

**VINAY AND DARBELNET'S TRANSLATING PROCEDURES USED IN  
TRANSLATING: 'THE VILLAGE LEADER' CHILDREN'S SHORT  
STORY BY ALYSSON CURRO**

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**Abstract**

*This study analyzed the translation procedures used in the translation of the children's short story "The Village Leader" from English to Indonesian. The study found that literal translation was the only translation procedure used in the translation of the story. Literal translation is a direct translation procedure that translates word-by-word processes with consideration towards the grammar and idiomatic structures from the source language to the target language. The high frequency of literal translation usage in this study suggests its importance in maintaining the original meaning and context of the story, ensuring that the translated version is easily understood by the target audience, especially children. The study highlights the importance of translation in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, especially in the context of children's literature. The research method used in the study, which involved qualitative analysis and content analysis, was appropriate for in-depth understanding of the messages, values, and social context contained in the story.*

**Keywords:** *children; children story; translation; translating theory.*

## INTRODUCTION

Translation has been a crucial component in the development of the society since a long time ago and has been used as the successful communication tools between countries that speak differently, while at the same time, it is also used as the bridge to connect nations with each other in order to advance not only in theoretical field but also in practical area (Al-Hubaishi, 2023). Translation have been used in aims to communicate by interpreting message and knowledge from origin language into target language (Siswantoro, 2023), that is why learning about translating procedure become important for those who seeks knowledge. House (2016) stated that translating is essential in order to make a certain things and material to be accessible in multiple language, so that everyone can share every knowledge whether an old one or a newly discovered one. Along with it, Al Musawi (2014) stated that the basic function of translation is to transmit the appropriate meaning of a word or a sentence linguistically semantically and pragmatically.

Translating is a deliberate and purposeful action with a goal and purpose that affect translating methods and procedures (Nord, 2018). Children's short story is one of the most demanding fields of translating especially for the translator such as for the difference in the delivery of the story, children's story mostly uses simple sentences that inspires imagination and more often than not uses pictures within it (Savitri et al, 2022). The limited linguistics and sentence structures that children have demands the translator to be able to further understand the children's capability to asses and accommodate the story so that they can find the relevance and relate to the story much better especially for the translated story (Savitri et al, 2022).

In the previous study imposed by Al-Hubaishi (2023) used *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell as his object. In his study, he found that both the translators of the book, Abdulghani and Sabri Al-Fdhl, mostly use equivalence translating procedure implied by Vinay and Darbelnet In this study, we would like to imply the same theory of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transalction Procedures used by Al-Hubaishi to our subject, which is a children's short story titled "The Village Leader" written by Alysson Curro and published by The Asia Foundation – Let's Read. Vinay and Darbelnet's translating procedures are a set of translating procedures that interpret the grammatical form of the source language to the target language, which consist of seven procedures within two categories, namely direct translation (borrowing, calque, and literal translation), and oblique translation (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation) (Rahmah, 2018).

This study is conducted as a way to provides information about Vinay and Darbelnet's Theory of translating procedures used in translating children's short story. This study aims to find Vinay and Darbelnet's Translating Procedures that was used to translate the short story "The Village Leader" and Vinay and Darbelnet's Translating Procedures that was used the most in the

process of translating the short story “The Village Leader”. This study is considered important as it yet any study that analyze Vinay and Darblnet’s translating procedures used in translating the short story “The Village Leader” that listed in the children’s short story website under the Asia Foundation – Let’s Read and to further the knowledge involving translation and translating procedure.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **A. Research Design**

This study used qualitative and content analysis approach to find a substantial and desirable results based on the aims of the study, as it facilitates the researchers to study and analyze written contents objectively and systematically (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2007). The study used qualitative analysis or content analysis because the focus is on in-depth understanding of the messages, values, and social context contained in the story. With this approach, researchers can identify and analyze the themes, conflicts, character development, and social and cultural messages conveyed in the short stories. In addition, qualitative analysis also makes it possible to explore the role and representation of female characters in the story, and how this reflects the social reality in the society in which the story is set. Thus, qualitative analysis will help to explore the deeper meanings contained in the short stories and relate them to the relevant social and cultural context.

### **B. Subject of The Study**

The subject of this study is children’s short story “The Village Leader” written by Alysson Curro and published by The Asia Foundation – Let’s Read with 7 pages that has been translated in 15 languages including English and Indonesian. "The Village Leader" is about a woman named Than Kyi who becomes the leader of her Kayah village in Myanmar. Than Kyi dreams of opening a grocery store to provide food for her village, but instead finds other ways to support her community by helping women and children and resolving family disputes. When it is time to elect a new village leader, the entire village insists that Than Kyi take the position. Despite her initial reluctance, Than Kyi accepts the role and becomes a successful leader by listening to her villagers' problems and representing them in meetings with the government. Than Kyi is the only female village leader in Kayah State, but she believes that women can be great leaders and encourages more women to get involved. The story highlights the importance of

community leadership and the potential for women to make a positive impact in their communities.



**The Village Leader**

**Picture 1. Cover of the children book “The Village Leader”**

This study is conducted to analyze the English and Indonesian version of the story that translated by translator team of the Let's Read team. The Asia Foundation – Let's Read is an organization that tries to build curious and educated readers that provide an opportunity for all children to explore the world through stories in their local language. Researchers will read both the English and the Indonesian version of the story thoroughly and carefully to find and analyze all the data in form of sentences related to the Theory used in this study, namely Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Procedures.

### C. Data Analysis

The data found will be analyzed using theory and then categorized based on specific procedures. This method involves dividing the text into independent parts and analyzing each of those parts to determine the meaning that corresponds to the data and will be presented in the form of tables and charts to simplify the data. The last process is to conclude the results and present them in written form.

## FINDINGS

This study aims to find what are the translation procedures that were used in the translation and what is the most used procedure in the process of translating of the children's short story "The Village Leader" written by Alysson Curo. There are 2 general translating procedures introduced by Vinay & Darbelnet, namely direct and oblique (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). In this study, researchers find and analyzed a total of 19 sentences. The table below presents the results of analyzed data by using the translation procedures introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995).

There are 19 data acquired from the children's short story "The Village Leader" and all 19 data used literal translation procedure to translate the story from Source Language (English) to Target Language (Indonesian). The following table show the source text, the target text and translation procedure.

**Table 1. Source Text and Target Text of "The Village Leader"**

No	Source Text	Target Text	Translating Procedure
1	Little Than Kyi daydreamed about opening big grocery stores.	<i>Than Kyi kecil berangan-angan membuka toko bahan makanan yang besar.</i>	Literal Translation
2	She imagined many aisles with many shelves filled with every food, drink, and sweet she had ever heard of.	<i>Ia membayangkan banyak lorong dengan rak-rak berisi beragam makanan, minuman, dan permen yang pernah didengarnya.</i>	Literal Translation
3	This was her dream, because after years of conflict, there was not much of anything in her Kayah village, including food.	<i>Itulah mimpinya dulu, karena setelah konflik bertahun-tahun, tidak banyak hal tersisa di desa Kayah-nya, termasuk makanan.</i>	Literal Translation
4	Than Kyi never opened a grocery store, but she did find other ways to support her village.	<i>Than Kyi tak pernah membuka toko bahan makanan, tapi ia menemukan cara lain untuk membantu desanya.</i>	Literal Translation
5	She spent many years helping women and children, and resolving family arguments.	<i>Ia menghabiskan bertahun-tahun membantu para perempuan dan anak-anak, juga menyelesaikan</i>	Literal Translation

		<i>permasalahan-permasalahan keluarga.</i>	
6	Then one day, it was time to elect a new leader of the village.	<i>Hingga suatu hari, tibalah saatnya pemilihan pemimpin baru di desanya.</i>	Literal Translation
7	To Than Kyi's surprise, the entire village wanted her to be their leader.	<i>Than Kyi terkejut ketika seluruh warga menginginkannya menjadi kepala desa.</i>	Literal Translation
8	At first, Than Kyi said no—she had six children in school, and being the leader did not pay much.	<i>Awalnya, ia menolak karena ia memiliki enam anak yang masih bersekolah dan menjadi kepala desa gajinya tak seberapa.</i>	Literal Translation
9	But the villagers insisted.	<i>Namun warga desa tetap bersikeras.</i>	Literal Translation
10	They trusted her.	<i>Warga desa memercayainya.</i>	Literal Translation
11	Than Kyi felt it was her duty, so at age 45, she became her village's leader.	<i>Thank Kyi merasa itu adalah tugasnya, jadi pada usia 45 tahun ia menjadi pemimpin di desanya</i>	Literal Translation
12	Than Kyi does two big things in her job.	<i>Than Kyi melakukan dua hal besar dalam pekerjaannya.</i>	Literal Translation
13	First, she listens to her villagers' problems, and she finds a way to fix them.	<i>Pertama, ia mendengarkan permasalahan-permasalahan warga desa, kemudian ia mencari cara untuk menyelesaikannya.</i>	Literal Translation
14	Second, she represents her village in important meetings with the government.	<i>Kedua, ia mewakili desanya dalam rapat-rapat penting dengan pemerintah.</i>	Literal Translation
15	She tells the government her village needs better roads, markets, and public spaces for young people.	<i>Ia menyampaikan pada pemerintah bahwa desanya memerlukan jalan yang bagus, pasar-pasar, dan tempat umum untuk para pemuda.</i>	Literal Translation

16	Than Kyi is the only female village leader in all of Kayah State.	<i>Than Kyi satu-satunya kepala desa perempuan di Negara Bagian Kayah.</i>	Literal Translation
17	In fact, she is one of the very few Myanmar women serving as village and ward leaders.	<i>Bahkan, ia merupakan satu dari segelintir perempuan Myanmar yang mengabdikan sebagai kepala desa dan lingkungan</i>	Literal Translation
18	The good news is that more and more women are getting involved and are showing that they, too, can be great leaders.	<i>Berita baiknya, semakin banyak lagi perempuan yang terlibat dan menunjukkan bahwa mereka juga bisa menjadi pemimpin yang hebat.</i>	Literal Translation
19	"This is not a man's job. A woman can do this job just as well," Than Kyi often says. "I am proof."	<i>"Ini bukan pekerjaan laki-laki. Perempuan juga bisa menjalankan pekerjaan ini sama baiknya," Than Kyi sering berkata, "Aku buktinya."</i>	Literal Translation

Literal Translation is a direct translation procedure that translate word-by-word processes with consideration towards the grammar and idiomatic structures from source language to the target language (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). Literal translation is most suitable when translating between languages of the same linguistic family that have similar cultural backgrounds. In this case, the linguistic structure of the source language can be directly translated to the target language, ensuring that the meaning of the text is preserved without any significant changes (Safi & Nasser, 2021). The used of Literal Translation by translator create a condition where the translator only bounded by the target linguistic system as long as the message given has a similar meaning with similar structures and no equivalent expressions being used in the target language (Alquinabet, 2018).

Some of the examples of the used literal translation found in the children's short story "The Village Leader" are:

*ST : "Little Than Kyi daydreamed about opening big grocery stores."*

*TT : "Than Kyi kecil berangan-angan membuka toko bahan makanan yang besar."*

The translator uses word-to-word translation without lexical or structural transformation, which is in line with the definition stated by Al-Hubaishi (2023). We also found another data with similar application of the same theory by Al-Hubaishi (2023),

*ST: "She imagined many aisles with many shelves filled with every food, drink, and sweet she had ever heard of."*

*TT: "Ia membayangkan banyak lorong dengan rak-rak berisi beragam makanan, minuman, dan permen yang pernah didengarnya."*

The translator tried to translate the sentence in a manner that in line with Al-Hubaishi (2023) in order to simplify the sentence without changing the meaning so that the core of the story and message of the story can be delivered to the reader without any changes.

*ST: "This was her dream, because after years of conflict, there was not much of anything in her Kayah village, including food."*

*TT: "Itulah mimpinya dulu, karena setelah konflik bertahun-tahun, tidak banyak hal tersisa di desa Kayah-nya, termasuk makanan."*

The data above show that there is no changing in meaning between the ST and TT, in line with Savitri (2022) both of the sentences have the same structure, and there is no change of meaning in it.

*ST: "She spent many years helping women and children, and resolving family arguments."*

*TT: "Ia menghabiskan bertahun-tahun membantu para perempuan dan anak-anak, juga menyelesaikan permasalahan-permasalahan keluarga."*

The data shown above are an example of another way of Literal translating procedures. Despite the translation used are not word to word as Al-Hubaishi (2023) stated, the translator translated the sentence without changing the meaning in order to deliver the same meaning to the reader without altering the intended message within the sentence, which aligned with (Safi & Nasser, 2021) that stated that the text is preserved without any significant changes. The sentences are translated without any extension or addition to the Target Text, which means that the



translated version is being translated literally with the same grammatical structures with a slight idiomatic adjustment to suit the readers of the Target Language.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study highlights the importance of translation in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, especially in the context of children's literature. When translating fairy tales, we emphasize the importance of understanding children's linguistic and cognitive abilities. Applying Vinay and Darbelnet translation techniques to this specific context is critical to ensuring that the translated stories are accessible and relatable to young readers. The literature review provides a comprehensive understanding of different translation processes and shows their relevance in the context of children's literature translation. Discussion of previous studies further strengthens the study by demonstrating the applicability of translation techniques in various literary works. The study "Vinay and Darbelnet's Translating Procedures Used in Translating: 'The Village Leader' Children's Short Story by Alysson Curro" analyzed the translation of the children's short story "The Village Leader" from English to Indonesian. The researchers found that out of the 19 sentences analyzed, all of them used the literal translation procedure. This indicates that literal translation was the most frequently used translation procedure in the translation of the story. Literal translation is a direct translation procedure that translates word-by-word processes with consideration towards the grammar and idiomatic structures from the source language to the target language. The high frequency of literal translation usage in this study suggests its importance in maintaining the original meaning and context of the story, ensuring that the translated version is easily understood by the target audience, especially children. We suggest for the next researchers to use a different object especially those with relation with children literature, especially folk tales, to ensure our children to learn more folk tales around the world in order to broaden their views of the world and in order to shape our children's future values and identity.

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