

ANALYZING THE METHOD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TEXT AT SINTUWU MAROSO UNIVERSITY

Sitti Fitriawati Mamudi

Abstract: The objective of the research is to find out the method of sixth semester students of English Faculty in translating English text at Sintuwu Maroso University. The writer apply the descriptive qualitative method in process of analyzing data. The writer use descriptive text entitle The Eiffel Tower as object of the research. This object is consist of 259 words and 15 sentences which translated by the sixth semester students of English Department of Sintuwu Maroso University that consist of 29 (participated is 15) student. The result of students' translating show that the students use literal translation have total percentage 6,66%. Faithful translation with total percentage 12,44%. Semantic translation with total percentage 55,55%. Word for word translation with total percentage 4,44%. The last is free translation used with total percentage 20,88%. The highest percentage of translation method that used by students is semantic translation.

Keywords: *Translating, Method, English Text*

Translation is surely as one of more language subject that needed in the globalization era. The era which the information and communication effloresce and fast moving. Where the information not just come and produced from local language and culture of a nation, but this come from other language and also any different culture in other different territories. Translation is also can be seen on many areas of society. From business, entertainment sector to education. That all occurred because Translation as a key role in exchanging information between language has big influence. As simply, Translation can defined as diversion meaning of source language to target language.

Translation is not just about translate a word by word from one source language to other language as target language, Because a certain translation can be considered successful if the sense, ideas, concepts can be delivered by reader of target language clearly. In other case, translator will complete any process in the translation. Which the process is transfer of information from source language to target language.

Translation is complicated activity. Because to move along the natural and professional continuum of conveying the meaning and idea from particular as a language into another language, Translator needs to know and comprehend the culture system between a particular language and target language that absolutely is different. In translation, the translator also needs to know some skills, methods, until technique to translate subject correctly. Then all the information structural can be accepted by receptor of target language.

Definition of Translation

Translation is often defined as process transferring of the textual material in one language into another language. There has been a plethora of definitions which Nida. (1964: 161-164) has elaborately surveyed. He rightly elucidates Definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials. Nevertheless, a definition which is not confined to the mere transference of meaning is furnished by Nida (1969) who postulate 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 (Emphasis is mine).

According definition of translation by Nida above, the writer thought the translation concern on message of source language which is contain terms of meaning and terms of style. Which is the term of meaning and style between source language and target language are different. Its cause each language have their specific cultural system that different from other.

Types of translation

Catford (1978:21) divides the three aspects of translation differently, those are extent, level, and ranks. Based on the extent, the types of translation are:

1. Full translation, it is a type of translation in which the entire SL text is reproduced by the TL text materials.

2. Partial translation, there are only some parts of the SL text to be translated into the TL text.

The Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1998) in translation journal by Mahmoud Orudari classified methods of translation as follow:

1. Word-for-word translation: in which the source word order is preserved and the words translation singly by their most common meanings, out of context.
2. Literal translation: in which the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
3. Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.
4. Semantic translation: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source text.
5. Adaptation: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text is written.
6. Free translation: it produces the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original.
7. Idiomatic translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
8. Communicative translation: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Criteria of a good translation

It is criteria a good translation. Larson (1984: 6) explain that the best translation is the one of which uses the normal language forms of receptor language. As much as possible to the receptor to the language speakers to the

same meaning that was communicate understood by the speaker of the source language, and maintains the dynamics of the original source language text.

The Problems in Translation

Translation is a complicated activity. Then in reality, the translator find several problems during translate the text. Its because translation just not about convert all words of source language into target language. More of that, there are several procedure that need to implemented during translating process.

Koller (Koller, 1995: 196). describes translation as a 'textprocessing activity and simultaneously highlights the significance of equivalence Translation can be understood as the result of a text-processing activity, by means of which a source-language text is transposed into a target-language text. Between the resulting text in the target-language text and the source text the source language text there exists a relationship which can be designated as translational, or equivalence relation.

Method

The objectives of the research was to describe the method used by the students at sintiwi Maroso Poso in translate the text. The text was chosen from short text entitle "*The Eiffel tower*". The type of the research was qualitative descriptive. The research used any data that was consist in this research project. The writer used descriptive text. The text in form of English language that was contain 259 words and 15 sentence translated by sixth students of Sintuwu Maroso University to Indonesian language. The number of students was 29, but the number student that participated was 15.

Findings and Discussion

The students implemented of several method in translating based on Newmark theory can be seen below.

Source sentence: *Built in 1889, it has become both a global icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world*

- 1) Word for word: Dibangun pada 1889, itu dapat menjadi keduanya sejagad gambar dari perancis dan satu dari paling dapat dikenal struktur di dunia.
- 2) Literal translation : Dibangun pada tahun 1889, itu telah menjadi ikon dunia keduanya antara perancis dan salah satu bangunan paling dikenal di dunia.

- 3) faithful translation :Dibangun pada tahun 1889, menara ini telah menjadi kedua ikon global dari perancis dan dari struktur yang paling dapat dikenal di dunia.
- 4). Semantic translation : Dibangun pada tahun 1889, bangunan ini telah menjadi ikon perancis dan salah satu bagian besar struktur yang terkenal di dunia.
- 5). free translation :Dibangun pada tahun 1889, bangunan ini telah menjadi ikon perancis dan salah satu bagian besar struktur yang terkenal di dunia.

According to Newmark word for word translation can be seen in which the source word order is preserved and the words translation singly by their common meanings, out of context. This can be seen based on students translation.

*Source sentence: *The tower is the tallest building in Paris and the most-visited paid monument in the world; millions of people ascend it every year.*

The students translation can be seen below.

Students' translation: *menara adalah tertinggi bangunan di paris dan paling dikunjungi berbayar monument di dunia; jutaan dari orang naik ini tiap tahun.*

It is categorized word for word. ItBecause the sentence kept strongly the grammatical sentence. In this sentence the translator tried to translate the sentence word by word without care about the context. This sentence give big attention to arrangement of word that makes the sentence become "stiff". Look on the phrase "*The tower is the tallest building*", the sentence translated "*menara adalah tertinggi bangunan*". Actually, they should translate "*menara itu adalah bangunan tertinggi*".

Another sentence that show the using of word for word translation can be seen below:

source sentence: *a title it held for 4 years, until the Chrysler Building in new york City was built in 1930.*

The students translation can be seen below.
students' translation: *Judul itu diadakan untuk 41 tahun, sampai Chrysler building di New York city dibangun pada 1930.*

The students translated above is categorized word for word. It is possible because if we translate the sentence "*a title it held for 4 years,*", Then the meaning is "*judul itu diadakan untuk 41 tahun*" and "*until the Chrysler Building in new york City was built in 1930*" then the meaning is "*sampai Chrysler building di New York city*" dibangun pada 1930. In this case the sentence translated in correct structure. The positioning of word for word from source sentence to target sentence does not change. This sentence its might become very stiff for target language receptor. It is because the grammatical structure between source language and target language is different.

For using literal translation, we can see on the sentence below:

Source sentence : *The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris.*

Also the student translation can be seen below.

Students' translation: *menara Eiffel adalah besi berkisi menara pada champ de Mars, di paris.*

Literal translation is which the source language grammatical construction are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly and out of context. In this case, the sentence translated singly and arrangement. In this sentence translator did not translate word "an". This makes the sentence different with word for word. In this sentence translator just tried to produce sentence that related with target language context. Other sample about using literal translation can be seen on the sentence below.

source sentence: *Upon its completion, it surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of tallest man-made structure in the world.*

Then the students translation can be seen :
students' translation: *Pada penyelesaiannya, itu melampaui monumen Washington di kota New York dengan gelar struktur tertinggi di dunia.*

The sentence above is categorized literal translation. Its since the sentence that produced is out of context. In this case, the translator uses word "*itu*" as meaning of word "*it*". Meanwhile, in this sentence the students tried to produced grammatical structure that more

usual in the target language. Thus, it gave difference with word for word translation.

Moreover the semantic translation can be seen on example below:

Source sentence: *Upon its completion, it surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of tallest man-made structure in the world.*

The student translation can be seen below.

Students' translation: *setelah selesai dibangun, menara ini berhasil melampaui monumen Washington untuk menerima penghargaan sebagai struktur buatan tertinggi di dunia.*

It would be said Semantic if translation which differ from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language text. Back to the sentence above, the sentence translated is categorized semantic translation. It because there is word that makes the sentence more understandable. Using phrase "*setelah selesai dibangun*" indicated the sentence often used in target language context. More over, Additional word "*berhasil*" on the sentence show this sentence is categorized as semantic.

Another sentence that show using of semantic translation can be seen below.

Source sentence: *The third and highest level is accessible only by elevator.*

The student translation can be seen below.

Students' translation: *Tingkat ketiga dan tingkat tertinggi hanya dapat dicapai menggunakan lift.*

The sentence above is categorized semantic translation. In this case, the students as translator did not defend the grammatical structure of source sentence. The students might know to choose the correct word that suitable with situational on target language. Its can be seen which the translator uses correct word like "*menggunakan*" for meaning word "*by*". It categorized semantic translation. There are 20 students use semantic translation.

For faithful translation, it can be seen on the sentence below :

source sentence: *The tower is the tallest building in Paris and the most-visited paid monument in the world; millions of people ascend it every year.*

The student translation can be seen below.

students' translation: *menara ini adalah bangunan tertinggi di Paris dan monumen paling dikunjungi di dunia; jutaan orang naik setiap tahunnya.*

The example of sentence above is categorized faithful translation. because the translator still kept the grammatical of source language. But choosing word "*naik*" indicated this sentence is faithful translation.

Other sample that shows about using a faithful translation can be seen on the sentence below.

Source sentence: *Tickets can be purchased to ascend, by stairs or lift, to the first and second levels.*

Students' translation: *Tiket dapat dibeli di tangga atau di lift, untuk tingkatan pertama dan kedua.*

The sentences above categorized faithful translation, because the translator tried to defend the original word of source language. A word "*dibeli*" show the translator still kept the grammatical structure. And phrase "*untuk naik*" indicated translator kept the original word.

In addition for free translation sentence. It can be seen on the sentence below:

source sentence: *Built in 1889, it has become both a global icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world.*

The student translation can be seen below.

students' translation: *menara ini di bangun pada tahun 1889, dan telah menjadi ikon global perancis dan salah satu struktur yang paling dikenal di dunia.*

The sentence above categorized free translation because the sentence was not defend

the original grammatical. It's seen which the phrases " *menara ini*" put in at the first of the sentence. The translator tried produce new sentence that different with grammatical source sentence.

Other sample that shows about using a free translation can be seen on the sentence below.

Source sentence: *however, due to the addition in 1957 of the antenna, the tower is now taller than the Chrysler Building.*

students' translation: *Namun, karena diadakannya penambahan antena pada tahun 1957, menara ini sekarang jauh lebih tinggi dari pada bangunan Chrysler.*

The students translated above It is categorized free translation. its possible Because the sentence is not bring the purpose of the source language text. In this case the grammatical structure was change. The writer put in any word meaning that not include in the source language. It can be seen on choosing word " *namun*", word " *karena*" and word " *diadakannya*" . The third of word is not include on source language. So, its categorized free translation.

Based on the types of translation by Newmark's theory, there are 8 types of translation. they are; word for word, literal, faithful, semantic, free, adaptation, idiomatic and communicative translation. There are five types that often used by students in translation process. They are word for word, literal, faithful, semantic, free translation. It is must be

possible because each individual have their method was different with other.

Basically, writer thought that Using method depend on how far the individual mastering and how better the students know the kind of translation method, also about how the individual choose the method that they will implemented during translate the text.

Semantic translation is highest used by sixth semester student of English Department of Sintuwu Maroso University. The second place is using of free translation. Its shows to us that majority of students did not just translated the sentence word by word. The resul of computation would be describing over the table below. As far as long the students possibly have alredy comprehend the sense of the sentence.

Conclusion

Based on the research about Analysing The Method used by English Department Students in Translating English Text at Sintuwu Maroso University entitle "The Eiffel Tower", that consist of 227 words and 15 sentence. The students used literal translation with total percentage 6,66%. Faithful translation with total percentage 12,44%. Semantic translation with total percentage 55,55%. Word for word translation with total percentage 4,44%. The last is free translation used with total percentage 20,88%.

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About the Author

Sitti Fitriawati Mamudi is a lecturer at English Education Department of Universitas Sintuwu Maroso. She graduated in Tadulako University and her interests are in English Language Teaching. She can be contacted sittifitriawati@yahoo.co.id