

A STUDY ON THE TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE POLITICAL TEXT IN THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS IN PRINTED MEDIA

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Abstract: This paper presents the results of the text analysis about the techniques and methods of the English-Indonesian translation of the political text in the international political news in printed media. The printed media used as the representation of the data is taken from *Associated Press (AP)*, *United Press (UPI)*, *Reuters*, *Agency France Press (AFP)* as the source texts. Whereas *Jawa Pos*, the national-printed media, and *Solo Pos*, the local - printed media used as the target texts. The focus of the news is about the United States as the super power country written in English, in the western-printed media news, and the news transferred into the national and local-printed media in Indonesian language. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research with holistic criticism approach. The results show the techniques and methods of the translation of political text in the international political news in those printed media, and the ideologies of the translators in those media. What kinds of techniques and methods are used in translating the text, and what ideology is mostly used by the translators.

Keywords: *holistic study, techniques, methods, international political news.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark in Machali, 2009:25). One text (source language) is translated into another text (target language) done by translator. The result of the translated text can be called the product of the translation. The translation as a product has many interesting aspects to be analyzed or studied. Some of them are about techniques and methods of translation.

A translation on the international political news is an interesting result of translation needs to be studied since it is different characteristics from the common translation. A study on the techniques and methods of the English-Indonesian translation of the political text in the international political news in printed media will have specific result.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research and its aim is to know the techniques and methods of translation used in translating the political text of the international news in printed media.

In collecting the data, I collect linguistic-unit data (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) of source language taken from *Associated Press (AP)*, *United Press (UPI)*, *Reuters*, *Agency France Press (AFP)*, and target language taken from *Jawa Pos* and *Solo Pos*. Then, I describe, analyze and classify them based on the techniques and methods of translation.

Data sources are obtained from documents and raters. The documents are ten political text of the international political news in English in printed media and their translation in Indonesian that contain 673 phrases in 100 sentences. The raters are three translation experts who have criteria (1) having broad knowledge of political news field, (2) mastering source language and target language, and (3) mastering translation theories. The next step is I analyze and discuss the techniques and methods of translation with the three raters in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Finally, I make a conclusion of the research.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Techniques of Translation

Translation technique is a procedure to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works, and it is at the level of micro units of text (word, frase, and sentence). In research or teaching, we need translation technique to analyse and classify the result of translation, to consider textual micro-units (Molina and Albir, 2002:448). The techniques of translation can be classified into the following kinds (Molina and Albir, 2002:509-511).

1. Amplification.

It is to introduce details that are not formulated in the Source Text, e.g., when translating the noun phrase of Arabic *Ramadhan* into English, it needs to give the description of *The Muslim month of fasting*, to make the reader of the target text easier to understand.

2. Borrowing.

This technique is to take a word or expression straight from another language. The examples of English words : *sandal, durian, sampan* are taken from Indonesian.

3. Compensation.

To introduce a Source Text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the Target Text because it can't be reflected in the same place as in the Source Text. The translation of the word *Me* is translated into *Apa* or *Apaan* in Indonesian in the following sentences as the example.

ST : (A) : “*Why don't you write a good thrilling detective story ? “ she asked*

(B) : “*Me ?” Exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in her life regardless of grammar*

TT : (A) : “*Mengapa anda tidak menulis roman detektif yang menegangkan saja?” tanyanya.*

(B) : “*Apaan?”* teriak Ny. Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa.

4. Discursive Creation.

It is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g.: *North Korea said a few weeks ago it was ready to end its year-long boycott of six-country nuclear talks* is translated into *Perbaikan hubungan dengan AS menurut Korut merupakan syarat mutlak dilakukannya kembali pertemuan enam negara mengenai pembatasan nuklir* in Indonesian.

5. Established Equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by using dictionary or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g., *If coincidence* is translated into *Apabila kepercayaan* in Indonesian

6. Literal Translation.

To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. : *Jasa intelijen rezim Zionis* in Indonesian is from *the service of the Zionist regime*.

7. Modulation

It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. : *Kamu akan menjadi ayah* in Indonesian is from *You are going to have a child*.

8. Reduction.

To suppress a ST information item in the TT.

For example: “....,” *Obama told People*

magazine” referring to Yaman and Somalia is translated into,” *negara-negara seperti Yaman dan Somalia.*

9. Transposition

It is to change a grammatical category, e.g.: *mahasiswa kedokteran* is from *medical student*.

10. Paraphrase (Delisle in Molina and Albir, 2002)

This is defined as excessive use of paraphrase that complicates the TT without stylistic or rhetorical justification. For example: *Yemen doesn't want to have American Ground troops there*, is translated into *Pemerintah Yaman sebelumnya telah menyatakan penolakan intervensi AS.*

11. Addition (Delisle in Molina and Albir, 2012)

To introduce unjustified stylistic element and information that are not in the ST, e.g.:

“... upaya memecah belah rakyat,” *tegasnya*, “ is from ”....*is showing the national discord among them.*

12. Particularization

It is to use more precise or concrete term in the TT, e.g., “...*penerbangan pesawat pesawat asing*” is from “...*the presence of foreign planes.*

13. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., *Saya pikir kami*.... is from... *I think we*....

14. Generalization

To use a general term or more neutral term. For example: *Tampaknya dia terburu-nuh pada saat jalan-jalan* in Indonesian is from *When shot, she was apparently taking a walk.*

Methods of Translation

Translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective., a global option that affects the whole text. There are 8 kinds of translation method (Newmark in Machali, 2009:76-81) . The first 4 methods tend to Source Text, they are *Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation*. The second or the rest 4 methods tend to the Target Text, they are *Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation* (Newmark, 1988:45-47).

1. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the Target Language (TL), immediately the Source Language (SL) words. The Source Language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Here are the examples.

(1) SL : *I like that clever student.* (2) SL : *I will go to Sydney tomorrow.*
TL : *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.* TL : *Saya akan pergi ke Sydney besok.*

2. Literal Translation

The Source Language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context, as a pre-Translation process. The examples are:

(1) SL : *It's raining cats and dogs.* (2) SL : *I like that clever student.*
TL : *Hujan kucing dan anjing* TL : *Saya menyukai anak yang pintar itu.*

3. Faithfull Translation

It is attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constrains of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. Here is the example of English *David is to well aware that he is naughty* is translated into Indonesian *David menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal*.

4. Semantic Translation

This method of translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. *He is a book-worm* is translated into *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*, as the example of English and Indonesian.

5. Adaptation

It is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The examples are :

SL : <i>Hey jude, don't make it bad</i>	TL : <i>Kasih, dimanakah</i>
SL : <i>Take a sad song and make it better</i>	TL : <i>Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku</i>
<i>Remember to let her into your heart</i>	<i>Ingat-ingatlah aku padamu</i>
<i>Then you can start to make it better</i>	<i>Janji setiamu takkan kulupa</i>

6. Free translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Here are the examples :

SL : <i>The flowers in the garden.</i>	TL : <i>Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.</i>
<i>How they live on what he makes.</i>	<i>Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya.</i>

7. Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. One of the examples is *Mari minum bir sama-sama; saya yang bayar* is translated into *I'll shout you a beer*.

8. Communicative Translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership. *When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time/either in cash or by drawing a cheque in favour of another person* is translated into *Apabila seseorang membuka rekening baru pada sebuah bank, berarti ia meminjamkan uang kepada bank, yang pengambilannya dapat dilakukan sewaktu-waktu, baik dalam bentuk tunai maupun berupa penerikan cek yang diperuntukkan bagi orang lain*, as the example of English and Indonesian.

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

With regard of techniques of the translation used in the research, the data shows that 224 data (36.26%) established equivalent, 81 (12,04%) amplification, 64 (9.51%) reduction , 58 (8.62%)

modulation, 55 (8,17) borrowing, 44 (6.54%) discursive creation, 34 (5.05) paraphrase, 32 (4.75%) transposition, 12 (1.78%) addition, 11 (1.63%) generalization, 11 (1.63%) literal translation, 9 (1.34%) compensation, 7 (1.04%) variation, 3 data (0,45%) particularization, and 1 (0.15) delition. The total of data are 673 (100%).

To know the translation technique's orientation, whether they are oriented to source text or the target text, we should know the classification of the translation technique's orientation. The techniques of translation which are oriented to the source text are *literal translation, borrowing, and calque*. And the techniques which are oriented to the target text are *established equivalent, amplification, reduction, modulation, discursive creation, paraphrase, transposition, addition, generalization, compensation, variation, particularization, and delition*.

Based on the result of the analysis, most of the used techniques are oriented to the target text, they are *established equivalent* (36.26%), *amplification* (12,04%), *reduction* (9.51%), *modulation* (8.62%), *discursive creation* (6.54%), *paraphrase* (5.05), *transposition* (4.75%), *addition* (1.78%), *generalization* (1.63%), *ccompensation* (1.34%), *variation* (1.04%), *particularization* (0,45%), and *delition* (0.15). They represent 89.18 % of the total data.

To know the tendency of the methods, whether they tend to source text or the target text, we should know the classification of methods. The first 4 methods tend to source text, they are *word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation*. The second or the rest 4 methods tend to the target text, *they are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation*.

Based on the the most-used techniques, they are established equivalent, amplification, reduction, modulation, discursive creation, paraphrase, transposition, addition, generalization, compensation, variation, particularization, delition, and their orientation, we can have the used relevant methods. Those techniques are closely relevant to adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation method. These methods of translation tend to the target text.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can conclude that most of the used techniques are oriented to the target text, they are *established equivalent* (36.26%), *amplification* (12,04%), *reduction* (9.51%), *modulation* (8.62%), *discursive creation* (6.54%), *paraphrase* (5.05), *transposition* (4.75%), *addition* (1.78%), *generalization* (1.63%), *ccompensation* (1.34%), *variation* (1.04%), *particularization* (0,45%), and *delition* (0.15). They represent 89.18 % of the total data. And those techniques are closely relevant of using to *adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation method*. These methods of translation tend to the target text. So, the researcher can say that in transferring the political text of the international political news in printed text, from English to Indonesian, the translators tended to the target text. It can be said that the ideology of the translators tended to the domestication ideology.

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