Translation Tehniques Used in GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled "Translation Techniques used in GT-B3210 User Manual". This study aims to find the translation techniques used by the translator in translating GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual.

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method, because this study had a purpose to describe and analyze the techniques used in translating GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual. This study was carried out by formulating of the problem, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found 148 sentences that contain 10 translation techniques. There are 2 (1,35%) data using adaptation; 1 (0,67%) data using amplification; 50 (33,78%) data using borrowing; 37 (25,00%) data using calque; 6 (4,05%) data using discursive creation; 2 (1,35%) data using established equivalence; 21 (14,18%) using literal translation; 1 (0,67%) particularization; 14 (9,45%) data using reduction; 14 (9,45%) data using transposition.

The researcher finds the mostly used translation technique is borrowing. This technique tries to translate can be pure without any change of spellings or pronunciation, whereas the amplification, established equivalence and particularization are rarely used because not all sentence can be translated by these technique.

Keywords: GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual, Translation Technique, Translation.

Skripsi ini berjudul "Teknik yang digunakan dalam Translation GT-B3210 Buku Panduan Pemakai Samsung". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan GT-B3210 Buku Panduan Pemakai Samsung.

Berdasarkan pada masalah dianalisis, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, karena penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisis teknik yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan GT-B3210 Buku Panduan Pemakai Samsung. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan merumuskan masalah, mengumpulkan data, mengklasifikasikan data, menganalisis data, dan menarik kesimpulan.

Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menemukan 148 kalimat yang mengandung 10 teknik penerjemahan. Ada 2 (1,35%) data

menggunakan adaptasi, 1 (0,67%) data menggunakan amplifikasi, 50 (33,78%) data menggunakan pinjaman, 37 (25,00%) data menggunakan teknik calque, 6 (4, 05%) data menggunakan penciptaan diskursif, 2 (1,35%) data menggunakan kesetaraan didirikan, 21 (14,18%) menggunakan terjemahan harfiah, 1 (0,67%) particularization, 14 (9,45%) data menggunakan reduksi , 14 (9,45%) data menggunakan transposisi.

Peneliti menemukan teknik terjemahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah pinjaman. Teknik ini mencoba untuk menerjemahkan bisa murni tanpa perubahan ejaan atau pengucapan, sedangkan amplifikasi, didirikan kesetaraan dan particularization jarang digunakan karena bukan kalimat semua bisa diterjemahkan dengan teknik ini.

Kata kunci: *GT-B3210 Buku Panduan Pemakai Samsung, Teknik Terjemahan, Terjemahan.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a functional means that it is used to express and accept human's mind in the social life. With language as a means in communication, it is easier for people to exchange information, express their ideas or felling, to deliver their message, ideas, and wishes to another. Sapir in Bassnet-McGuire (1981:13) claims that "language is a guide to social reality and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society."

In translation, a property of specific language can be expressed in another language. To produce a good translation, a competent translation has to be able to understand ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the Source Language (SL) and representing them into the Target Language (TL). The translation cannot always match the same content in TL. Translation is the transmittal of written text from one language into another. Translation must take into some account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar, writing, convention, and idioms.

The researcher is very interested in translation study, especially in translation techniques because translation techniques may become appropriate way to help a translator dealing with the word given in Source Language (SL) transferred into a Target Language (TL). Translation technique in this study refers to the way of a translator translates particular terms in the source language into the target language. When translators follow the sentence structure in the source language without seeing the rule of the target language's sentence structure, translators may create a different meaning in translating process and translators may make such an their translation work that cannot be accepted by the readers in the target language. So the translator will also need some techniques in translating of one language to another language in order to produce a comprehensive text. Dealing with this problem, the researcher focuses on techniques of translation from *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

The reason why the researcher chooses to analyze *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* is because the translator translates the source text into target text using an appropriate techniques to transfer the correct meaning, so it can be fully understood by the readers.

METHOD

Research Design

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method, because this study had a purpose to describe and analyze the techniques used in translating *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. This study was carried out by formulating of the problem, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing.

Data and Subject

The data of this study were *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study was sentences in source text and the ones in target text of *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. This book has two versions, it is in English version and Indonesian one.

Techniques of Data Collection and Analysis

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. Finding the manual book of Samsung as the data, searching the data from Samsung's manual book, displaying two versions in English version and Indonesia version

In doing the analysis first, the researcher read both of the data, source text and target text. Second, researcher selecting the data from every sentence which contains translation technique in the source text. Third, classifying data based on their types. Fourth,giving the code and number for each data collection found in *GT-B3210 Samsung'sUser Manual.* Finally, draw the conclusion and concluding the translation tehniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

Table 1. List of Translation Technique

No	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
1.	Adaptation	2	1,35%
2.	Amplification	1	0,67%
3.	Borrowing	50	33,78%
4.	Calque	37	25,00%
5.	Discursive creation	6	4,05%
6.	Established equivalent	2	1,35%
7.	Literal translation	21	14,18%
8.	Particularization	1	0,67 %
9.	Reduction	14	9,45%
10.	Transposition	14	9,45%
Total		**148**	**100%**

From the table above, it can be seen that the translation techniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual.* The researcher found 148 sentences that contain 10 translation techniques. There are 2 (1,35%) data using adaptation; 1 (0,67%) data using amplification; 50 (33,78%) data using borrowing; 37 (25,00%) data using calque; 6 (4,05%) data using discursive creation; 2 (1,35%) data using established equivalence; 21 (14,18%) using literal translation; 1 (0,67%) particularization; 14 (9,45%) data using reduction; 14 (9,45%) data using transposition.

The researcher finds 50 translation techniques which are included into borrowing. It can be concluded that borrowing has high frequency of usage in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. It happens because most of the phrase, word, clause in the sentence can be partially or purely translated without any change. The next is calque; there are 37 calques which are found in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. Furthermore, the researcher finds 21 data which are included in literal translation which also have the high frequency (because literal translation reaches more than 14%). On the other hand, adaptation, description and particularization have low frequency of usage) it happens because they are used less than 2%).

In the analysis, the researcher gives the explanation why those translation techniques are being applied in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. The following part will show the explanation of the findings.

Discussion

Excerpt 1
Adaptation

SL   :*Samsung does not warrant content or services so provided, <u>either expressly or impliedly</u> (App.50 – p.10)*

TL   :*Samsung tidak menjamin isi atau layanan yang disediakan, <u>baik tersurat ataupun tersirat</u> (App.50 – p.10)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The phrase *expressly or impliedly* in the source tex is translated into *tersurat ataupun tersirat* in the target text.

The translator translates *expressly or impliedly* into *tersurat ataupun tersirat* by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture does not have concepts which are exactly the same as the terms presented above. The translator's purpose in rendering those terms, as shown in the examples above through adaptation technique of translation, is to make his translation sounds more natural so that target language readers have a similar strong feeling when reading the translated manual book as source language readers do.

If *expressly or impliedly* is translated word for word it will become *dengan jelas ataupun tidak langsung* (Echols and Shadily 1989:226&313), but the translator changes the real meaning since it replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation condition in the TL culture.

Excerpt 2
Amplification

SL   : *If your phone has a camera flash or light, avoid using <u>it</u>.* (App.37 – p.6)

TL   :*Jika telepon anda memiliki lampu kilat atau cahaya kamera, hindari menggunakan<u>nya dekat dengan mata anak-anak atau hewan</u>.* (App.37 – p.6)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using description. The term *it* is translated into *–nya dekat dengan mata anak-anak atau hewan,* and it is added with the information. The term *it* is pronoun but in Indonesian is called by clitics (enclitics). The word *-nya* explains the word *menggunakan*. The word *-nya* serve as an explanatory of the word *menggunakan*.

The word *–nya* refers to something that is understood by the translator but the translator was not sure the things that meant. Therefore, the translator renders the term by describing *it* in the target language.

Excerpt 3
Borrowing

SL   : *Activate and send an <u>SOS</u> message* (App.127 – p.49)

TL   : *Mengaktifkan dan mengirim pesan <u>SOS</u>* (App.127 – p.44)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The word in the source language is *SOS* into *SOS* in the target language. SOS means Stop Other Signals, Stop Other Ship, Save Our Soul, Survivors On Ship, and Send Out Sailor (www.wikipedia.org). *SOS* is the commonly used description for the international Morse code distress signal. Thus, the translator does not necessarily change the translation.

Excerpt 4
Calque

SL   : *Select a wallpaper <u>(Idle mode)</u>* (App.83 – p.23)

TL   : *Memilih wallpaper <u>(mode Idle)</u>* (App.83 – p.25)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using calque technique. For instance, the word *Idle mode* becomes *mode Idle*. In the source language *Idle* is Modifier and *Mode* is Head, but in the target the structure is inverted. Nevertheless, it does not change the real meaning.

The phrase *idle mode* can be translated with *modus siaga*, but if it is translated by using this meaning, it cannot make the readers understand easily. *Idle mode* is included to the structrural calque. Thus, the translator writes the words that is inverted so it makes the readers understand and it does not change the real meaning of that word in TL.

Excerpt 5
Discursive creation

SL   :*In idle mode , press and hold (⬚) to silence or <u>unsilence</u> you phone* (App.87 – p.24)

TL   :*Dalam mode idle , tekan dan tahan (⬚) untuk mendiamkan atau <u>mengembalikan</u> suara telepon anda* (App.87 – p.23)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using discursive creation. The word *unsilence* is translated into *mengembalikan*. The translator produces a temporary equivalence which is totally unpredictable for the term *unsilence* by rendering it into *mengembalikan*. *Unsilence* can be translated with *tidak diam*, but the translator changes the real

meaning to become *mengembalikan*. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

Excerpt 6
Established equivalent
SL :*Improperly installed wireless equipment can cause serious injury when <u>air bags</u> inflate rapidly*.(App.10 – p.2)

TL :*Peralatan wireless yang tidak aman dapat menyebabkan luka serius saat <u>kantung udara</u> mengembang dengan cepat*.(App.10 – p.3)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using established equivalent technique. The phrase *air bags* is translated into *kantung udara* in the target language. In www.sederet.com, *air bags* is translated into *kantung udara*, so the translator tries to make an equivalent of *air bags* into *kantung udara* to get the stylistic effect. The word *bags* is a place that is used to put or insert anything. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So the translator the translator changes the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers.

Excerpt 7
Literal translation
SL : <u>*Press <Option>→Create*</u> (App.149 – p.56)
TL : <u>*Tekan <Pilihan>→Buat*</u> (App.149 – p.51)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Press <Option>→Create* is translated word for word into *Tekan <Pilihan>→Buat*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 8
Particularization
SL :*extreme temperatures can reduce the charging capacity and <u>life</u> of your batteries* (App.29 – p.5)

TL :*temperatur ekstrem dapat mengurangi kapasitas pengisian daya dan <u>umur</u> baterai* (App.29 – p.5)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using particularization technique. The term *life* in the example above, is translated into *umur* through particularization technique of translation. *Life* refers to the time for which something exists or functions. Here, it is clear that the translator generalizes the term *life* into *umur* in the target

language. In addition, in translating *life* into *umur,* the translator also applies partcularization since there are many kinds of life, such as spirited, breathing, animate, expand, grow, moving, walking, work and etc

Excerpt 9

Reduction

SL   : *Do not allow your phone <u>to get wet</u>* (App.32 – p.5)

TL   : *Jangan biarkan telepon anda <u>basah</u>* (App.32 – p.6)

In the source text above there is source language that is translated into target language by using reduction technique. The SL element *to get wet* is reduced into *basah.* The word *to get wet* is translated into *basah* because the translator wants the reader to get the idea in the TL. According to the SL understanding which is in English, the word *to get wet* can be translated in Indonesian *menjadi basah.*

Excerpt 10

Transposition

SL   :*Do not use <u>carrying cases</u> or accessories with magnetic closures or allow your phone to come in contact with magnetic field for extended period of time* (App.33 – p.6)

TL   :*Jangan menggunakan <u>wadah</u> atau aksesoris dengan penutup magnet atau membiarkan telepon anda bersinggungan dengan medan magnet pada jangka waktu yang lama* (App.33 – p.6)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. The phrase *carrying cases* is translated into *wadah* in the target language. The translator changes a grammatical category *carrying cases* into *wadah* to get the stylistic effect. If the phrase *carrying cases* is translated in Indonesian it will become *tas jinjing*. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So, the translator changes the original meaning, so the readers will understand the translation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 148 sentences in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* that have been analyzed by using Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The conclusion can be stated as follows:

There are 10 translation techniques used by the translator of *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. There are 2 (1,35%) data using adaptation; 1 (0,67%) data using amplification; 50 (33,78%) data using borrowing; 37 (25,00%) data using calque; 6 (4,05%) data using discursive creation; 2 (1,35%) data using established equivalence; 21 (14,18%) using literal translation; 1 (0,67%) particularization; 14 (9,45%) data using reduction; 14 (9,45%) data using transposition.

The researcher finds the mostly used translation technique is borrowing because reseracher found 50 (33,78%). This technique tries to translate sentences like their borrowed meanings and they can also be purely translated without any change, whereas the description, established equivalence, and particularization are rarely used because not all sentences can be translated by using this technique. It needs a lot of attention to translate SL to TL straightly.

The application of the techniques help the translator in dealing with the problem of translation. Translation techniques will also help the translator to make the manual book as meaningful as possible to the reader.

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