
**TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES USED IN INDONESIAN
VERSION OF AGATHA CHRISTIE'S ENDLESS NIGHT NOVEL**

Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi¹, Erwin Suhendra², Titik Ceriyani Miswaty³
zakupahrul@universitasbumigora.ac.id¹, erwin@universitasbumigora.ac.id²,
titik_ceriyani86@yahoo.com³

Universitas Bumigora

ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of transferring source text into the target text viewed from the equivalent of meaning, with equivalencies, the message in the translation text will be the same as the target text. Hence, translating is not just the process of transferring text from the source language into the target language. However, instead of ideas, translation enters compilation, he processes a translation product. The use of appropriate translation techniques also affects the quality of the translation results. This study aims to describe the ideology of translation in Indonesian Version of Agatha Christie's Endless Night Novel. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this study are qualitative based on types of words, phrases and sentences containing translation techniques and ideology taken from the translated novel of Indonesian Version of Agatha Christie's Endless Night Novel. Based on the analysis of translation techniques and the ideology of translation used in the text, the ideology used in the translation text is foreignization. Based on the analysis, the results of the study show that of the 18 translation techniques, 12 translation techniques were found consisting of; *Literal translation* (53%), Amplification (11%), *Variation* (8%), *Particularization* (6%), *Borrowing* (6%), Transposition (5%), *Reduction* (4%), *Calque* (2%), *Compensation* (2%). Meanwhile *Description, Linguistic Compression, and Established Equivalent* occur only in (1%). The result of the study shows that the most dominant technique used in Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's endless night novel is *Literal translation* with 82 occurrences frequency or 53%.

Keywords: *Ideology, Translation Technique, Agatha Cristie*

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation makes people understand literature easier. However, translation needs quite skills; translation is not merely change the target language into source language. Translator needs to translate those novels into target language without decreasing or removing the actual meaning, aesthetic element, and language style from the literature. Nida and Taber (1982:12) states "Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of message, and

secondly in term of style.” In the process of translation, translators often encounter problems. Translation techniques are needed to solve these problems. Translation technique is a method used to divert the messages from source language to the target language, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques have five characteristics, namely 1) influencing translation results, 2) classified by comparison in Bsu texts, 3) are at the micro level, 4) not interrelated but based on contextual contexts, and 5) are functional . The use of translation techniques will help translators determine the form and structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentence translations in order to create a good quality of translation. Hadi and Suhendra (2019) state that “*Dengan hasil terjemahan yang berkualitas tidak hanya akurat tetapi juga dapat dipahami dan alamiah akan memudahkan pembaca bahasa sasaran dalam kesulitan teks yang diterjemahkan*” With the results of a good quality of translation are not only accurate but can also be understood and naturally will facilitate the target language readers in the difficulty of the translated text. In addition, the translator will also be helped in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the target language. Thus, the comparability of translations can be applied in various lingual units. In addition, the use of translation techniques will not only produce accurate translations but are also acceptable and easy to read by the target text reader. Translator does not merely translating source material from original literary work, translation strategies were needed. A translation strategy is a way to analyzing and identifying context, meaning, or message found at source language, and turning them into target language. Translation strategies give benefit for translator to translate more accurately, also bring equal and understandable meaning for target reader.

These statements above shows there are two main focuses in translation process, creating message equivalent with source language and adapting the language style from source language into target language. On the other hand, translating still requires techniques in order to make right

equivalent messages, especially some words found in a novel with complicated meaning.

Endless Night is a crime novel made by Agatha Christie, first published in the UK by Collins Crime Club (book publisher specialized on crime-themed novels), on 30th October 1967. This novel was one of her favorite from her own works and received some warmest critical notices of her career upon novel's publication. The title was inspired by William Blake's poem "Auguries of Innocence". The novel had gained many adaptations such as film, radio play and graphic novel. The novel had been chosen for this study because the existing translated version of the novel in Indonesia, which first published in 2002 and currently in its fifth printing at 2017. The writer interested to study about translation strategy in the translated version of the novel and comparison with the original English one, also to know types of translation strategies and the strategy the translator mostly used in their translated novel. The purposes of this study are to describe the ideology and technique of translation used in Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's endless night novel.

B. REVIEW LITERATURE

2.1. Ideology

In the Oxford dictionary, ideology is: "a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy" 1995: 589). Meanwhile in the field of translation, ideology means principles or beliefs about right and wrong in translation (Hoed, 2004). According to Eagleton in Koruobi (2008) ideology is an idea and belief used to legitimize the interests of the ruling group through distortion and stimulation. This view is part of the study of post colonialism. A cultural approach to the study of power relations between groups, cultures and people in which language, literature and translation take a role in it (Hatim and Munday, 2004: 106).

2.2. Ideologi of Translation

According to Tymoczko in Karoubi (2008), the ideology of translation is the combination of the contents of the source language text and some of the speech acts that exist in the source language text that is relevant to the context of the source language along with the representation of the content, its relevance to the reader, and some speech acts of the translated text concerning the context the target language and the mismatch between the two, the source language text and the target language text. Furthermore Tymoczko explained that the ideology of translation lies not only in the translated text but also in the style and position of the translator and its relevance to readers who will enjoy the translated text.

2.3. Domestikasi

According to Mazi-Leskovar (2003), *domestication* or localization refers to all changes at all levels of the text to make target readers who come from other countries or live in different geographical areas with different sociocultural experiences and cultural backgrounds understand the translated texts well . Changes to the translated text are thus perceived by the author as an effort to increase the acceptability of the text According to Mazi-Leskovar (2003) *foreignization* in the context of translation is an effort to preserve what is foreign and unusual in the context of the target reader's reading but is common, unique, and unique from the culture of the source language. With this paradigm, a good translation is one that retains the style and cultural taste of the source language. Truth, according to this paradigm, is done by maintaining what is contained in the source language text. Translations that are 'right', 'acceptable', and 'good' are those that are in accordance with the tastes and expectations of the reader session who want the presence of source language culture (Hoed, 2003: 4).

2.3. Foreignization

Foreignization in the context of translation is an effort to preserve what is unfamiliar and unusual in the context of the reading of the target reader but will be common, unique, and unique from the culture of the source language (Mazi-Leskovar, 2003: 5). According to these adherents, a good translation is one that retains the characteristics, style, and cultural taste of the source language. Maintaining what is contained in the source language text is a symbol of 'truth' according to this adherent.

2.4. Translation Techniques

Every expert in Translation field had different set of strategies; some of them had differences and similarities. There are 18 translation technique composed by Molina and Albir as described as follow;

1. Adaptation

It is a type of strategy by replacing or adapting the element of a source language into a target language. It is the replacement of the cultural element of source language (SL) into the culture of target language (TL). The translator has to find appropriate word in translating the text in order to have the same meaning from ST (Source Text). Example: baseball (English) to *kasti* (Indonesian).

2. Amplification

It is a type of strategy by giving details to target language which didn't exist in source language, such as giving few information about the target language itself. Example: Ramadhan (Indonesian/Arabic) to Moslem's month of fasting (English).

3. Borrowing

It is a type of strategy which takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., to use the English word *urine*, *horizon*, *diameter*, *stereo*, and *neutronin* Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL, e.g., *gol*, *informasi*, and *tes*. Example: Capsule (English) to kapsul (Indonesian).

4. Calque

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. Example: Normal school (English) to Sekolah Normal (Indonesia).

5. Compensation

It is a type of strategy by putting or replacing different word in target language because the target language can't be put in same structure as source language. Example: Vengeance is mine (English) to Saatnya balas dendam (Indonesian).

6. Description,

Translate source language by describing it as target language. It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. Example: *panettone* (Italian) to kue tradisional Itali yang dimakan pada malam tahun baru (Indonesia).

7. Discursive creation,

Translate a word or phrase that can't be predicted out of context by make it equal. It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. Example: Mr. Perfect (English) to Bebek Paling Sempurna (Indonesian).

8. Established Equivalent

Translate a word or phrase by giving equivalent meaning as target language. It is the use of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text). Example: April Fools (English) to April Mop (Indonesian).

9. Generalization

It is a type of strategy by giving general meaning in a target language. It is the use of a more general or neutral term. It happens because there is no expressions that have the same meaning in Indonesian, so the translator translated it into more general. Example: The law (English) to polisi (Indonesian)

10. Linguistic Amplification

It is a type of strategy by adding linguistic essence or element in a target language. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. Example: Did anyone else paint an onion? (English) to Teman paman ada yang melukis bawang juga?

11. Linguistic Compression,

It is a type of strategy by compressing or decreasing linguistic essence in source language. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. Example: Sleep you lives away (English) to Tidur terus (Indonesia)

12. Literal Translation

Transaltion strategy by translating the word in literal sense or an expression for word an word. The form of both source language and target language coincides with function and meaning. Example: Now we're talking business! (English) to Sekarang bicara bisnis! (Indonesian)

13. Modulation

Translation strategy by modify perceptive, focus, or cognitive which related with source language. It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the SL, it can be lexical or structural. Example: are you going to have a child? (English) to kamu akan menjadi Ayah, kan? (Indonesian)

14. Particularization

Translation strategy by giving more specific, concrete, or precise word in target language, this strategy was opposite with generalization. Example: can't we talk this over? (English) to bisakah kita berkompromi (Indonesian)

15. Reduction

Translation strategy by reduction or suppressing SL informative or descriptive item in TL, making the translation more simplified. Example: Ramadhan, month of fasting (English) to simply Ramadhan (Indonesian)

16. Substitution

Translation strategy by substituting a linguistic word into a paralinguistic word, this strategy was mostly used in interpreting. It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. Example: body language of bow can be interpreted as thank you

17. Transposition

It is a type of strategy by replacing the grammatical part of a word, such as clause into phrase, or noun into verb, as long as the meaning or the context still intact.

Ex: *I guess **intelligence** is okay, so long as it develops the natural way!* (English) to *Kurasa **jadi pintar** itu sah-sah saja, asal kepintaran berkembang secara alami!* (Indonesian)

18. Variation

It is a type of strategy by modifying linguistic essence or paralinguistic, which affected linguistic varieties. It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

Ex: *What do you mean I've got the wrong number? You answered, **didn't you?*** (English) to *Apa kamu bilang? Aku salah sambung? **Lha, kenapa** diangkat?* (Indonesian)

In addition, Mona Baker (1992: 26-42) lists eight strategies, which have been used by professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task;

1. Translation by a more general word

This strategy used to overcome a relative lack of specification or missing hyponym in target language compare to source language in term of meaning, for example “fruits” is general word for “apple” or “orange”.

2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

This strategy used to decrease the possibility of wrong expressive meaning or misinterpretations, especially translating words contain sensitive issues such as politics, religion, sex, etc.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader. This strategy makes the translated text more natural, more understandable and more familiar to the target reader.

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

This strategy is usually used in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text. At the first time the word is mentioned by the explanation and in the next times the word can be used by its own.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy is used when the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is obviously higher than it would be natural in the target language.

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

The paraphrase strategy can be used when the concept in the source item is not lexicalized in the target language. When the meaning of the source item is complex in the target language, the paraphrase strategy may be used instead of using related words; it may be based on modifying a super-ordinate or simply on making clear the meaning of the source item.

7. Translation by omission

This strategy considered as drastic strategy, but in fact it may be even useful to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not necessary to mention in the understanding of the translation, translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations.

8. Translation by illustration

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer used a qualitative descriptive study, because this research doesn't take the percentage, average, chi – square and other statistical computations, so that the writer becomes the main instrument in the research. The writer investigated the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*; thus the data were in derivational words that used in the headline news columns in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is also descriptive because the writer describes the use of ideology and technique of translation used in Indonesia version of Agatha Christie's endless night novel

The writer takes sentences and expression used in Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's endless night novel as the population to be generalized. Due to the limitation of time, cost, and energy, the writer only takes some sample chapter of Agatha Christie's endless night novel in Indonesian version to generalize the other chapters. It is related to Samarin (1988) in Mahsun (2007:28), only one good sample is needed to generalize the language syntactic aspects. The writer doesn't include the informant because this study is not related to spoken or body language research. In gathering the data, the writer used library method and writing technique as a continuation technique. In the library method, the written sources are used, such as: magazines, newspapers, general reading books, etc. (Subroto: 1992: 41-43).

Data in this research are collected by *metode simak*. *Metode simak* refers to reading or observe language usage, *metode simak* not only related to spoken language usage, also including written language (Mahsun, 2005:92). The method are used by reading carefully on both original English version and its translation of Agatha Christie's *Endless Night* novels, this method refers introspection method. The collected data were analyzed by qualitative data analysis method; this method primarily entails classifying things, persons, and events and the properties which characterize them (Schatzman and Strauss, 1973). Characteristic of classifying things are basically identifying which data belong to their respective place, in this study the data are sentences from both version of the novels and then classified them based on their respective translation strategies.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. Translation Ideology

Based on the analysis, the results of the study show that of the 18 translation techniques, 12 translation techniques were found consisting of; *Literal translation* (53%), *Amplification* (11%), *Variation* (8%), *Particularization* (6%), *Borrowing* (6%), *Transposition* (5%), *Reduction* (4%), *Calque* (2%), *Compensation* (2%). Meanwhile *Description*, *Linguistic Compression*, and *Established Equivalent* occur only in (1%). The result of the study shows that the most dominant technique used in Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's *endless night* novel is *Literal translation* with 82 occurrences frequency or 53%.

Based on the results of research on the translation techniques used by students in translating texts, it can be seen that the ideology used is *foreignization*. This can be seen from the findings regarding the translation technique where the translation technique which is oriented to the source language is the most dominant *literal translation* technique used, with a frequency of occurrence above 50%. From there, conclusions can be drawn

about the ideology adopted by the translator, namely ideology *foreignization* or ideology that refers and is oriented to the source language. The characteristics of the application of this ideology are also seen in the resulting translation where the translated text still feels the cultural taste of the source language. The translator still maintains what is in the source language. The use of foreign terms and the use of English structures make the reader understand the culture of the source language and indirectly have learned the culture of the source language when reading the translated work.

b. The use of Translation Techniques

The uses of Translation techniques in Agatha Christie's *Endless Night* Novel Indonesian Version are shown in the table below;

Table 4. 1. The use of Translation Technique in the Novel

No	<i>Translation Strategies</i>	Frequency	Percentage
1	<i>Literal Translation</i>	82	53%
2	<i>Amplification</i>	18	11%
3	<i>Variation</i>	12	8%
4	<i>Particularization</i>	10	6%
5	<i>Borrowing</i>	9	6%
6	<i>Transposition</i>	8	5%
7	<i>Reduction</i>	6	4%
8	<i>Calque</i>	4	2%
9	<i>Compensation</i>	3	2%
10	<i>Decryption</i>	1	1%
11	<i>Linguistic Compression</i>	1	1%
12	<i>Established Equivalent</i>	1	1%
	<i>Total</i>	155	100%

Different translation strategies used because translator not merely depend on one type of strategy, translator use different strategies to create translation result with concrete and understandable meaning for target reader. Different translation strategies are explained descriptively, including sentences taken from first chapter of both novels as example.

1. Literal Translation

The translation strategy is used by translating literally or word per word, as both language are coincide with their respective function, meaning, and structure.

SL	In my end is my beginning... That's a quotation I've often heard people say. It sounds all right, but what does it really mean?
TL	Akhirku adalah permulaan ku... Aku sering mendengar kutipan itu. Kedengarannya bagus- tapi apa sebenarnya artinya?

Analysis:

First sentence *In my end is my beginning and Akhirku adalah permulaanku* have similar structure. Second sentece, *That's a quotation I've often heard people say* and *Aku sering mendengar kutipan itu*, although it have reduction in their sentence, their function and meaning are similar. And third centence *It sounds all right, but what does it really mean? and Kedengarannya bagus- tapi apa sebenarnya artinya?*, same as first phrase they have similar structure.

2. Amplification

The translation strategy is used by adding few words in target language which didn't exist in source language, in order to create more detailed meaning.

SL	<p>“Car accidents?”</p> <p>“All kinds of accidents. Car accidents mainly nowadays. It's a nasty corner there, you see.”</p> <p>“Well,” I said, “if it's nasty curve, I can well see there might be accidents.”</p>
TL	<p>“Kecelakaan-kecelakaan mobil?”</p> <p>“Semua jenis kecelakaan. Sekarang memang lebih sering kecelakaan mobil. Tikungan di situ tajam sekali.</p> <p>“Yah.” Kataku, “kalau memang tikungan di situ tajam sekali, saya rasa kecelakaan-kecelakaan itu pasti tak bisa dihindari.</p>

Analysis:

There are certain words in target language to give more detail which don't exist in the source language. The sentence *if it's nasty curve, I can well see there might be accidents* and *kalau memang tikungan di situ tajam sekali*,

saya rasa kecelakaan-kecelakaan itu pasti tak bisa dihindari, especially the phrase *it's nasty curve* are translate into *tikungan di situ tajam sekali*.

3. Transposition

Translation strategy is used by replacing the grammatical part of a word, as long the meaning still intact.

SL	I thought to myself as I was standing there smiling back at him, amused by our conversation, that perhaps I had a bit of gipsy blood.
TL	Mungkin saja aku masih keturunan orang gipsi, kataku dalam hati, sementara aku berdiri dan membalas senyumannya merasa geli atas obrolan kami.

Analysis:

The both sentences shown that, the sentence are reversed, where *that perhaps I had a bit of gipsy blood* from last part of paragraph into first part of paragraph *Mungkin saja aku masih keturunan orang gipsi, kataku dalam hati*, despite that the meaning still same.

4. Borrowing

It is a type of strategy which takes a word or expression straight from another language, whether pure or naturalized.

SL	“What's this house, The Towers, like?” I can still see the queer face of the old man, as he looked at me sideways and said:
TL	“Bagaimana rupa rumah ini, The Towers?” Masih kuingat jelas wajah aneh pria tua itu, sementara ia melirik ke arahku dan berkata,

Analysis:

The words *The Towers* are borrowed from source language, although in a dictionary can be translated literally into *menara*, because *The Towers* are more specified as a name of a place instead a noun, the word are purely borrowed into target language.

5. Particularization

It is a type of strategy by giving more specific, concrete, or precise word in target language, this strategy was opposite with generalization.

SL	Why? Fate up to its dirty work? Or dealing out its golden handshake of good fortune? You can look at it either way.
TL	Mengapa? Takdir yang memberikan pertanda buruk? Atau justru memberikan pertanda keuntungan besar? Terserah anda pilih yang mana.

Analysis:

The sentence *Fate up to its dirty work?* especially “the dirty work’ part couldn’t be translated into literal “kerja kotor”, so in order to make more sense for target reader, translation are given more concrete meaning into *Takdir yang memberikan pertanda buruk?*.

6. Variation

It is a type of strategy by modifying linguistic essence or paralinguistic, which affected linguistic varieties.

SL	“Happen you've got gipsy blood yourself?” he suggested, looking hard at me
TL	“Kelihatannya kau ada keturunan gipsi, ya?” katanya menebak, sambil memelototi diriku.

Analysis:

The word “gipsy’s blood” could be translated literally into “darah gipsy”, but translator tries to make it more general term that exist in target language into “keturunan gipsi”.

7. Calque

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

SL	“Rural Council put up a Danger sign, but it don't do no good, that don't. There are accidents just the same.” “Why Gipsy?” I asked him.
TL	Dewan desa sudah memasang tanda bahaya, tapi tak ada gunanya, sama sekali tidak. Tetap saja terjadi kecelakaan.” “Mengapa Gipsy?” tanyaku.

Analysis:

The word “Rural Council” refers to a term or a name of a place, instead of borrowing, it can be translated literally into target language “Dewan Desa”

8. Compensation

It is a type of strategy by putting or replacing different word in target language because the target language can't be put in same structure as source language

SL	The Phillpots seemed to have lived there all their lives and more or less to have run the place.
TL	Keluarga Phillpots tampaknya sudah tinggal di sana turun-temurun, dan boleh dikatakan menguasai tempat itu

Analysis:

The word "lived there all their lives" couldn't be translated literally into "tinggal dengan semua hidupnya disana" So, translator replacing into "*tinggal di sana turun-temurun.*"

9. Reduction

It is a type of strategy by reduction or suppressing SL informative or descriptive item in TL, making the translation more simplified.

SL	But not a lot of superstitious nonsense about ruined homes with curses on them.
TL	Tapi tidak tentang omong kosong menyangkut rumah bobrok yang penuh kutukan.

Analysis:

The word a lot of superstitious nonsense are reduced into simply "*omong kosong*", despite the reduction and simplified translation the context and meaning still understandable for target reader

10. Description

It is a type of strategy by describing the source language as target language. It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

SL	I'm not superstitious. I believe in luck, of course, who doesn't?
TL	Aku bukan orang yang percaya takhayul. Tapi tentu saja aku percaya pada takdir, siapa yang tidak?

Analysis:

The word superstitious mean *bertakhayul* from English to Indonesian dictionary, but translator decide to give more description about the term itself to be more understandable by turned it into *orang yang percaya takhayul*

11. Linguistic Compression

It is a type of strategy by compressing or decreasing linguistic essence in source language.

SL	So there I was, wandering down the road, whistling and thinking about Gipsy's Acre.
TL	Jadi, begitulah... aku berjalan sambil bersiul-siul dan memikirkan Gipsys's Acre.

Analysis:

The sentence "wandering down the road" translated to more simplified "berjalan" because it is more understandable for target reader instead to translate literally which resulted to longer translation.

12. Established Equivalent

It is a type of strategy by giving equivalent meaning as target language, which its usage already recognized by dictionary or language in use as equivalent to target language

SL	A job as a chauffeur to a classy car hire firm isn't bad at all
TL	Pekerjaan menjadi sopir mobil-mobil bagus di sebuah perusahaan penyewaan mobil tidaklah jelek.

Analysis:

The word chauffeur from English dictionary mean *sopir*, this word already recognize by dictionary, which able to be translated in equivalent with target language.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the data finding and the discussion above, the researcher concluded that Based on the analysis, the results of the study show that of the 18 translation techniques, 12 translation techniques were found consisting of; *Literal translation* (53%), *Amplification* (11%), *Variation* (8%), *Particularization* (6%), *Borrowing* (6%), *Transposition* (5%), *Reduction* (4%), *Calque* (2%), *Compensation* (2%). Meanwhile *Description*, *Linguistic*

Compression, and Established Equivalent occur only in (1%). The result of the study shows that the most dominant technique used in Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's endless night novel is *Literal translation* with 82 occurrences frequency or 53%. Based on the results of research on the translation techniques used by students in translating texts, it can be seen that the ideology used is *forenisation*. This can be seen from the findings regarding the translation technique where the translation technique which is oriented to the source language is the most dominant literal translation technique used, with a frequency of occurrence above 50%.

REFERENCES

- Ardi, H. (2016). The impact of translation techniques toward the quality of translation: A case study on a social text. *Humanus*, 15(2),142-153
- Ben-Ari, Nitsa. 2004. Ideologi and Translation.http://www.inst.at/trans/16Nr/09_4/ben-ari_bericht16.htm
- Dhyaningrum, A,et.al. 2016. *Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan dan Kualitas Terjemahan Kalimat Yang Mengandung Ungkapan Satire Dalam Novel The 100-Year-Old Man Who Climbed Out Of The Window And Dissapeared*. Jakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Fawcett, Peter 1998. "Strategies on Translation " in Baker. *Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London& NewYork : Routledge:107
- Fitrianto, F. 2016. *Sejarah Indonesia dan Periodisasinya*. Retrieved 14th May, 2019, from:
https://www.academia.edu/33327983/SEJARAH_SASTRA_INDONESIA_DAN_PERIODISASINYA?auto=download
- Guest, G., MacQueen, K. M., & Namey, E. E. (2012). *Applied Thematic Analysis*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Hatim, Basil & I Mason. 1997. *The Translators Communicator*. London& NewYork: Routledge.
- Hadi, MZP & Suhendra, E. 2019. *Analisis Ideologi Dan Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa Stiba Bumigora Tahun Akademik 2017/2018*. *Journal of HUMANITATIS*, Volume 6, No 1. Available online

<https://journal.universitاسbumigora.ac.id/index.php/humanitatis/article/view/562>

- Karoubi, Behrouz. (2008). *Ideologi and Translation with a concluding pointon translation teaching*. TranslationDirectory.com
- Larson, Mildred A. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation*. Lanham: UniversityPress ofAmerica.
- Machali, Rochayah. 2000. *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta:Grasindo.
- Mazi, Darja. Leskovar. 2003. *Domestication and Foreignization in Translating American Prose for Slovenian Children*. *Meta Vol XLVIII,1-2*
- Nuraeni, A., Kusumastuti, F., & Nababan, M. (2016). A translation study onschool signboards in Surakarta: Types, functions, and quality. *Humaniora*, 28(2),198-207
- Molina, L., and Albir, A.H. (2002). *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*. *META Journal*, XLVII,4,2002. Retrieved 16th May 2019, from:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272899204_Translation_Techniques_Revisited_A_Dynamic_and_Functionalist_Approach
- Nathania, N. and Andrew T. 2012. *Translation Techniques Used to Translate Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallow Novel*. Salatiga: Satya Wacana Christian University
- Nida, E.A., Taber, C.R. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Berlin: E.J. Brills.
- Nyoman, K.R . 2007. *Sastra dan Cultural Studies: Representasi Fiksi dan Fakta*. Yogyakarta :Pustaka Pelajar

