



# **TRANSLATION METHODS USED IN THREE CHAPTERS OF “TANJUNG MAS SEBAGAI CENTRAL POINT PORT” HANDBOOK**

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# **TRANSLATION METHODS USED IN THREE CHAPTERS OF “TANJUNG MAS SEBAGAI CENTRAL POINT PORT” HANDBOOK**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The thesis is entitled Translation Methods used in three chapters of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port handbook as Indonesian- English version. It has two objectives. First, it is aimed at finding out the translation method used in handbook. Second, it is aimed at finding out the reasons of the methods that are used in translating the handbook.*

*The data collected were analyzed by reading the both versions of the handbook, classifying each sentence according to the translation methods and explaining why the sentences are included into each translation method. There are 171 sentences in the source text of three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook. The translation methods used by the translator in translating the three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook are: word for word translation (1 sentence), literal translation (90 sentences), free translation (73 sentences), faithful translation (5 sentences), and adaptation translation (2 sentences).*

*The number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook is about information of Tanjung Mas. The translator make this work more clearly for the reader.*

**Keywords :** handbook, literal translation, the source text, the target text, translation method.

*Skripsi ini berjudul Metode Terjemahan yang digunakan pada tiga bagian dari buku pegangan Tanjung Mas sebagai Pelabuhan Pusat dalam versi bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Analisis ini memiliki dua objektifitas. Yang pertama ditujukan untuk mencari tahu metode yang digunakan dalam buku pegangan. Yang kedua ditujukan untuk mencari tahu alasan-alasan penggunaan metode tersebut dalam menerjemahkan buku pegangan.*

*Koleksi data dianalisa dengan membaca kedua versi bahasa pada buku pegangan tersebut. Mengelompokkan masing- masing kalimat termasuk dalam metode terjemahan, dan menjelaskan kenapa kalimat- kalimat tersebut termasuk*

*kedalam metode terjemahan. Terdapat 171 kalimat pada teks sumber di buku pegangan tiga bagian Tanjung Mas Sebagai Pelabuhan Pusat. Metode terjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan buku pegangan tiga bagian Tanjung Mas Sebagai Pelabuhan Pusat adalah: terjemahan kata demi kata (1 kalimat), terjemahan literal (90 kalimat), terjemahan bebas (73 kalimat), terjemahan setia (5 kalimat), dan terjemahan adaptasi (2 kalimat).*

*Jumlah dari terjemahan kata demi kata, terjemahan literal, terjemahan bebas, terjemahan setia, dan terjemahan adaptasi berbeda pada buku pegangan ini karena isi dari buku ini tentang informasi Tanjung Mas. Penerjemah membuat pekerjaan ini lebih jelas untuk para pembaca.*

**Keywords** : *handbook, literal translation, the source text, the target text, translation method.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Every human being has a language. It is used to convey messages to other people. Without a language people will find it difficult to communicate and express their ideas, thought and wishes. People use language to communicate with others in the daily activity. Language must have means and purpose to be understood. Language has 2 types: oral and written language. One of subjects that has relation with written language is translation. Whatever the difficulty in the translation process, procedures must aim at the essence of the message and faithfulness to the meaning of the source language text being transferred to the target language text.

Robinson (1997: 209) states that “the definition with three ‘laws of translation’ which stated that the translation should contain all the original ideas, that the style should be the same as that found in the original, and that the translation should read like an original text”. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) states that “what was involved in the process of translating was ‘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’”.

Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes and which ever they may be; the main aim of translation is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle among people. In the past few decades, this activity has developed because of the rise of international trade, increased migration, globalization, the recognition of linguistic minorities, and the expansion of mass media and technology. For this reason, a translator plays an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural transmitter of culture and truths by attempting to interpret concepts and speech in a variety of texts as faithfully and accurately as possible.

Finding solution to dilemma is a constant in the work of translator. This includes translating problems such as linguistic or cultural "untranslatability," losses and gains, lexical ambiguity, etc., through various mechanisms such as compensation, loans, explanatory notes, adaptation, equivalence, paraphrasing, analogies, etc. Translators should also be aware that meaning is not only conveyed by words.

A good translator should define some essential starting-points for the approximation to a text to be translated, such as the author of the text, aim of the text, readership, and standard to be used, for which it is important to identify and to categorize the author, the message, the kind of discourse, the translator and the readership. Translators should be aware of the fact that incorrect comprehension of a text considerably decreases the quality of the translation. We must, therefore, use reading comprehension strategies for translation (underlining words, detecting translation difficulties, contextualizing lexical items—never isolating them, adapting, analyzing, and so on). Among formal matters, translators should be aware of and control the sound effect and cadence of the translated text ("translating with the ear") to avoid cacophonous combinations and calques on the source language. Regarding the use of translation procedures and strategies, translators must constantly make choices, in each paragraph, sentence or

translation unit, so as to decide which of them is the most useful to the transfer of ideas in the text being translated. It means adapting the most suitable strategies and techniques to the requirements of the text rather than adopting a certain technique and using it for ever. The translator also use some technique translation to analyze a text. Actually, when the translator translates a text, it is called a translation process.

Translation process is the system to translate symbols and texts. Language is a mean of communication that is used to interact with each other. Conveying language in a good way, then it should have a good meaning also. Readability is a skill which the text can be read and understood well by the readers. It has a pleasing style, a good rhythm. And move a long at an acceptable pace.

This research aims at analyzing and describing methods, and forms of the translation of wisdom words in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook. The translation of words involves transfer of meaning. A translator should be able to translate them better after analyzing. So, within different culture perception, the translation of words has not only a close meaning, but also a close form in order to be understood by its target readers. The writer chooses “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook because it is very important to the reader. The reader get much information about Semarang and Semarang tourism from this handbook. In this handbook, Semarang chapter contains about histories of Semarang. And it contains the introduction of the past and present time of Semarang. Beside that Semarang is a beautiful and interesting place. Tourism objects contain some favorite places, for examples: Lawang Sewu, Kota Lama, Pecinan etc. Every place has its history. Another reason because in Dian Nuswantoro University no one has analyzed data of Tanjung Mas handbook. This work can be learn for the other students who want to analize the same topic.

This bilingual book is made for people who want to get more information about Tanjung Mas Central Point Port. Another reason of selecting “Three Chapters of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook.” as the data of this study is because the handbook can be read by the readers from the age of children to adult, so that more people can enjoy it.

The researcher chooses three chapters of it because the previous chapters contains many tables and diagrams. So, it cannot be translated. Another reason of selecting “Three Chapters of them” because this chapters contains about more informations Business Partners of Tanjung Mas and Introducing of Semarang.

In this study the researcher will observe about the translation methods in “Three Chapters of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook” in order to discuss the methods that are used in source language (SL) and its translation in target language (TL).

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Issac *et al* (1981: 46) state “descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually, and accurately”.

This study was designed by formulating the problem, collecting the data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

### **Data**

. The unit of analysis of this research was sentences of the source text. The sentences were from three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook as Indonesian-English version. The three chapters contained about: Mitra Usaha/ Business Partners, Kota Semarang/ City of Semarang, and Object Wisata/ Tourism Objects.

### **Data Collection**

There are several steps in collecting the data used by the researcher. First searching the data. The researcher searched the handbook which was used as the data. The second is choosing the data. The researcher chose the data in Translation Methods Used in Three Chapter of “*Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port*” Handbook.

### **Data Analysis**

There are several steps in making the data analysis made by the researcher. Reading the handbook, that is The Three Chapter of “*Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port*” Handbook. Classifying the source text and the target text into sentences. Identifying translation method in every sentence found in The Three Chapter of “*Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port*” Handbook. Explaining result of analyzed of the data.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The translation methods found in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook as Indonesian-English version can be summarized in the following table :

#### **4.1 Finding of Translation Methods Used**

Table 4.1 is the finding of translation methods used in translating sentences of three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook.

**Table 4.1 : Translation Methods used in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook as English-Indonesian version.**

No	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Word For Word Translation	1	0.60%
2	Literal Translation	90	52.60%
3	Free Translation	73	42.70%
4	Faithful Translation	5	3.00%
5	Adaptation Translation	2	1.10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, it can be seen that the translation methods used in the handbook are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation. The highest percentage of the translation methods is literal translation. It is the most frequently-used translation method in the handbook. The lowest percentage is word for word translation. It is the least frequently-used translation method in the handbook. Literal translation is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language is converted into the nearest the target language.

According to the finding, the discussion shows the classification of the sentences into each translation methods used.

##### **4.2.1 Word for Word Translation**

Word for word translation is a translation method in which the translator translates the text word by word and keeps the structure of the target text similar with the source text.

SL : *Bahkan pedagang yang datang bukan hanya dari daerah –daerah sekitar Semarang saja, namun juga dari Arab/ Persia, Belanda (VOC), Cina dan Melayu.* (Sentence: 37, Page: 56)

TL : Even traders who came were not only from the areas around Semarang but also from Arab/ Persian, Dutch (VOC), Chinese, and Malays. (Sentence:37, Page:56)

The underlined word *namun* is translated into the word *but*, the word *juga* is translated into the word *also*, the word *dari* is translated into the word *from*, the word *Arab* is translated into the word *Arab*, the word *Persia* is translated into the word *Persian*, the word *Belanda* is translated the word *Dutch*, the word *VOC* is translated into the word *VOC*, the word *Cina* is translated into the word *Chinese*, and the word *Malayu* is translated into the word *Malays*. The word for word translation method is applied to translate the sentence above.

The sentence above is included in word for word translation method because the words are translated singly by their most common meanings. The words in the source text have the same equivalence in the target text. It can be seen in the phrase *from Arab*. The equivalent of *dari* is *from* and the equivalent of *Arab* is *Arab*. So it can be concluded that word for word translation method is applied in the phrase of the sentence.

#### 4.2.2 Literal Translation

In this translation method, the translator changed the source text structure into the target text structure but the words and the language style in the source text remain the same into the target text.

SL : *Distrik Navigasi Klas I Semarang mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengoperasian, pengadaan dan pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, telekomunikasi pelayaran serta pengamanan laut untuk kepentingan keselamatan pelayaran, sesuai KM. Perhubungan No. 64 Tahun 2002.* (Sentence:11, Page:52)

TL : *Navigation District Class I of Semarang has task to carry out the operation, procurement and surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids, shipping telecommunications and marine security for the interests of shipping safety, according to the Decree of Minister of Transportation No 64 of 2002.* (Sentence:11, Page:52)

The sentence in the source text are translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated one by one and the structure of the source text is converted in the target text. It can be seen in the phrases *Distrik Navigasi Klas I Semarang* which is translated into the underlined phrase *Navigation District Class I of Semarang*, the phrase *pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran* is translated into the phrase *surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids*, and the underlined phrase *telekomunikasi pelayaran* is translated into the phrase *shipping telecommunications*.

#### 4.2.3 Free Translation

It emphasizes on the transfer of the message. The translation does not make an adjustment of the culture. It is usually done to fulfill the demand of the client who only wants to know the content of the message.

SL : *Pada tahun 1875 Pelabuhan Laut Semarang yang telah ramai dengan berlabuhnya kapal milik para pedagang, mulai dibangun dalam bentuk dan kapasitas yang lebih memadai lagi, guna menampung berlabuhnya kapal-kapal milik pedagang.* (Sentence:46, Page:57)

TL : In 1875 Semarang Sea Port, which has been bustling with the traders' vessels, began constructed in more adequate form and capacity, to accommodate the docked vessels owned by the merchant (Sentence:46, Page:57)

The translator uses free translation method. It is because the structure of the source text is different from the target text. The original cannot be found in the source text. The translator does not translate the word *berlabuh* into the target text. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is different between the source text and the target text.

#### 4.2.4 Faithful translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer.

SL : *Polresta / KPPP Tanjung Emas juga membawahi SATPOLAIR dengan tugas menyelenggarakan fungsi kepolisian di perairan pelabuhan, termasuk penanganan pertama tindak pidana di wilayah perairan, pembinaan masyarakat pantai dan perairan serta penyelamatan kecelakaan laut (SAR).* (Sentence:26, Page:55)

TL : Polresta I KPPP of Tanjung Emas also oversees SATPOLAIR with the task of running the functions of police in port waters, including the first handling of criminal offence in waters are, supervising the beach and waters community and the marine accident rescue (SAR). (Sentence:26, Page:55)

The sentence in the source text is translated using faithful translation method because the translator didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source text. The translator tries to defend the terms related with the socio-cultural and background of the source language, it can be seen in the underlined word *SATPOLAIR* is not translated in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text.

#### 4.2.5 Adaptation Translation

Adaptation refers to that type of translation which is used mainly for plays and poems. The text is rewritten considering the source language culture which is converted to the target language culture where the character, theme, plots are usually preserved.

SL : *Sebagai taman mini Jawa Tengah yang merangkum semua rumah adat yang disebut dengan anjungan dari 35 kabupaten dan kota yang ada di Jawa Tengah.* (Sentence:162, Page:66)

TL : As a mini park in Central Java which summarizes all the traditional houses, it is called the pavilion of 35 regencies and municipals in Central Java. (Sentence:162, Page:66)

The sentence in the source text is transferred using adaptation translation method. It can be seen from the word *anjungan* in the source text is transferred into the phrase *the pavilion* in the target text. In the two sentences, there is a difference of the word class from a word into a phrase. The translator tried to maintain the terms related to the socio-cultural and background of the source language.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 171 sentences in the source text of three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook , and 171 sentences in the target text of three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook.

The translation methods used by the translator in translating the three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook as Indonesian-English version consist of: 1 (0,60%) word for word translation, 90 (52,60%) literal translation, 73 (42,70%) free translation, 5 (3,00%) faithful translation, and 2 (1,10% ) adaptation translation,

The number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook is about information of Tanjung Mas. The translator make this work more clearly for the reader. The researcher found that the translation method which is the most frequently used by the translator is literal translation. Literal translation is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language is converted into the nearest the target language.

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