



**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE USED IN INTERPRETING
“ JAMAHAN NYA SPECIAL “ TALK SHOW ON TVB SEMARANG**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Translation Techniques Used in Interpreting of “Jamahan Nya Special “ Talk Show on TVB Semarang, then the data were obtained by finding the video on TVB Semarang. The first participant here refers to Nick Vujicic as the informant, he is a motivational speaker from Australia. Then, the second participant here refers to Agus Gunawan as the interpreter. The result shows that there are 7 techniques from 16 techniques that include in Molina and Albir’s (2002:509-511) quoted in Hartono (2009:36-57) used in the translation of “Jamahan Nya Special”Talk Show on TVB Semarang, they are literal translation, reduction, calque, borrowing, established equivalent, generalization, and transposition. The researcher mostly finds literal technique as the most dominant technique used by the interpreter. Literal technique is easily used by the interpreter because the interpreter used this technique directly translated the explanation of the informant, and that technique does not spend a lot of times to the interpreter to translate. The audience could easily get the point what the informant said. And then, the researcher also finds reduction technique which has the second highest frequency after literal translation technique, because it has 60 numbers of data per each technique. Reduction technique has the second highest in the data because the interpreter used this technique because could not remind couldn’t all things that the informant said, so the interpreter used the reduction technique to translate what interpreter heard, as a result he sometimes deleted or reduced some words that replace the meaning or the point of what the informant said. Translation techniques will also help the interpreter to make a good in the utterances when the saurcer said and the audience when heard the interpreter translate can easily to get the point and understand.

Keywords : Interpreting, “Jamahan Nya Special”Talk Show, Translation, Translation technique .

Penelitian ini berjudul teknik menterjemahkan yang digunakan pada talk show "Jamahan Nya Special" di TVB Semarang, kemudian data ini diperoleh dengan cara mencari data video di TVB Semarang. Peserta pertama bernama Nick Vujicic sebagai nara sumber, dia adalah seorang pembicara motivasi berasal dari Australia. Kemudian peserta kedua bernama Agus Gunawan sebagai penerjemah. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan 7 teknik yang ditemukan dari 16 teknik yang didalam Molina Albir's (2002 : 509 – 511) dikutip oleh Hartono (2009 : 36 – 57) yang digunakan pada talk show "Jamahan Nya Special " di TVB Semarang, diantaranya adalah literal translation, reduction, calque, borrowing, established equivalent, generalization dan transposition. Peneliti banyak menemukan teknik literal yang paling dominan digunakan oleh penerjemah. Teknik literal mudah dipakai oleh penerjemah dikarenakan penerjemah menterjemahkan secara langsung tentang apa yang dijelaskan oleh nara sumber dan teknik ini tidak membuang waktu bagi penerjemah menterjemahkan apa yang didengar nya. Para penonton dengan mudah akan menangkap pokok – pokok yang penting yang dikatakan oleh narasumber. Dan juga peneliti menemukan reduction sebagai jumlah angka kedua tertinggi sesudah teknik literal karena mempunyai 60 angka dari data disetiap teknik. Teknik reduction mempunyai nilai tertinggi kedua dari data, karena penerjemah memakai teknik ini, dikarenakan tidak dapat mengingat semua yang dikatakan oleh narasumber, jadi penerjemah memakai teknik ini untuk menterjemahkan apa yang penerjemah dengar, hasilnya dia terkadang menghilangkan atau membuang sebagian kata untuk fokus pada inti yang diucapkan oleh narasumber. Teknik penerjemahan sangat membantu penerjemah untuk menjadikan kalimat yang baik pada saat narasumber bicara dan para penonton mudah menangkap apa yang di katakan narasumber dengan mudah dan dimengerti.

Kata kunci : *Menterjemahkan," Jamahan Nya Special "Talk Show, Terjemahan, teknik terjemahan*

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, human being needs to interact with others and also to make relation between them, because it is the way to the social life works. In interacting, it's normal as human beings to require an alternative tool or media to communicate each other. The tool or media is commonly recognized as language, Edward Sapir in Susan – McGuine (1980: 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.

Without the existence of language, people might have difficulties when they are trying to make an interaction in the community. When people use language to interact, this action is called as communication. Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbol, sign or behavior (Chaer& Augustin, 2004:17). Communication done by human being can be done through conversation, conversation is more than merely the exchange of information because through it can be decided whether the message is received by the hearer or not.

Conversation is communication by two or more people, or sometimes with oneself, often on a particular topic. Conversation itself has a process for transferring a message from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), the processes is called translation. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Nida and Taber in Choliludin (2006:3) propose that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalent of source language message first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In the process of translation, there are two types of persons translating the SL into TL. The person translates written text is called translator. Meanwhile the person translates oral or spoken text is called interpreter. Interpreter is a person who orally readers the message of the SL into the TL. When two people cannot communicate with each other because they cannot understand each other due to language difficulties, an interpreter who knows both languages, cultures and customs is used as a go – between to ensure that communication and understanding takes place that is the process of interpreting.

Interpreting problems arise when the interpreter does not listen properly and hard to get point what the native said, this is where techniques come into effect which interpreter used, so the interpreter will also need some techniques in translating of one language to another language in order to produce a comprehensive text. Dealing with this problem, techniques of translation can be found in the process of interpreting “Jamahan Nya Special” Talk Show on TVB Semarang. This talk show talks about person that does not have a leg and an arm can be a normal person. He name is Nick from Australia, he gives a strength to everybody.

In this study researcher chooses the technique of translator proposed by Molina and Albir. The reason why the researcher analyzes the translation techniques used in interpreting “Jamahan Nya Special “ Talk show on TVB Semarang because the researcher wants to know what techniques are used in the

process of interpreting. Moreover, the topic discussed in the talk show is very inspiring for people watching it. The study of translation technique has been done by the previous researcher, but the subjects were different. Meanwhile, this study concerns on translation technique of interpreting as main data in this study and it would be a new research of translation technique with interpreting as the data.

METHOD

Research Design

The research was a descriptive research which aimed at identifying the translation strategies used in interpreting “Jamahan Nya Special” Talk Show on TVB Semarang. According to Issac et al.(1987 : 46) descriptive research is intended to describe systemically the facts and the characteristics of a given population or area of interest factually and accurately. This means that the writer tried to identify translation techniques used in interpreting.

Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research was the utterances used by the native is source language (English) and its translation in target language (Indonesian) “Jamahan Nya special “Talk Show on TVB Semarang.

Source of the Data

The data of the research was Jamahan Nya Special Talk Show which was taken from TVB Semarang. “Jamahan Nya Special” Talk show was broadcasted on august, 19 2006 at 08.00 WIB until 09.30 WIB on Sunday at Semarang (SJC Plaza, six floor, H Agus Salim, Semarang, Central Java). The source is from Australia name Nick Vujicic (he is a disable person) and the interpreters name is Agus Gunawan .

Techniques of Data collection

The data were collected from station TVB semarang, The researcher Finding the video, listening and watching the video and transcribing the video.

Techniques of the Data Analysis

After the data were collected, then the researcher analyzed it and The researcher reading the transcription of the video, identifying the translation techniques used in the video talk show, classifying the translation techniques based on the video talk show, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4.1 shows the finding of translation techniques in the translation “*Jamahan Nya Special* “Talk Show on TVB Semarang. The theory of translation techniques used belongs to Molina and Albir (2002: 509).

Table 4.1 Translation Technique Used in Utterance “*Jamahan Nya Special*” Talk Show on TVB Semarang.

No	Translation Technique	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Literal translation	264	73,3%
2.	Reduction	60	16,6%
3.	Calque	15	4,1 %
4.	Borrowing	14	3,8 %
5.	Established equivalent	5	1,3 %
6.	Generalization	1	0,27 %
7.	Transposition	1	0,27 %
Total		360	100 %

According to the table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the translation technique used in “*Jamahan Nya Special*” Talk Show on TVB Semarang are literal translation, reduction, calque, borrowing, established equivalent, Transposition and generalization.

The researcher found 264 numbers of data which are included into literal translation. It can be concluded that literal translation has the highest frequency of usage in “*Jamahan Nya Special*” Talk Show on TVB Semarang. Most utterances are translated like their literal meanings and they can also be translated word for word.

Literal technique is easily used by the interpreters because the interpreter directly translated the explanation of the informant, and that technique do not spend a lot of times to the interpreter to translate what interpreter heard. The audience easily got the point what the informant said. And then, the researcher find reduction technique which has the second highest frequency after literal translation technique, because it has 60 numbers of data per each technique.

Reduction technique has the second highest in the data because the interpreter could not remind all things that the informant said, so the interpreter used the reduction technique to translate what interpreter heard, and the interpreter just focused on the main point what the informant said, as a result he sometimes deleted or reduced some words that replace the meaning or the point of what the informant said. Furthermore, the interpreter also wants to tell the explanation of the informant briefly in order to make the time short in length.

Furthermore, calque, borrowing, established equivalent and generalization have low frequencies of usage, because they only reach equal number – less than 5%. On the analysis, the researcher gives the further explanation why those translation techniques are being applied in utterances in “*Jamahan Nya Special*” Talk Show on TVB Semarang according to its function.

Discussion

The researcher finds that the translator used thirteen Molina and Albir’s translation techniques in “*Jamahan Nya Special*” Talk Show on TVB Semarang.

They are literal translation, reduction, calque, borrowing, established equivalent, modulation, and generalization.

Literal

This technique is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

SLT : *And I thank everybody who has been involved, thank you*

TLT : *Dan saya berterima kasih untuk semua yang sudah terlibat, terima kasih*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using literal technique. For instance, the SLT element information is translated word for word From *And I thank everybody who has been involved, thank you* Into *Dan saya berterima kasih untuk semua yang sudah terlibat, terima kasih*.

When translating the utterances of SLT produced by the informant, the translator did not reduce and add the words in the utterances. The translator translates the utterances in similiar meaning, without changing or adding meaning as well. The meaning of that utterance is that Nick wants to say thanks to whom have been involved in this event to comes to Indonesia to give inspiration, and especially Mr Cokro that send Nick out here.

The translator translated it word by word by observing cognitive meaning of the utterance. The cognitive meaning here means the true meaning of the utterance and it has very closely related to the target language in this case is Indonesian and it looked like the translator did not find one of the potential problems in translation which can change the meaning from word by word on this text.

Reduction

This technique reduces some information elements in SL, and transfers it into a new form, but it still has main information from SL.

SLT : *I played marbaalls*

TLT : *Kelereng*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using reduction technique, For instance, the phrase *I played marbaalls* is translated into *kelereng* Indonesian.

The translator reduced words *I played* from *kelereng* because the words *I played marbaalls*, the point is *kelereng* in Indonesian without followed by words *I played*.

The utterances *I played marbaalls* focused in *marbaalls* because *marbaalls* is a direct object, and the direct object is an entity to which the verb is extended or directed.

Without translating the whole utterance of the SLT, the TLT still has the same meaning with the SLT. Because contextually in TLT when someone said *kelereng* it means that the person played, but in SLT if can not be said *marbaalls* because that sentence in SLT has to have subject, predicate, and oboect to becamome a sentence. Therefore the translator reduces the words or utterances *I played*.

Calque

This technique is the same as borrowing technique. It translates SL into TL with modification in spelling or pronunciation in order to be understandable in TL.

SLT : A great *shock* and *tragedy*

TLT : Itu *shok* dan *tragedi* yang besar sekali

The source text above is translated into the target text by using calque technique. For instance, the word *shock* is translated into *shok*. The translator tried to make the understandable pronunciation of *shock* for Indonesian in which turns into *shok*. The translator also does not change the real meaning because *shock* is something which has a surprise and unpredictable thing. Both languages have same assumption about what a *shock* is, the differences are only on pronunciation and spelling.

The source text above is translated into the target text by using calque technique. For instance, the word *tragedy*, is translated into *tragedi*. The translator tried to make the understandable pronunciation of *tragedy* for Indonesian in which turns into *tragedi*. The translator also does not change the real meaning because *tragedy* is a very sad event or situation, especially one involving death or suffering. Both languages have same assumption about what *tragedy* is, the differences are only on pronunciation and spelling.

Borrowing

This technique borrows some words or term in another language, and it is applied into the TL without any change of spelling or pronunciation.

SLT : I am representing Bethany Church of *God*

TLT : Yang mewakili Betanicity of *God*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *God* in SLT was left un-translated in TLT because *God* from the perspective of the Catholic and Christian is a son of Allah who was sent to the world to the peace of all human.

The son refers to Jesus as a son of Allah, so the translator did not change the word *God* into Indonesian term. Because they have already known the meaning of *God* without translating it to Indonesian word.

Established equivalent

This technique uses a term or expression that is recognized by dictionary or language in use as an equivalent in TL.

SLT : He has a *heart of gold* to see people lives being changed

TLT : Karena dia punya *hati seperti emas* karena Pak Cokro ini punya tujuan supaya kehidupan manusia itu bisa banyak yang diubah

The source text above is translated into the target text by using established equivalence technique. For instance, the phrase *a heart of gold* is translated into *hati seperti emas*. Actually phrase *a heart of gold* is recognized enough by dictionaries of both languages, even if the Indonesian reader who does not know

the meaning can predict phrase *a heart of gold* is, a heart means sebuah hati, of means dari, gold means emas, the Indonesian reader will think *hati dari emas*, it means a heart that made from gold. As a result, In SLT above *a heart of gold* is translated into *hati seperti emas*.

Generalization

This technique changes particular information from SLT into general information to TLT.

Excerpt 51

SLT : I will share *my story*

TLT : Saya mau cerita *kesaksian saya*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using generalization technique. For instance, word *story* can be translated into *alkisah*, *riwayat*, *cerita* in Indonesian, but the interpreter translated it into *kesaksian* in Indonesian.

In English the word *story* is a specific meaning which transforms from particular form in English (*story*) into general form in Indonesian (*kesaksian*) which is a general meaning. Therefore the SLT can be classified into generalization technique.

Transposition

This technique changes a grammatical category from SL into different grammatical category in TL.

SLT : *How to write*

TLT : *Bagaimana saya menulis*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using transposition technique. For instance, the word *how to write* is translated into *bagaimana saya menulis* in Indonesian. The translator changed the grammatical category of *how to write*,

The word *how to write* is a verb phrase as the head of the phrase. While in the TLT, the word *bagaimana saya menulis* is a sentence that has a complete structure. It has *saya* as the subject of the sentence, then *menulis* is a verb of the sentence. From the SLT and TLT above, there is a change from phrase in the SLT to sentence in the TLT. So it can be concluded as a transposition techniques.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The conclusion is based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the analysis, it can be concluded that, there are 360 utterances in “Jamahan nya Special” Talk Show on TVB Semarang that has been analyzed based on translation techniques belonging to Molina and Albir’s theory quoted in Hartono (2009:36-57).

The conclusion can be stated as follows : There are 7 out of 16 translation techniques which are found in “Jamahan Nya Special” Talk Show on TVB Semarang. There are 264 utterances (73,3%) for literal translation technique, 60

utterances (16,6%) for reduction technique, 15 utterances (4,1%) for calque technique, 14 utterances (3,8%) for borrowing technique, 5 utterances (1,3%) for established equivalent technique, 1 utterances (0,27%) for generalization technique, and 1 utterances (0,27%) for transposition technique. It can be concluded that the interpreter does not use adaptation technique, amplification technique, compensation technique, description technique, discursive creation, modulation technique, particular translation, substitution technique, and variation technique.

The researcher already found the mostly used translation technique is a literal translation, because as a interpreter, he realized that literal translation technique is the easiest for him to translate what the native speaker, the interpreter used literal translation technique to make it quick when he translates it and not enough time for him translate what the speaker said because the interpreter translated it directly after the speaker said. This technique is used to translate a word or an expression word for word.

The researcher find reduction technique which has the second highest frequency after literal translation technique, because it has 60 numbers of data per each technique.

Reduction technique has the second highest in the data because the interpreter could not remind all things that the informant said, so the interpreter used the reduction technique to translate what interpreter heard, and the interpreter just focused on the main point what the informant said, as a result he sometimes deleted or reduced some words that replace the meaning or the point of what the informant said.

The usage of these translation techniques for interpreter so much help the translator in facing with the problem of translation. Translation techniques also help the interpreter to make a good in the utterances when the saurcer said and the audience when heard the interpreter translate easily to get the point and understand.

Suggestions

The researcher would like to give some suggestions to:

1. The researcher who are interested in translation study and want to enrich their knowledge about the translation techniques in utterances of talk show or some other field related to translation, They would comprehend the text before doing other research dealing with the translation.
2. The interpreters who want to use the technique when she or he does his work to translate directly in front of audience.
3. The translator, that wants to get a new experience to translate the spoken data.
4. The readers who read the this thesis can use additioanal information from this thesis and get more knowledge from this thesis after they read it.
5. Dian Nuswantoro University and especially for English Department students to use this thesis as a reference when they are dealing with a research related to the translation study, especially translation technique.

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