinggi, dan aneurisma mendadak yang membunuhnya pada usia yanng masi terlalu muda, empat puluh enam tahun.

Based on the data above it showed that there were two words found namely migraines and aneurysm from source language. Those words were translated to be migren and aneurisma to target language. the process of borrowing occured here by naturilizing the letter of /ains/ and /rysm/ in source language become letters /ren/ and /risma/ in target language. This things commonly happened to the translation activities of both different languages. It purposed in order to get easy to understand and comprehend.

SL: Both attended the local community   college

TL: Mereka sama sama kuliah di univers   itas lokal.

Based on the data above it could be seen that the word local was tarnslated into target language became local. Here there was found a natural process of translating that word. The process of borrowing by having changed of the letter /c/ from source language to be /k/ in target language. It always occured in translation activities. It's sometimes caused by unavailibilty word in target language so that need a borrowed word from foreign language.

D. Description

It is TL oriented technique. A translator replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or and function. There was only 1 description technique found in novel the fisrt call from heaven, as follow:

SL : Peter, the kid with no front teeth
TL : Peter yang gigi depannya ompong

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using description technique. The phrase no front teeth was translated into gigi depanya yang ompong itu. The phrase no front teeth was translated full, clear or completely. It was caused so that the reader get easy to understand the function of the words usage.

E. Discursive Creation

Discursive ceration technique determines unexpected temporary equivalent or the out of the context equivalent. For instance:

SL: Sometimes, love brings you together even as life keeps you apart

TL: Kadang-kadang cinta menyatukan kita, bahkan apabila hidup memisahkan kita

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using discursive creation. The word you was translated into kita. The translator produced a temporary equivalence which was totally unpredictable for the term you by rendering it into kita. you could be translated with kamu, but the translator changed the real meaning to become kita. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

SL : From the other side

TL : Dari dunia kematian

In the source text above, there wass a source language that was translated into a target language by using discursive creation. The word other side was translated into dunia kematian. The translator produces a temporary equivalence which was totally unpredictable for the term other side by rendering it into sisi yang lain. According to Echols and Shadily (2008:356), other side is sisi or sudut lain but the translator changed the real meaning to become dunia kematian. This theory was an application of discursive creation which was totally unpredictable out of context. It was similar with previous sample.

F. Estabilish Equivalent

Established equivalent is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. for instance:

SL : You don't want to be duped. Clint   said

TL : Kami tak mau dipermainakan.   Kata Clint

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using established equivalent technique. The phrase be duped was translated into dipermainkan in the target language. In Echols and Shadily (2008:356), duped was translated into dibohongi or mencurangi, so the translator tried to make an equivalent of duped into permainkan to get the stylistic effect. The word duped is a place that is used to put or insert anything. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So the translator changed the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers

SL : Hi, it's Tess. Leave your name and number

TL : Hai, disini Tess. Sebutkan nama dan nomor teleponmu

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using established equivalent technique. The word leave was translated into sebutkan in the target language. In www.sederet.com and leave was translated into meninggalkan, berangkat and pergi so the translator tried to make an equivalent of leave into sebutkan to get the stylistic effect. The word leave is to tell an information. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So the translator the translator changed the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers. Next sample was also shown as follow:

SL : She had fallen into depression and   teared up at the mere mention of   his name

TL :Wanita tua itu terpuruk dalam   depresi semenjak kematian anak   laki laki mereka

From the data above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using established equivalent techniq ue. The sentence She had fallen into depression and teared up at the mere mention of his name was translated into Wanita tua itu terpuruk dalam depresi semenjak kematian anak laki laki mereka in the target language. Which the point of the sentence was fallen. fallen was translated into menjatuhkan and tumbang. Here the translator tried to equalize of fallen into terpuruk. It aimed to get the stylistic effect. The word fallen here was to describe someone's condition. But, if it is translated based on the dictionary compeletly, it will be distoration, awkward and meaningless. So the translator the translator changed the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers.

G. Linguistic Amplification

This technique adds element of words about a foreign concept to explain it, be it with a paraphrases or description or with a footnote. For instance:

SL : But he felt it withering

TL :Tapi bisa merasakan emosi itu   mereda

Based on the data above, it showed that the translation technique used in the source language But he felt it withering was linguistic amplification because felt it withering a as source language was translated became bisa merasakan emosi itu mereda in target langguage. There was an amplification technique of modallty bisa in target language. According to define state linguistics amplification is the technique of adding linguistic element in target language while in the contrary linguistic compression is the technique of synthesizing linguistic element in the target language.

SL : But she was going stir-crazy in the house and quite honestly, any change to the routine would be welcome.

TL: Tapi dia mulai merasa seperti orang gila di dalam rumah dan, terus terang, apapun yang baru dalam kerutinan hidupmu yang sekarang ini, dengan senang hati akan diterimanya

From the data above it could be concluded that the linguistic amplification tehnique used in this translation namely source language any change to the routine would be welcome wa translated became apapun yang baru dalam kerutinan hidupmu yang sekarang ini, dengan senang hati akan diterimanya in the target language. Here was clear that there were additional element of words in target language such as yang baru dalam hidup mu dengan senanh hati. If it was translated wor-for word so the translation itsel will be distoration. Furthermore in linguistic amplification technique the translator laso needed to use transposition occured it process of translation. It aimed to in order to the meaning would be equivalent.

H. Linguistics Compression

Translation technique that unit or collects the linguistic element that exist in the source language. this technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. For intance:

SL : I was thinking it would help to have a town hall meetin. You know?
TL : Menurutku akan membantu kalau kita mengadakan rapat kota, bukan?
From the data above, the phrase you know from source language was tarnslated to be bukan in target language. compression technique here was done by ommitting the subject you in target language became bukan so that the translation could be adjusted based on the context of word lement in target language.

I. Literal Translation

A technique to translate a word or an expression word for word, it is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

SL : Shielding her eyes against the sun

TL : Menudungi mata dari sinar matahari yang menyilaukan

In the data above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information against the sun was not translated word for word into melawan matahari. It was not done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. The translator translated the phrase by approach the context of linguistic of the language. it aimed in order to the target language could be readable for the readers. However, the literal translation of this statement described a completely different situation and did not correspond to the communicative task, which implies that one should not interfere in a situation that is currently causing no problems but

may well do so as a result of such interference. Next sample was as follows:

SL : Her chest rose and fell

TL : Dadanya kembang kempis

From the sample above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information Her chest rose and fell was translated word for word into Dadanya kembang kempis. It was done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. It occurs when there was one by one structural and conceptual correspondence. Literal translation was sometimes possible and meaningful from English into Indonesian when the stylistic and syntactic features of Indonesian were respected and the meaning rendered.

J.   Modulation

Modulation is a change in the target language related to the shift of meaning that occurs because there is a change in looking manner and mindset changes. Furthermore modulation is defined as a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in different way. For instance:

SL : Withered from months of chemotherapy

TL : Tubuhnya layu gara gara kemoterapi

Based on the data above it was clear that source language withered from monts of cemotherapy was changes into tubuhnya layu gara-gara kemoterapi. In that modulation technique above, there was a shift toward in point of view namely unclear clause from source language.marked by omitting the subject. Then it translated to be clearer namely by adding the subject in target language. it purposed in order to clarify the meaning in translation itself. So that the readers understood what the translator means.

SL : Ben's mouth fell slightly open

TL : Mulut Ben melongo sedikit

From the data above, it could be seen that the phrase of fell slightly open from source language was changed into melongo sedikit. Here translation used was modulation technique by changing the meaning of fell. In Echols and Shadily (2008:356), fell means jatuh. But when it was translated to be melongo. Here there was a shift towards in point of view. If the translation jatuh in target language. certaintly the translation will be awkward and could not be comprehended by the the readers.

SL : The town has gone bananas, said Bill. You said it. Bananas

TL : Seluruh kota sudah gila, kata Bill. Benar. Gila

From the data above, it could be seen that the word banana was translated into target language became gila. In this translation used modulation technique which there was a change of point of view from noun (banana) to be adjective (gila). It was done because of translating as literally did not give a reasonable effect effect or flexible effect will cause "sense" in the source language was deficient. But it was precisely by changing the point of view from the noun object to be an adjective from SL to TL. It will equlized of meaning or message as acceptable according to the prevalence in Indonesian. It was also related to the Indonesian language which tends to use the word-for-word meter without seeing the purpose of the translation of the situation. In addition, flexible translation also provides its own aesthetic value related to the translation of novel or literature texts.

K. Particularization

Partucularization is a technique used of a more precise or concrete term. For instance:

SL : He approached the stands

TL : Sully menghampiri bangku   bangku itu

In the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using particularization technique. The Phrase stands in the example above was translated into bangku-bangku itu through particularization technique of translation. Stands refers to the action for which something works or functions. Here, it was clear that the translator generalized the phrase stands into bangku-bangku in the target language. In addition, in translating stands into bangku-bangku, the translator also applied partcularization since there was a concrete meaning, precise, or specific etc.

L. Transposition

It is a sense shift of word class. It changes grammatical catego ry. It happends because of the differences from the grammatical structure in different languages. For instance:

SL: Sully hadn't seen him since the sentencing

TL: Sully tak pernah melihatnya semenjak hukuman itu dijatuhkan

Based on the data above it could be seen that the word sentenceing from source language was translate to be hukuman mati itu dijatuhkan. In this case the was a change or a shift from source language into target language. The shift occured here was class shift. It means that the word sentencing in source language was functioned a noun change into clause/sentence in the target language namely hukuman itu dijatuhkan. So it was clear that the shift occured here in grammatical change which word from source language to be clause in the target language.

SL: Inside the converted redbrick house

TL: Di rumah tua berdinding bata yang sudah dikonversi

From the data above it was clear that the phrase redbrick house from source language was translated into rumah tua

berdinding bata in target language. It occured the change in unit form (shift). The descriptive units of the grammar of any language arranged into meaningful, stretches' or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called unit. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a ST unit one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the TL. It includes shift from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. To sum up, textual equivalence may required changes in units, number, person, structure etc. These grammatical changes are seen as those obligatory shifts when dealing with two different linguistic code in his/her translation of each element in discourse, so that to succeeded in reading the text as a whole unit of discourse. Any change of grammatical function or category of the lexical elements may have a certain effect on the TT lexical cohesion network and meaning.

SL : Horace offered a weak smile
TL: Horace memberinya senyuman   lemah

While in data above, it could be explained that the shift occured here in range of structure shift which the phrase of weak smile from source language was translated to be senyuman lemah. It was categorized as structure shift because of the both of languages had different pattern which source language weak smile in source language as Modifier + Head and it shifted into senyuman lemah as Modifier Head Qualifier in Indonesia.

M. Editing Technique

Editing is a technique used when the ideas in the translation is poorly organized. It needs to be done editing so that the meaning or translation has a good meaning and receive at the target language such as readers. Besides that it also does not eliminate the true meaning of the source language. For instance:

SL : I know dad. The whole town was there. That's so cool.

TL: Aku tahu ayah. Seluruh kota mendengarnya. Ya

From the data above it was clear that the source language of the whole was there, that's cool was translated to be Seluruh kota mendengarnya. Ya, there were some editing found of this translation. The source language occurred the editing to the clause whole town was there which there was an additional editing in target language. Translator did not translate it became seluruhnya berada disana. Because the translation had meaningless. But it changed to be seluruh kota mendengarny was maningful and the editing was used by input the verb in target language namely mendengarnya so that the translation was acceptable. Then it showed by the clause that's so cool occurred editing in target language namely ya. Editing occurred by reduction or deletion of that's so. It aimed to find the accuracy meaning in target language.

SL : Now, there's story and a half.

TL : Nah, skandal namanya

Based on the data above was also shown that editing used here namely by deletion word in target language. It was marked by the clause there's story and a half was not translated to be ada cerita dan separuh but the clause was deleted in target

to be skandal namanya. Translator was translated by having word by word. But edite the target language itsel so that it could be understood by the reader or lay people.

SL : Bad enough, the boy was grieving.

TL : Sudah cukup berduka

Include by the sample above the editing technique used of translation source language into target language in way of deletion in target language. it was marked by the source language Bad enough, the boy was grieving was changed to be sudah cukup berduka. It functioned to convey or communicate the author's ideas so that they are more easily understood by the community and produce good and quality publishing products.

Based on the data analysis, the findings of this study could be formulated that the translator applied the eighteen types of translation techniques proposed by the Molina and Albir , there were some target languages those were not able to translated applying those techniques. In keeping on sense of language and the acceptability and quivalent meaning in target language, the stage could be done by applying another technique, namely editing technique. Editing technique was applied because it was effective to make the target language from source language into target language to be legibility, consistency or structural arrangment, language, clarity and style, accuracy data and facts, legality and politeness, accuracy production accuracy details. Then it was concerned about the application of translation techniques of novel The First Call From Heaven from English as source language and Indonesian language as target language. It was analyzed based on the data. In this study it found the types of translation technique found in novel The First Call From Heaven namely adapatation, amplification, borrowing, description,discursive creation,estabilish equivalent, linguistics amplification, linguistics compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, transposition,editing technique. While Molina and Albir purposes that there are eighteen techniques.

Furthermore,In discussing three translation techniques: literal, cultural, and artistic. Literal translation is a well-known technique, which means that it is quite easy to find sources on the topic. Cultural and artistic translation may be new terms. While cultural translation focuses on matching contexts, artistic translation focuses on matching reactions. Because literal translation matches only words, it is not hard to find situations in which we should not use this technique. Similarly with [6] mentioned that the four of the most frequent techniques which influence the quality of the translation are amplification, literal translation, establish equivalence and modulation.

Moreover, the translation quality is categorized good as the score of accuracy, acceptability, and readibility in the range of 1-4. Moreover, establish equivalent was as the second dominant one applied in translating of novel The First Call From Heaven. It means that the task of translator becomes to reach equality in messages despite different grammatical, lexical and semantic structures of ST and TT. Despite difference in grammar and lexical structures translation becomes possible through finding necessary equivalent and whenever there is deficiency, terminology may be qualified

and amplified by loanwords or loan-translations, neologisms or semantic shifts, and finally, by circumlocution. The next one was transposition was also found in this translation, it was caused English as the source language and Indonesian as target language had some different syntaxes in both languages especially in the phrase and clause system. Generally English adopted Modifier + Head and Indonesian language as Modifier Head Qualifier. Therefore these changes in wording had to be made or adjusted to the composition of words in the target language through the application of the translation techniques by Molina and Albir. If not, the translation produced will violate the rules applied in the target language or Indonesian. Such translations will generally cause distortions of meaning and difficulties for the reader in comprehending the target language (translation) [7]. Second, the translated text was literary texts, in which there were terms that the readers or translator were more familiar with the source language and also the readers were also familiar with the language which mostly comes from English. In addition, it was found another startegy that did not mention by the other researchers. This technique was not part of the Molina and Albir's theory but it was used by the translator when translating novel of The First Call Form Heaven into Indonesian. The technique was editing. Editing was used when the ideas in the translation poorly organized. So that it needed to be done an editing. It aimed in order to the meaning or translation had a good meaning and receive at the target language such as readers without eliminating the true meaning of the source language.

IV. CONCLUSION

To draw conclusion and verify the data, it was done by studying the theory. In this section, the researcher clarified and conlcud ed that there was a new technique found out of Molina and Albir's theory.

Based on the conclusion that related to the translation technique, there was a new technique found out of Molina and

Albir's theory in this Novel. It was editing technique. The translator sometimes translated the words or phrases by applying editing technique because sometimes Engli sh language was translated into Indonesian language as target language contained the difficulty and complexity in its equivalent meaning.

As like the explicit or expressions needed the contextuality and situational approach. It function ed in order to the translation was mo re readable and understandable for thereaders. So that the importance of words editing in translation without damaging or distorted the meaning. Partuculary translation itself.

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