

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Considering the importance of the English language as a tool for international communication, translation between English text source and target language has always been an important activity. These activities do not only occur in the scientific field, but also in almost every walk of life.

Translation activities were also arising in the literary field. Translating literary works was not an easy thing. Cheirmacher (in Wills, 1982 in Kaliwati, 2005) stated as follows:

‘The translator of literary and scientific material has much more difficulties in doing the translation because the text indeed need much more analytical and reproductive competences than the trivial international communication, which is largely interlingually standardized anyway’.

The translator should also be aware of terms to be translated. Among the most frequently found terms in Indonesia were religious terms especially Islamic terms. In translating those terms were needs appropriate procedures in order to deliver the same messages from one language into another language.

In the case of translating religious terms Newmark (1988: 102) states that language of other world religions tends to be transferred when it becomes the Target Language (TL) interest, the commonest words being naturalized.

The statement above implied that transference and naturalization were the translation procedures used to translate religious terms. Therefore, it was interesting to analyze the translation procedure of religious terms especially

Islamic terms found in bilingual Islamic short stories compilation *Malaikat Tak Datang Malam Hari*.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

Translation are defined as a craft in the attempt to replace or rendering a written message, text, document, statement, or textual material into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1982: 7; 1988: 5; Catford, 1965 in Nurhayati, 2006).

Furthermore, translation was elaborated by Larson (1984: 3) as follows:

“Translation is defined as a change of form from the Source Language (SL) into a Receptor Language (RL) in which the meaning must be held constant. Translation consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing them in order to determine the meaning of the text, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the RL and its cultural context”.

Mc Guire (1980 in Nurhayati, 2006) was also clarified translation as follows:

‘Translation involve the rendering of a source language text into the target language so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the source language will be preserved as closely the target language structure will be seriously distorted’.

Translation was defined as the transfer of thoughts and ideas by Brislin (1976 in Nida and Taber, 1976 in Nurhayati, 2006) as follows;

‘Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written oral form; whether the languages have

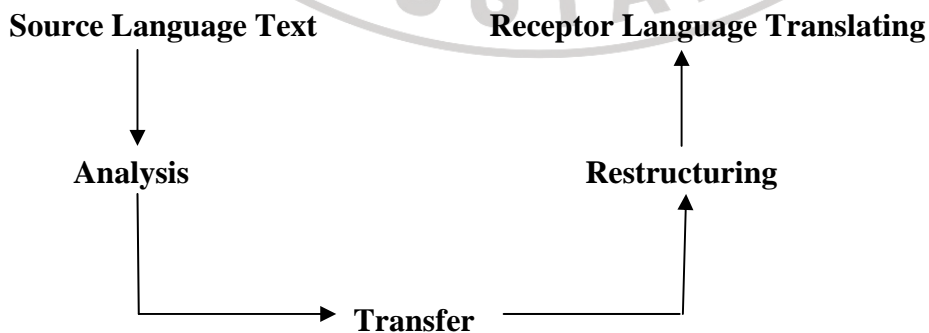
established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of deaf’.

Translation was also understood as the process whereby a message or written text expressed in a specific source language is linguistically transformed into an equivalent target language, in which requires syntactic, semantic and pragmatic understanding related to the message or implication of a sentence in order to be understood by readers of the target language (Houbert, 1998 in Kurniawati, 2005: 9-10; Wills in Yusrida, 2001 in Nurhayati, 2003).

In addition Nida and Taber (1969 in Nurhayati, 2006) are states that translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in term of style.

Translation also was not assume as a simple activity because it is not simply translating word or phrase in TL, but it is a complex one since it is looking in the equivalence/accurate represent of meaning in TL (Houbert, 1998 in Kurniawati, 2005: 9-10; Newmark, 1988: 5; Larson, 1984: 459).

The process of translation was illustrated by Nida (in Bassnett, 1991: 16) as follows:



The steps in this process were elaborated as follows:

- 1). Understanding and analyzing is the process in which grammatical relationship and the meaning of word(s) combinations were understood and analyzed.
- 2). Transferring is the phase where the analyzed material in phase one was transferred into TL text in an equivalent meaning or message in the TL.
- 3). Restructuring is the phase where translator restructures an equivalent meaning or message into accepted form in terms of rules of the TL text.

1.2.1 Procedures of Translation

Newmark (1988: 81) states that translation procedures are used for translating sentences and the smaller units of language, while translation methods are related to translate the whole texts.

Some types of translation procedures that usually used to translate the terms presented by Newmark (1988: 69-93) are as follows:

1). Literal Translation

Literal translation procedure is one-to-one structural construction of SL grammatical construction that is converted to their nearest TL equivalent. In this procedure the lexical words are translated individually and out of context. It can include borrowing and word-for-word translation.

2). Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word into a TL text. The word transferred then becomes a loan word that called as the national characteristics. Commonly, only cultural object or concepts related to a small group or culture should be transferred.

This procedure is usually caused by the lack of vocabulary of TL and the people tendencies to use the original word from SL than the equivalent one in their own language. This procedure is also usually used for translating some terms as names of living and most dead people; geographical and topographical names; names of periodicals and newspaper; titles of as yet translated literary works, plays, films; names of private companies and institutions; names of public or nationalized institutions; street names, addresses, etc.

3). Naturalization

Naturalization is the procedure that succeeds the transference procedure and adapts the SL words, first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL. In this procedure the word or sentence is transferred to adjust to the normal pronunciation and morphology in the TL to make it familiar with their tongue.

4). Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. The SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word, so TL of this procedure has to possess the relevant cultural equivalent for the SL cultural word.

This translation procedure can be used in translating general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture.

5). Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalence is a common procedure applied to cultural word that requires the use of a culture-free word or a new specific term to describe the function of cultural word in the TL.

6). Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is the procedure that has the similar principle with functional equivalent. The difference is that this procedure does not describe the use or function of the SL word but explains the description of it SL.

7). Synonymy

Synonymy is the procedure used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality which in principle are outside the grammar and less important than other components of a sentence.

This procedure used when the translator decides to use another equivalent besides the exact one. Beside that, synonymy also could be used when translator cannot translate the word using literal translation and because the word is not quite important to be translated with componential analysis.

8). Shifts or Transposition

Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar. A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet's term) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammatical structure from SL into TL. (Newmark, 1988: 85-86) transposition could be used when translator want to maintain the stress of SL.

9). Modulation

Modulation is variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thoughts (Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark, 1988: 88).

10). Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the procedure that is the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, one-to-three, or one-to-four translations.

The SL word normally has more specific meaning than the TL word, so the translator has to add one or two TL sense components to corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer meaning.

11). Equivalence

Equivalence is a procedure implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms (Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark, 1988: 90). This procedure are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms or on the other word this procedure is the different way of rendering the clichés and standard aspect of language.

12). Adaptation

Adaptation is the procedure that uses recognized equivalent in two situations and this is the matter of cultural equivalence.

13). Couplets, Triplets, and Quadruplets

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets procedures are the procedures that combine two, three or four translation procedures respectively for dealing with a single

problem in translating. These procedures are particularly common for cultural words if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent.

1.3 Research Question

In this study, the question is; what are the translation procedures used in translating religious terms in bilingual Islamic short stories compilation *Malaikat Tak Datang Malam Hari?*

1.4 Aims of the Study

This study aimed at analyzing the translation procedures used in translating religious term in bilingual Islamic short stories compilation *Malaikat Tak Datang Malam Hari*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study was expected to answer the statement of the problems and to assist those interested in translation field in understanding several thing related to translation. Beside that, this study was also aimed at contributing input and ideas to the translators in order to enhance their translation skill especially in translating religious terms especially Islamic terms that usually exist in Islamic literature.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study was the translation procedure of religious terms especially Islamic terms found in a short story entitled *Jalan Lurus Menuju Mati*

(*A Straight Road to Death*) in bilingual Islamic short stories compilation *Malaikat Tak Datang Malam Hari*. This book was written by Joni Ariadinata, an editorial staff in *Horison* and a columnist in *Annida* magazine who ever nominated as the best short story writer in 1994 and 1997. This book was translated into English by Femmy Syahrani and published in 2004 by DAR! Mizan of Bandung.

1.7 Research Methodology

This study used descriptive methodology since this methodology was used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques such as survey, interview, questionnaire, observation and test (Fraenkle and Wallen, in Suryanty, 2004: 7).

This study was focused on words. Therefore, this study used qualitative approach as Maxwell (1996, in Rozalita, 2006: 18) states that qualitative research focuses on specific situations or people, and its emphasis is on words rather than numbers.

Moreover, this study also concerned with process as Siegle (2002 in Kurniawati, 2005: 38-39) states that qualitative research is also concerned primarily with process rather than the outcomes or products. This research is also the primary instrument for data collection and data analysis

1.7.1 Research Procedures/Data Collection and Data Analysis

The steps applied in conducting this study are as follows:

- 1). Reading the text of Indonesian version and English version comprehensively and returning back over and over.

- 2). Comparing the text of Indonesian version and English version.
- 3) . Identifying and selecting religious terms in both versions.
- 4) . Classifying religious terms in both versions.
- 5). Listing those religious terms.
- 6) . Tabulating the collected data.
- 7) . Comparing religious terms in original text with its translation text.
- 8) . Analyzing the procedure used by translator in translating religious terms into English.
- 9). Describing the data found.
- 10). Interpreting the data obtained.

1.7.2 Data Resources

The data to be collected were taken from bilingual Islamic short stories compilation *Malaikat Tak Datang Malam Hari* that consists of eight short stories, but it was only one short story used in this study, as the representation was a short story entitled *Jalan Lurus Menuju Mati* (A Straight Road to Death).

1.8 Clarification of Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, the terms are clarified bellow:

- 1). Translation is rendering the meaning of the text in one language into another in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988: 5).
- 2). Short story is a concise form of prose fiction that focuses on a single event (Klarer, 1998: 13).

- 3). Term is a vocabulary item, which has special meaning in a particular subject field (Hartmann, 1972 in Nurhayati, 2003: 8).
- 4). Islamic term is a vocabulary item, which has special meaning in Islamic study (Nurhayati, 2003: 8). The religious terms means in this study were the words or phrases associated with the religion of Islam.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper was presented in three chapters. The chapters were subdivided into sub topics that will elaborate the issue given.

Chapter I described the background of the research, theoretical framework, research question, aim of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, research methodology, clarification of terms, and paper organization.

Chapter II discussed the data presentation and explains the analysis of the data.

Chapter III provided conclusions and suggestions of the research.