

ABSTRACT

The Analysis of Skopos, Translation Methods and Strategies in BBC Online Articles of Middle East News

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The research aims to investigate and identify the skopos of the target texts, translation method and strategies used by BBC in translating Middle East news online articles. This research employed descriptive qualitative methodology with descriptive statistics method. The data were taken from BBC main website for 20 original articles (English version) and BBC Indonesia for 20 translated articles (Indonesian version). The data were analyzed based on translation theories of translation methods proposed by Newmark (1988) and translation strategies, including selected microstrategies proposed by Schjoldager (2008, in Jensen, 2009); and strategies related to journalistic translation from Klaudy and Laviosa in Vybíralová (2012), Bani (2006), and Bielsa and Bassnett (2009). The result revealed that the skopos of the target texts is to make informative text in form of brief online news articles for Indonesian readers. The target texts also should have the characteristics of the journalistic translation which are to give less-effort readability (Bani, 2006) and immediate comprehension. The translation method which becomes the translator's overall plan is Communicative Translation in 14 articles (70%) with 93 occurrences (50%). Communicative Translation makes the target texts comprehensive and acceptable to the readership (Newmark, 1988). It also establishes less-effort readability. The other methods are Faithful Translation in 6 articles (30%) with 72 occurrences (38%) and Free Translation with only 21 occurrences (11%). In translation strategies analysis, Explication has 28 occurrences (37%), Calque with 26 occurrences (34%), Change of sentence order with 10 occurrences (13%), Simplification with 9 occurrences (12%), Direct transfer with 2 occurrences (3%) and Inclusion of explanation with 1 occurrence (1%). Explication is used more often than calque in the translation process as one of the functional characteristics of informative text type which is to transmit referential contents (Reiss, 1976 in Munday, 2001). The other strategies, Cutting was used in 18 articles (90%) and there are 13 articles (65%) in which their titles were changed. 12 articles were changed from direct to indirect titles and one article from indirect to direct titles. Cutting supports the skopos by omitting additional information (subsections), while Indirect Titles make the target text titles brief and establish attraction to the target readers by presenting hint.

Keywords: translation, skopos, translation methods, translation strategies

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian yang berjudul “Analisis Skopos, Metode dan Strategi Penerjemahan pada Artikel Online BBC Berita Timur Tengah” bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi dan mengidentifikasi *skopos* teks sasaran, metode dan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh BBC dalam menerjemahkan artikel berita online Timur Tengah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi deskriptif dengan metode *descriptive statistics*. Data diambil dari situs utama BBC untuk 20 artikel berbahasa Inggris dan BBC Indonesia untuk 20 artikel terjemahan. Data dianalisis berdasarkan teori metode penerjemahan yang digagas oleh Newmark (1988) dan strategi penerjemahan yang mencakup *microstrategies* oleh (Schjoldager, 2008 di Jensen, 2009); dan strategi terkait penerjemahan jurnalistik oleh Klaudy dan Laviosa (di Vybíralová 2012), Bani (2006) dan Bielsa dan Bassnett (2009). Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan *skopos* Bahasa sasaran adalah untuk membuat teks informative dengan bentuk artikel berita online ringkas untuk pembaca Indonesia. Teks sasaran juga harus memiliki karakteristik penerjemahan jurnalistik, yaitu keterbacaan yang mudah dan komprehensi langsung. Metode penerjemahan yang dominan adalah *Communicative Translation* pada 14 artikel (70%) dengan 93 frekwensi (50%). *Communicative Translation* membuat teks terjemahan komprehensif dan diterima bagi keterbacaannya (Newmark, 1988) dan membangun keterbacaan yang mudah. Metode lainnya yaitu *Free Translation* pada 6 artikel dengan 72 frekwensi (38%), dan *Free Translation* dengan hanya 21 frekwensi (11%). Analisis strategi penerjemahan menemukan 28 frekwensi (37%) *Explicitation*, 26 frekwensi (34%) *Calque*, 10 frekwensi (13%), 10 frekwensi (13%) *Change of sentences order*, 9 frekwensi (12%) *Simplification*, 2 frekwensi (3%) *Direct transfer*, 1 frekwensi (1%) *Inclusion of explanation*. *Explicitation* lebih banyak digunakan daripada *Calque* karena salah satu fungsi karakteristik teks informative adalah menjembatani konten referensial (Reiss, 1976 in Munday, 2001). Strategi lainnya yaitu *Cutting* digunakan pada 18 artikel (90%) dan ada 13 artikel (65%) yang judulnya mengalami *Change of title*. Ada 12 artikel yang judulnya berubah dari *Direct titles* menjadi *Indirect titles* dan satu artikel dari *Indirect* menjadi *Direct title*. *Cutting* mendukung *skopos* teks sasaran dengan menghilangkan informasi tambahan atau *subsection*, sementara *Indirect Titles* membuat judul teks sasaran singkat dan menarik bagi pembaca sasaran dengan menampilkan gambaran artikel yang menarik perhatian pembaca.

Kata Kunci: *penerjemahan, skopos, metode penerjemahan, strategi penerjemahan*