Manipulation in the Indonesian Translation of *The Secret Garden* and the Translation Product Quality

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Article Info	Abstract
	This study examines the manipulation of the text in Frances Hodgson Burnett's English novel "The Secret Garden," translated as "Taman Rahasia." This study aimed to determine whether the translator made specific manipulations during the translation, identify the types of manipulations present in the Indonesian translation, and evaluate the translation quality. The study belongs to qualitative research, which focuses on identifying text manipulations when translating to Indonesian. The analysis involved identifying text-internal manipulations, as arranged by Dukate (2007), which included alterations at the level of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. The research's result found that three types of six text-internal manipulation were present in the Indonesian translation. The most frequent type of manipulation was conscious handling, with the translator frequently using the reduction/deletion technique proposed by Molina and Albir to modify the target text. It was observed that the translator mainly omitted unnecessary information from the source text due to cultural and linguistic considerations. Based on the findings, the quality of translation is good, which has been proved by the highest frequency for accuracy, readability, and acceptability in score 3. This study can also contribute to the implications for teachers and students in a classroom setting as they explore the translation of literary works for learning English, introduce the language culture in English and Indonesia, and realize what aspects may lead to manipulation in translating text.

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INTRODUCTION

Manipulation in everyday life refers to the methods used to influence others to do what the translators want, often through manipulative language. This intentional manipulation aims to direct and influence readers for ideological purposes (Dukate, 2007). Many manipulations are carried out to change ideology and ensure that the content of the text aligns with the translator's ideology. Manipulation in translations can be analyzed from various perspectives. For example, if the translator's ideology is feminist, they may change pronouns in a previously neutral text that appears male-dominated to eliminate gender bias.

Linguistic manipulation entails using language to control others, often through deception (Dukate, 2007). It involves the deliberate use of language to obscure true intentions and objectives. The primary aim of manipulation is to alter the text's original meaning and produce translations that align with specific ideological motives. This can lead to a departure from the genuine essence of the original writing. Furthermore, manipulation is not simply an attempt to create a high-quality translation but involves changing the content to achieve the translator's specific goals (Bharadhwaj et al., 2024; Huang & Xia, 2021; Walsh, 2020). For example, politically biased translations can transform neutral texts into propaganda.

In the translation process, all components in the source language, including cultural and linguistic elements, are transferred to the target language along with the ideology embedded in the source language. According to Bassnett and Lefevere (1992), translation is not just a process that happens in the translator's head; it is a rewriting of an original text in whatever their intention, reflecting a particular ideology and a poetics and, as such, manipulating literature to function in a given society in a given way. A translator's job is to transfer the ideology of the author of the source language to the target language as it was or manipulate the source language's ideology to the ideology suitable to the target language.

In the case of translation, it can also be claimed that translation is manipulation because no translation can ever be the same as the original (Kramina, 2004). From the point of view of the target literature, translation implies a degree of manipulation of the source text for a particular purpose (Hermans, 1985). However, translation manipulation is not only defined as the translator's handling, but it can be categorized into three parts: (1) Manipulation is handled because the text is reworded in another language and transferred to another culture, thus handling the source text. (2) Manipulation, as distortion, is changing the input information in a way that makes it differ from the original and misrepresents it. (3) Manipulation, as improvement, is a change made to something that makes it better. It is the improvement of some or more elements of the source text or message. In other words, manipulation is a language change and the improvement of some or more elements of the source text or message. However, in general, this improvement is a change of translation that can make a better understanding for the target reader.

In sum, translated text, especially literature, such as poetry or novels, can reflect the translator's ideology. The translator's background and competence also influence the translation's product (Al-Maroof, 2020; Fomicheva et al. 2020; Leonardi & Leonardi, 2020). In other words, the translator's ideology dramatically influences the results of the translation of the literary text. The other problem comes when the translators may need assistance finding words that have no direct translation in the target language when translating literary works, such as cultural terms (Karami et al., 2020). Sometimes, the translator needs help dealing with the equivalence they could not find in the target language (Budiana et al., 2017). Therefore, the translators must find the target language's equivalence and apply an appropriate strategy, technique, and style to rewrite the text. Tasyakurna et al. (2023) said that the translator has to consider several things, such as language structure, culture, and style. Therefore, the translator must be competent in understanding

both the source and the target culture. Related to these translation problems, the translators sometimes manipulate by considering their translation ideology. Therefore, manipulation in translation can also be considered to improve and create a better understanding for the target reader. However, all the changes that have occurred due to translation are instances of manipulation that may influence the state or quality of the translation itself.

According to Nababan et al. (2012), translation quality assessment focuses on three main things: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. However, with various considerations in practical translation, it is challenging to produce a perfect translation since it aims to make a good accuracy, acceptability, and readability translation product (Han, 2020; Hedayati & Yazdani, 2020; Manipuspika, 2021). Therefore, translation competence is an important thing that must be mastered by a translator to produce translations that are accurate, acceptable, and easy to read. In short, the translation competencies affected the quality of translations produced by the translator. As stated by Cintas (p. 283, 2012), translators are active agents participating in shaping the ideological discourse of their culture, whose system of values they may consciously or unconsciously accept, contributing to their dissemination or subversion.

The impact of manipulation in translation on the target language is joint and has been debated in translation studies for many years. Despite this, the manipulation concept has yet to be widely introduced into research. While manipulation is an increasingly important topic in translation studies, further research is needed for its full development and understanding. Consequently, the researchers will focus on manipulation in translation and explain the translation quality of the Indonesian version of the novel The Secret Garden.

Furthermore, several studies have utilized manipulation in translation and translation quality. Mehrdad and Maryam (2015) and Nosaz and Lotfi (2016). They observed a bilingual English-Persian translation of the original French called "Waiting for Godot" (1952) and the holy Qur'an. These two research studies have the same result, with substitutions most frequently used by translators. Substitution was applied to change unfamiliar and strange elements. Additionally, another research focused on translation quality related to this present study. Nasution (2020) and Muchtar and Kembaren (2018) also researched the quality of translation from these two research, which deal with translation techniques and ideologies. As the result, the quality of the translated text from the text is considered 'sufficient' since the frequency of literary techniques was less than 25%. Meanwhile, elaborate on the reasons for applying the most dominant translation technique and describe the translation quality of the text.

The research uncovered several significant gaps in the current literature. These gaps include the necessity for a more in-depth exploration of various types of manipulation present in the translated text, the methods translators use to manipulate the text as outlined in Dukate's typology of internal manipulation, and how these manipulations relate to the quality of the translation. The research examines the different types of manipulation and uses Dukate's theory of text internal manipulation typology to create a high-quality translation that addresses these gaps. It aims to offer valuable insights for translators and publishers working in the field of translation, encouraging them to pay closer attention to their translations and examine the manipulation of the translated text. In sum, this research can evaluate the quality of translation products.

METHOD

This research used a qualitative method focusing on describing many kinds of manipulation in translation found in the novel The Secret Garden, which was translated into Indonesian and became "Taman Rahasia." The phrases and sentences of the source text and target text are compared to examine the phenomenon of manipulation in translation and the quality of the Indonesian translation itself. Its analysis depends on linguistic features and

cultural references, which is expected to explore more detail in identifying and classifying the manipulation in translation and the quality of the manipulated translation.

The original and Indonesian versions have been compared to find the type of manipulations in translation. Then, it was analyzed based on the Typology of manipulation in translation by Dukate (2007) to see if the original text has been manipulated through translation. Then, the data was evaluated using the closed-format questionnaire to find the quality of translation based on Nababan (2012). The questionnaires contain the rating scales for the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It was distributed to 3 raters from Universitas Pekalongan, who are professionals in translation. The raters focused on assessing the accuracy of the translation. Along with that, 15 students of English education study program at UIN Pekalongan were involved to rate the acceptability and readability.

Furthermore, the data were analyzed based on the analysis processes proposed by Miles et al. (2014), which include condensation, data presentation, and conclusion. The researchers categorized a type of manipulation based on the translational manipulation typology by Dukate (2007). After that, the researchers analyzed the quality of the translation based on Nababan's (2012) theory, focusing on accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Then, the next step was calculating the translation quality score from the questionnaire. After analyzing the data, the last step was withdrawing conclusions and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the analysis results of manipulation in the novel The Secret Garden translation. Also, it addresses the translation quality. The detailed results and analysis are presented as follows.

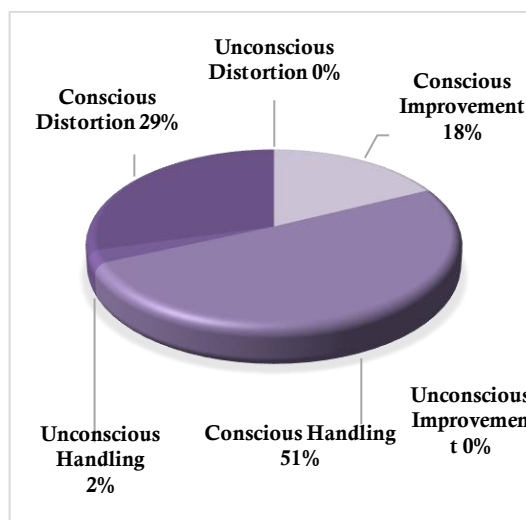**Manipulation Type in the Indonesian Translation of the Novel *The Secret Garden* into "*Taman Rahasia*"**

Figure 1. Manipulation type

According to Figure 1, only three types of manipulation are used and found in the translation. The most used manipulation type is conscious handling followed by conscious improvement, conscious distortion, and the last is unconscious handling. Meanwhile, the unconscious improvement and unconscious distortion were absent.

Table 1. Manipulation techniques

Types and Techniques of Text-Internal Manipulation	Frequency	Percentage
Conscious Improvement		
a) Amplification	45	6.70
b) Description	1	0.15
c) Explicitation	26	3.87
d) Linguistic amplification	47	6.99
Unconscious improvement		
a) Normalization	-	-
Conscious Handling		
a) Adaptation	5	0.74
b) Compensation	10	1.49
c) Discursive Creation	33	4.91
d) Generalization	3	0.45
e) Linguistic compression	82	12.20
f) Modulation	32	4.76

Types and Techniques of Text-Internal Manipulation	Frequency	Percentage
g) Particularization	2	0.30
h) Reduction	88	13.10
i) Transposition	64	9.52
j) Variation	21	3.89
Unconscious handling		
a) Stylistic rewriting	16	2.28
Conscious distortion		
a) Addition	38	5.65
b) Attenuation	8	1.19
c) Deletion	85	12.65
d) Substitution	66	9.82
Unconscious distortion		
a) Error	-	-
Total	672	100

The manipulation technique based on text-internal manipulation is mainly used in reduction from conscious handling with 88 total data and 13.10%. In short, the translator mostly delete and reduce the words or the phrase which considered unimportant. Therefore, reduction and deletion have been the most manipulation type frequently used in translating the novel.

1. Conscious Improvement

Conscious improvement is a change that improves the state or quality of something. Adding the element can make the text more transparent, understandable, and acceptable to the target audience. The elements that make the target text more understandable and easier to read for the target audience have been considered improvements. The manipulation techniques of this type are explicitation, amplification, addition, linguistic amplification, and description.

Explicitation

Explicitation is an element that improves the comprehensibility of the text without distorting it and thus can be considered an improvement. In other expert classifications, there is the addition technique from Zauberga's theory of Ideological Manipulation (2004).

ST :	..who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib
TT :	..yang diberi pengertian bahwa jika ingin menyenangkan hati Mem Sahib, majikannya,
BT	..who was given the understanding that if he wanted to please Mem Sahib, his master,

The word 'majikannya' has been added in the target language to provide more information and remind the target reader about 'Mem Sahib'. This manipulation technique explicitly explains the implied meaning in the source language to the target language. Therefore, the translator has improved the text by providing additional information.

Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is a technique to add linguistic elements to make a longer translation. It is in opposition to linguistic compression. In this research, linguistic amplification was used 47 times by the translator.

Data number 4

ST : ..everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen.

TT : semua orang mengatakan dia anak berwajah paling tidak menyenangkan yang pernah **mereka** lihat.

BT : everyone said he was the most unpleasant-looking kid they had ever seen.

Linguistic elements were added to give more information and explanation in the target language. The word 'ever seen' is translated as 'yang pernah mereka lihat'. Here is the addition of a unit of linguistics with the word 'mereka' since it refers to pronouns of third people.

Description

This technique replaces a term or expression with a description of its form and function. The researchers has found only one of a description manipulation technique with 0.15%. Here is one of data with using description of the manipulation technique.

ST : A brougham stood on the road before the little outside platform.

TT : Sebuah kereta yang ditarik seekor kuda berdiri di depan peron luar kecil.

BT : A horse-drawn carriage stood in front of a small outer platform.

There is a different term for the transportation in English and Indonesian. The translator describes it to make the target reader understand what 'a brougham' is. A brougham is a transportation in which some horses draw a carriage in front of it with the coachman chair sitting outside the carriage to coach the horses. The passengers sit inside the carriage facing each other. Indonesia also has some traditional names depending on each region, such as *'andong,'* *'dokar,'* *'bendi,'* and *'delman'*. This word is translated using the adaptation technique since it involves changes in the cultural element from the source to the target language. Although the brougham and *kereta kuda* in Indonesia have some different characteristics, both have a similar function and close characteristics that can be easily understood by the reader from the target language.

2. Conscious Handling

Many techniques adapted from Molina and Albir (2002) be a part of conscious handling. This type includes adaptation, compensation, discursive creation, generalization, linguistic compression, reduction, modulation, particularization, transposition, and variation are the manipulation techniques of conscious handling. Here are the result data found in the novel.
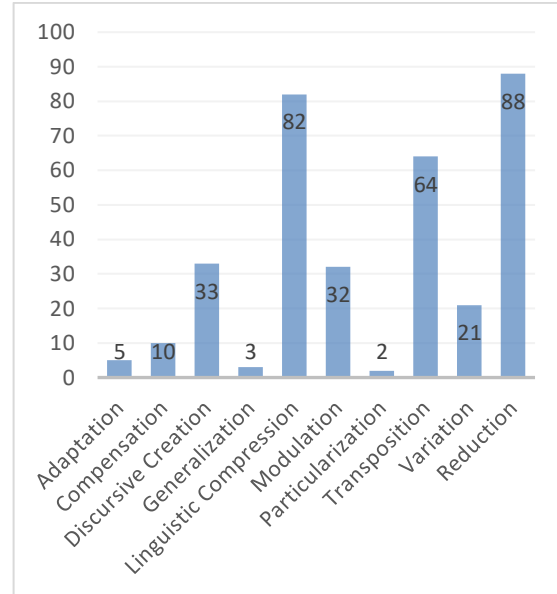
Figures 2. Total of Conscious Handling

Adaptation

The adaptation technique is a type of translation that involves changes in the cultural elements from the source language to the element from target language to make it familiar to the target readers. Adaptation has found in 5 data with 0.74%. Here is the example of data number 89.

ST : ..there was still **two miles** of avenue to drive through and the trees.

TT : ..ada jalan masuk sepanjang **tiga kilometer**, dan pepohonan.

BT : ..there is a three kilometer long access road, and trees.

There are the words 'the mile' in source text. The mile is a British imperial unit and United States customary unit of distance. In Indonesia, the more familiar term for measuring distance is kilometers. One mile is equal to 1.6 kilometers. So, the word 'two miles' in the source text has been adapted to the term in the target text, becoming *'tiga kilometer.'* The example above using adaptation which have the purpose to produce a translation as close as possible to the original.

Compensation

Compensation is a technique used to introduce information or stylistic effects in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same position as in the SL. In this research, compensation was used 10 times by the

translator, which has 1.49%. Here is the example of data number 628.

ST : "You see we can't help laughing nearly all the time when we are together,"

TT : "Ibu lihat, kami tak bisa berhenti tertawa kalau sedang bersama,"

BT : "Mom, look, we can't stop laughing when we're together,"

A character named Dickon called his mother 'you'. It common greeting in the source language's social communication, but it would be an impolite greeting if we called our mother only 'you.' In other words, the style brought by the SL cannot be used if translated literally to the TL. Therefore, the translator searches for the right words that scarcely differ in meaning from the SL.

Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that is to establish a temporary equivalence which the words or the expressions in the target language are totally unpredictable out of context. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 33 times by the researchers, with 4.91%. Here is the example of data number 84.

ST : That set him wrong.

TT : Itu masalah besar baginya.

BT : That was a big deal for him.

From the examples above, the translation in the target language is clearly out of context. The sentence "That set him wrong" has translated into "Itu masalah besar baginya," which, if translated literally, would be "itu membuatnya salah," which will make it ambiguous for the reader to grasp the meaning of the sentence.

Generalization

The technique of generalization means to use a more general or neutral term. It is an opposition to particularization. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 3 times by the researchers, with 0.45%. Here is the example of data number 14.

ST : The child ate some fruit and biscuits, and being thirsty she drank a glass of **wine** which stood nearly filled.

TT : Mary memakan beberapa potong buah dan biskuit, dan karena haus dia meminum segelas **anggur** yang tergeletak di dekat situ.

BT : Mary ate some pieces of fruit and biscuits, and because she was thirsty she drank a glass of wine that was lying nearby.

According to Cambridge online dictionary, wine is a type of alcoholic drink made from the fermented juice of grapes or other fruit. Various fruits can be used to make wine, not only grapes, but some people there also use apples and other fruits. There are also many other beverages made from grapes, such as Grape Alcohol, Grappa, and Brandy, with different tastes and characteristics. Wine here is just straightly translated as 'anggur' without giving any definition or information about the specification of the wine itself. It is because in Indonesia as the target language, people don't have many kinds of alcoholic grape beverages, but 'anggur' itself has already generally represented alcoholic beverages in Indonesia. It is the most common alcoholic drink, and it is easier for the reader to understand it.

Reduction

Deletion is a type of linguistic transformation when some ST units are omitted in the translation for different reasons. Dukate (2007) states that omission is an interpreting strategy whereby some aspects of the original do not find their way into the interpretation. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 88 times by the researchers, with 13.10%. Here is the example of data number 223.

ST : He stopped playing his pipe and began to rise from the ground.

TT : Anak itu berhenti memainkan suling dan mulai berdiri.

BT : The boy stopped playing the flute and started to stand up.

It is clear that the translator deleted several words at the end of the sentence. The word is 'from the ground'. If the sentence in the source text is translated in its entirety, it will feel ambiguous, as 'rising from the ground'. For the target child readers, sentences like that will be

understood as something strange. So to avoid that, the translator deleted it and translated it with words that were easy to understand, with the words 'start standing', to intend that children understand that after someone sits down, they will stand up, not get up.

Linguistic Compression

The translator uses this translation technique to synthesize linguistic elements in the target text because it has been understandable. It is the opposition to linguistic amplification. When the translator uses this technique, the amount of words in the TL does not have the same amount in the SL, which means those words are being compressed, but only by their linguistic elements in the SL, not the information in the SL. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 82 times by the researchers, with 12.20%.

Data number 66

ST : She stopped herself as if she had just remembered something in time.

TT : Mrs. Medlock berhenti berbicara, seolah-olah teringat sesuatu tepat pada waktunya.

BT : Mrs. Medlock stopped talking, as if remembering something just in time.

There are two linguistic items deleted. They are object of the first sentence and the subject from the second sentence since it is a compound sentence. The words 'herself' and 'she' are compressed. This may happen because the sentences in the translated novel are more effective and efficient by considering that if the two linguistic items are deleted, it will not change the meaning of the sentence. The target reader will still understand what the main point of the source sentence is conveying.

Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique where the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive categories about the source text. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 32 times by the researchers.

Data number 18

ST : She never remembered seeing familiarly anything but the dark faces of her Ayah and the other native servants,

TT : Rasanya sosok-sosok yang akrab di matanya hanyalah wajah gelap Ayah-nya serta pelayan-pelayan pribumi lainnya

BT : It felt like the only familiar figures in his eyes were his father's dark face and the other native servants.

There is a change in the point of view of the source and target text. In the source text of datum 18, the writer used the word 'never remembered,' but the translator in the target text has changed the point of view to become the word 'familiar' or '*akrab*' if it's translated into the target language. In conclusion, in this modulation technique, there is a change in perspective from the source text to the target text, but the meaning of the two sentences is still conveyed well to the reader.

Transposition

A translation technique which is used to change a grammatical category, which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. In this technique, the translator adjusts the word structures or shifts on the word classes. This type of manipulation in translation has been found 64 times by the researchers, with 9.52%.

Data number 59

ST : they did not know what to think about her.

TT : ..mereka tidak tahu bagaimana menghadapinya

BT : ..they don't know how to deal with it

Based on the example above, the word 'what' is changed and interpreted as the word 'how', where the two words have grammatical differences. The phrase 'what to think about her' has been changed to 'how to deal with her'. Not only that, there are changes and shifts from the word think, which should have the meaning 'to think' in the target language, then it is changed to '*menghadapinya*'.

Variation

A translation technique is carried out by changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect aspects of linguistic variation. Variation is used by the translation 21 times

. 60. ST : My word

TT : Ya ampun.

BT : Geez.

194. ST : "My word! that's riches,"

TT : "Ya ampun! Banyak sekali,"

BT : "Oh my gosh! There are so many,"

This manipulation technique is carried out by changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations such as style, changes of textual tone, social and geographical dialect, etc. From datum 60, the word 'My word' has been translated into '*Ya ampun'*. It is similar to datum 194, 'My word! that's riches', which has translated into '*Ya ampun! Banyak sekali'*.

Particularization

This manipulation technique is a technique in the process of translating by using a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization. Particularization has found 2 data with 0.30%.

ST : "I'm going out in my chair in a day or two if it is fine."

TT : Aku akan keluar dengan kursi rodaku dalam dua atau tiga hari kalau cuaca cerah.

BT : I'll be out in my wheelchair in two or three days if the weather is good.

The word 'my chair' has been translated into a concrete term that is more specific: wheelchair or *'kursi roda'* in the target language. Since the character named Colin was sick and needed a wheelchair for his daily activities, the translator made it more particular. The aim is to make it easier for the reader to remember that, in some parts, Colin needs his wheelchair.

3. Conscious Distortion

Conscious Distortion can take the form of deletion, addition, substitution, and attenuation from the theory of Ideological Manipulation (Zauberga, 2004).

Substitution

Substitution is a type of grammatical transformation when other forms or constructions replace separate language units or whole constructions. Substitution has been used 66 times. Here is example of data number 9.82%.

ST : Mary stood shivering from head to foot.

TT : Mary merasakan sekujur tubuhnya menggigil.

BT : Mary felt her whole body shiver.

By substituting words from the source text to the target text, we can effectively convey the same meaning in different words. As seen in the example, the phrase 'head to foot' was replaced with 'sekujur tubuhnya', which is a perfect synonym, and the meaning remains the same. This tactic of substitution helps to add variety to our language and makes our writing more engaging.

Attenuation

Attenuation is a widely used strategy due to moral considerations to mitigate taboo words. Due to literary and cultural traditions in Indonesia, substandard language, harsh words, and swear words are consistently omitted in literary works and their translations into Indonesian. Attenuation has been found in 8 data. This is one example of attenuation.

ST : ..by the time she was six years old she was as tyrannical and selfish a little pig as ever lived.

TT : ..pada usia enam tahun Mary menjadi anak perempuan yang sangat kejam dan egois.

BT : ..at the age of six Mary became a very cruel and selfish girl.

The word 'a little pig' has been changed into *anak perempuan*. According to Cambridge online dictionary, pig is a kind of farm animal whose flesh is eaten as pork, ham, and bacon. If translated using literal translation, the meaning will be *seekor babi kecil,* which seems impolite. Swearing or bad words like the example above are not suitable when applied in Indonesia because those words are considered disrespectful. Since the children become the target readers of the translated novel, they tend to remember whatever they read in the story or from other book sources. Therefore, the translator replaces the word with a commonly used term, *anak perempuan.*

The Translation Quality of the Indonesian Translation of the Novel *The Secret Garden* into "*Taman Rahasia*

A good translation must transfer the message from the source language to the target

language well. To produce a qualified translation, a translator must pay attention to the quality assessment since measuring whether that translation product is qualified is essential. In this research, the researchers asked three raters and fifteen respondents or target readers to assess translation quality of the translation of the novel. The raters were given a questionnaire about accuracy. Meanwhile, the respondents were given a questionnaire regarding acceptability and readability. After that, the researchers calculated the mean score the raters and respondents gave in a table. Then, the researchers classified the data into three categories based on their average score and analyzed the result. In sum, the translation quality of the three aspects is high since the less of accurate, less of acceptability, and less of readability was in little data. It can be concluded that the quality of the translation novel The Secret Garden was good.

1. Accuracy in Translation

The translation accuracy is analyzed based on the score given by three raters. After having the score from the raters, the researchers counts the mean of the accuracy score or the average score. In the discussion of accuracy, the researchers only found two categories from the research, namely accurate and less accurate data. The table below shows the total data of the categorization between accurate and less accurate and their percentage.

Table 2. The Classification of Translation Accuracy

Categories	Total Number	Percentage
Accurate	534	80
Less Accurate	132	20
Not Accurate	-	-
Total	666	100

Accurate

Accurate translation means that the message in the source text is transferred well in the target text. A translated text can be declared quality if the text can convey the message equally.

94. ST : Mary listened to her with a grave, puzzled expression.
    TT : Mary mendengarkan dengan wajah muram dan bingung.
    BT : Mary listened with a gloomy and confused face.

The example above uses the linguistic compression of manipulation type. Each word is translated word for word, which positively affects the translation's accuracy, although many linguistic elements are reduced since they are not essential and unnecessary information. The quality of the translation is accurate, with a mean score of 3.0. All of the raters gave a score of 3 for accuracy. The raters considered that the messages in the source text were translated accurately into the target text, and there were no distortions of meaning. It can be concluded that the type of manipulation in translation contribute a positive effect to the translation quality in terms accuracy.

Less Accurate Translation

Less accurate translation is a translation that has almost the same quality as an accurate translation. However, some meaning distortion or ambiguity or deletion in the TL degrade the accuracy of the translation. The mean score of the data for less accurate translation is 1.67 – 2.33. The following are the examples of less accurate translation.

63. ST : "A more marred-looking young one I never saw in my life,"
    TT : "Aku tak pernah melihat anak semanja dan sepemarah ini seumur hidupku",
    BT : "I have never seen a child this spoiled and angry in my life,"

The example above uses the Attenuation of manipulation type. Some words are changed and delivered in a softened way. It can be seen from the example above that the phrase *A more marred-looking young one* in the source text was changed to 'anak semanja dan sepemarah'. So, it gave the effect of the quality of translation and categorized as less accurate, with R1 and R3 giving two scores. Meanwhile, R2 gave three. The mean score is 2.33

2. Acceptability in Translation

Acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed according to the

target language's rules, norms, and culture. A translation is acceptable if the translation feels natural, reasonable, and flexible, and the grammar is commonly found in the rules of the target language. As with the accuracy aspect, acceptability has two categories: acceptable and less acceptable.

Table 3. The Classification of Translation Acceptability

Categories	Total Number	Percentage
Acceptable	620	93
Less Acceptable	46	7
Not Acceptable	-	-
Total	666	100

Acceptable

Acceptable translation means that the translation feels natural with the common and familiar terms used. The phrases, clauses and sentences used also are in accordance with target language. The mean score of the data for acceptable translation is 2.67– 3.00. It was discovered that 620 data are classified as acceptable translated text. The following are the examples of accurate translation.

251. ST : I'll get some more work done before I start back home.
     TT : Aku akan melanjutkan pekerjaan sebelum pulang ke rumah.
     BT : I will continue my work before going home.

The example above is translated using linguistic compression technique of manipulation from conscious handling in type of manipulation translation. This type helps maintain the naturality of translation, which means it makes the risk of grammatical error is minimized. On the datum above, all of the raters gave three score. So, the mean score is 3.00 with categorized as acceptable translation.

Less Acceptable

Less acceptable translation is a quite the same with acceptable translation in quality but due to little problems in technical terms or grammatical errors in the translated text, the quality is degraded. The range score for less acceptable is 1.67 – 2.60. The following are the examples of less acceptable translation.

374. ST : "I can write better than I can print,"
     TT : "Aku lebih pandai menulis halus daripada menulis cetak,"
     BT : "I'm better at fine writing than printed writing,"

The sample data has been translated using the addition manipulation technique to reveal important insights. However, with a mean score of 2.60, it falls into less acceptable data. Some words seem unnatural and less acceptable to the target reader. The translator mentions the word 'write' or *menulis* in twice, and there are some additional words which can be a reason for the respondents to give two scores.

3. Readability in Translation

The last aspect of the translation quality assessment is the readability, which involves the target reader as a readability quality assessment. It refers to how easily the target readers can understand a translation text. The translation quality in the readability aspect is analyzed based on the score given by fifteen respondents.

Table 4. The Classification of Translation Readability

Categories	Total Number	Percentage
High Readable	641	96
Moderate Readable	25	4
Low Readable	-	-
Total	666	100

High Readable

Based on the assessment of a number of questionnaires obtained translation which on average has a high level of readability because in words, terms, technical, phrases, clausa, and sentences the translation can be easily understood by the reader. The score in high readable is three. The word, phrase, clause, and sentence of translation can be understood easily by the

readers. There are 641 data with a high level of readability. Here is the sample data:

64. ST : If she had been older she would no doubt have been very anxious at being left alone in the world.

TT : Seandainya Mary sudah lebih besar, tak diragukan lagi dia pasti ingin sekali dibiarkan hidup sendiri tanpa diganggu.

BT : If Mary had been older, there's no doubt she would have loved to be left alone and undisturbed.

The mean score of the data above is 3.00, which means that all respondents gave the three scores. It has been categorized as high readable. The manipulation technique that used is addition. It means that some words has been add and the structure of the sentence in the target text has changed in a smooth translation that the target reader can easy understand the meaning and message of the sentence in target text above.

Moderate Readable

There are 14 data having moderate readability with the mean score is 1.67 – 2.60. In this aspect, translations can be understood by the target readers, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation.

4. ST : ..everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen.

TT : .. semua orang mengatakan dia anak berwajah paling tidak menyenangkan yang pernah mereka lihat.

BT : ..everyone said he was the most unpleasant-looking kid they had ever seen.

The word, phrase, clause, and sentence of translation can be understood easily by the readers. The mean score of the data above is 2.47, which means it has been categorized as moderately readable. The technique that is used is a linguistic amplification from conscious improvement. Although some linguistic elements have been added, the reader still can understand the translation to achieve this score.

From the analysis of the result above, the researchers found fifteen manipulation techniques out of eighteen techniques used by the translator in translating the novel *The Secret Garden,* in accordance with the theory proposed by Dukate in text internal manipulation typology. This fact contrasts with previous studies that also administered Dukate's manipulation. Mehrdad and Maryam (2015) and Nosaz and Lotfi (2016) only focused on conscious distortion as the framework: deletion, addition, substitution, and attenuation. Both of them found that substitution is the dominant method the translator uses. Farahmand (2016) also investigated manipulation in translation using a different framework: Zauberga's manipulation typologies. It has the same result as mentioned before, which comes from Mehrdad and Maryam (2015) and Nosaz and Lotfi (2016), in which the dominant type of manipulation technique is substitution.

CONCLUSION

The study of the manipulation in translation and translation techniques is based on the results, which concluded that three types of manipulation typology in the internal text proposed by Dukate (2007) were found in this research of the six total types: conscious improvement, conscious handling, and conscious distortion. Conscious handling is the most dominant type of manipulation, with deletion/reduction being the most frequently used by the translator. For the translation quality aspect, the highest frequency for accuracy, readability, and acceptability in score 3 proves the good quality of translation. Addition and deletion are the most frequent manipulation techniques used by the translator. The unnecessary additional information should be omitted when translating the text. Also, the translators should give additional information with attention to produce a highly accurate, acceptable, and readable translation quality. This study suggests that future researchers conduct and develop research on different translation products. This research can develop on the same topic, manipulation in translation, or different aspects of translation. The next suggestion for the translator is that she/he modify or change the

sentence structure, words, or phrases to convey the appropriate meaning that can be delivered to the target reader using an appropriate technique to convey a good quality translation. The translator also knows the culture between the source and target text. Therefore, this present research can be used by the translator to understand the manipulation in translation, mainly found in the novel. Additionally, publishers are expected to pay attention to aspects of translation quality before publishing a translation product, such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The last is the pedagogical aspect, which this research can also use for the teacher or lecturer in translational studies to introduce the language culture between English and Indonesia and realize what aspects may lead to manipulation in translating text.

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