TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATING MACHINE

Gaguk Rudianto dan Zia Hisni Mubarak
Universitas Putera Batam, Indonesia
gagukrudianto@gmail.com

Abstrak: Fenomena penerjemahan mempunya dampak yang sangat besar dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Hal ini bisa dilihat dari hampir semua aspek aktivitas sangat dipengaruhi oleh penerjemahan. Contoh yang paling sederhana adalah dari penggunaan gawai Ketika seseorang memainkan *game* atau menggunakannya sebagai alat untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Dalam hal ini baik disengaja maupun tidak dia telah menggunakan jasa penerjemah yang telah menerjemahkan buku panduan dari penggunaan gawai tersebut dari bahasa sumber dari produsen gawai ke bahasa sasaran dari penggunanya. Tanpa buku panduan yang telah diterjemahkan ke bahasa sasaran pelanggannya (TT), pengguna gawai tidak akan dapat menggunakannya dengan benar. Pengaruh penerjemahan secara besar-besaran juga dapat dilihat ketika seseorang pemeluk agama beribadah dimana sumber berasal dari nya kitab suci yang sudah diterjemahkan. Dalam menerjemahkan dokumen, ada beberapa prosedur yang harus dilakukan (Venuti, 2021). Seperti 1) peminjaman, 2) *Calque*, 3) Penerjemahan perkata 4) Transposisi, 5) Modulasi 6) Ekuivalensi dan 7) Adaptasi. Artikel ini menganalisis prosedur penerjemahan dari pidato Presiden Joko Widodo dalam Rapat Umum Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa yang ke 76. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah *non participatory observation* dimana peneliti melakukan observasi tidak langsung yaitu dengan cara menonton video tersebut. Selain itu metode pengumpulan data lainnya adalah dokumentasi yaitu dengan cara membuat catatan dengan membandingkan pidato secara oral dan dibandingkan dengan teks berjalan yang sudah diterjemahkan yang ada di bagian bawah dari pidato tersebut. Sementara itu metode Analisa data yang digunakan adalah kategorisasi berdasarkan teori prosedur penerjemahan dari Vinay and Darlbelnet. Hasil dari analisa tersebut dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut proses peminjaman terdiri dari 34 kata, *Calque* terdiri dari 7 ungkapan, penerjemahan perkata mempunyai 4 kalimat, Transposisi terdiri dari 11 kata, Modulasi mempunyai 7 kata dan Ekuivalensi mempunyai 2 kata.

Kata kunci: Prosedur penerjemahan, teks sasaran, rapat umum, teks berjalan.

Abstract: The phenomenon of translation has a huge impact on everyday life. This can be seen from almost all aspects of activities influenced much by translation, For example From the simple one about the use of gadget, when someone plays game on it or use to communicate with others, in this case consciously or unconsciously he has used the service of translator who the first time translated the manual of the gadget from the source language of producer to the target language of the customers. Without translated manuals into the customers language Target text (TT), it is impossible for him to use it smartly. The massive impact of translation also can be seen when worshipers of religion rite their scripture which are translated from the source language where the religion come from to target language of worshipers. In translating a document there are some procedure such proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (Venuti, 2021). They proposed 1) borrowing, 2) Calque, 3) Literal Translation, 4) Transposition, 5) Modulation 6) Equivalence and 7) Adaptation. This study tried to determine the translation procedure of Jokowi's

Speech at 76th General Assembly of The United Nations. Method of collecting data in this research is non participatory observation where the research watches the video and making some documents by comparing the speech after transcribed and then compared to the translated subtitle which is available on the video. While the method of analyzing data in this research is categorization based on the translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darlbelnet. The result of research are as follows, borrowing 34 words, Calque consists of 7 expression, Literal Translation has 4 sentences Transposition has 11 words, Modulation has 7 words and Equivalence has 2 words.

Key words: translation procedure, target text, General Assembly, subtitle

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of translation has a huge impact on everyday life. This can be seen from almost all aspects of activities influenced much by translation. For example, from the simple one about the common use of smart phone which is more familiar with hand phone. When someone plays game on it or uses to communicate with others, in this case consciously or unconsciously he has used the services of translator who the first time translated the manual of the smart phone from the source language of producer to the target language of the customers. Without translated manuals into the customers language Target text (TT), it is impossible for him to use it smartly. The massive impact of translation also can be seen when worshipers of religion rite their scripture which was translated from the source language where the religion came from to target language of worshipers.

Based on Rudianto (2021) said that in information and technology, we won't be able to understand the latest development if there is no translator who translates the books about them. In technic, we will be able to operate any machines because manuals of the machines have been translated to our language. Just imagine if there is no translator, of course we will not know even be able to operate any sophisticated devices because they are produced from non-Indonesian mother tongue and we do not understand how to operate them.

The role of Indonesia in maintaining the world peace and realizing the welfare of the world is very real. It can be seen from the ability of Indonesian government succeeded in controlling Covid 19 pandemic. On 31st October 2021 covid 19 confirmed at 3.143 cases. In the same month in 2021 there were 523 cases. The peak of this pandemic was 56.757 on 15 July 2021.

`Other achievement of the Indonesia government is decreasing of forest fire by 82% compared to 2020 last year. Because of this great achievement for the world, the President of the Republic Indonesia was invited to the 76th General Assembly of the United Nations to deliver the speech with the tittle "Let's Work together, recover together, recover stronger".

The content of this speech is very important because the result of this assembly is waited by people all over the world. The speech was conducted in Indonesian language regardless of the importance of international language. On the other hand, the participants of assembly were representatives from the countries all over the world. In this case the existence of translating machine is very fatal to avoid misunderstanding the contents of the speech. For this condition the researcher is interested to analyze the translation of

President Joko Widodo Speech at that assembly.

Theoretical Background
2.1 Procedure of Translation

Translation based on Munday (2016) can be divided into two senses namely translation as a process and translation as a product. As a process translation focused on the role of a translator in taking the "original" source text (ST) and turning it into the text in another language or "targe"t text (TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.

Process of translation based on Jean Paul Venay and Jean Darbernet divided into seven steps. They are 1) borrowing, 2) calque, 3) literal translation, 4) transposition, 5) modulation, 6) Equivalence and 7) adaptation. Number 1 to number 3 categorized into direct or literal translation while the rest is called oblique translation.

2.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is a linguistic process where a word from a language is adapted into another. This linguistic process happened because there is a necessity where there is no equivalence of a word from one language to the other (Cambell, 1998).

In the process of borrowing, borrowed word or loan word adapted its pronunciation and spelling of borrower language based on phonology rule. In this case we can see from the word "*national*" English loan word adapted into Indonesian spelling "*nasional*", "promotion" becomes "promosi" and so on.

2.1.2 Calque

Calque is a special type of borrowing which especially relates to the expression from one language but in the process, it is translated literally each of its elements. The result is either i a lexical caique, as in the first example,

below, a caique which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, while introducing a new mode of expression; or ii a structural caique, as in the second example, below, which introduces a new construction into the language, e.g.: English-French calque "Compliments of the Season" translated "Compliments de la saison" to Science-fiction Venay and Darbelnet in (Venuti, 2021).

2.1.3 Literal Translation

Process of literal translation is conducted by translating a source text (ST) word by word to the target text (TT) regardless of context outside of the text. This procedure of translation only can be done in case the source text and target text belong to one family of language. Such as translating from France to Italian or vice versa. This translation also can be done if source text and target text have the same cultural background for example Indonesian to Malay or vice versa. On the contrary if between the source text and target text come from different language family and they do not have same cultural background this procedure cannot be applied. For example, the source text is English to Target text of Indonesian. They belong to different language family also culture.

2.1.4 Transposition

Transposition is a process of translation where a translator replaces a word class or part of speech with another. For example, a noun in source text translated to an adjective in target text without changing the meaning of the message. For example, "annual report" translated into Indonesian TT "Laporan tahunan". The word annual belongs to adjective in English but translated into "tahunan" as a noun. "Academic year" translated "tahun akademi" is another example of transposition.

This process of translation is identical with translation shift, especially class shift Catford (1960). For example, "Menteri

coordinator" translated into "coordinating minister". Coordinator is a noun and translated into coordinating is a verb (Rudianto, 2021).

2.1.5 Modulation

Modulation is variation of message form made by translator in order the result of translation is not sound awkward or unnatural. This can be done by changing point of view of translation result for example changing the sentences from positive into negative, from m active to passive or vice versa (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1960).

Below are examples of modulation
ST: When I fell down from a ladder, I hurt my head
TT: Ketika saya terjatuh dari tangga, kepala saya terluka.

The clause "I hurt my head" active form but it is changed to passive in translation in order it sound natural. If it is translated to "Saya melukai kepala saya" is it unacceptable in Indonesian TT because the result of translation contains un-intentionally hurt my head rather than I intentionally hurt it.

2.1.6 Equivalence

The most complicated problem in translation is equivalence. This happens because in translation does not only to translate from source text to target text, but there are many things to consider such as linguistic form and culture of target language. Without considering these things, result of translation will be awkward, unnatural and sound forced even though literal translation is correct.

Classical example of equivalence is when someone hurt his finger with a hammer. In Indonesian he will cry "aduh" while if he is an American, he will cry "Ouch". Other example when we heard a sound of a gun. In Indonesia it is "door" in English "Bang" and so on.

2.1.7 Adaptation

Adaptation is a condition where a translator must adapt his translation in order his translation is acceptable in the context of tradition and culture. Since only this way a translation of target text from source text will be equivalent. For example, in the context of culture the difference between Western and Muslim cultures are very contradictive. Let's say when a father from western culture, it is a custom that he kisses his daughter on her lips but it will be considered not polite if he does it in the Muslim country.

Adaptation must also apply if the translation relates to the valid measurement in the target language. For example, in Indonesia the common weight measurement of body is kilogram. If translation from the source which uses other measurement shall be converted to kilogram in order sound natural and equivalence. For example

ST: Her weight is 100 pounds.
TT: Beratnya 50 kilogram

Pound as a weight measurement is not familiar in Indonesia. If the translator still sticks uses "pound", it will not equivalent and sound forced.

2.2 History of Translation

As one of ways in communication, translation had been practiced long time ago since people from different languages and ethnics interacted one and another. Their interaction could not run on well because they had their own language in their communication. Communication failed and this became serious barrier. In order to be able to communicate with different language users, they did need another person who could understand their language and respondent language. Here came a translator. He was only person who understood both languages but also understood both cultures as well.

Translation activities began from 3 century BC. The result of translation was

translated bible from Hebrew to Greek which involved 70-72 experts. The result of translation was known as "Septuaginta" means seventy in Greek number. And then followed by another bible translation of S.T Jerome, he was a Christian priest and translated bible to Latin language which was known as "Vulgata S.T. Jerome. At the same time there was another translator Kumarajiva, He translated Budism scripture to Chinese. His translation was called "Diamond Sutra"

Translation in this millennial era has been very fascinating. This can be seen from invention of many translating machines. One of the is "Google Translate" which within seconds can translate a text from one language to others. Google translate is a translating machine developed by Google in April 2006. For the first time

2.2 Type of Translation

Translation in (Larson, 1998) divided into two types, they are: 1. Literal translation. It is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. 2. Idiomatic translation. It is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. While other linguist Newmark stated two types of translation: 1. Communicative translation, it attempts to produce on its readers an affect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original 2. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (Newmark, 1988)**.** Those types of translation between Newmark and other experts are identical. For example, from Larson he used the terms of literal translation for the translation which is conducted word by word or known by form-based translation. While in Newmark it is known by Semantic

translation. The other type is idiomatic translation from Numark, it is a translation conducted by meaning based from the source language and translated as natural as possible to the receptor language. This type of translation is called as communicative translation based on Newmark.

Method of Research

The primary data in this research is utterance of the President Jokowi's speech Jokowi's Speech at 76th General Assembly of The United Nations and its English subtitle. While the secondary data of this research are taken from both printed and electronic material which can support theory and analyze of this research.

research applies non-participatory observation method. In order to get data for analyze, there are some techniques namely as follow:

1. Watching the video of the President Speech at Jokowi's Speech at 76th General Assembly of The United Nations.
2. Transcribing the speech which contains the procedure of translation.
3. Noting some expression which contain translation procedure
4. Comparing utterance with its subtitle.
5. Putting data into category of translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in (Venuti, 2021).

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Data of this research will be analyzed by using categorization.

After data of the research is collected in the form of transcription both for source text and target text, there are some techniques of analyzing data namely:

1. Sorting repeated data.
2. Eliminating identical data.

3. Classifying based on the procedure of translation proposed by Vinay and Dulbernet (2000).
4. Analyzing data.

Discussion

4.1.1 Borrowing

The process of borrowing especially lexical borrowing happens because a language does not have that word. In the process of loan word or borrowing. The loaned word usually undergoes phonemic adaptation such as spelling or pronunciation. This can be seen from following data. Pandemic. The data of loan words from the speech of Joko Widodo at that meeting can be seen from following data.

"covid", "vaksinasi", "politisasi", "diskriminasi", "arsitektur", "global", "mekanisme", "standardisasi", "protocol", "aktivitas", "status", "investasi", "berkualitas", "transfer", :teknologi", "kapasitas", "komitmen", "karbon", "transformasi", "energi", "teknologi", "industry", "intoleransi", "konflik", "terorisme", "minoritas", "marjinalisasi", "krisis", "agenda", "five-point", "consensus", "implementasinya", "komitmen", "presidensi", "inklusivitas:, "prioritas", "no one left behind", "strategis", "deforestasi", "signifikan", "burden sharing", "multilateralisme", "efektif", "konkret".

The data of borrowing then classified based on the adaptation of Indonesian spelling and pronunciation, while the rest still the same from the source.

Table 4.1 Adaptation of loan words from 76th General Assembly of The United Nations

Adaptation	
Spelling	Pronunciation
"teknologi", "karbon", "energi", "industry", "konflik", "signifikan", "efectif", "konkret""	"vaksinasi", "politisasi", "diskriminasi", "arsitektur", "mekanisme", "energi", "tehnologi", "industry", "intoleransi", "terorisme", "minoritas", "marjinalisasi", "krisis", "presidensi", "inklusivitas", "prioritas", "strategis", "deforestasi", "signifikan", "multilateralism",

4.1.2 Calque

Calque is a special borrowing such language expression from the source and then translated literally of each element. This can be seen from following data. "Sekretaris Jenderal", "produsen teknologi", "Five-Point Consensus", "komitmen militer Myanmar". "Recover together", "recover stronger", "burden sharing", "Let us work together".

4.1.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation is word for word translation from ST (Source language) to TL (Target Language) text regardless of naturalness, awkward, accepted or not. This process is conducted directly by a translator. Literal translation will be acceptable if the source and target languages belong to one language family or both of them have similar cultural background. Such as French and Italian, Indonesian and Malay and so forth.

Literal translation of this research can be seen from following data
ST: banyak hal yang harus kita lakukan bersama-sama
TT: many things that we need to do together.
ST: kita harus memberikan harapan
TT: We must bring hope,
ST: Kita tahu bahwa
TT: We know that
ST: Di masa depan, kita harus menata ulang

TT: In the future we must reorganize.

In the result of translation, Literal translation shall be avoided if the target text has following condition:

1. Gives different meaning in the target language.
2. Does not have any meaning or does not make any sense.
3. Structurally or grammatically incorrect.
4. Does not have corresponding expression within metalinguistic experience of Target Language.
5. Has corresponding expression but not the same register.

4.1.4 Transposition

Transposition is a process of translation by replacing word class with another without changing the meaning of the source text such as changing adjective to noun, noun to adverb and so on. The data of transposition can be seen as follows.

"inklusif" adjective, translated to "inclusively", adverb, "timpang", adjective translated to "differs", verb, "baik" adjective, translated to "includes", verb, "penggalangan", noun translated to "mobilize", verb, "perekonomian" noun, translated to "economic", adjective, "global", adjective, translated to "dunia", noun, "melawan", verb, translated to "in fighting", noun, "potensi praktik", noun phrase, translated to "concern" verb, "kepulauan", noun, translated to "archipelagic", adjective, "paham", verb, translated to "is aware", adjective, "menghadapi", verb, translated to "in facing", noun phrase.

4.1.5 Modulation

Modulation is a process of translation by changing point of view. This happen when the result of translation is grammatically correct but considered to be unnatural or unaccepted in target language for example changing active to passive, the use of impersonal it in English such as "It is hot to be here" translated to "disini panas" and so on. Modulation also used in impersonal it for example "it is hot here" translated into "panas di sini" and Modulation can be seen from following data.

Active source text translated to passive target text
"melihat", translated to "given".
"jawab", translated to "be met".

Passive source text translated to active target text.
"Terbatas", passive translated to "be free"
"tertangani", translated to "tackle"
"diperlukan", translated to "we need"
"berlangsung" translated to "be obtained"
"ditunggu", translated to "awaits"

Impersonal It
"Itulah kewajiban kita untuk memberikan harapan masa depan dunia"
"It is our duties to provide hope"
"Sudah mendesak bagi kita untuk mengawal multilateralisme"
"It is imperative for us so safe guard multileterlism"

4.1.6 Equivalence

The principle of equivalence is the effect of the source language and target language users must be same. The common example is when someone cuts his finger in pain, he will cry in English "ouch" in Bahasa will be" aduh". Equivalence usually appears on onomatopoeia of animal sound. While equivalence in this research can be seen for the following data

"Yang Mulia" translated to "His excellency",

"Yang Mulia" translated to "excellency"

4.1.7 Adaptation

Adaptation is a process of translation which is influence by the tradition of the target language. This often happen especially if between source and target languages have different culture, norm and tradition. In this research, the researcher cannot find any adaptation data.

Conclusion

From data analysis, the researcher can conclude that almost all procedures of six over seven procedures have already carried out by translating machine which appear on subtitle during the speech. Only adaptation procedure does exist. Detailed description of each procedure with the total number are as follows: Borrowing has 34 words. All of loan words undergo spelling and pronunciation adaptation. Spelling adaptation has 8 words and pronunciation adaptation has 20 words. Only 6 words from borrowing procedure stay same from the source language, Claque with 7 phrases or expressions, Literal Translation with 4 sentences, Transposition consists of 11 words, Modulation with 7 words both active translated to passive and vice versa and two sentences contain the use of impersonal it. the last is Equivalence only has 2 words.

There are many weaknesses of translating machine, so it is suggested for the other researcher who are interested about translation to dig and develop translation in order in the future the use of translating machine become more and more accurate.

Bibliography

Bell, R, T. (1993). *Translation and Translating.* London and New York: Longman

Catford, J. C. (1965) *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Larson. (1998). *Meaning-based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence* (second). University Press of America.

Hatim, Basil. & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation; An Advanced Resource.* Oxon: Rouledge.

Hatim, B. & Mason, I. (1990) *Discourse and the Translator*, London: Longman.

Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing Translation Studies Theory and Application.* London and New York: Routledge.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall Inc.

Riccardi, A. (2002) *Translation Studies: Perspectives on an Emerging Discipline*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Robinson, D. (1997) *Translation and Empire: Postcolonial Theories Explained*, Manchester: St Jerome.

Rudianto, G. (2021). *Teori Dan Praktek Equivalensi Dalam Penerjemahan English-Indonesia. Jurnal Ide Bahasa.* 3, 21-28.

Venuti, L. (2021). *The Translation Studies Reader*. New York: Routledge.

Venuti, L. (1995) *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*, London and New York: Routledge

Wilss, W. (1982) *The Science of Translation: Problems and Methods*, Tübingen: Gunter Narr

Warren, R. (1989) *The Art of Translation: Voices from the Field*, Boston: Northeastern University Press.