

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES, METHODS, AND IDEOLOGIES OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION VERSION IN *PIDATO TIGA BAHASA* BOOK

TEKNIK, METODE, DAN IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN PADA VERSI TERJEMAHAN BAHASA INGGRIS DI BUKU *PIDATO TIGA BAHASA*

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Abstrak

Kajian ini berkaitan dengan bidang penerjemahan, khususnya pada penerapan praktis teknik, metode, dan ideologi penerjemahan yang digunakan di dalam menerjemahkan salah satu teks yang berjudul *Isra' Mi'raj* yang ada dalam buku *Pidato Tiga Bahasa*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah menemukan dan menguraikan teknik, metode, dan ideologi penerjemahan yang dominan. Penelitian menggunakan tiga teori. Teori pertama yang digunakan dalam kajian ini ialah teori teknik penerjemahan oleh Nida, Molina and Albir, and Pelawi. Teori kedua yang digunakan ialah teori metode penerjemahan yang menggunakan teori penerjemahan diagram V oleh Peter Newmark. Teori ketiga ialah teori ideologi penerjemahan oleh Venuti dan Farisi. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan penelitian ini menggunakan teknik dokumen sebagai metode pengumpulan data. Selain itu, Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif untuk menganalisa data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertama, terdapat 9 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh para penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan 35 data (kalimat). Berdasarkan frekuensi penggunaan teknik tersebut adalah: penerjemahan harfiah 35 (26,92%), transposisi 22 (16,92%), penghilangan 20 (15,38%), modulasi 12 (9,23%), peminjaman murni 10 (7,69%), amplifikasi 9 (6,92%), penambahan 8 (6,15%), pengurangan 7 (5,38%), Generalisasi 7 (5,38%). Kedua, ditemukan 3 jenis metode penerjemahan yakni metode penerjemahan harfiah, metode penerjemahan setia, dan metode penerjemahan komunikatif. Ketiga, ditemukan bahwa ideologi penerjemahan yang dominan ialah ideologi penerjemahan domestikasi atau ideologi penerjemahan yang berorientasi pada bahasa sasaran. Implikasi penelitian, penerjemah bukan hanya perlu mempertimbangkan gramatika bahasa sasaran tetapi juga mempertimbangkan nilai-nilai bahasa, gaya dan budaya bahasa sasaran dalam melakukan proses penerjemahan teks. Sehingga, tingkat keakuratan, keberterimaan dan keterbacaan teks bahasa sasaran menjadi lebih tinggi.

Kata Kunci : teknik penerjemahan, metode penerjemahan, ideologi penerjemahan.

Abstract

This study deals with translation, particularly in practical application of techniques, methods, and ideologies of translation. They are used in translating one of texts entitled *Isra' Mi'raj* in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book. The purposes of the research are to find out and to elaborate techniques, methods, and the dominant ideology of translation. The research uses three theories. The first theory used in this research is translation techniques theory by Nida, Molina and Albir, and Pelawi. The second theory used in this research is translation methods theory which uses V diagram theory by Peter Newmark. The third theory used in this research is translation ideologies theory by Venuti and Farisi. The type of research conducts qualitative method and this research employs documentary technique as the method of collecting data. In addition, this research employs descriptive analysis method for analysing the data. The results show that first, it is found 9 techniques of translation used by translators in translating 35 data (sentences). Based on frequency of translation techniques usage, the techniques are literal translation 35 (26,92%), transposition 22 (16,92%), omission 20 (15,38%), modulation 12 (9,23%), natural borrowing 10 (7,69%), amplification 9 (6,92%), addition 8 (6,15%), reduction 7 (5,38%), and generalization 7 (5,38%). Second, it is found that there are 3 kinds of translation methods used namely literal translation method, faithful translation method and communicative translation method. Third, it is found that the dominant ideology is domestication ideology or translation ideology that tends to target language. The research implies that the translators must consider not only grammatical rules of target language but also consider the language, style and cultural values of target language in translating text. Therefore, the level of accuracy, acceptability and readability of target language text becomes higher.

Keywords : Translation technique, Translation Method, Translation Ideology.

Introduction

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), a speech is defined as formal talk that a person delivers to audience. It is delivered in particular purposes, occasions, and places. The speech itself has several functions or purposes such as to announce, to convince, to inform or to tell, to educate, and so on (Cathryn, J, n.d.). The example of a speech which functions to educate audience is delivered by a preacher for example in a Friday sermon or an Islamic speech. As sermons serve as a means of teaching the doctrines of God either in written and spoken discourse (Acheoah, *et al.*, 2015:1).

The object of this research is *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book written and translated by Rohman, *et al.*, (2009) which consists three different languages namely Arabic, English and Indonesian texts. This book contains several speech texts that are mostly talking about Islamic religion. In addition, the speech texts in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book have particular features for example each of speech text has an introduction part that is presented in Arabic and it comprises several things such as praising to Allah and Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH), verses from the holy Koran and Hadith. Sukarno states that a Friday sermon text is different from other texts because it has its own genre (Sukarno, 2014:359). Therefore, the speech texts in the book need to be traced by particular instruments.

To translate a text, the translators are demanded to comprehend both the Source Language (SL) and the Target language (TL). From the translator's point of view, translation is a process of making decision in interlingual communication (Pelawi, 2014:381). Therefore, in translating a text, translators are expected to produce translation results as equal as possible and as natural as possible. This means that the translators have to have grammatical understanding, vocabulary mastering, and cultural understanding.

This research is conducted to describe the techniques, the methods and the ideologies of translation. The techniques of translation are defined as the way to find out how the translators translate the text from the small unit of text such as in the level of words and phrases (Nida, 1964; Molina and Albir, 2002; Pelawi, 2014). While the methods of translation are divided into two parts namely SL emphasis and TL emphasis (Newmark, 1988). Then, The ideologies of translation are divided into foreignization and domestication (Venuti, 2012; Farisi, 2015). By finding out those three aspects, this research is expected to reveal the process of translation in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book particularly in selected English version text entitled *Isra' Mi'raj*.

The phenomenon above raises some questions; therefore, the research questions of this research can be formulated as follows.

1. What translation techniques are applied by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?

2. What translation methods are applied by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?

3. What translation ideology is dominantly chosen by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?

Based on the research questions above, the purposes of the research can be figured out as follows.

1. to find out the translation techniques applied by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version.

2. to find out the translation methods applied by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version.

3. to find out the dominant translation ideology chosen by translators in translating the selected Indonesian version text in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version.

Research Methodology

This research employs qualitative method. Qualitative research is a research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures (Mackey and Gass, 2005:162). The qualitative research is used to describe the three aspects in translation. They are techniques of translation, methods of translation, and ideologies of translation.

The data in this research are collected through document review since the collected data are based on a printed material (textbook). According to Blaxter, *et al.* (2006:154), document is using written materials as a basis of research. Moreover, Denscombe (2007:231) classifies books as the type of public domain document for research. There are 16 speech texts. Each speech text has distinguished number of words and sentences. The data are taken by using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the term which is applied to those situations where the researcher already knows something about the specific people or events and deliberately selects particular ones because they are seen as instances that are likely to produce the most valuable data (Denscombe, 2007:17). Therefore, the researcher selects one speech text. This research only uses one speech text because it has valuable data to be investigated in detail based on the research questions.

Research Findings

In total, there are 35 sentences in the research data. Each datum is examined using the techniques of translation. The nine techniques are found in the research data.

It is found 130 techniques of translation in the data. The findings of the techniques of translation are presented in detail in the Table below.

No.	Techniques of Translation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Modulation	12	9.23 %
2.	Transposition	22	16.92 %
3.	Amplification	9	6.92 %

4.	Literal Translation	35	26.92 %
5.	Addition	8	6.15 %
6.	Omission	20	15.38 %
7.	Natural Borrowing	10	7.69 %
8.	Reduction	7	5.38 %
9.	Generalization	7	5.38 %
Total		130	100 %

sekelompok orang group people group of people
yang memukul- who lapped who slapped
mukul kepalanya their head their heads and
tanpa henti. without a kept doing it.
stop.

Discussions

The discussions concern with three points. First, the analysis of techniques of translation consists of 9 kinds of techniques of translation. All techniques of translation are divided into 4 kinds of practical application. They are single technique, double technique, triple technique, and multiple technique. Second, The analysis of methods of translation which is discussed and concluded by employing V diagram. Third, the last discussion is about the analysis of ideologies of translation.

Techniques of Translation

This subchapter discusses about the analysis of techniques of translation and the practical application of them. From 35 data that have been analyzed, it is identified 2 data employ single technique, 5 data employ double technique, 10 data employ triple technique, and 18 data employ multiple technique. The details and comments are presented in the following subchapters.

A Single Technique

Single technique means a practical application of one technique of translation in one datum. In this case, the translators employ one technique in translating one datum of SLT into TLT. It is identified that there are 2 data out of 35 that employ single technique.

No.	Double technique	Frequency	Data number
1.	LT	2	13 and 29

One of them is data number 13 which contains Literal Translation technique.

Literal Translation (LT)

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a SLT into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TLT in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL (Hatim and Munday, 2004:149). It can be simply defined that literal translation is word for word translation but it still considers the grammatical rules of TL. This technique is applied to translate the following data (data number 13).

Data Number	SLT (Indonesian Version)	TLT (English version)	Suggested Translation
13	<u>Nabi juga menyaksikan</u>	<u>Prophet also watched a</u>	Prophet also watched a

The sentence in SLT *Nabi juga menyaksikan sekelompok orang yang memukul-mukul kepalanya tanpa henti* are translated from word to word literally into TL. *Nabi* is translated into Prophet. *Juga* is translated into *also*. *Menyaksikan* is translated into *watched*. *Sekelompok orang* is translated into *a group people* because the word *sekelompok* in Indonesian contains a prefix *se-* which can be means *a/ one*. But it should be a preposition after the word *group* to explain of what kind of group is being discussed. Then, the words *yang memukul-mukul* are translated into *who lapped* which are correct but inappropriate. It is because the adjective clause subordinator *who* is functioned to refer to person as subject. While, *a group of people* is the object. Therefore, it should be *... a group of people whom ...*. Next, *memukul-mukul* is translated into *lapped*. *Kepalanya* is translated into *their head* because *kepala* is the head word and *-nya* is modifier. In TLT, the position of the modifier stands after modifier/s. *Tanpa* is translated into *without*. *Henti* is translated into *a stop*. *A stop* is considered appropriate because preposition *without* should be followed by a noun. *A stop* is a noun phrase that also can be in the form of gerund *stopping*.

A Double Technique

Double technique means a practical application of two different techniques of translation in one datum. In this case, the translators employ two techniques in translating one datum of SLT into TLT. It is identified that 5 data out of 35 employ double technique.

No.	Double technique	Frequency	Data number
1.	LT + Mo	1	25
2.	LT + Tr	4	9, 11, 31 and 33

One of them is data number 9 contains Literal Translation and Transposition techniques.

Literal Translation and Modulation (LT and Mo)

These techniques are applied to translate the following data (data number 25).

Data Number	SLT (Indonesian Version)	TLT (English version)	Suggested Translation
25	<u>Lalu (ada yang berdiri (lantas) iqomah.</u>	<u>Then (someone) stood (and) iqomah.</u>	Then, there was someone who stood and <i>iqomah</i> (the call to prayer/ <i>salah</i> that announces to congregation that the obligatory prayer is just to begin).

There are three words that are translated by using literal translation technique in data number 25. First, The word *lalu* can be translated as *ago* or *then* in TL. But, in this case the word *then* is more appropriate to translate the word *lalu*. Second, the word *berdiri* is translated into *stood*. Third, the word *iqomah* is translated into *iqomah*. Then, the words *ada yang* is translated into *someone*. The translators used the word *someone* to represent the equivalent meaning of the words *ada yang*. The words *ada yang* can be literally translated into *there is* which means *ada*. But the translators choose the word *someone* which refers to somebody to represent *ada yang*. It can be concluded that the translators have their point of views in translating the words *ada yang*. In addition, the word *lantas* is translated into *and*. *and* is a conjunction in TL. While, *lantas* literally means *then* which is an adverb in TL. The translators employ modulation technique to translate it. So *lantas* becomes *and*. Therefore, those two cases are claimed to employ modulation technique.

A Triple Technique

Triple technique means a practical application of three different techniques of translation in one datum of SLT into TLT. It is identified that 10 data out of 35 employ triple technique. In addition, there is one data that consist of three similar combinations of technique of translation found in the data.

No.	Triple technique	Frequency	Data number
1.	LT + Mo + Tr	1	17
2.	LT + Mo + Om	1	20
3.	LT + Tr + Am	1	32
4.	LT + Tr + Om	3	7, 30, and 35
5.	LT + Tr + Ge	1	19
6.	LT + Am + Om	1	10
7.	LT + Am + NB	1	27
8.	LT + Om + Ge	1	34

One of triple technique findings is data number 17 which contains literal translation, modulation and transposition.

Literal Translation, Modulation and Transposition (LT, Mo and Tr)

These techniques are applied to translate the following data (data number 17).

Data Number	SLT (Indonesian Version)	TLT (English version)	Suggested Translation
17	(Anehnya) mereka memakan <daging> <mentah> <yang busuk>	(To his surprise) they consumed <rotten> <uncooked> <meat>.	Weirdly, They ate rotten uncooked meat.

The word *anehnya* is an adverb that is translated into *to his surprise*. The translators translate it based on their point of views. In this case, the word *his surprise* means *keheranannya* in SL. The words *his surprise* are a noun phrase comprising *his* (possessive pronoun for male) for *-nya* and *surprise* (noun or verb) for *aneh*. *Aneh* equally means *weird*, *awkward*, or *strange*. Therefore, the word *anehnya* is claimed to use modulation technique. Then, The translators translate the words *mereka memakan* into *they consumed*. Instead of translating *makan* into eat or ate, the translators use other lexicon which can represent the same thing as eat or ate. Next, The translators translate the words *daging mentah yang busuk* into *rotten uncooked meat*. The head word in TL is stated in the last position after the adjectives. In this case, the adjectives are *rotten* and *uncooked* while the head word is *meat*. Therefore there is a changing position of adjective stated after the head word in SL, while in TL, the adjectives are stated before the head word because it functions to modify a noun.

A Multiple Technique or more than Four Techniques

Multiple technique means a practical application of four different techniques or more than four techniques of translation in one datum of SLT into TLT. It is identified that 18 data out of 35 employ multiple technique. In addition, there are two data that consist of similar combinations of technique of translation found in the data.

No.	Multiple technique	Frequency	Data number
1.	LT + Mo + Tr + Om	2	8 and 22
2.	LT + Mo + Am + Re	1	28
3.	LT + Mo + Ad + Re	1	24
4.	LT + Tr + Ad + Om	1	4
5.	LT + Tr + Ad + Re	1	12
6.	LT + Tr + Om + NB	1	1
7.	LT + Am + Ad + Om	1	26
8.	LT + Om + NB + Ge	1	3
9.	LT + Mo + Tr + Ad + Om	1	14
10.	LT + Mo + Tr + NB + Re	1	6
11.	LT + Tr + Om + NB + Re	1	23
12.	LT + Mo + Tr + Am + NB + Ge	1	15
13.	LT + Tr + Am + Ad + Om + Ge	2	2 and 5
14.	LT + Tr + Am + Om + NB + Ge	1	16
15.	LT + Mo + Tr + Ad + Om + Re	1	18
16.	LT + Mo + Tr + Ad + Om + NB + Re	1	21

One of multiple technique findings is data number 8 which contains literal translation, modulation, transposition, and omission.

Literal Translation, Modulation, Transposition and Omission (LT, Mo, Tr and Om)

These techniques are applied to translate the following data (data number 8).

Data Number	SLT (Indonesian Version)	TLT (English version)	Suggested Translation
8	<u>Pada suatu hari beliau sedang menyisir</u> <putrinya> <raja> Fir'aun (kemudian) <u>tiba-tiba sisirnya jatuh lalu beliau berucap bismillahi ta'isa fir'aun (dengan menyebut nama Allah celakalah raja fir'aun).</u>	<u>One day she was combing</u> <king's> <daughter> ϕ (but) <u>suddenly the comb is falling down</u> <u>then she said bismillahi</u> <u>ta'isa Fir'aun</u> (in the name of Allah, woe to Fir'aun).	One day she was combing king Fir'aun's daughter then suddenly the comb felt down then she said <i>bismillahi ta'isa Fir'aun</i> (in the name of Allah, woe to king Fir'aun).

There are some words that are claimed to use literal translation technique in data number 8, such as:

- (in SLT) The words *Pada suatu hari beliau sedang menyisir* are translated into *One day she was combing* (in TLT).
- (in SLT) The words *tiba-tiba sisirnya jatuh* are translated into *suddenly the comb is falling down* (in TLT).
- (in SLT) The words *lalu beliau berucap bismillahi ta'isa fir'aun (dengan menyebut nama Allah celakalah raja fir'aun)* in SLT are translated into *then she said bismillahi ta'isa Fir'aun (in the name of Allah, woe to Fir'aun)* (in TLT).

Next, modulation technique occurs in the word *kemudian*. The word *kemudian* literally means *then* in TL. But, the translators use their point of views and translate it into *but* which has different meaning from *then*. Then, transposition technique occurs in the words *putrinya raja*. Then, The words *putri raja Fir'aun* are translated into *king's daughter*. There is an omission on the word *Fir'aun* which is not written in TL.

Methods of Translation

This subchapter discusses about the orientation or tendency of all techniques of translation in this research. There are two orientations in translation field based on V diagram proposed by Newmark (1988:45), they are SL orientation and TL Orientation. First, SL Orientation comprises 4 kinds of methods of translation, they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Second, TL Orientation comprises 4 kinds of methods of translation, they are adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation

It is found that two techniques found are claimed to tend to Source Language orientation and the rest of techniques found are claimed to tend to Target Language orientation. The data of methods of translation found are shown in Table below.

Orientation	Technique of Translation	Technique Found	Total	Percentage
Source Language (SL)	Literal Translation	35	45	34.62 %
	Natural Borrowing	10		
	Modulation	12		
	Transposition	22		
Target Language (TL)	Amplification	9	85	65.38 %
	Addition	8		
	Omission	20		
	Reduction	7		
	Generalization	7		
Overall		130	100%	

Ideologies of Translation

There are two sides of ideology of translation. They are foreignization and domestication (Farisi, 2015:79). Foreignization is ideology of translation which maintains language, style and cultural values of SL. Another ideology of translation is Domestication. It is ideology of translation which maintains language, style and cultural values of TL. The data of ideologies of translation found are shown in Table below.

Orientation	Techniques of Translation	Percentage	Methods of Translation	Ideology of Translation
Source Language (SL)	Literal Translation	34.62 %	Literal Translation	Foreignization
	Natural Borrowing		Faithful Translation	
Target Language (TL)	Modulation	65.38 %	Communicative Translation	Domestication
	Transposition			
	Amplification			
	Addition			
	Omission			
	Reduction			
Total		100%		

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