Diction Choice And Stylistic Editing In The Translation Of Rapunzel Texts: An Intralingual Translation Study

Maimunah Ritonga, Muhammad Yusuf

Abstract—The aims of this study are to describe the use of diction and stylistic editing in translation of Rapunzel texts. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. The data sources are fairytale Rapunzel by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children’s and Household Tales -- Grimm’s Fairy Tales), 1st ed. (Berlin, 1812), volume 1, no. 12 (Source Text=ST), and Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children’s and Household Tales -- Grimm’s Fairy Tales), 7th ed. (Berlin, 1857), no. 12 (Target Text=TT). The data are all of the Rapunzel texts by Jacob and Wilhelm comprising of 45 data in sentences. The result reveals that the translator uses common diction 17 data (37.78%), synonym diction 13 data (28.88%), denotation diction 7 data (15.56%), specially diction 3 data (6.67%), and ST=TT 5 data (11.11%). Meanwhile, in the form of stylistic editing use, it shows that use of smoothing in subject + verb 27 data (60%). The use of tailoring in vocabulary changing is 8 data (17.78%), and in structure sentence changing is 5 data (11.11%). Meanwhile 5 data (11.11%) are translated in the form of ST=TT. It is concluded that the use of smoothing is more dominantly employed by translators.

Index Terms—intralingua translation, diction, stylistic editing

1 INTRODUCTION

[1] explains that stories in fairy tales are folk prose stories that are not considered to actually occur which are told mainly for entertainment, although many also describe truth, contain lessons (morals) or even innuendo. Fairy tales often have elements of the same story between one region and another in a country, even among countries that are located far apart. Fairy tale is included in one of narrative text types [2] [3]. In addition, a fairy tale is also written in various languages to suit their respective cultures. Rapunzel's tale is one of seven stories written by Grimm Brothers. The main character is Rapunzel has a cheerful, graceful, uplifting, intelligent, kind, cheerful and funny characteristic. Grimm Brothers have written hundreds of stories. One of them is Rapunzel's fairytale. In 1812, this tale was originally written by Wilhelm Karl (1786-1859), presenting the story in a form that is easier for children to understand. However, the fable is not much interested by readers because the source language still uses old literature. After Wilhelm died, his brother Jacob (1785-1863) as Wilhelm's brother continued to work and rewrite the tale in 1857 by using familiar language / modern aimed at being sought after by younger readers. Language or code is a medium for communication [4]. Translation can be considered as the way of transferring the meaning from one language to another language which has aim to keep the meaning of source language (SL) to target language (TL) [5]. According to [6], intralingual translation is the alteration of another text based on interpreter's interpretation, and both texts are written in the same language. The other experts [7] add that intralingual translation occurs in the same language or when a verbal (word) sign in a given language is replaced by another sign (word) in the same language. In this study, the 1812 version of the tale of Rapunzel is the source text (ST) while in the 1857 version is the target text (TT). The writers attempted to analyze diction and stylistic editing applied by the translator in translating the Rapunzel text such as the following: ST: Once upon a time there was a man and a woman who had long wished for a child but had never received one. TT: Once upon a time there was a man and a woman who had long, but to no avail, wished for a child. In the example above, the translator uses tailoring editing by changing the form of vocabulary had never received one on ST to but to no avail. In addition, the translator also chooses the type of synonym diction between phrases and phrases in ST. According to [8], stylistic editing is an editing process that checks or corrects the reader level, creates or reshapes tables / numbers, and negotiates text changes with the author. Stylistics is the study one of applied linguistic branches in spoken or a written text and it is a way of applying linguistic models to literary text [9]. Different types of text will have different style. Writing an article abstract which should have concise and precise information [10] will be different from writing short story. Stylistic is meant a consistent occurrence in the texts of certain items and structural, or types of items and structures, among those of feared by language whole. Editing is a process, method, act edit or edit. Stylistic editing (SE) is the process of checking spelling, grammar, punctuation, easy to read, making documents clearer, proving facts and guaranteeing the accuracy / consistency of forms, and clarifying meaning and increasing readability by changing word choices and sentence structure. There are many scholars conducted their researches in the area of stylistics. [11] conducts a research to observe Arabic and English Translated Literary Texts based on stylistic aspects. He draws the conclusion that each text and its translation seem to generate more or less comparable proportions of entities on the three levels of abstraction. [12] attempts to investigate literary work by

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using corpus analysis. He further concludes that how
corpus stylistics aids to give prominence to the associations
of words as well as to thematic-signal words. The other
researcher, [13] provide the analysis of two English
Translations of Hongloumeng. They reach the conclusion
that the stylistic differences in the two versions were caused
by the translators’ choice of different translation strategies
and methods. Those are reasonable since those were
affected by the social, political and ideological milieu in
which they lived and worked. [14] gives valuable insight to
the researchers who are interested in analyzing the
translation of children’s literature (TCL). He offers
observations about how to proceed with a translational
corpus stylistic approach and its promise of benefitting
future research on TCL. In relation to the background stated
in advance. This research attempts to investigate the use of
the types of diction as proposed by [15] and style editing
(SE) as proposed by [8] used by translators in Rapunzel’s
fairy-tale text.

2 METHOD
In this study, descriptive qualitative research method was
used as the research design. The data in this study are
sentences obtained from Rapunzel’s fairytale text by Grimm
Brothers. [16] state that in analyzing qualitative data, there
are three process namely data reduction, data display, and
drawing conclusions / verification. The purpose of these
three things is: 1) data reduction that is data categorized
according to several categorizations, 2) display data that is
displaying data that has been categorized calculated based
on the frequency of each categorization. Then, to simplify
the results of the study, the data is presented in tables, 3)
drawing conclusions and verification, that is the data
presented in a form suitable for research, with the aim of
identifying whether the data is correct or wrong.

3 RESULTS
3.1 The Diction Use
3.1.1. Synonym
To see the type of diction used by translators in translating
Rapunzel's text, the researcher used [15] category, namely
the use of the word synonym, general word, special word,
and word denotation. Of the 45 analyzed data, 13 data
were identified using synonyms, 17 data were translated
using common words, 3 data were translated using special
words, 7 data were translated using the word denotation.
Meanwhile, there are 5 data with the same ST as TT. As
mentioned above, the synonym were identified into 4
variants of synonyms used by translators, namely
synonyms between free morpheme and bound morpheme,
synonyms between word and word, synonyms between word and phrase, and phrase and phrase synonym as
presented in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free morpheme with bound morpheme</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word with word</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word with phrase</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase with phrase</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data 003 in ST is a noun phrase in the form of bound
morpheme. This can be seen in the word fairy's
experiencing the compounding process or composition of
the word and turn into splendid at TT. In addition, at TT the
most beautiful, adjective phrases in the form of free
morphemes, can stand alone without the compounding
process. This was translated so as not to experience
ambiguous meaning in the text. In addition to the
morpheme form, synonym diction is also found between
words, and word denotation. Of the 45 analyzed data, 13 data
were identified using synonyms, 17 data were translated
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words, 7 data were translated using the word denotation.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Through the small rear window of these people's house they could see into a fairy's garden that was filled with flowers and herbs.</td>
<td>Through the small rear window of these people's house they could see into a splendid garden that was filled with the most beautiful flowers and herbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data of 011 in ST is a form of word synonym simplified
with words that have similarities to the target data. The form
of language used in 1812 is the use of everyday language
that does not require grammatical in a dialogue, so that
special readers are not interested in the storyline presented.

Furthermore, the next category is synonyms between words
and phrases. In this study, it is identified that the data is
translated in phrases with simple words and sentences in
the target data.
Data 041 was built from 2 clauses, namely *Sorrowfully he wandered about in the forest weeping and eating nothing but grass and roots.* The translation sentence reads *Blind, he wandered about in the forest, eating nothing but grass and roots, and doing nothing but weeping and wailing over the loss of his beloved wife.* It is clear that there has been a change in vocabulary at the beginning of the sentence with a clear sentence structure, adding commas to connecting sentences and adding information to give readers specific understanding of the flow. Then, phrase synonyms with phrases type. This can be seen in data 037. In ST, sentences are presented in simple sentences that do not use punctuation, whereas in TT, sentences are divided into 2 clauses and change the form of phrases in ST by connecting the connecting words *but above*.

3.2. General Diction
Except the synonym diction type was found in the data, common word types were also found in the data. Common words are words used to express ideas or ideas that are broad in scope. It is also called superordinate. The translator uses the general diction in the story not to make it difficult to reach a meeting point between the writer and the reader, because the general diction used is as an introduction to the ideas described in the next sentence or paragraph. Data included in this category is basically dominated by the choice of common diction which is indicated by the adjustment of the wording based on the rules that apply in the target language. That is seen in the following examples:

In the data (004), it is a past active sentence which has one clause only. The sentence then undergoes a change in grammatical syntactic structure into a past passive sentence which has complete and explanatory elements by connecting the conjunctions into 2 clauses. This was translated as it is so that the story line is related to one another and structured.

Specific Diction
In the use of specific diction, it is also found in the previous assessment, which is based on whether or not the extent of the meaning displayed. Special diction has the function as an explanation in a sentence, meaning that with a special diction the message will be more easily understood by the reader because the words are focused and have the purpose of avoiding the possibility of misunderstanding and giving suggestions that are far more profound.

The data of ST (030) is a major sentence (sentence with complete clause) which is structured into two sentences. However, the target data is a single sentence that is connected by the connecting words *and the prince climbed up* and edits specific words to give a much deeper suggestion.
Then she sent Rapunzel into a wilderness where she suffered greatly and where, after a time, she gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. And she was so unmerciful that she took Rapunzel into a wilderness where she suffered greatly.

In contrast, source data (035) is a complex sentence that is edited into simple sentences on target data whose structure does not meet grammatical syntax.

Denotation Diction

The use of denotation diction proposed in this research is a word that refers to or refers to the true meaning. The ST data (015) is a major past active sentence which is marked with the parent sentence She scolded him fiercely for online to enter, and the clause and steal from her graden. However, the data has been edited into direct sentences that are connected with several clauses in it.

The Use of SE

To identify the type of stylistic editing the translator uses, the author follows the [8] category, namely TL (Tailoring) and SM (Smoothing). TL is divided into namely vocabulary and Sentence Structure. Whereas SM (Smoothing) is divided into seven, namely 1) MM: Modifier + Modified (which explains + explained), 2) Subjects + verbs are placed consecutively, 3) sentences are written as (reworded), 4) changing the connecting words words), 5) punctuation marks are aligned, 6) omitting words, 7) replacing prepositions.

As mentioned above, in the type of tailoring, changes in talents on the TT are translated by changing the form of vocabulary and sentence structure, so that the edited text is readable and easily understood by the target reader. Whereas in the type of smoothing, sentence changes on the TT are translated only by moving the subject + verb on the ST. For example, data 001 is a sentence statement that has changed and added vocabulary to TT. The changes made by the translator tend to arise from the desire of the translator alone in order to make the text more interesting and easily read by the target reader.

The type of tailoring that the translator used is also viewed in terms of the structure of the Rapunzel text sentence. For example, ST data (007) is a past active sentence. Then, in TT, the translator edited the text through tailoring to the 1857 version with the past passive sentence. These changes were made so that TT is more interesting and easily read by the target reader.

Apart from the type of tailoring editing, the type of smoothing editing was also found. For example, ST 004 data is built from 1 clause, namely No one dared enter this garden. Then the translator changes the subject and verb to “The garden was surrounded by a high wall” in the main sentence, and puts the connecting words and to connect sentences no one dared enter this garden which is placed as an explanation or clause, and the translator also adds information to the TT so that the sentence becomes related to one another so that text flow is not interrupted and information flows well and in a focused manner.
The same case also occurred in data 006, which changed the subject + verb in TT to It looked so fresh and green in the main sentence and put She longed for some (ST) into a clause and built the sentence in TT into 3 clauses.

The same is true of data 030, which is to place the noun hair in ST as a subject on the TT The hair fell down on the main sentence to be close to each other. It is also built into 1 clause on the TT by placing the conjunctions and to produce a relationship of a sentence with the previous sentence.

Discussion

The general diction type ranks first (17), followed by synonym diction (13), denotation diction (7), and special diction (3). This happens because the TT has more vocabulary and other changes, namely: (1) semantic change, which is marked by the number of words that experience a shift in meaning and implication; (2) morphological, i.e. with many case-endings and missing inflections; (3) phonetic, which is marked by the increasingly sharp differences between pronunciation and writing; and (4) syntax, i.e. by changing the way the words are combined into phrases or sentences. The type of smoothing ranks first (27), followed by the type of tailoring (13). The high level of use of smoothing (subject + verb) in this study was caused by three main factors. First, English in 1812 as the source language to 1857 as the target language has a different syntax, both in sentences or phrases. In general, English in 1812 still uses old literature and is intended for children's readers. Then, in English 1857, the translators translated Rapunzel's text using modern / familiar language and intended for general readers. Therefore, changes in vocabulary and sentence structure must be made or adjusted to the vocabulary and sentence structure in the target language through stylistic editing. Second, the text is translated using terms that are difficult for readers to read, most of which come from Latin and Greek. Basically, the translator translates the text by doing stylistic editing through two categories, namely tailoring (TL) and smoothing (SM). Then, in this study found a lot of vocabulary additions at TT in 1857, which resulted from two historical factors between ST (1812) and TT (1857) belonging to the category of late modern English. The first factor is the industrial revolution and the rise of technological society. This requires new words for things and ideas that did not exist before. The second factor is the development of the United Kingdom. At its peak, England controlled a quarter of the earth's surface, and English adopted foreign words and entered these foreign words into English.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that of the 45 data analyzed, 13 data (28.88%) were identified which were translated using the synonym diction type, 7 data (15.56%) with denotation diction type, 17 data (37.78%) with general diction, 3 data (6.67%) with a special type of diction, and 5 data (11.11%) translated as ST is the same as TT. Based on the frequency of occurrence or its use in the overall data of this study, it is known that the use of the general diction type ranks first, followed by the synonym, denotation, and special types of diction. Furthermore, the use of stylistic editing is done by using two types, namely tailoring and smoothing. In the type of tailoring, the translator does two things namely changing the vocabulary and sentence structure. In the type of smoothing, the translator places the subject and verb close to each other. Of the 45 data analyzed, 8 data (17.78%) were identified translated by changing vocabulary and 5 data (11.11%) were translated by changing the sentence structure in the use of tailoring. Then, the use of smoothing on the subject + verb identified 27 data (60%). While 5 data (11.11%) were identified translated ST = TT. Based on the frequency of occurrence or its use in the overall data of this study, it is known that the use of smoothing is more dominantly used by translators.

REFERENCES