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

THESIS

written by:

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2016**

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THESIS

This Thesis is Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University
as One of the Requirements to Obtain the Award of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English studies

written by:

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DEDICATION

With my great gratitude and sincerity, this thesis is proudly dedicated to:

1. My super adorable mother Siti Arofah (Kartini) and my memorable deceased father Achmad Bisri Mustofa.

2. My dear younger sister Fina Salafiyah and my youngest brother Fatih Ihsan Arasyi.

3. My big family, my friend 'Yuni' and my religious respected teachers who have given me supports, advices and prays;

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9. My Alma Mater, Jember University.

MOTTO

"Recite, in the name of your Lord who created"

(Al-Alaq 95, verse:1)
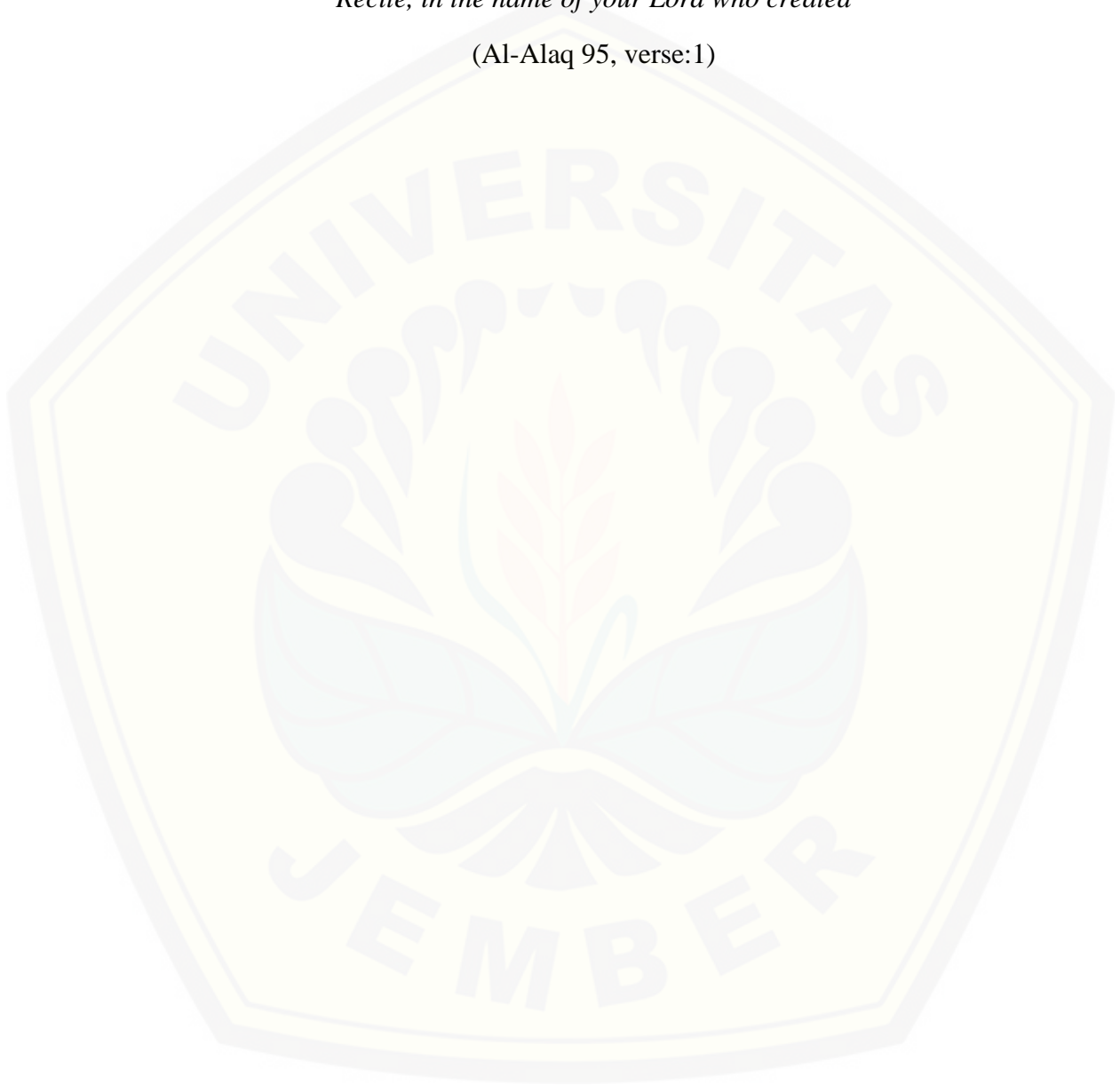
DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled **"Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideologies of English Translation Version in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* Book"** is an original piece of writing. I certify to the best of my knowledge that the analysis and the research described in the thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that the sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 19th May, 2016

The Candidate,

Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh
SN 100110101015

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Day   : Thursday

Date   : 19th May, 2016

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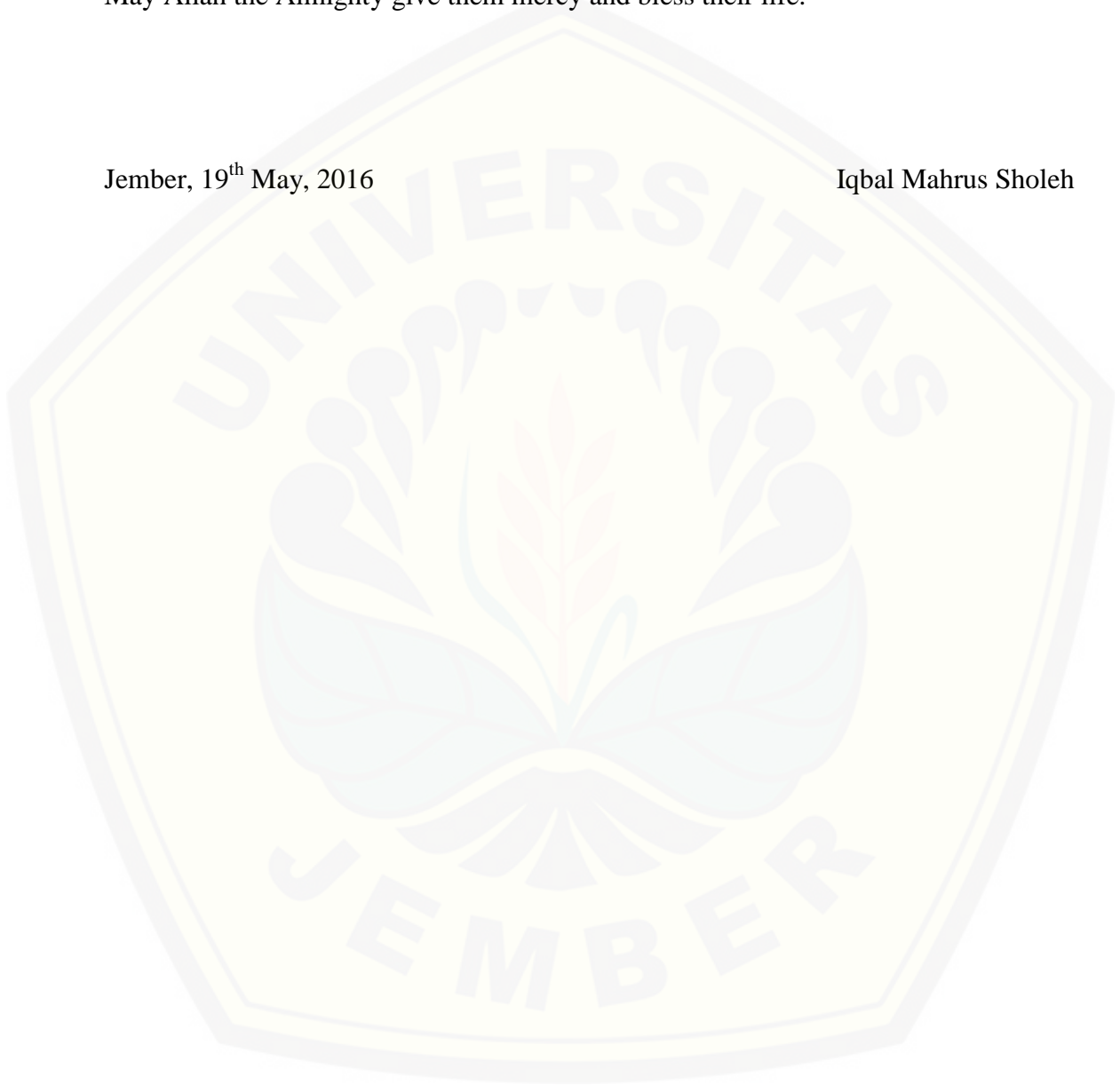
SUMMARY

Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideologies of English Translation Version in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* Book; Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh, 100110101015; 2016: 70 pages; the English Department, the Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

This research concerns about translation study which discusses about the practical application of translation techniques, translation methods and translation ideologies. The purposes are to find out the the translation techniques, the translation methods and the dominant ideology of translation in translating selected indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version. The researcher uses several theories about translation that deals with this research. First, The researcher employs the theory proposed by Nida (1964), Molina and Albir (2002), and Pelawi (2014) about techniques of translation. Second, the researcher employs theory proposed by Newmark (1988) about methods of translation. Third, the researcher employs theory proposed by Venuti (2012), and Farisi (2015) about ideologies of translation.

The type of data in this research is qualitative. The data are taken by using purposive sampling. The selected text entitled *Isra' Mi'raj* comprising 35 sentences. The 35 sentences become the data of this research.

The research findings show the followings. First, based on the frequency of the practical application of translation techniques in translating the data, literal translation appears to be in the first rank 35 (26,92%), followed by 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, literal translation technique is claimed theoretically to apply literal translation method and natural borrowing technique is claimed theoretically to apply faithful translation method. The literal translation and natural

borrowing techniques are oriented to language, style, and cultural values of source language. On the other hand, the rest of translation techniques are claimed theoretically to apply communicative translation method. The communicative translation method is oriented to language, style, and cultural values of target language. Third, the usage of translation techniques and translation methods tend to dominantly be based on the application of the ideology of domestication.
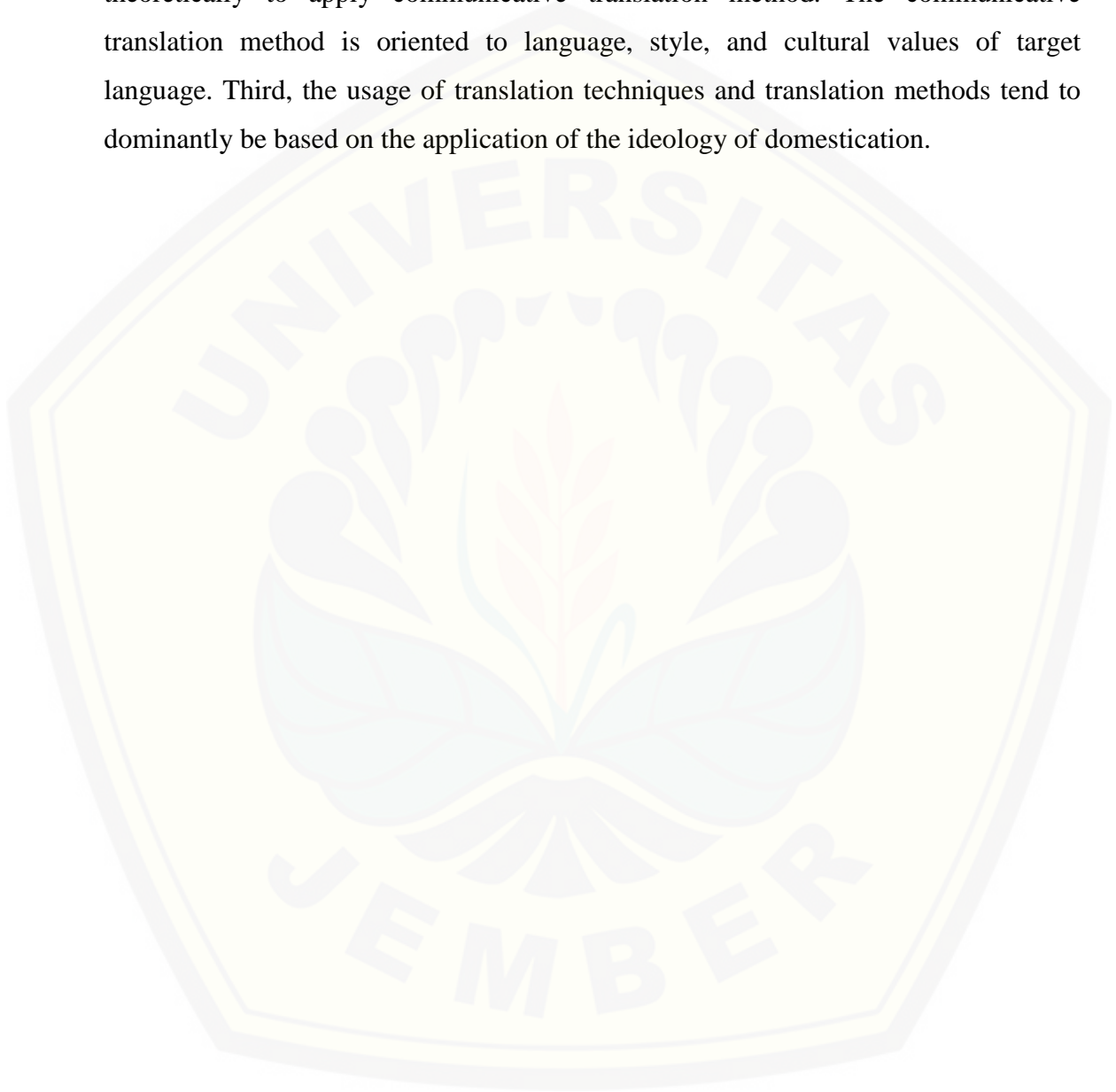
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

1. SL : Source Language
2. TL : Target Language
3. SLT : Source Language Text
4. TLT : Target Language Text
5. pbuh : peace be upon him
6. Mo : Modulation
7. LT : Literal Translation
8. Tr : Transposition
9. Ad : Addition
10. Om : Omission
11. NB : Natural Borrowing
12. Re : Reduction
13. Am : Amplification
14. Ge : Generalization
15. Parentheses (word) signify Modulation technique.
16. Underlined word <u>word</u> signifies Literal Translation technique.
17. Angle brackets <word> signify Transposition technique.
18. Square brackets [word] signify Addition technique.
19. Symbol ɸ signifies Omission technique.
20. Bold type **word** signifies Natural Borrowing technique.
21. Curly brackets {word} signify Reduction technique.
22. Double dashes -word- signifies Amplification technique.
23. Double underlined word <u>word</u> signifies Generalization technique

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter is provided in order to give an overview of the existence of the topic including problems and expectations. It is crucial to be given in order to catch the rationales of conducting this research. The first chapter consists of the background of the study, the research topic, the research problem, the research questions, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the thesis.

1.1   The Background of the Study

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 as the announcement can be delivered by the president to announce about the fuel hike price, the state speech, the new policy and so on. Moreover, the speech which functions to convince audience is usually spoken by candidates of political parties in competing for general election. The speech which functions to inform people mostly is delivered by a leader to the staff or members in an organization, a company, an institution and so on. The 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 of 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 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.

The analysis focuses on the process of translation from Indonesian as Source Language Text (SLT) into English as Target Language Text (TLT). Some inappropriate translation results are found in the speech texts in *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book. The inappropriate translations can be in the form of structure or grammatical rules, selecting Islamic terms (vocabulary), and lack of Islamic cultural background on TLT which can make inappropriate translation products for example, in Islamic term the word *Jibril* in Indonesian (SLT) is translated into *Jibril* in English (TLT) which is inappropriate translation. From the example, the suggested translation (TLT) must be *Gabriel*. The wrong chosen term surely can mislead the messages from SLT for TLT readers. Besides, it influences the understanding about English structure especially for readers who do not have a good proficiency of English. They will use the book as a guide of developing their skills (being a speaker and mastering English). Therefore, the object needs to be analyzed in order to describe the processes of translation done by the translators of the book.

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. As Sukarno (2015:234) states that;

> "… to be able to communicate in a language properly does not only depend on how many words which are mastered, and how good the knowledge of the grammar of the language, but also depends on how good our knowledge at the socio-cultural background which supports how the language operates".

Translation results can be easy to understand or difficult to understand by readers. Easy to understand means readers are aware of the messages and meanings of the translation results. Yet, difficult to uderstand means they are not. In doing translation, translators need to measure the needs and purposes of the TLT readers for example; if the TLT readers are children, so the translations results must be very easy to understand by them by not including scientific terms, specific registers, and so on. What is meant by that is the translators must employ certain ideology that tend to follow the rules of TL language. According to Bassnett and Lefevere (in Venuti, 2012: vii) "Translation is of course, a rewriting of an original text. All rewriting, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology". There are two translation ideologies. They are foreignization and domestication.

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*.

1.2   The Research Topic

There are a lot of adjustments in the translation processes. The *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book is about Islamic religion speeches. It has particular features which are different from other texts. Furthemore, it surely contains Islamic terms, verses, and any other things related to Islamic religion. By describing the book from translation's point of view, techniques of translation needs to be found at first. Then, that will lead

to find out the methods of translation. Furthermore, the methods of translation found will draw what ideology is dominant in the translation results.

1.3   The Research Problem

There are interesting phenomena in the *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book because they are about three different languages and cultures namely Arabic, English and Indonesian. This study analyses only from two different languages namely Indonesian (SLT) and English (TLT). It is because, in the book, there are several inappropriate translations in English translation version are found. The provisional of inappropriate translation results can be in the form of grammatical rules, word order, selecting Islamic terms and vice versa. Thus, this research aims at describing the techniques of translation, methods of translation and ideologies of translation to achieve empirically analytical results based on the translation theories.

1.4   The Research Questions

1. What techniques of translation are applied by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?
2. What methods of translation are applied by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?
3. What ideology of translation is chosen to be the dominant ideology by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version?

1.5   The Scope of the Study

The study concerns with the analysis of translation results. This research is aimed at finding out the techniques of translation used by translators at first. Instead

of finding out grammatical mistakes, this research goes deeper to reveal the methods of translation. As a result, the methods found will determine what ideologies of translation are employed in the translation results.

1.6   The Goals of the Study

The goals of this research are:

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

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

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

1.7   The Significance of the Study

This research benefits to the researcher in applying the translation theories properly towards the process of translation and translation results particularly in religious speech text. Furthermore, this study can be an additional knowledge to the readers on how to trace the texts about religious concern. In addition, the readers can also discover about how translation techniques, methods, and ideologies are employed.

1.8   The Organization of the Thesis

This research contains of five chapters. The first chapter attempts to show the background of the study in order to get to know why this issue is chosen. The second

chapter is literature review which discusses the review of previous researches done by some researchers in the translation study related to this research. The following subchapters are the reviews of related theories employed to deal with the data of this research. The following subchapters discuss the definition of translation, the types of translation techniques, methods of translation and the ideologies of translation employed in this research. The third chapter dicusses research design and methodology which consists of the type of research, the research strategy, the data of the research including the type of data, the source of data, and data collection. Moreover, it consists of data analysis. The fourth chapter focuses on the analysis of the research which presents the findings and discussions. The last chapter or the fifth chapter is the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

This chapter provides the previous researches and theoretical frameworks related to translation researches. The previous studies were done by other researchers in the same field are offered as references to conduct this research.

2.1 The Review of the Previous Researches

The first translation research was done by Pelawi (2014) who based the data on a printed document, Bible book. He analyzed the object by employing the various theories of translation to meet the goals of the research questions. This research defined three different aspects of translation from the text and also the impact towards the TLT readers. Those three different aspects of translation were techniques of translation, methods of translation, and ideology of translation. The impact of TLT towards readers was traced by determining the levels of translation results such as accuracy, acceptability and readability. The results showed that the translators tended to apply the techniques of translation which oriented on TLT, to employ the methods of translation which oriented on TLT and to choose the ideology of domestication. The applying of techniques, methods, and ideology of translation which oriented on TLT produced a positive impact towards the translation results and TLT readers. There are similarities and differences between this previous research and this study. The similarity is on the data which talks about religion in terms of the function of the texts that are used as sermons. This previous research contributes to this study in theoretical framework, analyzing and elaborating the data. This previous research purposes were to find out the techniques of translation, the methods of translation, the ideology of translation, and the impact of translation result towards TLT readers. This study focuses on finding the ideology, the methods, and the techniques of translation.

The next translation research was done by Djatmika, *et al*. (2014). The researchers dealt with bilingual books used by Junior High School students in

Indonesia. The researchers analyzed the quality of English translation version of several course books which focused on the quality of the text structure and aspects of grammatical quality such as the grammatical construction of the clauses and lexical choices of the texts. The results showed that all of the TLTs qualities were good, but the grammatical construction and word choice needed to be improved. This previous research contributes towards the analyses of this study in grammatical and lexical adjustments that are used in the techniques of translation.

Another translation research was conducted by Farisi (2015). The researcher analyzed the Indonesian translation problems of *iltifat* speech act in Koran. He employed the theory of translation proposed by Nida (2012), to trace the techniques or procedures of TLT. He also employed the theory of V diagram proposed by Newmark (1988) to know the tendency of the ideology of the translator/s. Then, he analyzed the speech act of the texts by using theory proposed by Sperber & Wilson's (1986). The results showed that, the translation of the speech act of *iltifat* employed literal method, literal procedure implied the tendency of ideology of foreignization, the message in the speech act of *iltifat* can clearly be translated by using thick translation for the provision of information in parentheses, the importance of conducting research related to speech act of *iltifat* from the standpoint of Sperber & Wilson's (1986). The contribution of this previous research is on the usage of V diagram theory by Newmark (1988) for finding out the methods and the ideology of translation.

The previous researches have given many contributions to this study especially to researcher's understanding in terms of translation techniques, translation methods, and translation ideologies. Some references related to this research certainly help the writer to conduct this study and to get to know on how to organize a thesis arrangement appropriately.

2.2   The Review of the Related Theories

This review of related theories deals with some different definitions of translation stated by different experts, techniques of translation, methods of translation, and ideologies of translation.

2.2.1   Some Definitions of Translation

Translation has several definitions depending on the experts. An expert of translation may have particular root, definition and features in defining translation study. Jacobson (1959) describes that translation consists of three types: intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic. Interlingual is a translation which involves two different languages that is more relevant towards the definition on this subchapter. In addition, Jacobson (in Munday, 2008:37) gives a definition of translation from the translator's point of view that "The translator recodes and transmits a message received from another source. Thus translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes". From the Jacobson's view, translation involves two different languages and finding out equivalent messages of two different languages are the keypoints in doing translation.

Another expert of translation, Catford (1978:20) states that "Translation is replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language". Referring to definition of translation by Catford (1978), the similarity with prior definition by Jacobson (1959) is on the words of replacement, recode and transmit. Moreover, those two definitions seem to be the same as a process of translating text from SL to TL but the root and features have to be different. Since Jacobson follows the relation set out by Saussure between the signifier and the signified (in Munday, 2008:37). While Catford follows the Firthian and Hallidayan linguistic model which analyses language as communication, operating functionally in context and on a range of different levels and ranks (in Munday, 2008:60).

Other translation expert, Nida and Taber (1982:12) give a clearer definition about translation. They state 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". Nida put very much attention in considering the culture of source language and target language on his own work in translating Bible book. However, Nida incorporates key features of Chomsky's model into his 'science' of translation (in Munday, 2008:40).

On the other hand, Pelawi (2014:381) argues from translator's point of view that translation is a process of making decision in interlingual communication, a verbal communication which involves two different languages namely SLT and TLT. His perception is dragged from a translator that a translator is a decision maker in which SLT and TLT are involved. The decision itself is based on the translator ideology. Consequently, the ideology of translator plays important role in translating texts. Besides, having a good knowledge of structure and culture of SLT and TLT make TLT readers understand the messages as equal as SLT readers do.

2.2.2   Techniques of Translation

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), technique is a way of doing an activity which needs skill. Translation techniques are not good or bad themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of the genre of the text (Molina and Albir, 2002:509). The techniques of this research are employed based on Pelawi (2014) which refers to similar object of genre. The object or text is about religion in terms of sermon. Religious topic particularly sermon is an important speech in a religion. A sermon text is basically functioned as a guidance of a religion for the followers or believers. The followers of a religion do not only come from one culture and one nation, but also come from many cultures and nations. In addition, translating texts about religion is not appropriate if it is only translated word-for-word. Nida (1964) invented a new concept of translation which refers specifically to cultural terms and texts. He states that "The receptors in each instance can only

respond to the message as communicated to them in their own language and can only express this response behaviorally within the cultural context in which they live" (Nida, 1964:148).

Sermon is conveyed in order to be followed by the followers or believers as a guidance, rules, and norms for them and the response or feedback of a sermon may be in the form of attitude, articulation, and so on. Translation product in terms of sermon needs to take a higher consideration from two different languages which are SLT and TLT. Thus, Nida (1964) proposed a formula in overcoming different cultures of two languages in doing translation. Below is the formula:

$$\left[\text{R} : \text{M} \right] \text{C} : \left[\text{R} : \text{M} \right] \text{C}$$
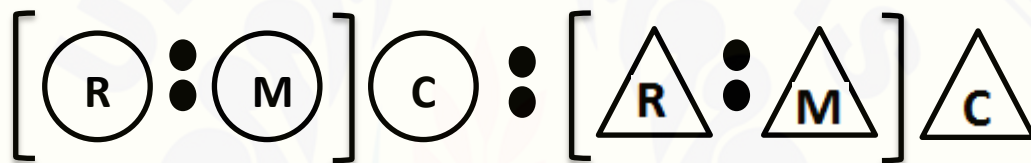
Figure 1. Nida (1964:149)

In the formula, R stands for Receptor, M stands for Message, and C stands for Cultural context. C in the circle covers R and M in each circle. But, C in the triangle covers R and M in each triangle. This formula shows that R or people in the circle should be able to give response in its cultural context (C in circle). For example, when receptor (R) receives the messages (M) verbally in the Cultural context (C), the receptor has to understand and respond of what the Messages (M) is about. Moreover, in translating Messages (M) in circle within its Cultural context (C) into Messages (M) in triangle within its Cultural context (C) too, it is merely impossible to produce exact same forms of translation products. For example: in expressing gratitude, "*terimakasih*" in Indonesian means the same as "thank you" in English. It is a concept of conveying gratitude which has the same meaning but not the forms (system of language). Literally, the word "*terimakasih*" can be divided into two words, "*terima*" means "accept" and "*kasih*" means "love". The words accept and

love definitely gives different meaning in English. Thus, cultural context needs to be considered in dealing with translation.

Pelawi (2014) states several techniques for particular text which is about religion in terms of sermon. The techniques of translation are presented as follows:

1. **Modulation**

   It is a technique which changes the point of view and focus (Pelawi, 1014: 384). The changes of point of view can be in the form of lexicon and structure. The following is the example of modulation.

   SLT (English)   : I cut my finger

   TLT (Indonesian)   : Jariku terluka.

   The translator perceives the case from its object "finger" instead of the subject "I". The translator needs to do this way of thinking as the TLT structure obliges to do so.

2. **Transposition**

   Transposition is to change category of word, phrase and clause structure. It is needed to make acceptable meaning in the TLT. It can either be an obligatory or an optional. It is an obligatory in order to prevent meaning distortion, while an optional if it is just a matter of language style which means without transposition the messages in SLT can still be transferred into TLT. The changes can be in the forms of singularity and plurality, adjectives positions, word orders and structure. The example is given below (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:68).

   SLT (English)   : Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups.

   TLT (Indonesian) : Alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok dasar.

   The changes happen on the plural form to singular form as in the words "instruments" and "groups" which are in the plural form. Instead of translating to "alat-alat" and "kelompok-kelompok" on TLT, they change the

part of speech of those words into singular forms namely "alat" dan "kelompok".

3. Amplification

Amplification is a technique that paraphrases implicit information in SLT (Pelawi, 2014:385). A translator can explain or give description of a word in SLT into TLT. See example below (Pelawi, 2014:385).

SLT (English)   : the poor *in spirit*

TLT (Indonesian)   : orang yang miskin *di hadapan Allah*

A prepositional phrase "in spirit" is translated by explaining the word "spirit" in order to get equal message as SLT.

4. Literal translation

According to Munday and Hatim (2004:149), 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 to the linguistic servitudes of the SL. The example is presented as follow :

SLT (English)   : I will call you soon

TLT (Indonesian)   : Saya akan menelepon kamu segera

Each of word of SLT is translated exactly in the same order as in SLT. It is not only translated by considering the grammar of SLT and TLT but also the word selection of the vocabulary of SLT, for example: the word "call" owns several meanings and can be functioned as a noun or a verb. But the consideration of choosing the word "menelepon" in TLT is appropriate and understandable.

5. Addition

Addition is a technique of translation which adds or supplies certain elements to TLT. It is meant to add information that is basically non-exist in

SLT. The additional element in TLT is meant to produce clearer messages for TLT readers. Moreover, this technique is needed in TLT to gain equal meaning. See the example below.

SLT (English)   : *She* feels *unhappy*

TLT (Indonesian)   : *Dia (perempuan)* merasa *tidak bahagia.*

To make the meaning of word "She" in TLT, it is added the word "perempuan" within brackets as in SLT, pronoun "she" is used for female, while pronoun "he" is used for male. Furthermore, the word "tidak" in TLT is added since "unhappy" is derived from two different words "not" and "happy".

6. Omission

Omission is a technique which occurs by omitting element/s of SLT. It has the same meaning and function as deletion. It happens because there is no equivalent structure in TLT; in this case the omission is an obligatory in order to get accepted structure in TLT. .

SLT (Indonesian)   : Awas *anjing galak*

TLT (English)   : Beware of *the dog*

The word "anjing" is a common noun literally means "dog" but the word "galak" is omitted. The omission of the word "galak" does not mean there is no equivalent meaning in TLT as that word. But the TLT readers have already understood that there is a dog which is needed to pay attention because there is a word "beware" that equally means "watch out", "look out", and others.

7. Natural borrowing

Borrowing is a technique which is used by a translator to borrow or adopt word/s from SLT. There are two types of borrowing, pure borrowing or natural borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Natural borrowing is

exemplified in the word "hard disk" in SLT (English) is translated as "harddisk" in TLT (Indonesian). While, naturalized borrowing is exemplified in the word "computer" in SLT (English) is translated as "komputer" in TLT (Indonesian).

8. **Reduction**

Reduction means reducing the lexical element in SLT. The differences between reduction and subtraction are that reduction reduces the lexical element in SLT as it is grouped in the lexical adjustments, while subtraction subtracts the grammatical element in the TLT as it is grouped in the grammatical adjustments. For example:

SLT (Indonesian)   : Para relawan membantu para korban *dengan sepenuh hati*

TLT (English)   : The volunteers help the victims *wholeheartedly*

An adverb "wholeheartedly" in TLT has the meaning as "dengan sepenuh hati" which consist of three words. It means that the elements in SLT are reduced into TLT.

9. **Generalization**

Generalization is a technique which uses a common term or unspecified term. This technique can change also the meaning of the word from subordinate to superordinate. For instance, the word "becak" in SLT (Indonesian) is translated as "vehicle" in TLT (English).

2.2.3 Methods of Translation

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), method is a particular way of doing something. In a translation text, there must be method/s of translation employed by translator/s which can be one method or two methods but the dominant method must be only one method.

Newmark (1988:45) proposed a diagram that is called V diagram in order to show two different sides of methods of translation. The first side is considered to tend to the system and culture of SLT, while the second side is considered to tend to the system and culture of TLT. They are illustrated below.

SL (Source Language) Orientation   **TL (Target Language) Orientation**

Word-for-word translation   Adaptation

    Literal translation   Free translation

        Faithful translation   Idiomatic translation

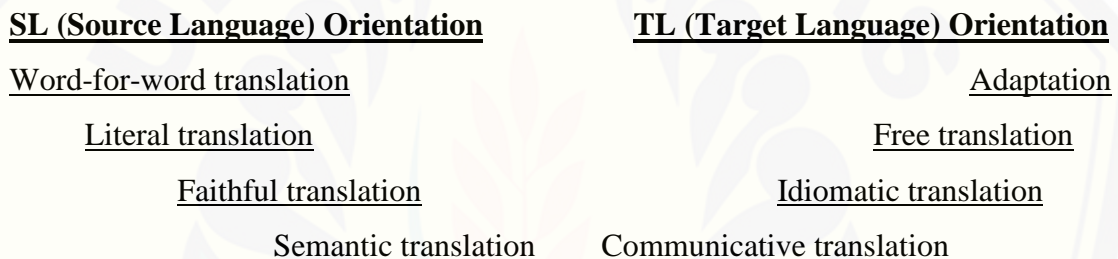   Semantic translation   Communicative translation

Figure 2. V Diagram by Newmark (1988:45)

Method of translation which is oriented or tended to SLT is represented by (1) word-for-word translation, (2) literal translation, (3) faithful translation, and (4) semantic translation.

1. Word-for-word translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by finding out equivalent word/s of TL without considering the context of its text and word orders and grammatical constructions (forms) of TL. Exemplification;

   SLT   : He has a unique green car.

   TLT   : Dia memiliki sebuah unik hijau mobil.

2. Literal translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by applying word-for-word translation without considering the contexts of its text but it considers word orders and grammatical constructions (forms) of TL. Exemplification;

       SLT   : William is a university student.

       TLT   : William adalah seorang mahasiswa.

3. Faithful translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by considering context of SL but it tends to break the grammatical constructions (forms) of TL. Exemplification;

       TLT   : I have been living in downtown for four years.

       SLT   : Saya telah sedang tinggal di pusat kota selama empat tahun.

4. Semantic translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by mostly considering at aesthetic values of SLT. Exemplification;

       TLT   : may I come with you, dad?

       SLT   : Pa, boleh aku ikut?

Method of translation which is oriented or tended to TLT is represented by (1) adaptation, (2) free translation, (3) idiomatic translation, and (4) communicative translation.

1. Adaptation is translating a SLT into a TLT by changing or converting cultural values of SL into TL. Exemplification;

       SLT   : As soon as Jack arrived in Lake Michigan, he called his wife.

       TLT   : Segera setelah Poltak tiba di Danau Toba, dia berkirim surat kepada istrinya.

2. Free translation is translating a SLT into a TLT without considering the style and form of TL. Exemplification;

       SLT   : Siska thinks that she has failed twice. It is fortunate that her husband encourages her and says: "don't cry over spilt milk".

       TLT   : Siska merasa dia sudah gagal dua kali. Untungnya, dia masih mendapat dorongan semangat dari suaminya, yang mengatakan "sesal kemudian tiada berguna".

3. Idiomatic translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by producing the "message" of SLT without considering grammatical constructions (forms) of SLT. Exemplification;

SLT   : Every cloud has a silver lining.

TLT   : Setiap masalah pasti ada sisi positifnya.

4. Communicative translation is translating a SLT into a TLT by producing exact contextual meaning of SLT.

SLT   : If It were rainy season, the smoke would decrease significantly.

TLT   : jika sekarang musim hujan, asapnya akan berkurang dengan cepat.

2.2.4   Ideologies of Translation

Ideology is an idea, point of view, myth, and principle which are believed to be the truth by certain people (Pelawi, 2014:392). Ideology also can be interpreted as conventionally cultural values that owned by certain people and functioned as a basis of thinking and doing something. In addition, ideology means something which is "relative" because something that is seen as a good thing by certain people may be seen as a bad thing by other people. The idea of ideology of translation is associated with the selection of methods and also techniques of translation. According to Bassnett and Lefevere (in Venuti, 2012: vii) "Translation is of course, a rewriting of an original text. All rewriting, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology".

In translation studies, there are two sides of ideology. The translation ideology consists of foreignization and domestication (Farisi, 2015:79). Foreignization is reflected in priority to language and culture of SL (Farisi, 2015:79). A translator employs the ideology of foreignization in order to maintain language, style, and cultural values of SLT. Ideology of foreignization of text is formed by applying methods of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation.

The second ideology of translation is called domestication. Domestication is reflected in priority to language and culture of TL. A translator applies the ideology of domestication in order to maintain language, style and cultural values of TLT.

Ideology of domestication of text is formed by employing methods of adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation.

As the explanation above, the ideology of translation is used as the theory to analyze the data of this study. The ideology of translation is used to know how the translator of the text translates the text and what ideology lies on the text itself. If the translation's product is formed by applying methods of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, so the ideology of translation is foreignization. While if the translation's product is formed by applying methods of adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, so the ideology of translation in the text is domestication.
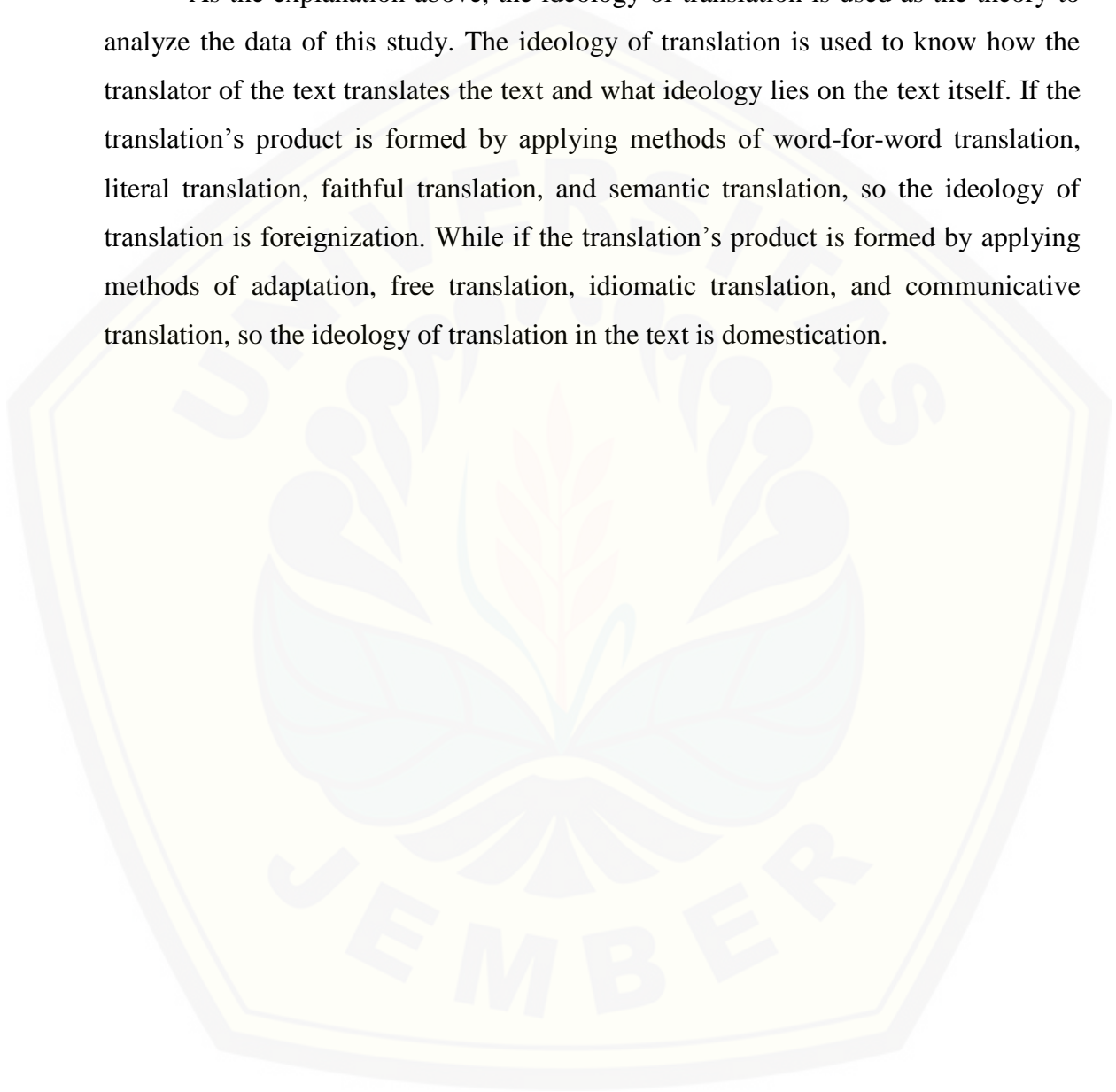
CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter elaborates the designs and the methods that are used in this research. It includes the types of the research, the research strategy, the data of the research including three subchapters namely type of data, source of data, and data collection. Data processing and data analysis explain about how the data are processed by using the relevant theories.

3.1   The Type of the Research

This research conducts 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.

3.2   The Research Strategy

According to Denscombe (2007), there are eight strategies for social research namely case studies, phenomenology, ethnography, etc. The research strategies are chosen at the beginning of doing research since it is crucial for the research and results. To achieve the goals of the research, this research applies case studies. Case studies focus on one or just few instances of particular phenomenon with a view providing an in-depth account of events, relationships, experiences or processes occurring in that particular instance (Denscombe, 2007:35). In this research, the case occurs in a speech text book which consists of three different languages in which this research only focuses on selected speech text.

3.3   The Data of the Research

This subchapter deals with the type of data, the source of data, and the data collection.

3.3.1 The Type of Data

This research employs a qualitative data. Qualitative data deal with words and visual images (Denscombe, 2007:286). The data in this research are qualitative because the data are taken from written text translated from Indonesian (SLT) into English (TLT).

3.3.2 The Source of Data

The data of this research are taken from a speech text book entitled *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book (a speech text book consists of three different languages; Arabic, English and Indonesian). The book was written by Rohman, A., *et al*. It was first published on 2009 in Surabaya by Pustaka Agung Harapan. There are several religious speech texts on the book. It contains 16 speech texts. They are written in separated pages, therefore the readers have to open different pages in order to find out the meaning of certain words or sentences from other languages. This research chooses one speech text entitled *Isra' Mi'raj* in chapter 4.

3.3.3 Data Collection

This research employs documentary technique or document as the method of collecting data. According to Blaxter, *et al.* (2006:154), document is using written materials as a basis of research. The data of this research are collected through document review since the collected data are based on a printed material (textbook). Moreover, Denscombe (2007:231) classifies books as the type of public domain document for research. Here are several steps to collect the data:

1. 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.

2. The data are classified by numbering all selected sentences in SLT, TLT and suggested translation.

3. The techniques of translation are given abbreviations and symbols which are presented after the table of contents.

3.4   Data Analysis

This research employs descriptive analytic method for analyzing the data. McMilan (1992: 12) states that descriptive method can be conducted as the procedure to solve the problems of the research by using current facts and phenomena, and this method describes the facts and explains the phenomena. The elaboration of the data are divided into 7 steps below.

1. The data are analyzed one sentence by one sentence in order to find out the techniques that are employed in the data. It can be single technique, double technique, triple technique and multiple technique or more than four techniques.

2. The classified data (single, double, triple or multiple) are traced and discussed based on the theories in chapter 2.

3. After finding out the techniques of translation, the researcher gives the suggested translations for the inappropriate translation results. In addition, The suggested translations are added in the Table based on the perspective of the researcher.

4. The findings of techniques of translation are presented in table which shows the overall results in which the techniques of translation are categorized into

two orientations namely SL orientation and TL orientation. The findings are calculated into total of the results and also presented in percentage.

5. In finding out the methods of translation, this research employs V diagram proposed by Newmark (1988:45). The methods of translation are concluded by the percentage of the techniques of translation that are used.

6. The ideologies of translation automatically can be concluded by calculating all the percentage of methods of translation.

7. Giving conclusion about the Techniques of translation, Methods of translation, and Ideologies of translation that is found from the data analysis of selected speech text entitled *Isra' Mi'raj* in *Pidato Tiga bahasa* Book.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This research concerns with translation study which discusses about the practical application of techniques of translation, methods of translation and ideologies of translation that are applied to translate selected Indonesian version speech text into English version comprising 35 data (sentences) entitled *Isra' Mi'raj* on *PidatoTiga Bahasa* book. The book is written and translated by Abdul Rohman, Aidy Albab and Muhammad Fadlun. It is published by Pustaka Agung Harapan in September 2009 in Surabaya. To get to know on how the book is translated, it needs to be analyzed in terms of techniques, methods and ideologies of translation on the text that make such appropriate translation and inappropriate translation products.

There are three research questions in this research. The first one is what techniques of translation are applied by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version. The answer to the question is that, based on the frequency of the usage of techniques of translation. It is found Literal Translation technique (35 times) which is the highest usage of technique of tranlsation. It is followed by Transposition technique (22 times), Omission technique (20 times), Modulation technique (12 times), Natural Borrowing (10 times), Amplification technique (9 times), Addition technique (8 times), Reduction technique (7 times), and Generalization technique (7 times). In addition, the techniques of translation are classified into four kinds based on the usage in processing (translating) the data. They are Single technique, Double technique, Triple technique and Multiple technique or more than four techniques. It is identified 2 data out of 35 that employ Single technique, 5 data out of 35 that employ Double technique, 10 data out of 35 that employ Triple technique and 18 data out of 35 that employ multiple technique or more than four techniques.

The second question is what methods of translation are applied by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version. The answer is that theoretically, Literal Translation technique is claimed to apply Literal Translation method and Natural Borrowing technique is claimed to apply Faithful Translation method. Literal Translation method and Faithful translation method are oriented to language, style, and cultural values of SL in translating the data. On the other hand, the rest of techniques of translation, such as Modulation technique, Transposition technique, Amplification technique, Addition technique, Omission technique, Reduction technique and Generalization technique are claimed to apply Communicative translation method. Communicative translation method is oriented to language, style, and cultural values of TL in translating the data.

The third question is what ideology of translation is chosen to be the dominant ideology by translators in translating selected Indonesian version text on *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book into English version. The answer is the translators used both Foreignization and Domestication ideologies. But the dominant ideology used by translators is domestication ideology. It is identified that Foreignization ideology is found 34.64 % and Domestication ideology is found 65.38 %. Furthemore, it can be concluded that translators applied ideology of translation the most is in Domestication ideology (TL oriented).

In conclusion, to produce the appropriate translation results, the translators must consider not only on the grammatical rules of TL (English) but also consider the language, style and cultural values of TL in translating (processing) the data (text). Therefore, the messages of SLT can be accurate, acceptable and readable in TLT.

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