

TRANSLATION: OVERVIEW

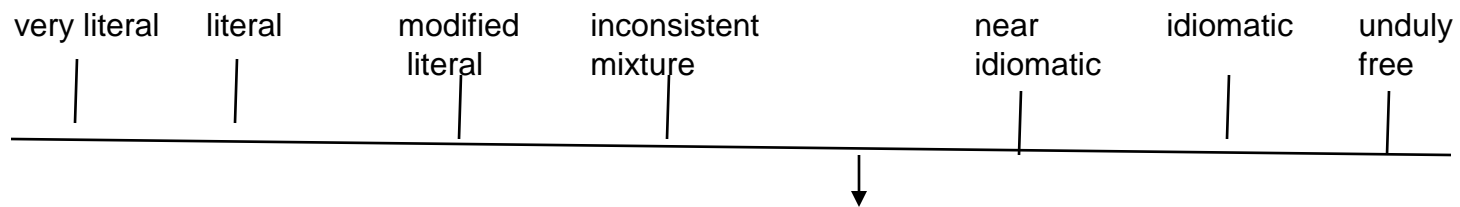
DEFINITIONS

- To translate is to change a text from one state or form to another, or to turn a text into one's own or another language. (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 1989: 1)
- A translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is the meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, as meaning is a variable of greatest importance in a translation process. The source form carries the meanings ---- meanings which are encoded and recorded in the source wordings ---- which should be re-expressed and maintained in the target form. In other words, only the form changes. These meanings should then be transferred, encoded, and recorded into the new target wordings. (Larson, 1984: 3)



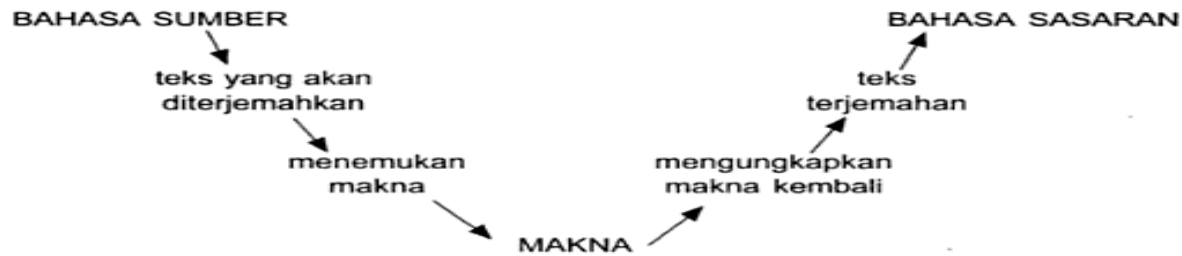
The goal of a good translator is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the forms. In other words, the translator's goal should be to reproduce a text in the target language which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target language.





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TRANSLATOR'S GOAL
Translation as a continuum (Larson, 1984: 17),

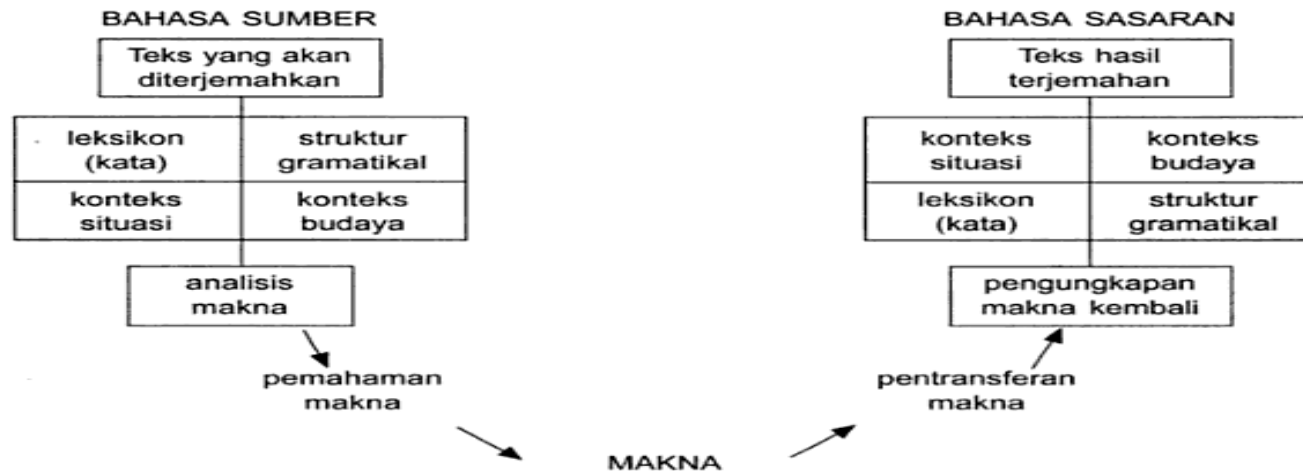




Gambar 1.4 Proses penerjemahan menurut Larson

baik dan cocok dengan konteks budaya BSa. Proses ini sama dengan proses restrukturisasi Nida dan Taber. Yang berbeda adalah tahap transfer. Larson tidak mengemukakan secara terpisah tahap ini, tetapi dari uraian dan skemanya, tahap ini jelas ada. Mungkin Larson menganggap bahwa proses ini otomatis hadir jika penerjemah mengungkapkan kembali makna yang dipahami di dalam BSa.

Skema Larson ini terasa kurang terperinci. Oleh karena itu, Said (1994: 20) melengkapi skema ini menjadi sebagai berikut.



Gambar 1.5 Proses penerjemahan Larson yang dilengkapi oleh Said

Untuk memberi gambaran proses ini, perhatikan contoh berikut.
Kalimat asli: I fell and hurt my knee.

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSLATION

(DUFF, 1989:10-11)

- **The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.** Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed. The following questions will be very helpful.
 - Is the meaning of the original text clear?
 - If not, where does the uncertainty lie?
 - Are any words loaded, that is, are there any underlying implications?
 - Is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one?
 - Does anything in the translation sound unnatural or forced?
- **The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.** (This is probably essential in translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc). But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.



- **Languages often differ greatly in their level of formality in a specific context.** To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.
- **Many translations do not sound natural.** This is because the translator's thoughts and choices of words are too strongly influenced by the original text. A good way to avoid this is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences from memory in order to get the natural patterns of thought in the target language.
- **The translator should not change the style of the original as much as possible.** Changes are likely to happen if it necessary such as, many repetitions or mistakes in writing.



- **Idiomatic expressions** ---- including similes, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs ---- are commonly hard to translate. To solve this problem, try any of the following.
 - Keep the original word between inverted commas.
 - Keep the original expression, with a literal explanation in brackets.
 - Use a close equivalent.
 - Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation.
- But what is the most essential is that if the idiom does not work in the target language; do not force it into the translation.



PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES

- Culture-specific concepts;
- The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language;
- The source-language word is semantically complex;
- The source and target language make different distinctions in meaning;
- The target language lacks a superordinate;
- The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym);
- Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective;
- Differences in expressive meaning;
- Differences in form;
- Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms;
- The use of loan words in the source text.



The strategies used by professional translators are:

- Translation by more general word (superordinate);
- Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word;
- Translation by cultural substitution;
- Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation;
- Translation by paraphrase using a related word;
- Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words;
- Translation by omission;
- Translation by illustration.



FIND THE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH

1. menurut berita yang dilansir oleh ANTARA, ...
2. *Jupe berpasangan dengan DP bermain* dalam sebuah filem. Play/plays?
3. Dia pernah kuliah di UNY.
4. He/she had ever been a student in UNY/had ever studied in UNY/once studied in UNY.
5. Bobot tubuhnya turun 2 kg.
6. Anang masih peduli KD.
7. Film yang dirilis perdana...
8. tolok ukur
9. rahasia umum



TRANSLATE THESE

1. Sit as still as she could
2. The word just implies a fling, I think.
3. A few days later, as they dug out one of the royal bedrooms, ...
4. a. immoral, b. reborn, c. rearrange, d. greatness, e. disharmony
5. Not knowing what to say, ...
6. After reading the letter, ...
7. His misinterpretation of the situation
8. Her unusual voice and singing style thrilled her fans, who reacted by screaming, crying, and clapping.
9. He kicked the can hard.
10. They can the fish.
11. He touches her hand and asks her to marry him/Hand me your paper/Just give me a hand/All hands aboard!/They're always ready at hand.



1. Para perawat merawat pasien dengan baik.
2. Saya merawat luka saya sendiri.
3. Malam ini dingin menggigit.
4. Pemerintah menerima kritik tajam.
5. Kemungkinan besar hari ini hujan.
6. Saya sering mengunduh lagu dari internet.
7. Hal ini sangat berhubungan dengan kecenderungan modern dalam pengajaran bahasa.
8. Chris John dijadwalkan tanding ulang melawan petinju AS Rocky Juarez untuk mempertahankan gelar kelas bulu WBA.
9. Saya membutuhkan seseorang yang bisa diajak bicara.
10. Jangan menghitung anak ayam sebelum menetas.



Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Menewaskan 14 Orang

Setidaknya 14 orang tewas dalam beberapa kecelakaan lalu lintas pada hari Jumat saat hampir semua kaum Muslimin Indonesia bersiap untuk merayakan hari raya Idul Fitri minggu depan.



A PUMA AT LARGE

Pumas are large-cat like animals which are found in America. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously. However, as evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the description given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.



Hydroponics, an unconventional growing technique, is the cultivation of plants in water. Revolutionary as it may sound, plants do not need soil as such; they need only the nutrients and moisture contained in the soil, and these can be supplied through gravel that contains water, as well as through soil.

