TRANSLATING

TRANSLATION

Penulis :

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- **Tedty Rohaya Tinambunan**
- **Nurfitriyah Halim**
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PT. GLOBAL EKSEKUTIF TEKNOLOGI

Translating

PREFACE

All praise and gratitude for the presence of Allah Almighty on all occasions. Sholawat along with our greetings and prayers are conveyed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Thank God for His Mercy and Gifts the author has completed this Book of Translating.

This book discusses about definition of translation, how is the translation meaningful? , and the kinds of translations, the process of translation, transposition, borrowing and also about the reduction.

The author would like to thank all those who have supported in the completion of this book. Especially those who have helped publish this book and have entrusted encouraged, and initiated the publication of this book. Hopefully this book can be useful for the people of Indonesia.

Padang, March 2023

Author

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CHAPTER I
DEFINITION OF TRANSALATION
By Andri Kurniawan

1.1 Definition of Translation

There are various translation translation. According to Nida, translation entails conveying the message in the target language as closely as possible to its natural equivalent in the source language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style.

Translation is a activity change information from the source language into the target language.

a. According to Simatupang (2000), translation is the movement of meaning from the source language into the target language and then making it happen again in the target language using forms that are as natural as possible while adhering to the rules that are in place.

b. According to Bassnett (1991), what is typically thought of as a translation process entails referring source language text (SL = Source Language) into the target language.

c. According to Malinowski (1956), who was referenced by (1999:1), translation should always be a thorough recreation of the original source into something new. In other words, translation involves translating the full context rather than simply substituting or replacing words. According to Malinowski, a translation should always be a thorough recreation of the original source into something new. In other words, translation involves translating the full context rather than simply substituting or replacing words.

d. The definition of "preparing translate" given by The New International Dictionary Webster's (2002) is "discover in other terms; explain is by using other words."

e. Baker (1992) says that equivalensi adopted for the sake of convenience - because most translators are familiar with it and not because it has the theoretical status. Equivalensi used with the proviso, that although it is always obtained at a certain level, it can be influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors, and therefore always relative.

f. According to Steiner (1994), translation can be seen of as the pedestrianization of particular constraints, the relative stability of situational circumstances, register shifts, and changes in both the classical languages as well as (context) culture.

g. According to Beekman and Callow (1974), the purpose of translation is to convey a message from one language into another.

We can infer from the above definitions that translation is the process of transferring information from one language—the source language—as expressed therein into another language—the target language—without altering the validity of the information from the source language.

Mona Baker held the opinion that a translator must be familiar with the semantics, lexical sets, and importance of the terms in the source language in 1992. She emphasized that a translator can devise plans for navigating a semantic space that lacks equivalence. The hierarchy of these tactics from general (superordinate) to specialized (hyponym).

According to Newmark in Rudi Hartono, translation entails conveying a text's meaning into another language in the same manner as the author intended. Newmark (1981: 7) defines translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language".

The term "equivalence" in the translation is the same as it is in the definition above. The closest natural equivalent to the

message of the source language is the meaning, context, or message of both sources of reproduction in the receptor language. Meaning comes first, followed by style. The source language's message must be equivalent. If the target language is influenced by the source language, the reader of the translation who solely speaks the target language will be perplexed.

Meanwhile, a successful translation must effectively convey the original language's meaning. It is anticipated that readers will be able to understand the meaning of the target language in order to make the clear meaning of the source language. Therefore, the translation's end product must be readable. Readability in the target language is important because it helps readers understand the substance of the translation text; on the other hand, unreadable translation text makes it harder for readers to understand the content. It will be challenging for readers to fully comprehend the text's substance.

Based on the several definitions given above, the definition of translation is the process of conveying ideas and messages, whether orally or in writing, from the source language to the target language.

The field of translation is governed by the laws provided by translation theory, and if the translation process is not founded on this theory, the translation products will be poor and incomprehensible to the target audience. Therefore, learning about translation theory is just as crucial as actually translating texts.

Translation, according to Catford (1965), is the substitution of equivalent textual resources from one language into another. Words, phrases, sentences, language use, and grammatical structures make up the textual elements. To ensure that the target readers can comprehend the translated content, translators must be able to identify the most pertinent words, phrases, sentences, or grammatical constructions to use in its place. For example:

- Source text
  Hi Kim! Are you Ok? You are in blue

- Target text
  - ➤ Hai Kim! Apakah kamu baik-baik saja? Anda berwarna biru.
  - ➤ Hai Kim! Apakah kamu baik-baik saja? Kamu kelihatan sedih.

The first translation in the aforementioned example doesn't sound natural and cannot be used in place of the source text's textual components. Therefore, the intended readers are unable to comprehend the target material.

Newmark (1988) defined translation as conveying a text's meaning into another language in the same manner as the author intended. A written message and statement in one language are attempted to be replaced by the same message and statement in another language through translation, according to Newmark. It implies that the messages in the source and target texts should be similar.

Translation, according to Nida and Taber (1974), is the act of recreating the messages in the original language as closely as possible, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style. It means that, in order to identify similarities, translation can be thought of as a rewriting of the message contained in the source language into the target language.

For example, it is incorrect to translate the phrase "it can't be helped" as "dia tidak bisa ditolong." The correct translation is "mau bagaimana lagi," which is the closest equivalent in Indonesian to the English phrase "it can't be helped."

Mildred L. Larson (1984) defined translation as essentially a shift in form. Translation is the process of translating a language's meaning from its source to its target. This is accomplished by using semantic structure to transition from the first language's form to the second language's form. The meaning is what is being communicated, and it needs to be maintained. It indicates that the target language's form has taken the place of the source language's. When a text is translated, its original meaning is conveyed to the target language. Only the form should change; the meaning ought to

remain consistent. The meaning of the text remains unchanged even while the source text's format changes.

Therefore, Larson's definition of translation is the replacement of the source text's form in the target text without altering the source text's meaning. For instance, the phrase "He is cold hearted" refers to someone who lacks empathy or is unfeeling rather than to someone whose heart is icy. According to Larson, a person who is fluent in both the source and target languages can translate a document quickly without considering its semantic structure, but they will need to study more in order to translate texts that are more complex. This means that even if a translator is competent in both languages, he or she still needs to conduct an analysis for each language and become familiar with its semantic structures. For example :

- Source text
  Siapa nama anda?

- Target text
  What is your name?

As seen in the upwards from, the translator employs many vocabulary and grammatical constructions, but the language's primary function is still asking for someone's name. According to Larson, in order to perform an efficient translation, one must ascertain the meaning of the original language and employ the forms of the target language that most naturally communicate the meaning.

Therefore, in order for the target readers to respond in the same way as the readers of the source language, a good translator attempts to uncover the meaning of the source language, translate it into the target language's natural form, and communicate the meaning of the source language in a clear and understandable manner.

According to Brislin (1976), translation is the general term used to describe the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another language, regardless of whether the languages

are spoken or written; whether they have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages are based on signs, such as with deaf people's sign languages.

According to Wolfram Wills (1982), translation is a transfer process that tries to change a written source text into an optimally equivalent target text and that necessitates the knowledge and analytical processing of the source text on a syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic level.

Intra-lingual, inter-lingual, and inter-semiotic translation are the three categories into which Roman Jakobson (1959) separated translation. The process of converting a text into another text in accordance with the translator's interpretation in the same language is known as intra-lingual translation. The process of interlingual translation involves translating text from one language into another. A text is translated into another sign or system through inter-semiotic translation.

Perfect translation, adequate translation, composite translation, and study and technical translation are the four categories into which Savory (1969) classified translation. In public spaces, perfect translation is frequently found, for instance: No smoking (Dilarang merokok). A good translation strives to convey enough broad information for enjoyable reading, as in the case of J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter, which was translated into Indonesian. A good translation is adaptable so that the text is simple to understand for the intended audience. Composite translation is a serious literary translation that does a good job of conveying the message, meaning, and style of the original work in the target language.

For example; the story of "The Old Man and the Sea" which is translated as "Laki-laki Tua dan Laut" by Sapardi Djoko Damono. Research and technical translation is made for translating texts related to science or techniques, for example; the translation of books related to computer science from English to Indonesia.

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CHAPTER II
HOW IS THE TRANSLATION MEANINGFUL?

By E. Wityasminingsih

2.1 Introduction

How is the translation meaningful?

Today, many countries and cultures are linked through economic and political partnerships or cultural exchanges in a globalized world. However, many obstacles can also make the associations complicated. The differences are often structural since interactions are mainly between countries and people who do not speak the same language. Indeed, it is making contact more difficult.

Translation has its excitation and purpose. It is good when still conceivable but only sometimes completes a good translator. It usually can be new. Nothing can indicate a perfect or correct version. A translator still tries to expand the experience and develop methods to deliver the messages.

Four parts describe the translation importance: 1) science, 2) talent, 3) art, and 4) the matter of choice.

The translation is used as a medium of correspondence for multilingual announcements. For each branch of knowledge, textbooks convey facts, advice, and recommendations. The scale grew with the rise in the mass media, the growth in independent countries, and the awareness of linguistic significance.

Since governments and languages have communicated with each other, translation has been influential in sharing information, even under unjust circumstances that are responsible for skewed and biased translations.

Why the translation necessary in today's world is:
Translation is vital because it allows people to communicate and understand each other's thoughts and cultures without learning a

second language. We also seem to understand and communicate ourselves better in our native language, and though people speak more than one language. English is the most spoken language in the world. English is also the language with a more dominant presence in our day-to-day lives, be it on the television, or the Internet, among others. Therefore, we often forget that not everybody can speak or even understand English.

In addition, to truly understand the meaning of a language, it is optional to learn it orally and in written form or to know its grammatical laws. It is also essential to consider the cultural factors inherent in the culture of that language, such as its traditions and beliefs. The translator's task is to translate all these linguistic and cultural peculiarities into the language and culture of the target. Ultimately, the essential purpose is to ensure that everybody respects the original material and retains its meaning.

2.2 The Translation Importance

a. Promotion Tourism

It is well known that tourism accounts for a significant part of a country's revenue. The translation is therefore crucial for this industry's growth and development, whether through tourism guides or articles that inspire people to visit the country, such as brochures, web pages, promotional videos, or others.

Translation can effectively solve one of the biggest tourist dilemmas, being short-changed or fleeced by unfamiliar people in foreign destinations. At the same time, translated tourism materials help tourists feel welcome in an unknown country and boost the country's popularity as a tourist-friendly destination, thereby leading to significant tourism-related revenues.

b. Translation Fuels the Global Economy

Physical distance is becoming a minor concern when establishing political, commercial, or governmental relationships because of increasing globalization and technological advances. The world today is dominated by the exponential increase in foreign-country relations.

Most cases have a linguistic barrier, and the countries do not speak the same language. Therefore, each nation must maintain outstanding translation and interpretation services provided by experienced and trained professionals because one minor error may result in the total breakdown of extremely critical relationships.

Today, there is a worldwide spread in literature, film, music, and television from English-speaking nations. For non-English native tongues, professional and trained translators must be able to translate and subtitle all our favorite books, movies, and TV shows.

In this point of view, translation is critical regarding the distribution of knowledge. Thankful to translation, we find news in our language that happens every day around the globe that is introduced to us in many ways. Without language, we could live in a bubble locked on our little planet, which would be a tragedy. We would love as naive beings with no idea about our world, the positive and the poor.

c. Translation-Opening Access to Global Village in Business

If you wish to bring the products/services into a different part of the world or be recognized as a worthy partner in a largely traditional commercial culture. Translation will help the popularity, which the best marketing campaigns can only achieve.

English is the language most widely used. But that does not mean the people who do not speak English are being forgotten. Local culture and language influence remain as high as ever because English has a vast scope nowadays. With the advancement of the Internet and communications technologies, targeting people thousands of miles away is increasingly simpler, based on successful translation. It, in turn, culminated in the need for translation in several fields such as education, mass media, science and technology, literature, travel, religion, industry, and industry.

The translation is indispensable. It is an accepted requirement. Worldwide there are more than 7000 languages. The concept of translation and its importance can be hazy.

Language is more than just a tool for communication. It is the expression of culture, society, and beliefs. Thousands of cultures exist worldwide, all expressing the specifics of their daily lives through their languages. Imagine the vast cultural treasures lost if they suddenly ditched their native tongues and communicated in one universal language. Simultaneously, other languages may be incapable of expressing certain feelings, emotions, or descriptions.

The meaning and purpose of the translation

Translation is not only for changing words from one language to another. It also builds bridges between cultures. It allows experience in cultural phenomena that would otherwise be too foreign and remote to grasp through your cultural lens. However,

Translators have a perfect understanding of both the source language and culture and the target language and culture. They may use a few more words or change a whole paragraph. Furthermore, the original meaning will get through. So, people can understand foreign concepts that have been bridged to their native tongue.

Your native tongue is the language you understand best. You established it in the early stages of your life. No matter how perfect your other language skills become, there will never be a language you understand better than the one you have known the longest and better. Therefore, it will help you avoid miscommunications. And it is what translation has done.

The translation importance can summarize below:

1) In the literature

A girl in Japan can quickly enter a library, choose one of Tolstoy's books and enjoy the world that he has created. Similarly, someone in Indonesia can find Wordsworth and get lost in the beauty of the English Lake District. All of this is possible thanks to translation. The very existence of world literature stands upon translation.

People around the world can enjoy classics and masterpieces. But it is even more critical that translation helps preserve literature. While the language might be limited, translation offers the works a much larger audience for many years to come.

2) In Media

We love watching our favorite TV series at the end of a hard day. Translations got our backs here, as well. We are not limited to one country's productions. There are almost always subtitles if the series isn't dubbed (which are often even preferred).

And what about that latest Korean blockbuster you watched in the cinema? Without translation, it would remain in Korea, and we could only wonder how great it might have been.

3) In journalism

The spreading of information today depends on translation. It allows us to discover what's happening in different countries through our language, thereby staying informed about the world. Otherwise, we would live in an echo chamber, never confronting different opinions.

Ignorance is indeed dangerous. But translation opens millions of new sources. It grants access to various worldviews and allows us to learn expert opinions from countries and cultures other than our own. Moreover, it supports critical thinking and encourages us to listen to what others say.

4) In education

Most of the information available will tie into education as well. Children can receive richer and more comprehensive knowledge from around the world and learn to compare and discuss different perspectives. Translation can help many foreign-language-speaking children (caused by immigration, for example) integrate into a new country.

Sometimes schools provide these children with individual educational interpreters. These people are specially trained, understand the child's learning needs, and communicate between the family and the school's administration.

However, translation has yet to fall out regarding language learning. It remains a valuable language skill to add to your toolbox. Imagine all the times you have had to translate a menu, interpret a train schedule or be the mediator for your grandparents trying to order museum tickets abroad.

5) In business

With the translation, the economic sector would exist. Translation undoubtedly increases the global economy. Every business giant has

one thing in common, such as a heavy reliance on foreign relations. It brings many advantages, such as lower manufacturing costs, otherwise unavailable professionals in the home country, and more markets to invest. Millions of project documents, trade agreements, contracts, or simple manuals need a translation. Furthermore, many meetings and audits need to be interpreted. All of which require high-quality translation and interpreting professionals.

Without any doubt, our society relies on translation. We would all be much worse off if it weren't for high-quality translators. The vast treasures lost would be not only cultural but also material. Fortunately, this will likely never happen, as many professional translators, interpreters, and agencies thrive here.

The translation significance in daily life is extensively multidimensional. Not only does translation pave the way for global interaction, it also allows nations to forge interactive relationships regarding technological advancements, politics, etc.

Even though English has a far and wide reach today, the local culture and language impact remains as strong as ever. Nowadays, it is relatively easier to reach audiences through effective translation.

2.3 Translation Industry Rising

Today, the translation industry as we know it includes a multitude of companies providing services such as:

- Translating written material and paper-based documents
- Interpreting services and Sign-language services
- Digital documentation translation
- Software translation and website translation (localization)

Translation Significance

Quality of translation aims to bridge the communication gap by helping companies reach a multivariate global audience. Whether a traditional brick-and-mortar business or an emerging online venture, translation services coupled with the rising online population offer a lucrative market, it is why people have woken up to quality translation and its importance in the globalization era. It takes some roles in:

- **Multinational Companies Growth**

Translation is essential for companies and businesses operating in multiple countries, and they often need to share and receive information from different global offices and branches worldwide. In such cases, the shared information needs to be translated into a locally preferred language, so everyone involved is on the same page. The translation is also helpful when companies must collaborate with local businesses or make governmental proposals.

- **Cultural Interchange**

Music, literature, films, and various other art forms transcend global boundaries because of the way they are effectively translated to reflect local languages and sentiments. Translated and subtitled films today generate more revenue than ever for the worldwide film industry, with blockbuster movies looking at China as the next big market. The success of translated films has led production houses to touch the $1bn mark more frequently than ever. It is not only the film industry that has benefited from translation, as translated music and literature allow artists to earn more royalties and international fame as a bonus.

- **A Nation's External Affairs**

Today, international diplomacy is the most critical aspect. Whether a global summit or a new economic deal, diplomats and world leaders always present their ideas and thoughts in a comfortable language. The pictures must be translated in an expressive, non-condoning, and accurate manner, barring which can lead to significant problems between the diplomatic relations of two or more nations.

- **Accurate Transfer of News**

Unless transferred and translated correctly, world news would be nothing more than gibberish when received by news agencies. It is news coming from local bodies, regional centres, or even countries with strict news censorship; translation serves as an effective tool, without which news will remain ineffective and unreliable.

An accurate translation can alter the intended message for the business and positively affect operations, especially in a new country.

Today's most important business destinations are the BRIC countries, i.e., Brazil, Russia, India, and China. Anyone with proper business understanding will know that it is in these emerging markets

that new fortunes will be forged, as it is widely forecasted that the BRIC countries will overtake the G7 countries within twenty years in the amount of business revenue earned.

For many businesses, the biggest question is how to outsource translation services and what they can outsource. Outsourcing offers a cheaper, more effective alternative to traditional translation services and offers you access to the expertise and technical resources required by the translation. The services can include: 1) Foreign language translation services, 2) Document translation services, 3) Legal translation services, 4) Website translation services, 4) Business translation services, 5) Corporate translation services, 6) Financial translation services, 7) Audio and video translation services, 8) Email & Direct Mailer translation services, 9) Marketing & Market translation services, and 10) Technical translation services.

English is the third most widely spoken language among native speakers, with at least 330 million.

Here are 5 (five) reasons translation is essential and will remain so, despite the growing ubiquity of English:

1) Not everyone speaks English

   Sure, English is the most spoken language. But you can still notice all the people who don't speak it, including in Indonesia!

2) People prefer to use their native language

   Even though English is the most widely spoken language, if you take second-language speakers into account, almost without exception, people respond better to the language they grew up speaking.

   To effectively sell to people, more is needed to speak a language they understand (especially if their understanding is limited). You must talk to them in the language their heart says.

3) Connect the Global Economy

   When English has been crowned as "the language of global business," translation and interpreting services remain vital in doing business worldwide. "

4) Emerging market means emerging Languages

   Even though English may be on top of the world now, it does not mean it will stay forever. Other languages are becoming

important as developing countries take their place in the global economy and more citizens gain Internet access. For example, most of the world's web content was in English. It is no longer the case. And remember, even people who speak English as a second language generally prefer to read, watch, and shop in their first language.

5) Spreads ideas and information

It allows ideas and information to spread across cultures. It is helping sports teams and organizations overcome language barriers and transcend international boundaries. There is no denying the power of the English language.

When translating for your business, it is essential to get it right the first time. Choose qualified human translators to ensure your outreach efforts are not a word salad. Our translation services will help you communicate with your customers in their preferred languages. Our transcreation and localization services will make your message relatable and compelling worldwide.

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The Importance of Translation | Lexika (lexika-translations.com)

Translation and Its Importance - Outsource2india

CHAPTER III
KINDS OF TRANSLATIONS
By Tedty Rohaya Tinambunan

3.1 Introduction

What is language

Where there are humans, there is also language. More interestingly, people talk about language through language anyway. It is impossible for people to talk about language through mathematics. What happens is just the opposite, people talk about mathematics through language. That's the greatness of humans and languages at the same time. Humans are God's creatures, the legal owners of language. Language is also the center of human understanding and misunderstanding. The point is that something that is not clear can become clearer because of language, but conversely something becomes unclear also because of language. Doesn't the misunderstanding that eventually gives rise to social conflict also originate from language? The conflict finally subsided after there was an explanation through language. Therefore, it is no exaggeration if philosophers of language say that the uniqueness of human beings lies not in their physique and mindset, but in their language. Human intelligence can also be seen from languages. Even human civilization can only develop through language.

The Role of Language in Community Life Based on its meaning, language is a symbol system that is used reciprocally, and is formed from the sound elements of human speech. Now we'll discuss the role of Language:

> 1. As a Part of culture. Every human life has a part of culture and it is used to examine the development of language in the community.

2. As a marker of social stratification to show patterns of relations and social stratification in a society. For example, in Javanese culture, children talk to their parents using Javanese krama (soft language). Meanwhile, when speaking with people of the same age, the Javanese use ngoko (rough language).

3. Language as a symbol of ethnic culture to evident from the existence of various dialects of various ethnic groups.

And there are 4 Functions of Language in General In general, in social life, language has the main function as a means of communication. However, language can also have a number of other functions. Following are the various functions of language in general in people's lives:

1. Language as a means of self-expression Since childhood, humans use language as a means of expressing and expressing themselves to their parents. In the early stages of growth and development, children's language develops as a tool for self-expression.

2. Language as a communication tool, used to convey certain intentions so that others can understand it. The difference function of language as a means of self-expression and a means of communication lies in its purpose. The first is simply to express oneself so that others know it. As for when communicating, the use of language is adjusted to the person being spoken to, with the aim that the intent of the language is easily conveyed.

3. Language as a tool for social integration and adaptation when adapting to a new social environment, everyone will choose the language used depending on the situation and conditions faced. This is so that he easily adapts and integrates with the social environment. 4. As a tool of social control, language can be very effective. Social control by using language can be adopted to individuals or society.

Whereas, There are several definitions of language according to experts. In simple terms, language can be interpreted as a tool to convey something that comes to mind. However, furthermore language is a tool for interacting or a tool for communicating, in the sense of a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. In sociolinguistic studies, language is defined as a system of symbols, in the form of sounds, which are arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse and humane.

Language with its function can be interpreted as the use of language by speakers for various purposes. Buhler with his functional structuralism analysis formulated that language has three functions, namely the expressive function (focused on the speaker), the applicative function (focused on interlocutor) and representative function (describes the situation).

3. 2 Translation

3.2.1 Meaning of Translation

Translation is a human activity in transferring meaning or messages, both verbal and non-verbal, from one form to another other. According to Anwar Nurul Yamin "What is meant by translation is in here is the translation of its original language, namely language into the translator's language, for example into English or Indonesian".

Translation is explaining what is wanted by the sentence in the original language, even the details of the original text, to be translated into the text translator. For example, sometimes an expression not to show meaning, but to reveal regret or express sadness and so on. Translation it has to be so accurate as to translate the meaning regret and sadness, not only move the true meaning, or idiom a sentence. Therefore, the condition of the translator is that he must understand two languages to be able to articulate in detail the intent of the sentence which will be translated perfectly. Summary of the results the translation must reflect the original manuscript perfectly in order not to there is a slight shortage.

3.2. 2 The Importance of Translating of Language

Translation of the language into other languages with a purpose Introducing the source language and the essence of knowledge to foreign nations must be one of the reasons for preaching. The Translation always guide people to the straight path translation and interpretation. An activity that arises because of the phenomenon of development. Today's era is translation, both commercial and literary. Study this translation has been growing since twenty years ago. In study This translation has two focuses in terms of the consistency of the translation approach namely written translation and oral translation or called interpreting or interpretation (Gille in Munday, 2016: 8). In the field of language, translation has three meanings including (1) a general study; (2) an existing text translated or product; (3) the process of translating a text.

3.3 The Purpose of Translation

In all Translation meanings should be fulfilled in translation and the purpose desired by the first language, Should form (sigh at) loose translation from the first language. As if not there is another first language inherent in the translation language. To help people can get the meaning of the translation, it will be have some the categories below,

1). The translation must give the original words.

2). The translation must give the original idea .

3). The translation must read like the original work.

4). Translations should read like translations.

5). The translation must reflect the style of the original work.

6). The translation must have the style of the translator.

7). Translations should be read as the period in the original work.

8). Translations must be legible as contemporary translators.

9). Translations can add to or remove from the original.

10). Translations may not add or subtract works original.

11). The translation of the stanza must be in prose.

12). The translation of the stanza must be in stanza.

Many people say that there is not more difficult job in comparison with translation work. Translator does only must master the source language (BS) with good; but they must also have thorough understanding of the knowledge area covered by the BS text the. That is, every connotation of social, cultural, and emotional needs to be included in target language (BT) must be understood correctly. The same certain awareness needs to be present for BT, so that matters relating to arrangement of certain words and phrases, taboo expressions, local expectations, and etc. can be calculated carefully because translating is not just transfer or change BS to BT, however more than that. Heavy duty and responsibility translator (of course for translators who have meet the criteria of high professionalism) very much according to the nominal value received. It can be said that ability translating is a skill has a very high economic value in comparison with related abilities language skills and other linguistic knowledge.

SOURCE LANGUAGE/BS

RECEPTOR LANGUAGE/BT

Text to Be Translated

Translation

Discover the Meaning
Reexpress the meaning

Meaning
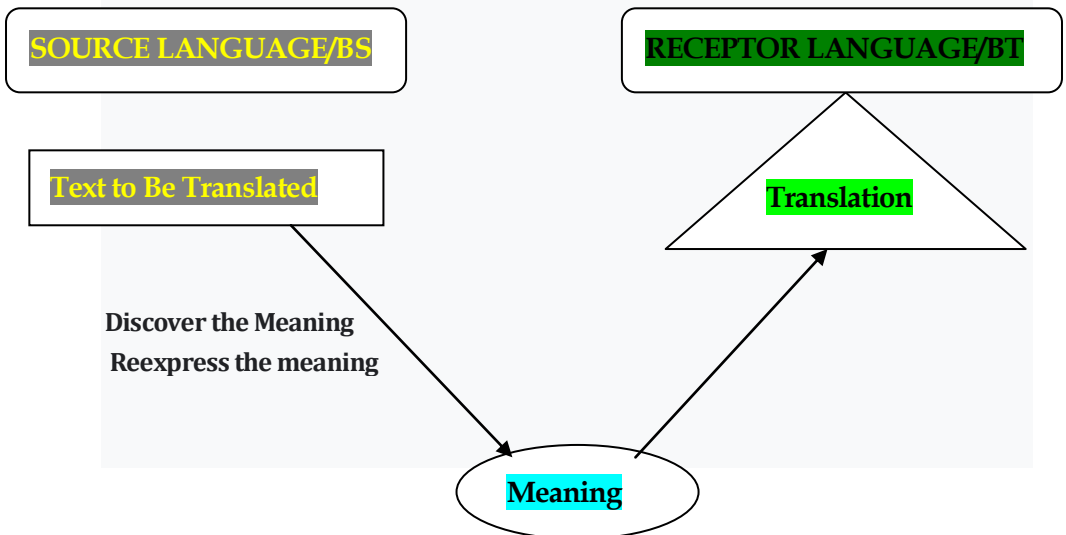
The purpose of translation is to provide semantic equivalent between BS and BT. Here's what differentiate between translation and all types of linguistic activities. Many issues hidden in a simple statement this, all done with what equivalent standards to be expected and accepted. Which match in fact of course not possible: no one Translators can also provide a translation is exactly the same/equivalent to the source text. Although there are similarities in parsing words in one language, always there some information is missing.

On the other hand, there are many types of equivalents real, some of which can be successful at some degree of practical functioning. Translation that:

<div style="background-color:cyan; text-align:center; padding:20px;">

TS / BS ➡ **TT / BT**

</div>

Newmark, About Translation, also shares two methods The main translation is semantic translation and translation communicative. Translation as a transfer of discourse in the source language (SL) with its equivalent discourse in the target language (Catford, 1965:20). Translation is a creative process that always gives freedom or choice to translators based on several possible equivalents in producing situational meaning. (Levy, 1993: 49). English is a foreign language where it is designated as a world language. The relationship between English and translation is very close. This is because English cannot be interpreted word for word, there are vocabulary words in English that need to be understood with the science of translation.

In translating a text, we cannot translate it word by word. This is because later the intended meaning will be different from the original. In English, there are idiomatic words that cannot be interpreted word for word.

Look at the Figure below:

```
SOURCE LANGUAGE                    RECEPTOR LANGUAGE

    TEXT
TRANSLATION                              ↑
    │                                    │
    │                                    │
    ↓                                    │
 ANALYSIS                          RESTRUCTURING
    │                                    │
    │              TRANSFER              │
    └──────────────────────────────────→
```
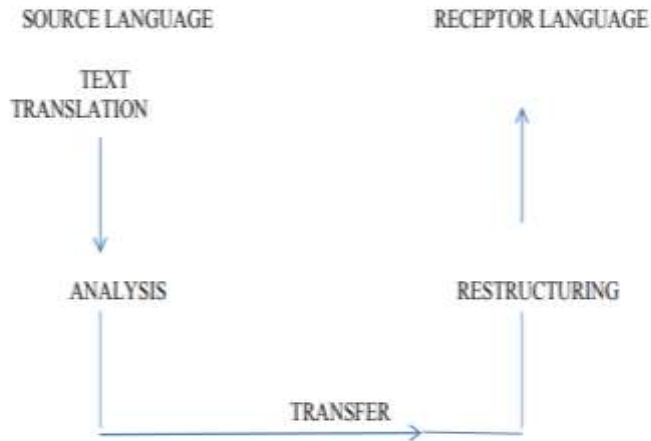
3.4 Kinds of Translation

Language has an important role in the life of society and culture. Besides that, the culture in each language is very complex because the language consists of several different aspects such as beliefs, behavior, moral values, and rules. In fact, the writer will write something based on the views of their knowledge and the writer's language in the text describes the writer's culture.

Instead, according to Larson, readers of the target language must interpret things based on their own experiences and culture. Simply put, the reader can ignore the views and personal experiences of the author of the original text. The relationship between culture and language can be seen in every translation project. So, the translator must understand the content of the project because translating is not only transferring data from one language to another, but the translator also needs cultural knowledge to get a good understanding of the source text and the translator is able to translate it to people who have beliefs, behaviors, values different morals and rules.

Besides that, a society can have a number of cultures that can hinder the translation process. In other words, the cultural

differences of the source text and the target language will cause some problems in translating the data, whether the data has small or large differences. For example, the difference in the use of pronouns in America and Indonesia. Americans usually refer to older people as "you" or their name. Unlike the culture in Indonesia, speaking in American style to parents is impolite. Therefore, Indonesian culture uses the title "Father/Mother" when talking to elders instead of saying their name. In addition, a translator must consider the choice of words in transferring data and they must recognize the culture of the original text that is suitable and can be guaranteed. Thus, translators have to do a lot of research and they have to develop their cultural knowledge and sensitivity to translate it properly.

Translation has their own characteristics and forms. It is caused of the differences and similarities of the source structures. The Experts make a very important distinction between three types of written translation:

1) Intra-lingual translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase,
2) Inter-lingual translation, from one language to another,
3) Inter-semiotic translation, of the verbal sign by non verbal sign for example music or image.

Larson (1984: 23) conveys similar understanding meaning from BSu into BSa. This transfer is made from the first language form to in the form of a second language through semantic structures. Next is **Larson illustrates that translation has several stages,** namely:

(1) lexicon, grammatical structure, and communication situations, as well as the cultural context of source language text, are the elements that will be learned by translator

(2) the source language text will be analyzed to understand its meaning,

(3) re-disclosure of meaning that is considered commensurate with use the lexicon and language structures that are familiar to that culture understood by the target audience

Many experts categorize the translation results. However, the type or variety of translation can at least be categorized according to the translation process and the type of text being translated. Based on the translation process, the types of translation in general can be divided into two, namely (1) types of translation in favor of the source language text and (2) types of translation in favor of the target language text.

1. Translation in favor of the source language (SL) text.

Translation in favor of the SL text can be observed from the influence of the SL text on the translated text or the target language text. The influence can be in the form of grammatical structures or word choices. In general, the characteristics of a translation in favor of the source language text are:

(i) still using the words contained in the source language text;

(ii) the translated text still feels like it is a translated text;

(iii) still reflects the language style of the source language text;

(iv) still reflects the time the original text was written (contemporary of the author);

(v) there are no additions or subtractions to the source language text; and

(vi) certain literary genres must be maintained in the translated text.

Based on the size of the influence of the source language text on the target language text, this type of translation ranges from literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation.

a. Harfiyah translation (literal translation)

That is a translation that prioritizes equivalent words or expressions in the target language that have the same reference or meaning as words or expressions in the source language. According to Larson, literal translation is a translation that tries to imitate the form of the source language. This literal translation consists of two categories (1) restricted translation or word by word translation or also often referred to as interlinear translation, and (2) modified literal translation. Word-for-word translation is a translation that attempts to maintain the form (style) and meaning of the source language text without taking into account whether the form and style of language are natural in the target language text, and whether the reader of the target language text can understand or not.

Meanwhile, a modified literal translation is a translation that uses a literal equivalent, or an equivalent that has the same main meaning as the source language, the wording of which is slightly modified so that it does not conflict with the sentence structure of the target language.

b. Faithful translation

Newmark (1988: 46) states that translation works faithfully reproduce the contextual meaning precisely/exactly in the context of the given language original in the grammar of the source language

c. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is limited to taking further into account the aesthetic value of the SL text, which sacrifices the appropriate meaning so that it doesn't exist assonance, pun, or repetition of words in an earlier version done. Again, it allows translating less cultural terms important in terms that are culturally neutral or in terms of functional but not with cultural equality. And this will probably make another small concession for readers. The difference between faithful translation and semantic translation the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits exceptions in

creating up to 100% and allows translator's intuition and empathy for the original work.

The semantic translation must maintain the style of the source language as much as possible. In semantic translation, the translator is objective and neutral, only trying to translate what is there, not adding, subtracting or beautifying. He has no intention of helping the reader, he just wants to transfer the meaning and style of the source language text into the target language text. Newmark (1988) said that semantic translation is commonly used to translate authoritative or expressive texts, namely texts whose content and style, ideas and words, and structure are equally important, such as literary texts.

2. Translation in favor of the target language text.

The main feature of this type of translation is its real alignment with the target language readers and text. While the indicators include; (i) the translated text only gives the idea of the source language text, not the words; (ii) when read, the translated text feels like the original writing and does not feel like the translated text; (iii) the translated text has its own style; (iv) the translated text shown the time when the source language text was translated; (v) additions and deletions of the SL text are justified; and (vi) the subtitle does not have to maintain the genre of the original text.

Based on the level of alignment with the text and the target language readers, this variety of translation can be categorized into (a) free translation, (b) idiomatic or dynamic translation, and (c) communicative translation.
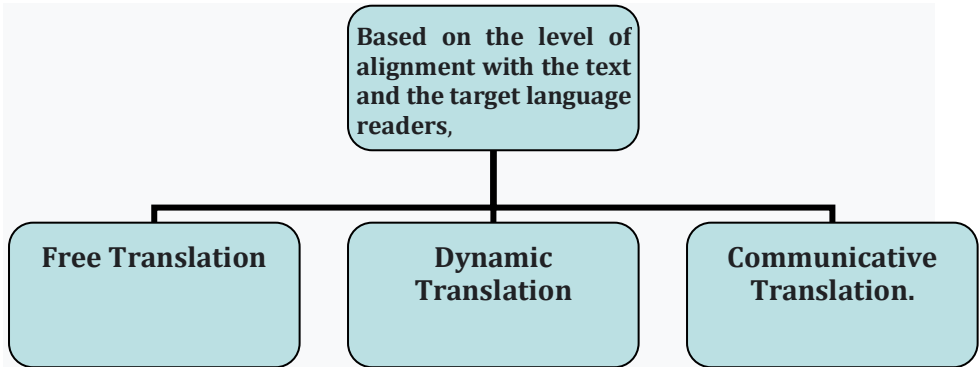
a. Free translation

It is very in favor of the text and the Receptor language readers. The translation results must be readable by readers of the target language. The language style of the original text is often not noticed and is not very visible in the translation text. If necessary, the examples and illustrations in the original text are changed and adapted to the cultural setting of the target language, it is important that the reader does not experience difficulties in understanding the translated text. Adaptations can actually be categorized into this type of translation, with a greater degree of freedom. higher than ordinary free translation.

b. Idiomatic or dynamic translation

It tries to re-create the meaning in the source language, namely the meaning that the author or native speaker wants to inform, in words and sentence structures that are flexible in the target language. An idiomatic translation doesn't feel like a translation, but feels like the original. While dynamic translation is a translation that contains the five elements within the limits made by Nida and Taber, namely (i) message reproduction, (ii) equivalence or equivalent, (iii) natural equivalent, (iv) closest equivalent and (v) prioritize meaning.

This type of translation is centered on the concept of a dynamic equivalent and tries to stay away from the concept of a formal

equivalent or form (literal?) altogether. The reason is that the translation should have a high level of legibility, that is, if the effect or impact it has on the target language readers. It is the same as that on the source language readers. High readability can be obtained if the translator is able to produce a natural equivalent of the word in the source language which is as close as possible in the target language.

If literal translation refers to semantic forms (words), grammar (sentence structure) and figurative language in the source language, then dynamic translation is not concerned with semantic forms, grammar or figurative language, what is most important is the message to be conveyed. In practice, there are rarely truly idiomatic translations, which are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic. In fact, it would be difficult to unequivocally distinguish between the types of translation

c. Communicative translation

If semantic translation must maintain the style of the source language wherever possible, then communicative translation must transform it into a structure that is not only acceptable in the target language, but must be flexible and beautiful. Communicative translation seeks to make the effect experienced by readers of the target language the same as that experienced by readers of the source language. Therefore, there should be absolutely no part of the translation that is difficult to understand or feels awkward. The cultural elements of the source language must also be transferred to the cultural elements of the target language. Usually, this type of translation text feels smooth and flexible.

In communicative translation, the translator can correct or improve the logic of the source language sentences, replace rigid words and structures with more flexible and elegant ones, remove parts of sentences that are unclear, eliminate repetitions, and modify the use of jargon. Communicative translation is basically a subjective translation because it tries to achieve certain thought or action effects on the part of the target language reader. In practice, the translator may first carry

out a semantic translation and then modify it. In communicative translation, the measuring tool is "Is this translation satisfactory?" instead of "Is this translation correct?" as in semantic translation.

Meanwhile, in terms of the type of text being translated, translations can be classified into (1) administrative texts, (2) economics, trade and finance texts, (3) legal texts, (3) scientific texts, (4) texts on literature, (5) texts on computers, (6) texts on advertisements, (7) texts on techniques and practical instructions, (7) texts on song lyrics, (8) texts on medicine and pharmacy, (9) texts in the field of religion, and others7 (Wikipedia). Currently there is a new trend in the field of translation with the emergence of what is called machine translation or machine translation. This type of translation utilizes a computer program to analyze the original text and produce the target language text without any human intervention.
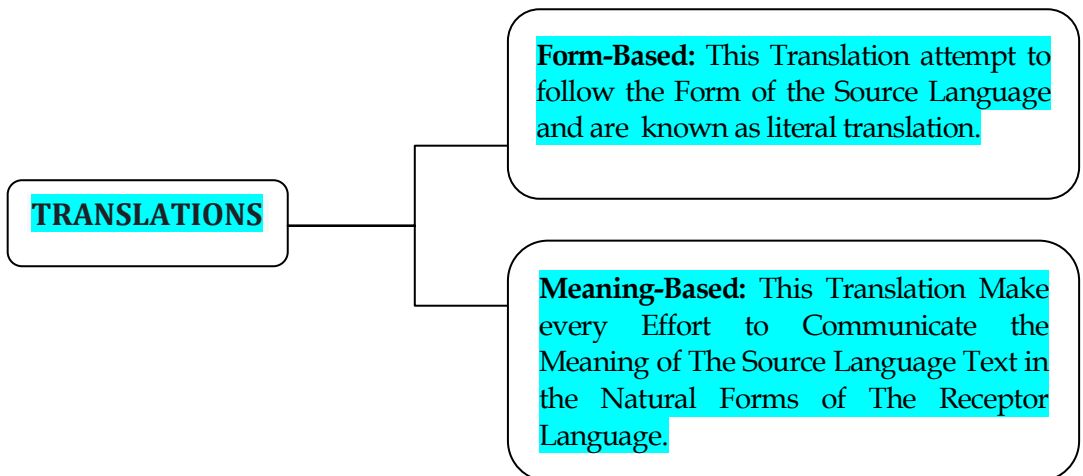
Recently, several translation software have been on the market. At first, the software was not able to produce natural translation text, because it still had a stiff impression. To overcome this, recently a lot of software requires human intervention in the translation process, such as in the pre-editing and post-editing stages. The role of humans in running the software greatly determines the results of a good translation. Some software that can be used for translation purposes include AltaVista, Babel Fish, Tran stool and others. Unfortunately, there is no translation software from Arabic to Indonesian, or vice versa, there is translation from English to Indonesian and vice versa, also from one foreign language to another.

Language is a very important communication tool for humans. as a dynamic elements, language is always analyzed and studied using various methods approaches, including the meaning approach. Semantics is a branch of science language that deals with meaning. Mansur Pateda (2001:79) In semantic analysis, language is unique and has a close relationship with the culture of the people who speak it. According to Chaer (1995) semantics is the science of meaning or meaning it includes three levels of language analysis namely phonology,

grammar and semantics. Semantics can be divided into several types, namely:

1. Lexical semantics, namely semantics whose research object is the lexicon of an object language.

2. Grammatical semantics, namely the type of semantics whose research object is the meanings grammatical meaning from the level of morphology

3. Syntactical semantics is semantics whose research target is based on syntax stuff

4. Semantic intent, namely semantics relating to the use of language style such as metaphor, irony, hyperbole and so on.

Translation is transferring the message from the source language to the target language retain the message contained in the source language even though the form of the language the source is not maintainable to the target language. Given text has both form and meaning. The translation can call as Form- Based Translation and Meaning-Based Translation. Let's see the Figure below.

Form-Based: This Translation attempt to follow the Form of the Source Language and are known as literal translation.

TRANSLATIONS

Meaning-Based: This Translation Make every Effort to Communicate the Meaning of The Source Language Text in the Natural Forms of The Receptor Language.

According to Larson (1998) translation can divided into 4 (four) types, namely:

Literal Translation, Literal translation that has been modified, Idiomatic Translation, and Free Translation.

```
                                    ┌──────────────────────────┐
                           ┌──────▶ │   Literal Translation    │
                           │        └──────────────────────────┘
                           │
                           │        ┌──────────────────────────┐
                           │ ────▶  │ Literal translation that │
┌──────────────┐          │        │ has been modified        │
│ TRANSLATIONS │──────────┤        └──────────────────────────┘
└──────────────┘          │        ┌──────────────────────────┐
                           │ ────▶  │   Idiomatic Translation  │
                           │        └──────────────────────────┘
                           │
                           │        ┌──────────────────────────┐
                           └──────▶ │     Free Translation.    │
                                    └──────────────────────────┘
```
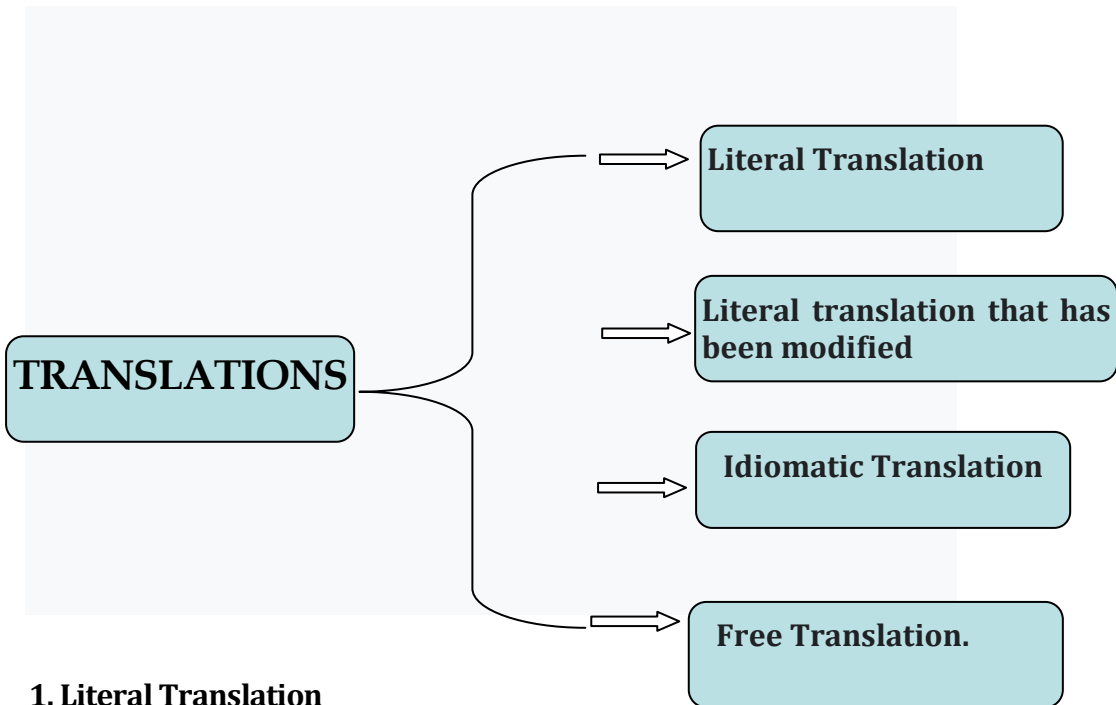
1. Literal Translation

A line by line It is a true literal translation. This matter done by transferring linguistic elements from the source language text, in the form of words, clauses, phrases, sentences into the target language text. While it may be very useful for source language study purposes but it is just that of little help to speakers of the target language who are interested in the meaning of the language text source. A literal translation sounds like it has no meaning and only has little communication value.

2. Literal translation that has been modified

It is rarely used and it sometimes make a literal translation that partially changed. In grammatical order and structure to make it work received in the target language. However, the lexical is still translated literally. To have modified literal translation, the translator usually adjusts translation to avoid meaninglessness or wrong meaning, but still the result the translation doesn't look natural.

3. Idiomatic Translation

It transfers the meaning of the source language into the natural form of target language, both in grammatical construction and in lexical choices. A translation a truly idiomatic one doesn't sound like a translation. sounds like has been written in the target language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is the aim of the translator. It's not easy to consistently translate idiomatically. A the translator can express some parts of the translation in the form which very naturally and then in another part it falls back into the literal form. Translation can go to literal, then to a more literal translation has been modified, continues to be idiomatic and maybe even moved to something free translation.

4. Free Translation

A free translation is not considered a translation for most purposes. A translation is said to be a free translation if the translator adds foreign information that is not in the source text, if the translator changes the meaning of the source language, or if the translator distorts facts from a cultural background from the source language text.

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CHAPTER IV
TRANSLATION PROCESS
By Nurfitriyah Halim

4.1 Introduction

According to KBBI, process is, "1. runtunan perubahan (peristiwa) dalam perkembangan sesuatu; 2. rangkaian tindakan, perbuatan, atau pengolahan yang menghasilkan produk." So the process is an act or development in producing a product. In terms of translation, the translation process is a series of actions performed in changing a text from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). This process is certainly challenging.

In translation, there are series of processes that must be carried out, because translation is not only the process of changing the form of words or sentences, but translation is also the process of transferring ideas or information from Source Language (SL) to the target language (TL). Nida and Taber in (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016) stated that translation is an attempt to re-create messages from SL to TL with the closest natural equivalents indicating from the meaning, then the style of language. Before a translator starts translating text, the translator must understand the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find equivalents in other languages of a textual material. The following figure illustrates how the translation process might happen just in one way.
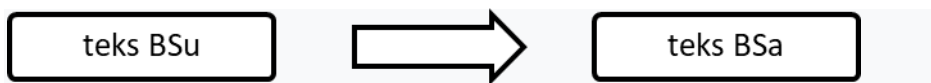
Figure 1. Direct Translation

The translation process above is a direct translation process in which the translator directly translates SL text into TL. It seems easy if the sentence to be translated is a simple sentence consisting of one subject, predicate or object. Consider the following example.

She reads a book → Dia membaca buku.

The sentence above is a simple sentence. A translator can simply translate it using a linear translation process or literal translation if they are presented with it. Nevertheless, the linear translation approach cannot be used when dealing with a more complex sentence structure. Consider the sentence below.

Education is both the act of teaching knowledge to others and the act of receiving knowledge from someone else.

Adopting a direct or literal translation process in translating the sentence above will result in unnatural sentences in TL. Because it takes extensive analysis and procedures to transfer the meaning of the SL phrases to TL. Practically, the process of translating the two examples of sentences above is the same, transferring messages from SL to TL. It is just that some of them is processed quickly and some should go through several phases. Next, we will discuss the translation process based on experts.

4.2 Translation Process by Larson

Larson explains the translation process through her theory known as *Meaning-Based Translation*. Larson herself defines translation as the transfer of meaning from SL to TL where the transfer from the source language to the target language is carried out by Larson in terms of its semantic structure. In other words, the meaning to be transferred must be maintained while the form of the sentence may be changed.

Larson (Larson, 1998) divides the translation process into three steps. The following describes the stages of translation by Larson.

1. Step 1
   Larson's translation begins with studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situations, and the cultural context of the SL text. In the first step, Consider the lexicon of the target language. This step is a search for TL words. It can be used to express the TL meaning. Here is an example of translating an English sentence to Indonesian:

SL: ***I slip and hurt my back***

TL:
I = saya, aku, hamba, awak, patik
slip = tergelincir, terpeleset, terlepas
and = dan, serta
hurt = melukai, menyakiti
my = milik saya, milikku, punyaku, punya saya, kepunyaan saya
back = belakang, punggung, sebelah belakang

Next consider the grammatical structure. In Indonesian there is no definite concept of the past time.

SL: *I slipped and hurted my back yesterday*

TL: *Saya terpeleset dan melukai punggung saya kemarin.*

Translations that are commonly used in Indonesian in an explicit way such as adding an adverbial time such *dulu*, or *beberapa hari yang lalu*. The structure of the affirmative compound sentence is like the translation of the sentence above, *saya terpeleset dan saya melukai punggung saya kemarin* will sound inappropriate. As a result, it is essential to find an acceptable sentence structure in Indonesian.

The next step, to produce an acceptable or natural translation by TL, a translator must pay attention to the context of the situation and culture. It is important to consider the use of relevant words as well as the target audience of TL. The words *hamba, awak*, or *patik*, it would sound unnatural to translate the word *I.* Therefore, the possible translation is *aku terpeleset dan punggungku sakit.*

2. Step 2
   Analyzing SL to find the meaning,

```
SL:                    TL:
The boy runs           Anak itu berlari
The river runs         Sungai itu mengalir
The clock runs         Jam itu berdetak
The nose runs          Ia pilek
```

3. Step 3

Re-express the same meaning by using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the target language and its cultural context.

```
SL: I slipped and hurted my back yesterday
TL: Saya terpeleset dan melukai punggung saya kemarin
(Literal)
TL : Kemarin saya terpeleset dan punggungku sakit (Modified)
```

The graphic below summarizes Larson's translation process.
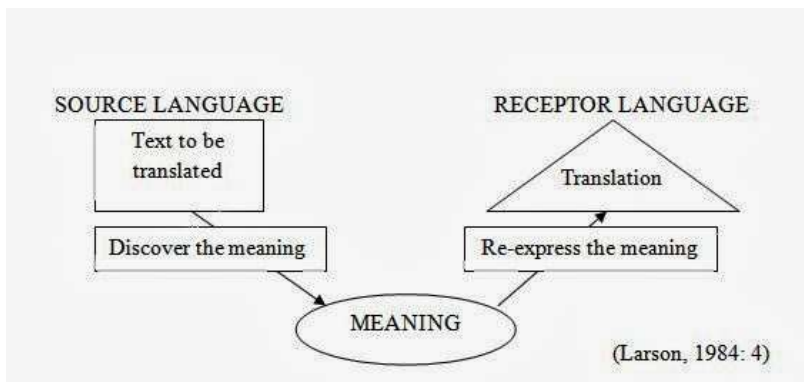
Figure 2 Translation Process by Larson
Sumber: (Larson, 1998)

The picture above explained that Larson begins the

translation process by studying the lexicon and then analyzing the lexicon to find its meaning and then comes to an end by expressing the same meaning in accordance with the culture and the accepted grammatical structure in TL.

4.3 Translation Process by Nida dan Taber

The translation process by Nida, which was later developed with Taber where they define translation as re-expressing the contents of the message from SL to TL, both in terms of meaning and style of language, the form may be transformed, but the meaning must be maintained. (Ma'mur, 2021)

Nida dan Taber is famously known with their theory *Dynamic Equivalence.* (Nida and Taber, 1982) stated that translation is an act to find the closest equivalent words and natural (closest natural equivalence) in TL. The equivalent must have a meaning that is as close as possible to the meaning of SL, particularly in the context of SL language and culture. To maintain meaning, translators must make adjustments both in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, and style of language in TL.

In The Theory and Practice of Translation, Nida dan taber, further explained the three stages of the translation process that must be carried out by translators. First, the translator analyzes the source language text which consists of: analyzing the grammatical relationship between words and phrases; analyzing the denotative (referential) meaning of semantic units (words and specific phrases); analyzing the connotative meaning (associative meaning) of grammatical structure and semantic units. The second is the transfer stage where the material that has been analyzed in the first stage is transferred in the mind of the translator from SL to T. The final stage is the restructuring of the transferred material in such a way that it is fully acceptable in TL.

The most popular sentence of translating by Nida and Taber is when translating the phrase "Lamb of God" from English to Eskimo. In this case, "lamb" represents innocence, especially in term of sacrificing. In fact, the Eskimo do not recognize "lamb". As the result, the word is

meaningless. Therefore, Nida used "Seal of God" instead "Lamb of God" to deliver a message. In this part, Nida explores cultural issues. Culture must be taken into account because it plays an important role in human life.
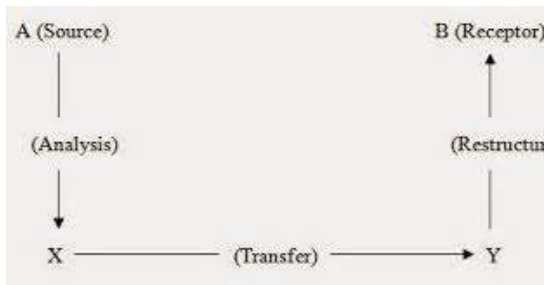

Figure 3 Translation Process by Nida
Sumber: Deskripsi Bahasa (Maryam, 2020)

4.4 Translation Process by Newmark

Newmark suggests that there are several translation procedures that can be chosen to translate culturally charged words.

1. *Transference*, is the process of transferring a source language word into the target language. The result of this procedure is a loan word. This procedure is usually used to translate people's names, region names or geographical situations.
2. *Cultural Equivalent* is a translation process where the cultural related word in SL translated as a cultural related word in TL. The translation uses are limited because it is not accurate.
3. *Neutralisation* is the combination of functional equivalent and descriptive equivalent.
4. *Naturalization*, is adapting Phonology dan morphology of SL vocabulary to TL vocabulary.
5. *Componential analysis*, in general, words containing the culture of the source language have a more specific meaning compared to the target language. To produce a translation that is close to the source language, the translator adds components according to the source language.

6. *Couplet,* used in some translation procedure, such as transference and cultural equivalent, dan sebagainya.
7. *Accepted Standard Translation*, It uses internationally agreed-upon translations. For instance, for words like President, Senate, and so on.
8. *Paraphrase, Glossary, Notes*, where the re-decomposition of an utterance in the form of another arrangement of words, with the intention of being able to explain the hidden meaning. This translation method is known as the V diagram. (Newmark, 1998)
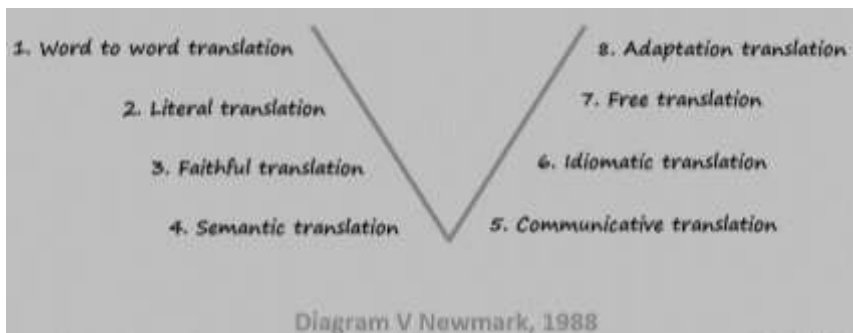
Figure 1 Diagram V of Newmark (1998)

Source: Linguistik Id

The V diagram of Newmark is explained as follow:

1) Word-for-word Translation
   The TL translation is immediately below the SL words. The word order is preserved and the words are translated individually by their most common meaning out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to use it as a pre-translation process.
2) Literal Translation
   The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are translated individually with their meaning out of context.
3) Faithful Translation

It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures, as well as to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation reaches as much accuracy as faithful translation, though semantic translation takes more account of the aesthetic value of the SL, compromising on (giving up) meaning where appropriate so that word-play or repetition can be preserved. Consequently, semantic translation is flexible and admits some creatively from the translator.

5) Adaptation

It is the "freest" form of translation which is used mainly for plays and poetry. Once a play or poem is literally translated, it is rewritten by an established dramatist or poet. Even though three has bee many poor adaptations, there has been some cases where period plays has been rescued.

6) Free Translation

It reproduces the content without the form. It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original.

7) Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring collocations and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

8) Communicative Translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning in such a way that both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

4.5 Translation Process by Bathgate

There are 7 steps of translation according to Dr. Ronald H. Bathgate, as cited by Ma'mur (Ma'mur, 2007):

1. Tuning

   This step requires the translator to read the text first to explore the type of text to be translated, by adjusting the tone of the reading text and determining whether the text is the work of a novelist, engineer, manager, or advertisement writer. Each text will have a different language tone.

2. Analysis

   What is done at this stage is to break down sentences into simple phrases or sentences. This step allows translators to analyze long and complex sentences. The purpose of the analysis is to simplify complex/compound sentences that are difficult to understand into understandable simple sentences. After analysis, one complex sentence can become two or more simple sentences.

3. Understanding

   This step requires the translator to understand the message contained in the sentences and phrases, by reading and understanding the text as well as possible. It would be even better if the translator mastered the knowledge related to the text being translated.

4. Terminology

   When translating, translators often find ambiguous words. In this step, The translator must select the most relevant words and meaning in the text being translated. Remember that translators should not presume the meaning without a basis and reference.

5. Restructuring

   This step is the opposite of analyzing sentences. Where sentence analysis tries to simplify sentences, while restructuring tries to reassemble the sentence as it was originally.

6. Checking

   In this step, the translator must check and make improvements to the translation results. Translators should never assume that the translation work has been completed in only one stage. This step just produces the first draft. This draft translation

must be re-examined to look for deficiencies and errors that exist in order to make improvements and improvements.

7. Discussing

The final step is to discuss the results of the translation with sources who are experts in their fields. Discussing the results of translation is a must considering that translators are not necessarily experts in fields related to their work. But Nida and Taber warned: "Too many cooks will spoil the soup,". So, limit the required sources.

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CHAPTER V
TRANSPOSITION
By Neneng Yuniarty

5.1 Preface

Based on the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), technique is a process of composing or achieving something associated to craft. Based on this interpretation, the technique is unlike the method. Molina and Albir stated said that the method of translation influences the whole subject of the translated result, at the same time the technique is an efficient process to analyse and categorise how the process of finding an equivalent is carried out. (Hartono, 2017). Acording to Molina and Albir, there are five basic aspects of translation techniques:

a) Translation techniques influence the translation results.

b) The translation technique compares SL with TL.

c) Translation techniques influence the minimal text group, for example words, phrases, and sentences.

d) Translation techniques are discursive (logical) natural and contextual.

e) The translation technique is functional.

Nevertheless, these translation techniques are not the sole as an order of types applicable for analysing translated texts, as there are other different types that can influence the analysis process in translation, for example coherence (links of sentence meanings in the text), cohesion (grammatical blend and/or lexical between elements of a text), and thematic progression (thematic flow based on the author's intention).

In the transfer process, a translator transfers the source language text into the target language text by taking into account various adjustments. The adjustments conveyed by Nida & Taber are divided into two groups, namely structural adjustments and semantic adjustments. According to them, these two forms of adjustment

resulted in a shift. Structural adjustments will result in shifts in language forms, while semantic adjustments will result in shifts in meaning (Hartono, 2017).

5.2 Transposition

According to Vinay and Dalbernet and Newmark transposition is basically a method or procedure in translation which involves a grammatical change from the SL to the TL still with the same meaning (Gumilar *et al.*, 2019).

Newmark stated that transposition can occur due to (Newmark, 1988):

(1) automatic, i.e., there is no choice, such as singular-plural concepts which can differ between languages;

(2) the grammatical structure of the source language is not in the target language;

(3) literal translation is grammatically possible, but not natural/acceptable in the target language;

(4) replacement of lexical gaps with grammatical structures.

The four points put forward by Newmark can be supported by the opinion of Catford who put forward two main types of transpositions or shifts. Shift is separations from proper agreement in the development of going from the SL to the TL. Catford seperates shifts into two categories, such as level shifts and category shifts. (Catford, 1965).

1. Level Shifts

This is when, at a certain stage of the language level, a source language part has a counterpart in the target language translation. This includes moving from grammar to vocabulary and vice versa. Catford notes that grammatical-to-lexical transitions occur very frequently in translating between languages. The first level-shifting model of both Berman's and Stemmer's work, in which Hebrew learners shifted most grammatical connections (pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, indicative, etc.), is applied to refer to

entities and events. The source text in terms of vocabulary terms in the target language.

For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
He is clever student	Dia adalah siswa pintar
He is very strange man	Dia adalah laki-laki aneh
Her body is very beautiful	Tubuhnya sangat indah

It is shown that there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns to be + adjective (grammar) 'is clever', in the source language and it is translated into lexicon 'adalah siswa pintar' in target language.

Another instance is when the grammar changes into lexis:

Source Language	Target Language
Amber is laughing	Amber sedang tertawa

It can be seen in the example that in the source language the sentence pattern is to be + v-ing (grammar) and the translator translated it into lexicon 'sedang' in target language.

2. Category Shifts

It refers to unlimited and rank limited translations. The first is an almost natural or free translation, where the corresponding languages of the source and target languages are all ranked. Depending on which rank is appropriate, it is clear that category shifts are unlimited and can be natural or free translations. This includes structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intersystem shifts.

a. Structure Shifts

This is the most common type of shift and mostly involves shifting grammatical structures. Languages represent a considerable number of differences, both in the attainment of related structures that occur in those languages and in the types of structures that occur in each language.

Constructs where one aspect is usually mandatory and other aspects are optional, the arrangement between the head and its modifiers, are regularly observed in some languages. For example, for number and gender agreement between nouns and adjectives in Arabic noun groups.

However, different languages have very different rules attached to this agreement. For example, in English noun groups, this agreement is found between articles and nouns, but overlooked between nouns and adjectives. In contrast, Arabic looks for such matches in both cases. This is a promising area for structural alterations in translation. Another type of trust relationship is the exclusion relationship trust relationship, '.

For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
Smarts kids	Anak-anak cerdas
Wonder woman	Wanita - wanita kuat
Bad boy	Laki – laki jahat

The construction of 'Smart kids' in the source language modifier (smart) + head (kids). It is translated into 'anak – anak cerdas' constructed of head (anak-anak) + modifier (cerdas).

Another instance of structure shift is in when passive voice is translated into active voice:

Source Language	Target Language
Your room has been cleaned.	Kami telah membersihkan ruangan anda.

In the translation above as we can see that in the source language the sentence is in passive voice but it is translated into active voice in the target language.

b. Class Shifts

It means placing the contents of a unit corresponding to the method that the unit executes into the structure of another unit with the next highest rank. In other words, a class refers to a group of elements that have the same action potential in the structure of a particular unit. A class shift occurs when the translation affinity of a source language element is a member of a different class than the original element. Change word class. Catford explained that class shifts are groupings of members of a particular unit, described by operations on the next level unit structure. A change in structure requires a change in class. This is due to the "logical dependency of classes on structure".

For instance:

- Noun phrase → Verb Phrase

Source Language   Target Language

 A polite smile   Tersenyum sopan

In this example, English noun phrase 'a polite smile' is translated into Indonesian verb phrase 'tersenyum sopan'. Class shift can be identified from the change of noun phrase into verb phrase.

- Preposition →Conjunction

Source Language

Before that, she prepared delicious lunch.

Target Language

Sebelum anaknya pulang sekolah, dia mempersiapkan makan siang yang enak.

In this example, the preposition 'before' in source language is translated into conjunction 'sebelum' in target language. In target language the conjunction 'sebelum' is followed by subject and predicate.

c. Intra-System Shifts

This is a system that refers to a closed number of factors that must make a decision. In fact, the terms available in each system of one language may differ fundamentally from the terms of the same system in another language. This can be considered the main cause of the shift in language description at this level. In other words, systemic change refers to changes that occur internally within a system. Similarity is intended to occur when terms do not match in the target language system. All languages have systems of numbers, indicia, articles, etc. A term in the source text is singular and its textual similarity is plural, or vice versa (languages have the same numbering system). Note here that translators must be bound to the source language chosen by the author. Otherwise, her/his performance is doomed to go wrong.

For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
Happier	Sangat senang

The word of 'happier' in the source language is an adjective. It is translated into 'sangat senang' in the target language in an adjective phrase.

Source Language

People always believe the news on television.

Target Language

Orang selalu percaya berita di televisi.

In the translation above, the word 'people' in source language is a plural noun. It is translated into 'orang' in the target language in singular noun.

d. Unit Shifts

This shift occurs when the translation similarity of one level of source text unit is another level of unit in the target language. This includes transitions from morphemes to words, words to phrases, clauses to sentences, or vice versa.

Similar to Structural Change, but this level change has different levels in the source and target languages. For example, two words in the source language can become one word in the target language.

For instance:

a phrase into a word.

Source Language	Target Language
Lebih cantik	Prettier
Sangat dibutuhkan	Strongly needed

In Machali's opinion, there are four types of shifts or transposition (Hartono, 2017):

1) Mandatory and automatic shifts are created by systems and language customs. When the translator using this type of shift, he/she does not have any choices but to do the shift.

For instance:

a) English plural nouns is translated into Indonesian singular nouns.

SL: a pair of socks

TL: sepasang kaoskaki

b) The repetition of adjectives in Indonesian from adverbs that explain subjects with plural pronouns in English.

SL: The flowers are planted beautifully.

TL: Bunganya indah - indah.

c) Adjective + noun turns into noun + adjective

SL: luxurious house

TL: rumah (yang) mewah

2) Shifts in grammatical structures in SL that are not in TL.

For instance:

a) Placement of objects in front of Indonesian sentences that are unusual in the perception of grammatical form of English, except in passive sentences, so that the sentence structure is still in the form of a regular sentence.

SL: We should clean the house.

TL: Rumah itu seharusnya kita bersihkan.

b) Placement of verbs in the foreground in Indonesian which is different in English form, except in imperative sentences. Then the similarity applies the regular sentence form.

SL: Its function has been proved.

TL: Telah diuji fungsinya.

3) Shifts happens for fairness expression, SL equivalents are not reasonable in TL.

For instance:

a) Nouns/noun phrases in SL become verbs in TL.

SL: to do anything alone.

TL: untuk melakukan apapun sediri

b) Adjectives + nouns/noun phrases in SL become nouns + nouns in TL.

SL: large table

TL: meja besar

c) Clauses in the participial form in SL are translated clearly in TL.

SL: The building painted in red is my house.

TL: rumah yang dicat merah itu rumah saya.

d) Adjective + noun becomes noun + clause

SL: sleeping child

TL: anak yang sedang tidur

   e) Word class shift:

   i) nouns → adjectives

SL: It was a hard examination.

TL: Sungguh sulit ujiannya.

   ii) Adjectives → verbs

SL: He was crazy for his idol.

TL: Dia sangat menyukai idolanya.

4) Shifting units, is translating a word into phrase or vice versa.

For instance:

a) SL: loath

   TL: sangat benci

b) SL: fond of

   TL: sangat menyukai

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CHAPTER VI
BORROWING
By Suzanna Widjajanti

6.1 Pendahuluan

Translation merupakan proses terjemahan dan menghasilkan produk yaitu perubahan bentuk teks dari bahasa sumber (SL) ke bahasa sasaran (TL).

Menurut beberapa ahli, translation berarti menterjemahkan makna bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa sasaran daripada merubah bentuknya Larson dalam Suryasa (2014), sementara Catford dan Newmark dalam Suryasa (2014) menyatakan bahwa translation merupakan perubahan materi secara teks bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran, sedangkan Nida dalam Suryasa (2014) menyatakan bahwa translation adalah menghasilkan kembali kesetaraan alami pada bahasa sasaran.

Sedangkan pendapat ahli lain, Bell dalam Suryasa (2014), translation merupakan penggantian kesetaraan secara teks materi bahasa kedua. Bahasa teks yang berbeda dapat disetarakan secara penuh atau sebagian. Tingkat terjemahan tersebut meliputi kesetaraan konteks, arti, tata bahasa dan makna baik kata demi kata, frase demi frase, atau kalimat demi kalimat.

Proses terjemahan dapat dibagi kedalam dua istilah, yaitu teknik terjemahan langsung (direct translation) yang meliputi peminjaman (Borrowing), kalke (Calque) dan harfiah (Literal translation) dan teknik terjemahan tidak setia (oblique translation) yang meliputi : transposisi (Transposition), modulasi (Modulation), kesetaraan (Equivalence) dan adaptasi (Adaptation).

6.2 Borrowing

Borrowing merupakan salah satu teknik peminjaman kata dalam translation dari bahasa sumber (BSu) ke bahasa sasaran(Bsa).

Teknik peminjaman ini membentuk pengaruh style yang khusus ke bahasa sasaran Vinay and Darbelnet di Venuti, 2008:85 di Suryasa (2014)

Molina dan Albir seperti yang dikutip Srikandi membagi dua jenis proses borrowing, yaitu pure borrowing atau lebih dikenal dengan loanword dan naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing merupakan proses peminjaman kata secara murni tanpa ada perubahan kedalam bahasa sasaran, sedangkan naturalized borrowing proses peminjaman katanya di naturalisasikan dan sistem tata bahasa pada bahasa sasaran baik dalam bentuk tertulis maupun lisan (pengucapan). (Aswir & Misbah, 2018)

Contoh :

Pure borrowing :

BSu : atom

BSa : atom

Naturalized borrowing :

BSu : Taxi

Bsa : Taksi

Haugen seperti yang dikutip Srikandi membagi borrowing kedalam tiga jenis: loan word, loan blend, dan loan shift

Loanword merupakan bentuk borrowing yang mana seluruh bagian bahasa dasarnya dipinjam teradaptasi secara morphologi dan phonologi.

Loan blend merupakan bentuk borrowing yang sebagian kata dipinjam dan yang lain tetap seperti aslinya.

Loan shift terdiri dari baik mengambil kata dalam bahasa dasar atau maknanya secara luas sesuai dengan kata dalam asing mengikuti pola yang diberikan bahasa lain selanjutnya menciptakan makna yang baru(Aswir & Misbah, 2018).

6.2.1 Faktor-faktor borrowing

Dalam proses menterjemahkan suatu kata atau kalimat dalam suatu paragraf, ada beberapa faktor yang mendorong penterjemah untuk melakukan borrowing. Faktor–fator yang dialami antara lain : seorang penterjemah tidak menemukan kesetaraan antara bahasa sumber (BSu) ke bahasa sasaran (BSa) sehingga hal yang tidak bisa dihindari adalah melakukan borrowing,

Selain kesetaraan, pesatnya perkembangan teknologi suatu negara yang diiringi dengan perkembangan peradaban dan kebudayaan bangsanya dalam berkomunikasi sehingga menghasilkan kosa kata – kosa kata yang baru akibatnya seorang penterjemah akan mengalami kesulitan untuk menterjemahkan kata dari bahasa sumber (BSu) ke bahasa sasaran (BSa) sesuai perkembangan jaman meliputi teks atau konteks bidang keilmuan yang diterjemahkan baik secara lisan maupun tertulis.

Menurut Hugens yang dikutip Srikandi (Aswir & Misbah, 2018) borrowing disebabkan beberapa faktor struktur antara lain :

- Kemiripan struktur bahasa, seperti misalnya kemiripan struktur bahasa Indonesia dan Malaysia. Keduanya memiliki akar bahasa Melayu.
- Keberadaan kata yang memiliki penyebutan nama sering digunakan hampir diseluruh dunia seperti misalnya : *ice, tea, coffee.*
- Kata yang dipandang sudah kadaluwarsa dan diganti dengan kata yang baru.
- Perbedaan makna yang tidak tepat dari bahasa sumber(BSu) dengan bahasa sasaran(BSa)

Sedangkan faktor luar struktur antara lain :

- Faktor prestise, apabila bahasa sumber (BSu) digunakan dengan memakai kata tertentu
- Kurang memadainya kosa kata yang tersedia.

6.2.2 Borrowing kata dalam translation

Berdasarkan teori Vinay dan Darbelnat seperti yang dikutip Venuti (Aswir & Misbah, 2018) borrowing merupakan bentuk prosedur terjemahan secara langsung yang digunakan untuk mengatasi kesenjangan makna atau ketidaksetaraan dari bahasa sumber (BSu) ke bahasa sasaran(BSa). Adapun adopsi kata tersebut ada yang mengalami penyesuaian ejaan atau pengucapan dan ada pula yang yang tidak mengalami perubahan). Berikut contoh-contoh borrowing :

Indonesia (BSu) ⟶ English(BSa)

sampan   sampan

kapuk   kapok (adjusted)

English (BSu) ⟶ Indonesia (BSa)

memo   memo

astronout   astronot (adjusted)

6.3 Standar integrasi unsur serapan di Indonesia

Berdasarkan standar integrasi Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) yang dikutip Aswir dan Misbah unsur serapan di Indonesia dapat dikelompokkan kedalam dua jenis, yaitu:

1. Unsur bahasa asing yang sepenuhnya diserap kedalam bahasa Indonesia, seperti misalnya: *force majure* ;de facto ;de jure.
2. Unsur bahasa asing yang telah disesuaikan ejaan dan ucapannya dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia sehingga mudah membandingkan antara bahasa sasaran (BSa) dan bahasa sumber (BSu)

6.3.1 Kesetaraan bentuk kata dalam terjemahan

Istilah dalam bahasa asing dapat diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Indonesia sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia sehingga mempuyai makna yang tepat meskipun terkadang bentuknya tidak setara. Terkait borrowing, kesetaraan bentuk kata dapat didibedakan melalui dua jenis terjemahan.

1. Terjemahan langsung, yaitu terjemahan berdasarkan kesesuaian makna meskipun tidak sesuai kesetaraan bentuknya, dengan pertimbangan:

- Terjemahan satu kata dari Bahasa sumber (BSu) tidak selalu menghasilkan satu kata pada Bahasa sasaran (BSa), misalnya: hospital (BSu) ⟶ rumah sakit (BSa)
- Terjemahan dari Bahasa sumber (BSu) ke Bahasa sasaran (BSa) bermakna positif, misalnya: non-profit ⟶ nirlaba
- Mempertahankan kelas kata, misalnya: transparent (adjektif) ⟶ bening (adjektif)
- Bentuk jamak dalam Bahasa Inggris dihilangkan dalam Bahasa Indonesia, misalnya: data(BSu) ⟶ data (Bsa)

2. Terjemahan dengan rencana, yaitu terjemahan istilah dari Bahasa sumber (BSu) dengan menciptakan istilah baru, misalnya: journalist (BSu) ⟶ kuli tinta (BSa)

6.3.2 Kesetaraan bentuk kata serapan

Proses penyerapan istilah dari bahasa asing kedalam bahasa Indonesia tentu saja memperhatikan kaidah bahasa sasarannya. Beberapa contoh kata serapan mengalami penyesuaian baik ejaan maupun pengucapannya, sebagai berikut:

Proses penyerapan	Contoh
1. Ejaan dan ucapan yang disesuaikan dengan bahasa	BSu : camera

sasaran (BSa)	BSa : kamera
2. Ejaan yang disesuaikan dengan bahasa sasaran (BSa) namun ucapan tetap sesuai dengan bahasa sumbernya (BSu)	BSu : design BSa : desain
3. Ejaan tetap sesuai bahasa sumber (BSu) namun mengalami modifikasi pengucapan pada bahasa sasarannya (BSa)	BSu : bias BSa : *bias*
4. Ejaan dan ucapan tidak berubah apabila istilah tersebut pertama, digunakan kedalam bahasa modern dan tertulis dengan huruf miring, yang kedua istilah tersebut sudah digunakan secara luas dan ditulis dengan huruf tegak	1. BSa: *allegro moderato; devide et impera* 2. BSu: *golf* BSa: golf

Sumber (Aswir & Misbah, 2018)

6.4 Perubahan secara fonologi dalam borrowing dari bahasa Inggris kedalam Bahasa Indonesia.

Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia memiliki sistem fonologi dan fonetik yang berbeda sehingga dalam proses borrowing atau peminjaman kata dari Bahasa sumber (BSu) ke Bahasa sasaran (BSa) akan mengalami perubahan suara.

Perubahan suara yang terjadi dalam proses borrowing dari Bahasa sumber (BSu) ke Bahasa sasaran (BSa) dapat dibagi menjadi 2 jenis, yaitu asimilasi dan perubahan suara.

6.4.1. Asimilasi dalam borrowing

Asimilasi merupakan proses perubahan bunyi yang lain didekatnya atau perubahan 2 fonem yang tidak sama dijadikan sama. Asimilasi dapat dibedakan menjadi 2, yaitu asimilasi total dan asimilasi parsial.

Gorys Keraf yang dikutip Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2022), membedakan asimilasi menjadi asimilasi total dan asimilasi parsial. Asimilasi total yaitu apabila fonem yang dijadikan serupa benar disebut asimilasi total, sedangkan asimilasi parsial apabila yang disamakan itu sebagaian saja.

Contoh asimilasi tersebut sebagai berikut:

Words (BSu)	Perubahan bunyi (BSa)
in + moral	im-moral (total)
al + salam	assalam(total)
in + perfect	Imperfect(parsial)
in + port	import(parsial)

Sumber: Gorys Keraf dikutip BPPB (2022)

6.4.2 Perubahan bunyi dalam borrowing

Perubahan bunyi dapat dibagi menjadi 3, yaitu penghapusan huruf *(deletetion)* yang terdiri dari sinkop and apokop; sisipan *(insertion)* yang terdiri dari protesis,apentesis dan paragog, dan *methatesis.*

Sinkop yaitu hilangnya bunyi atau huruf di tengah kata.

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bunyi) BSa

| spreek (Dutch) | speak (English) |
| cream (English) | krim (Indonesia) |

Apokop yaitu pemenggalan satu fonem atau lebih dari ujung kata.

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bentuk (BSa)
Test (English)	Tes (Indonesia)
Tomato (English)	Tomat (Indonesia)

Prothesis merupakan gejala penambahan fonem (berupa vokal atau konsonan) pada awal kata untuk memudahkan lafal. Contoh perubahan bentuk tersebut sebagai berikut:

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bentuk (BSa)
sleep	Asleep
stana (Sanskerta)	Istana (Indonesia)

Apenthesis merupakan gejala penyisipan bunyi atau huruf kedalam kata, terutama kata pinjaman untuk menyesuaikan dengan pola fonologis.

Contoh perubahan ini:

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bentuk (BSa)
glass (English)	Gelas (Indonesia)
department (English)	departemen (Indonesia)

Paragog merupakan penambahan bunyi atau huruf pada akhir kata, untuk kemudahan lafal. Contoh perubahan bentuk ini sebagai berikut:

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bentuk (BSa)
lamp (English)	lampu (Indonesia)
fact (English)	fakta (Indonesia)

Metatesis merupakan gejala perubahan letak huruf, bunyi atau suku kata pada kata. Contoh perubahan bentuk tersebut sebagai berikut:

Kata asal (BSu)	Perubahan bentuk (BSa)
almari (Portugis)	lemari (Indonesia)
arba (Arab)	rabu (Indonesia)

6.5 Perubahan secara semantik dalam borrowing dari bahasa Inggris kedalam Bahasa Indonesia

Perubahan secara semantik merujuk pada pergeseran makna dimana makna kata pada Bahasa sasaran (BSa) berbeda dengan makna aslinya (BSu). Adapun klasifikasi pergeseran makna tersebut merujuk pada pendapat Blomfield yang dikutip Aswir dan Misbah, yang mana secara luas meliputi semantic narrowing, semantic widening, metaphore, metonymy, synecdoche, hypherbole, meosis, degeneration, elevation.

Semantic narrowing yaitu proses pergeseran makna kata menjadi lebih sempit (BSa) dibandingkan dengan makna kata Bahasa aslinya (BSu), seperti pada : kompetisi (BSu) ⟶ *competition* (BSa).

Semantic widening, sebaliknya, proses pergeseran makna kata ini menjadi lebih luas dibandingkan dengan makna kata Bahasa aslinya (BSu), seperti pada: performa (BSu) ⟶ *performance* (BSa)

Metaphore merupakan majas dimana proses pergeseran makna kata harfiah atau sesungguhnya dengan makna turunan yang bisa berbeda dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lainnya. Contoh gaya bahasa ini sebagai berikut:

Words (BSu)	Makna turunan (BSa)
Snake	a treacherous person who pretends to be a friend.
Mule	a stubborn person
Hawk	a person with warlike attitudes

Sumber:(Adisutrisno, 2008)

Metonymy, pergeseran makna kata menurut Fromkin, Rodman, dan Hyams seperti yang dikutip Adisutrisno merupakan kata yang mengganti obyek atau benda dari atribut tertentu. Beberapa contoh metonymy dalam Bahasa Inggris sebagai berikut:

Word (BSu)	Makna terjemahan(BSa)
Ice	Hockey
crown	King
diamond	Baseball

Sumber: Fromklin, Rodman,dan Hyam Leech dikutip Adisutrisno(2008)

Synecdoche atau yang lebih dikenal dengan pras po to to yaitu pergeseran makna kata dengan menyebut sebagian untuk seluruhnya. Contoh gaya Bahasa ini sebagai berikut:

Word (BSu)	Makna terjemahan (BSa)
Whitehall	the government of the U.S.A
Scotland Yard	the Criminal Investigation Department in

	the United Kingdom
Madison Avenue	the advertising industry

Sumber: Fromklin, Rodman,dan Hyam Leech dikutip Adisutrisno(2008)

Hypherbole merupakan majas dimana terjadi proses pergeseran makna kata dengan melebih-lebihkan pernyataan sebenarnya dengan pernyataan kiasan. Contoh gaya bahasa ini sebagai berikut:

Pernyataan sebenarnya (BSu)	Pernyataan kiasan (BSa)
It's heavy rain	It's raining cat and dog
I was really ashamed	I was so ashamed, the earth swallowed me up
I am very excited	I am so excited, I could die!

Sumber: Fromklin, Rodman,dan Hyam Leech dikutip Adisutrisno(2008)

Meiosis merupakan pergeseran makna dimana perubahan yang terjadi tersebut mengakibatkan sebuah ungkapan menggambarkan sesuatu yang lebih rendah atau lemah dari keadaan yang ada. Contoh perubahan makna ini

"I am a very foolish fond old man,

Fourscore and upward, not an hour more or less;

And, to deal plainly,

I fear I am not in my perfect mind..." King Lear (William Shakespeare)

Shakespeare menggunakan *I fear I am not in my perfect mind..."* menunjukkan pernyataan yang merendah dihadapan raja meskipun raja tersebut gila.

Degeneration merupakan pergeseran makna dimana perubahan yang terjadi tersebut mengakibatkan sebuah ungkapan menggambarkan sesuatu yang lebih tidak enak atau buruk. Contoh perubahan makna ini sebagai berikut:

Then meaning (BSu)	Now meaning (BSa)
"silly" memiki makna happy in the Middle English Period	"silly" memiliki makna stupid sekarang

Sumber: (Department of Linguistics, 2001)

Elevation merupakan kebalikan dari degeneration yaitu perubahan makna yang mengakibatkan sebuah ungkapan menggambarkan sesuatu yang lebih baik. Contoh perubahan makna ini sebagai berikut

Then meaning (BSu)	Now meaning (BSa)
The word"knight" originally meant "youth" or military follower memiliki makna kurang kuat atau bukan orang penting	In modern English, 'knight" memiliki makna orang yang lebih romantic dan status tinggi

Sumber:(Department of Linguistics, 2001)

6.6 Ringkasan

Borrowing merupakan teknik terjemahan yang sering digunakan oleh penterjemah untuk mencapai kesetaraan atau equivalent dari bahasa sumber (Bsu) ke bahasa sasaran (Bsa) dimana penterjemah tidak mendapatkan padanan makna katanya.

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CHAPTER VII
REDUCTION
By Hikmawati

7.1 Introduction

In some circumstances, the translator will inadvertently use this imperfect translation technique. However, each translation has at least one potential adjustment, particularly for books with weak writing. This process involves constricting the meaning. Narrowing denotes a reduction in the number of words in the source language.

Reduction is a method for implicating information because the target language already contains the meaning components. This method is the same as that suggested by Newmark (1988:90) or Baker, who suggested translation by leaving out certain words or phrases (1992:36). Example: The name Ramadan refers to the month of fasting. The word "Ramadan," which is Arabic, already has the meaning "fasting month" or "fasting month," thus it is not essential to say it again. Therefore, the phrase "fasting month" was deleted from the English translation of the Arabic noun. This strategy is comparable to the omission (elimination, deletion, or subtraction) or implication strategies. In other words, the target language text makes implicit the information from the source language text.

To suppress a ST information item in the TT, according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), is reduction. He claims that this kind of translation condenses the outcomes of the translation (into TL). Example: BSA: "Bali is a popular tourist destination and is referred regarded as the "heaven of the world." "Bali, commonly referred to as heaven on earth," SL Bali, often known as heaven on earth, was substituted for the phrase "Bali is one of the popular tourist sites to visit."

Condense the information in SL to TL or lessen the pressure. Example:

Source Language (SL):   The boy got a car accident

Target Language (TL):   Lelaki itu mengalami kecelakaan

"Car accident" is shortened to "accident" in the case.

7.2 Objective and Approach

This is an investigation into inequity in language expressions. Its goal is to identify dispensable paradigmatic and syntagmatic constituents. Dispensability will emerge from an examination of omission using traditional productive, (mono-)systemic, and (non-)motivational criteria; in relation to productive omission in other linguistic systems; as conditioned by exolinguistic motivation variables; and as conditioned by omissibility in attention. Reduction by dispensable constituents will isolate residuals essential to the expression, i.e., the expressive reducibility floor. Prior taxonomy regarded each phonological or grammatical constituent as having the same lexical status as its peers, as a member representing its paradigm in the same way that any other member does; in the text, as one of the syntagmatic units standing equally tall. This equality, based on the same potential for influencing or affecting semantic yield, amounts to typological UNIQUENESS OF FORM.

Phonemes are viewed as classes of equal allophonic representatives in phonology. Thus, there is an English paradigm with the distinguishing feature of lateral articulation, the phoneme /1/, which includes the frontal (acute) [1] and the back (grave) [1] as members. Neither member is dispensable where its use is required, respectively, at the beginning or end of certain syntagmatic strings, and neither is relevant than the other in that sense.

Of course, variation can come from the speaker rather than the rules of the language. Above the phonological level, the speaker's choices can be shown to take precedence whenever syntax does not rule otherwise. There is no difference between being here and being here. In the absence of context-specificity, or in such post-present statements as I know you were here, the signaling values differ. However, after past-tense expressions, are and can be interchanged: I had no idea you were here, and I had no idea you were here could mean the same thing. 3 Grammatical constraints, if it exists at all, may be a matter of specific words: we may make or deliver a speech in which we state or remark that we have or deal with verb paradigms

characterized by respective members of seemingly identical denotative potentials, with either member deemed equal in relevance to the other, yet solely sufficient at the expense of its counterpart.

Each paradigm can be thought of as a syntagmatic unit, a constituent link in its chain. Traditionally, each of these links - each phoneme or letter, each morpheme, each word - is regarded as equally important to a 'well-formed' phrase, and none is regarded as insignificant in comparison to its cooccurrents. Regardless of analytic philosophy-item arrangement' structuralism or + transformational'derivation' of phrase, structures, none of the items or phrasal constituents have traditionally been discriminated against. An /a/ is no less important than a /e/ in terms of inventory or representation of the speaker's competence, and a verb phrase in one part of the sentence is given the same weight as a verb phrase elsewhere.

Whatever ranking we do usually encounter in previous evaluations pertains to formal recurrence or cooccurrence potentials. Certain paradigm options have a higher incidence than others. Among the set of English phonemes, / (independent of /d/ or, as in some taxonomies, /2/ as distinct from /j/) has a significantly lower lexical frequency than, say, /t/; that is, there are far more words in the language's lexicon that contain /t/ than words that contain /. 5 There are thousands of French words that begin with a, but only a few that begin with a. Data on text recurrence can either confirm or counteract a frequency imbalance along these lines: Although the number of French word potentials involving / is small, one of these, the indefinite article or numeral "un," is among the words most frequently encountered in actualized sentences. In terms of frequency of recurrence, actualization performance in this case belies lexical competence data. However, neither / nor / are secondary in traditional representations of their respective phonemic inventories.

To say that these allophones are reducible does not imply that the speech community removes any variants from the phoneme, any more than the representative of any class would remove any other members of that class. It is worth anticipating, however, that speakers of an uncondoned subsystem, such as learner's or immigrant English,

may be tempted to settle for the label, in this case for [la], as the sole paradigmatic constituent produced, in the justified expectation of covering the majority of instances where this production will be correct, and with the hope that wherever it is not correct, it may pass as adequate because the production is not correct. This hope is not unfounded, as evidenced by the listener's response, which is likely to disregard allophonic variation in any case except for the countervailing motivation of "aesthetics," and by the fact that even in the latter case, the rendition remains understandable, i.e., the communication remains unimpaired, which may matter more to the "incorrect" speaker than the listener's motivational reaction.

(3a) +P produced string with constituency ab; plus-long, i.e., expanded

[36] -P= produced string with constituency a; minus-long, i.e., reduced

[30] a = constituent of primary function (essential)

[3d] b constituent of secondary function (reducible).

The constituent a, shared by [3a] and [3b], hence undeletable in relation to these two expressions, is essential to either expression and as such of primary significance, while b, deleted in [3b], is secondary, i.e. reducible in the context of [3a] and [3b] correlated by function, for example, by the fact that both [3a] and denote the same meaning, with [3d] consequently inessential to the communication of the meaning involved. The paradigmatic component of the relationship is [3a] versus [3b], while the syntagmatic emphasis is [3c] + [3d]. Among the constituents of syntactic strings, [3a] and [3b] can be seen in

[4a] (1) have been living (in Jakarta for the last ten years)

[4b] (1) have lived (in Jakarta for the last ten years),

with [4a] and [4b] said to document two expressions with a "seeming lack of any difference in meaning". Assuming that this semantic equation is correct, we can reduce [4a] to [4b], implementing [3b, c), i.e., having enough to convey the message; the reducible constituent is -ing as an implementation of [3d]. In [4a, b], paradigmatic options are

"synonymous" and thus semantically isofunctional; productive recurrence implies indispensability; partial omission implies the inverse. In other words, syntagmatic form-reduction in Paradigm [4a, b] is regarded as evidence for reducibility.

The choice of [4a] or [4b] is determined syntagmatically by the semantic environment "past to present," actualized in "for the last ten years," with the grammatical determination of en -ed and +en +ing as in have lived and have been living. In terms of [4a], the paradigm consists of options that are redundant in and of themselves, i.e., context-independently.

We recognize something as redundant not only in [4a], where its occurrence would respond to the traditional meaning of redundancy between have and live, being predictable in that position, but also in [46], which gets along without it. We can say instead, abandoning established terms in unusual applications, that "be" is reducible anywhere within the confines of the paradigm cited due to its deletion in part of the paradigmatic options and the functional equivalence of either option. In this comparison, redundancy refers to obligatory production, i.e., expansion; deletability refers to partial non-production (with non-deleted production required elsewhere); and reduction refers to the non-deleted remainder. As a result, ab (have been living) is reducible in production by deleting b (have been), resulting in a reduction to a. (have lived). Similarly, having lived in [4a] (cf. [9b], below) or being living in [4b], though redundant (cf. [9c], below), but undeleted in either [4a] or [4b] and thus indispensable, is not a candidate for reduction in a productive sense within the confines of the Standard English system.

Recognizing the functional disparity of forms is not, of course, a novel concept in and of itself. However, we must keep in mind that discrimination in terms of formal cooccurrence, relative contrastivity (functional load), demarcative function, or semantic output essentially refers to forms, form-sequences, or generally form-features plus or minus endowed in one or more of the respects, and as we saw in Section 1.1, above, these distinctions do not traditionally imply first or second-class membership in the paradigm. In terms of conventional taxonomies or generative significance, a constituent can be more or less

"expressive" or "redundant" syntagmatically without consequence. When we give a speech, the verb phrase is incomplete without its verbal component and vocabulary concretization as make or deliver in the final structure performed. Both the verbal component, as a matter of one hundred percent predictability in a "well-formed" performance, and its concrete representative (in a lexical paradigm limited for the sake of the argument to make, deliver, give, and present), with all other criteria being equal and predictable with a 25% probability, are to varying degrees reflective of signaling redundancy, but not of the respective forms' dispensability in the production of the chain to which they belong. It has long been recognized that much of what we say in each sentence is unnecessary in terms of conveying new or unexpected information but is not omitted in the context of grammatical completeness. Given this, it is only natural to employ a description of diversity. The fact is implicit in terminological distinctions such as those between denotation and connotation, even though these terms are rarely correlated in terms of dissimilar ranking. Internally, the lack of functional discrimination in ranking is bound to work against the notion of free variation on any scale. 19 Vachek (1966a), 35-36; R. S. Meyerstein (1934). (1970).

Level, as well as one of its manifestations on the semantic exponence level. 20 If all functions rank equally and Expression A differs from Expression B in some functional respect, any equation involving the two expressions is tainted by the omission of some functions in one of them.

In fact, the descriptive tradition, particularly that of the Bloomfieldian period, has been ambivalent about synonyms. They are not supposed to exist in theory, but they do exist in practice:

If the forms differ phonetically, we assume that their meanings differ as well; in short, there are no actual synonyms.

Bloomfield, on the other hand, correlated

[5a] transpire: Meaning 'a', shared by [5a, b, c]; Meaning 'b' 'elegance'

[5b] happen: Meaning 'a'

[Sc] occur: Meaning 'a',

In a later statement,

[morphemes] that are distinguished by different phonemic shapes but have identical meanings are commonly referred to as synonyms; however, these morphemes are not entirely synonymous.

But if we "suppose" semantic difference while admitting its possible absence except through exolinguistic criteria like "elegance," if "in general" expressions are not "entirely" synonymous, this hardly supports a theory and does not guide us on how to account for the synonymic implication of random variation observed in the speaker's production. Allen's observation of the apparent lack of semantic difference between [4a] and [4b] implies that the speaker "apparently" uses either expression interchangeably, and that there appears to be no controlling variable of distinction proving the randomness of occurrence.

Thus, different forms that unequally represent equally relevant functions—forms that are ostensibly unequatable—are equated as synonyms within the same system. Across systems, we see the translator's equation of ostensibly untranslatable forms.

[In] flower, heart, love, death... or in fleur, coeur, amour, mort... each of these words is correct, good, beautiful, unrestricted, and unchangeable.

Translational practice, as well as the very juxtaposition of the "un- translatable" forms, clearly disprove the contention quoted; yet something does appear to be "lost".

Rather than bemoaning the loss of meanings in synonymic or cross-lingual matching, we can assume that whatever semantic distinction is ignored in the matching process is of necessity irrelevant, and that the feature ignored is one of SECONDARY DENOTATION, as opposed to fully functional, thus irreducible, contrasts of PRIMARY DENOTATION.

Secondary status is seen to attach to the association of 'coloring' that Vachek attributes to [1] as a member of the English /1/ phoneme within the system. The association is insufficient to give the variant first place as the paradigmatic label. 'Coloring,' if it is recognized by the speech community, is hardly regarded as a significant function of

typically asemantic units. The paradigmatic reduction of were (wherever it is not ruled out grammatically) or state: remark, or syntagmatic deletion such as that of please, is sustained by the secondary nature of the associations of'stylistic refinement' or 'politeness' calling for the respective expansions. In a similar primacy of lexical over grammatical denotation, the aspectual difference between [4a] and [4b] would be of secondary rank, i.e., of lower status, as evidenced by its omission in random production. Assuming agreement with the Bloom-field equation, we assign primary value to recurrent meaning in [5a, b, c], with semantic addition in [5a] secondary, unless enhanced by exolinguistic variability, as discussed below.

Functional relativism in the sense suggested above can also be used to justify'sufficiency in intersystemic correlation. Everything is not translatable, but nothing is equally worth translating. As a corollary to the discussion of "intra-language" multisystematicity of form in Section 1.1, above, learners and immigrants fail to represent certain functional distinctions made by the community of "native speakers," but not all instances of such failure, not all deviations from "correctness," are equally disapproved. The 'natives' acknowledge this by tolerating some of the deviations, and the non-natives' exploit this acknowledgment by enacting uncondoned but tolerated reduction.

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