

A Translation Analysis on Banyuwangi Official Tourism Website (Analisa Hasil Terjemahan pada Laman Pariwisata Resmi Banyuwangi)

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Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas tentang evaluasi penerjemahan pada laman pariwisata resmi Banyuwangi. Laman ini menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Bahasa Sumber (Bsu) dan Bahasa Inggris sebagai Bahasa Sasaran (BSa). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keberterimaan tata bahasa dan makna dalam website tersebut. Penelitian ini menilai elemen tata bahasa dan makna pada data teks. Penilaian elemen tata bahasa, yang dilandaskan pada penggunaan kata depan, *tenses*, susunan kata, aturan subjek dan kata kerja. Sedangkan, penilaian makna, dinilai dari segi makna referensial dan konotasi dari data tersebut. Jenis data dalam studi ini adalah data kualitatif. Data yang dikumpulkan dipilih secara acak, yang terkait dengan elemen diatas, sebagai sampel untuk dianalisa. Metode deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis setiap kesalahan yang ditemukan, kemudian dihitung dan dijelaskan. Dari penelitian ini, ditemukan 33 kesalahan tata bahasa dan makna pada kata, frase dan klause yang terpilih pada teks sasaran.

Kata Kunci: Bsu, BSa, tata bahasa, makna, keberterimaan

Abstract

This research talks about a translation evaluation found in the Banyuwangi official tourism website. This website uses Indonesian language as the source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL). The purpose of this research is to know the grammatical appropriateness and the meaning appropriateness, based on the semantic aspect, of the target language in the data. This research evaluates grammatical and meaning elements in the text. The grammatical evaluation, covers the preposition, tenses, word order and subject verb agreement. Meanwhile, meaning evaluation bases on referential and connotative meanings. The type of data in this research is qualitative. The data is collected by random sampling. The descriptive method is used to analyze mistakes found in the selected text. It is then counted and explained. In this research, 33 mistakes covers grammatical and semantical mistakes in selected words, phrases and clauses are found in the target language text.

Keywords: SL, TL, grammatical, meaning, appropriateness.

Introduction

This thesis deals with translation, a linguistics application of transferring a message from one language or source language (SL) to another language or target language (TL). The object of this research is the translated word, phrase, clause or sentence in selected chapters in Banyuwangi official tourism website. This research focus on the grammatical and meaning equivalence of the SL. For the revised version of the SL, it is fully based on researcher consideration. This is because there are some mistakes found in the website.

In accordance with those problems, this study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What grammatical mistake can be found in the data?
2. Is the SL message fully conveyed in the TL?

In line with those questions, the study is designed to achieve some goals, they are:

1. To know the grammatical appropriateness of the target language text in the data.
2. To discover the meaning appropriateness based on the semantic aspect of the target language in the data.

Nida (1982: 33) states that the process of translation consists of three stages: the first step is analyzing, in which the surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and (b) the meanings of the words and combination words. The second step is transferring, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B. The last is restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

This research analyzes a translation text in the website comparing the SL to the TL. The data consist of words, phrases and clauses in the sentence. Word is a sound or a group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms and independent unit of a language (Oxford, 1995: 1374). Meanwhile, phrase is a group of word without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence (Oxford, 1995: 868). Then, clause is a group of word that includes a subject and a verb, forming a sentence or part of sentence (Oxford, 1995: 204).

In terms of grammatical analysis, the researcher uses preposition, word order, tenses, and subject verb agreement to analyse the data. Tense is any of form of a verb that may be used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed

by the verb (Oxford, 1995: 1231). Word order can be a problem in translation since the structure in one language sometimes is different from that of other languages. In English, the adjective comes first after the noun or head word (Eastwood, 2012: 234). However in Indonesian, the noun or head word comes first. In terms of subject-verb agreement, Eastwood (2012: 184) states that “agreement means using a singular verb after a singular or uncountable subject and plural verb after a plural subject”. This happens when we use a present-tense verb in the third person. Prepositions are words normally before nouns or pronoun (Thomson and Mertinet, 1986:91). Preposition can also be followed by verb but the verb must be in the gerund form, except *but* and *expect*. There are three types of preposition. They are preposition of place, time and other meaning.

This research only takes 4 types of grammatical elements. They are preposition, word order, tenses and subject verb agreement. The reason of taking these elements is that these are dealing with the compulsory part of sentence. They are subject and predicate. The preposition and word order are dealing with noun phrase which can be a subject in the sentence. The tense and subject verb agreement are dealing with the verb in the sentence. Especially, the tense is also dealing with the time of the action in the sentence.

Research Methodology

This study applies qualitative research. The data analysed in this study are in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences found in the Banyuwangi official tourism website. Qualitative research is used to describe the changes occurred in the translation of the SL to the TL in the data. The data are randomly taken and they are about 25% (217 sentences) from total sentences (702 sentences) of the data. This research uses both language texts in order to evaluate the appropriateness.

Result

This thesis has three research questions. First, it concerns about the grammatical evaluation of the target language text in the website. They are preposition, word order, tenses, and subject verb agreement. The second, it concerns about the meaning appropriateness evaluation of the target language text in the website. In the data, the researchers found 3 mistakes of 164 total prepositions, 6 mistakes of tenses from 96 total sentence, 2 mistakes of word order occurring in 225 noun phrases, and 4 mistakes of violating the subject verb agreement from the total of 132 clauses.

The meaning appropriateness evaluation is also applied in the selected data. The evaluation is carried out by seeing the referential meaning and connotative meaning in the text. Thus, the result are 10 mistakes of referential meaning from 1432 as the total number of words and 0 of connotative meaning found in the data.

Discussion

Nida (1982:12) define that “translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of

meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Moreover, Newmark (1988:5) states “Translation is a rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Supported by Catford (1965:1), “Translation is an operation performed on languages by substituting a text in one language for a text in another”.

Nida (1982:105) also states “it is a bit like packing clothing into two different pieces of luggage, the clothes remain the same, but the shape of the suitcase may vary”. The translator has to translate the message from SL text to TL text in the form of TL language. When a translator transfers the message of SL text into TL text, he has to remember that languages are unique. In order the message can be conveyed in the TL text naturally, the translator should make any adjustments that cover semantic adjustments and structural adjustments that will keep the distortion to minimum.

Grammatical evaluation

The table below provides some examples of the grammatical mistakes found in the data.

Table 1. Examples of Inappropriateness in Terms of Grammar

No	Grammatical element	Text	
		Target Language as Written in the Website	Target Language Suggested
1	Preposition	It is <u>for of</u> a place <u>for</u> children to relax <u>in</u> the afternoon.	It is a very nice place <u>for</u> children for relaxation in the afternoon.
2	Tenses	At he slope of mountain <u>yielding</u> special robusta coffee.	At the slope of the mountain, Malangsari plantation <u>yields</u> special robusta coffee.
3	Word order	<u>The coffe lanang malangsari</u> is the best product here	The Malangsari Lanang coffee
4	Subject verb agreement	<u>The good hotel are</u> available here, such as: Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.	<u>The good hotels are</u> available here, such as: Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.

A mistake of the first preposition is found in the text. The preposition is the word ‘for’. The rule of preposition is that the preposition must be followed by noun. However in this case, the prepositions is not followed by noun but followed by preposition ‘of’. Thus, the preposition ‘of’ must be deleted. Therefore, the sentence should be replaced by ”it is a very nice place for children for relaxation in the afternoon” (based on the SL, “tempat ini sangat cocok untuk bermain anak-anak dan bersantai sore hari”).

The second case is a sentence “at the slope of mountain yielding special coffee robusta”. This sentence must have the word ‘is’ as verb (be) in the sentence and it should be put between the word ‘mountain’ and ‘yielding’, to be well formed as a present continues tense. If we see the sentence deeply by looking at the previous and next sentences in the paragraph, we will see the parallel structure of the paragraph, which is dealing with how its meaning and form should be. In this paragraph, all of the sentences use present simple tense, except the second sentence. It means that the intention of the sentence does not show an action happening now but states / tells the truth about the subject. Thus, the recommended formation of this sentence is using simple present tense. It is because the use of present tense is to state the truth or to inform (Eastwood, 2012: 53). Thus, the recommendation is that the verb “yielding” must be changed into ‘yields’.

For the third case (word order), according to the SL text, the modifier is the word ‘lanang’ and ‘malangsari’ and the head word is ‘kopi’. Based on this fact, the word order of noun phrase in SL (Bahasa Indonesia) which is different from TL (English), the appropriate formation for the TL is ‘the malangsari lanang coffee’.

In the fourth case (Subject verb agreement), the sentence is “The good hotel are available here, such as : Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc. This sentence has a singular subject but the verb use ‘are’, which means for plural. According to the SL, the subject is plural. It is shown in the text. The text is “penginapan dan hotel juga tersedia di daerah ini, ...”. Therefore, we have to transform the subject into plural. Thus, the suggested translation must be “The good hotels are available here, such as: Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.”.

Meaning Evaluation

The table below provide some examples of the meaning mistakes found in the data.

			from mount ijen	
2		Penginapan untuk <u>para tamu</u> tersedia disini	Guest house is also available for <u>the visitor</u>	The visitors

In the first case, the phrase is “mine road”. It is a noun phrase. According to Oxford dictionary, ‘mine’ means peace where coal or other minerals are extracted from below the surface of the ground (Oxford, 1995:741) and ‘road’ means a way between places, especially one with a prepared surface which vehicles can use (Oxford, 1995:1016). According to the SL, the appropriate translation is the only word ‘road’. In order to fulfill the message appropriateness in the SL, I suggest that the word ‘mine’ must be changed into ‘main’. ‘Main’ means very important (Oxford, 1995:707). Therefore, my last suggestion for the correction is ‘main road’.

The second case deals with plurality. In the SL text, the phrase is ‘para tamu’. The word ‘para’ indicates that the number is plural. However in TL, the phrase is ‘the visitor’ which indicates that it is singular. It is not appropriate with the SL text. I assume that the correct one is ‘the visitors’.

Finally, this study is hopefully will be useful for evaluating the translation result of the website. It can also be used as reference for those who are interested in studying translation. It is also suggested for the future researchers to undertake a further research focusing on translation with other literary works.

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Table 2. Examples of Inappropriateness in Terms of Meaning.

No	Meaning element	Text		
		Source language	Target language	Target language (improved)
1	Referential meaning	Tepatnya, pada <u>jalur perjalanan utama</u> dari gunnung ijen	Is located about 25 km from banyuwangi is startegically just on the side of <u>mine road</u> to or	The main road