

# ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ON THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ARTICLES

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**Received:** 2 January 2021, **Revised:** 5 March 2021, **Accepted:** 11 April 2021

## Abstract

So far, a number of translation techniques have been introduced and theorized by many linguists. In language learning, translation has an important role to enable learners translate the source language to target language appropriately. The objectives of this research are to find out kinds of translation techniques which mostly applied on the English article translation. The method used in this research was mixed method. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation. The technique of analysis data used sequential exploratory. The researchers found 132 data of translation and 11 translation techniques applied by the translator. They were literal 48 data (36,36%), borrowing 43 data (32,57%), transposition 10 data (7,57%), reduction 9 data (6,81%), free translation 6 data (4,54%), amplification 6 data (4,54%), establish equivalent 3 data (2,27%), faithful translation 3 data (2,27%), calque 2 data (1,51%), variation 1 data (0,75 %), adaptation 1 data (0,75%). Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the most technique which is often used by the translator in translating English article "You Can't Buy Empathy, How to Help Diverse Students Find Common Ground, Trump Just Made a Humiliating Economic Error in front of South Korea's President" is literal translation.

**Keywords:** Translation; Translation Technique; English Article

## Abstrak

Sejauh ini, sejumlah teknik penerjemahan telah dikenalkan dan diformulasikan oleh banyak ahli bahasa. Dalam pembelajaran bahasa, penerjemahan mempunyai peran penting untuk membantu pembelajar menerjemahkan bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis teknik penerjemahan yang sering diterapkan dalam terjemahan artikel bahasa Inggris. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode campuran. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi dan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan sequential exploratory. Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada 132 data dan 11 teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan oleh penerjemah, yakni harfiah 48 data atau 36,36%, meminjaman 43 data atau 32,57%, transposisi 10 data atau 5,57%, reduksi 9 data atau 6,81%, penerjemahan bebas 6 data atau 4,54%, amplifikasi 6 data atau 4,54%, padanan lazim 3 data atau 2,27%, penerjemahan setia 3 data atau 2,27%, kalke 2 data atau 2,27%, variasi 1 data atau 0,75%, adaptasi 1 data atau 0,75%. Berdasarkan analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa teknik yang sering digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan artikel bahasa Inggris "You Can't Buy Empathy, How to Help Diverse Students Find Common Ground, Trump Just Made a Humiliating Economic Error in front of South Korea's President" adalah penerjemahan harfiah.

**Kata kunci:** Penerjemahan; Teknik Penerjemahan; Artikel Bahasa Inggris

## **INTRODUCTION**

In language learning, translation has an important role to enable learners translate the source language to target language appropriately. As a part of language competence, translation should be mastered by learners to complete their competence as well as performance. Further, for the sake of language teaching, the activities of language learning are ideally realized to equip learners with necessary competences and good manner (character) for various given contexts (Suprayitno *et al*, 2019).

Translation as a practical subject could help learners to share any prespectives of this world. People are able to share information, knowledge, ideas, and lots of thing to each other. Translation is the act of translating as transferring the meaning of stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part of a text, from one language to another language, the meaning of meaning rather than the meaning of equivalence, identity, similarity, likeness, sameness, correspondence and so on (Newmark, 1991:27). Because principally, Language is a system that human beings use to share their feelings or ideas (Wulandari and Harida, 2021).

Nowadays, a lot of valuable information such as megazine, article, newspaper are inevitable to be translated into Indonesian. The English literary works, quotable in Indonesian version, make Indonesian society is able to read as well as to get pleasure. The translator not only translate word by word but also many other factors. Translation involves, at least, two languages and two cultures. On the other hand people must be skillful in translating the source language (SL) into target language (TL) without changing the purpose and message in target language. The important features to make a good translation.

Translation does not merely mean as textually translate the language source into the target language, such as Indonesian language into English, but beyond that, more importantly, they translate value, meaning, and message (Kasnadi *et al*, 2019).

Therefore, the translator can transmit the source language to the target language text by using translation techniques in making the readers understand about the translation in the TL. Molina and Albir (2002:499) defined that translation techniques allow the people to described the actual step which is taken by the translator in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen. There are 18 translation techniques which are stated by Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511), such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing; calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation. All of these techniques can help the translators to translate the source language into target language.

A research done by Muhammad, Zaim, and Syafei (2017) found that English students in the English Education study program use the Communicative method as a method often used to translate short stories "Pinocchio". Meanwhile, the translation techniques found are as follows: Establish Equivalence (92.4%). Reduction (3, 32%), adaptation (2.52%), addition (0.65%), Generalization (0.04%), Transposition (0.11%). description (0.11%). commission (0.34%).

Fitria's research in 2018 revealed that translation techniques mostly used by her research were; transposition/Shift (126 data or 75,90%), reduction/omission (21 data or

12,65%), amplification/addition (8 data or 4,82%), established equivalence (6 data or 3,61%) and borrowing (5 data or 3,01%). The most dominant type of translation technique in her research was transposition/shift (126 data or 75,90%). This type of translation technique is used because can replace the grammatical categories and different grammar between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

Jamil (2013) did a research on analyzing English phrasal verb in *Endless Night* novel and its translation. He found 153 data or 82,70% belong to level shift (phrasal verb into verb). 142 data or 76,75% were translating phrasal verb into adjective. 3 data or 1,62% were translating phrasal verb into adverb. The translation into phrasal verb into clause were 2,16%.

Those previous studies did not focused on analyzing kind of techniques used in the translation process of an English article. Teachers' ability and strategies in translating text will effect the students too. For those reasons, the writer chose to conduct a study on investigating translation techniques used in teachers' translation of English article.

## METHOD

This research is mixed method. Mixed methods involves the collection and "mixing" or integration of both quantitative and qualitative data in a study. The researcher used the translation techniques proposed by Newmark, Molina and Albir in translating the English article. The subject of this research was three English teachers of different grade levels' translation of an English article. The researcher user documentation as source of data. The documentation used in this research. The documentation made the reseacher easily analyzed and classified the translation.

The sequential exploratory strategy involves a first phase of qualitativ data collection and analysis, followed by a second phase of quantitative data collection and analysis that builds on the result of the first qualitative phase (Creswell, 2009:213).the qualitative analysis is used in this research proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) including data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing. The reseacher used relative frequency of translation technique applied by the translator in translating English articles.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the subjects applied 11 types of translation techniques in translating englis aticle "You Can't Buy Empathy, How to Help Diverse Students Find Common Ground, Trump Just Made a Humiliating Economic Error in front of South Korea's President". the researcher found 132 data in the English articles. Based on the finding of the research, the researcher explained the using of translation technique in translating English articles. It was described as follow:

### Variation

Variation technique is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic element (intonation, gesture) that affect the aspect of linguistic variation, for instance: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Example.

ST : You

TT : *Anda*

From the example above, it can be seen that the translator applies variation technique in translating personal pronoun "you" into "*anda*". In target language, "*kamu, kau, sampean, saudara, elok, awak*" are the

variation to translate “you”. The translator used the word “anda” in translating “you” to make a natural translation because the translator knows that is the kind of formal sentence.

Table 1: The variation technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
39	you	<i>anda</i>

**Borrowing**

Borrowing is a translation technique by taking a word or expression from another language straightly or by naturalizing it into target language. The technique which straightly the word or expression from the source language is called pure borrowing. When they are naturalized to fit the target language spelling, it is called naturalized borrowing (Molina and Albir, 2002). It means that borrowing techniques is divided into two kinds, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

Example 1:

ST : Scandal (naturalized borrowing)

TT : *Skandal*

In the previous example the translator translated the term scandal using naturalized borrowing technique. The term above shows that the word scandal is naturalized to be skandal. The word scandal is adjusted with the Indonesian morphological form by changing the letter “c” to be “k”

Table 2: The borrowing technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
1	Stephen Murphy Shigematsu	<i>Stephen Murphy Shigematsu</i>
2	principles	<i>Prinsip-prinsip</i>

3	A truly inclusive university	<i>Sebuah universitas yang sungguh-sungguh</i>
16	racial	<i>Rasial</i>
17	sexual	<i>Seksual</i>
25	positive	<i>positif</i>
28	model	<i>Model</i>
30	campus	<i>Kampus</i>
32	relevant	<i>Relevan</i>
33	group	<i>Group</i>
42	emotion	<i>Emosi</i>
44	study	<i>studi</i>
45	empathic accuracy	<i>ketepatan empati</i>
46	status	<i>status</i>
55	relative	<i>relatif</i>
57	population	<i>populasi</i>

**Reduction**

Reduction is to suppress a Source Text information item in the Target Text. Omission technique also belongs to reduction technique.

Example:

ST : Students have been struggling to figure out how to foster feeling of inclusion

TT : *Siswa telah berjuang untuk bagaimana menyumbangkan pencantuman perasaan.*

In the previous example the translator applies the reduction technique by omitting idiom “figure out”. The reduction of the idiom “figure out” is interrupt the message contained in the sentence because the sentence does not involve the complete meaning. The data number of this technique can be seen below:

Table 3: The reduction technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
3	A truly inclusive university	<i>Sebuah universitas yang sungguh-sungguh</i>
20	Students have been struggling to figure out feeling of inclusion	<i>Siswa telah berjuang untuk bagaimana menyumbangkan pencantuman perasaan</i>
21	research-backed	<i>penelitian</i>
24	keep going	<i>menjaganya</i>
37	for instance	<i>misalnya</i>
61	co-authored	<i>yang ditulis</i>
65	get further	<i>semakin</i>
67	pay less attention	<i>kurang memperhatikan</i>
77	bring down	<i>menurunkan</i>

### Literal

Literal translation is to translate a word or expression of source language word-for-word into target language and in some ways adjusting the structure of the source language into the target language is needed as long as the form coincides its function and meaning Example:

ST : They raised fears of division and separateness.

TT : *Mereka ditinggikan rasa takut pada bagian dan terpisah.*

The previous example shows word-by-word translation. This literal translation is proper to apply since the construction of syntax in source and target text are matched. Therefore, it is able to translate literally without shifting. The data number of this technique can be seen below:

Table 4: The literal technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
4	matter	<i>masalah</i>
9	apologetically	<i>dengan beribu maaf</i>
10	story	<i>riwayat</i>
11	violent	<i>hebat</i>
14	They raised fears of division and separateness.	<i>Mereka ditinggikan rasa takut pada bagian dan terpisah</i>
15	across	<i>membentang</i>
18	violence	<i>kekerasan</i>
19	faculty	<i>staff pengajar</i>
31	reach of place genuine	<i>mencapai tempat yang asli</i>
34	miracle	<i>keajaiban</i>
35	hunger	<i>lapar</i>
36	understanding and connection	<i>memahami dan menghubungkan</i>

### Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called 'intralingual translation' often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark (1988, 45-47).

Example:

ST : They were less likely to doodle

TT : *Mereka cenderung tidak melakukan oret-oret*

From the previous translation, the students applied free translation technique. It can be seen the translator add the expression "melakukan". It means the translator want to gives a clear information. The data number of this technique can be seen in the following table.

Table 5: The free translation technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target language
6	course	<i>kursus</i>
22	reduce marginalization	<i>mengurangi batas</i>
23	address	<i>menyematkan</i>
40	breed success	<i>menghasilkan kesuksesan</i>
52	they were less likely to doodle	<i>mereka cenderung tidak melakukan oret-oret</i>
91	lets's step back	<i>mari meninjau kembali</i>

### Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique used to change grammatical category; the semantics element are transferred to grammatically different group of word. For instance, the change of word class from verb into adjective, from verb into noun etc.

Example:

ST : Work

TT : *Pekerjaan*

In the previous example, the word “work” is translated into “pekerjaan”. It means that the translation used transposition technique in translating the term by changing the functional transposition. The word class of verb “work” change into noun “pekerjaan”. The data number of this technique can be seen in the table

Table 6: The transposition technique data

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
07	leader	<i>pimpinan</i>
12	movement	<i>bergerak</i>
20	struggling	<i>berjuang</i>
26	mindfulness	<i>berhati</i>
29	work	<i>pekerjaan</i>

40	breed success	<i>menghasilkan kesuksesan</i>
56	entire	<i>keseluruhan</i>

### Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It ‘transfer’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from source language norms) in the translation.

Example:

ST : Feeling of inclusion

TT : *pencantuman perasaan*

In the previous example, the researcher used faithful translation technique. It can be seen that the translation have limited language, that’s whay the translation above seems had awkward translation. Actually it can be precise but the translation was not acceptable. The data number of this technique can be seen in the table

Table 7: The data of faithful translation technique

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
08	black lives matter group	<i>masalah kelompok hidup hitam</i>
21	feeling of inclusion	<i>pencantuman perasaan</i>
52	They were less likely to doodle	<i>Mereka cenderung tidak melakukan oret-oret</i>

### Calque

Calque technique according to Molina and Albir (2002:510) is a literal translation of foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical

or structural. Calques are special kind of borrowing where a language borrows a word or an expression from another language and translates literally each of its elements.

Example:

ST : Social action

TT : *Aksi sosial*

In the previous example, calque and borrowing are used together in translation. It is called calque since the term social action in the example above is translated literally into target language by adjusting the grammatical structure of source language. The data number of this technique can be seen in the table

Table 8: The data of calque technique

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
13	social action	<i>aksi sosial</i>
107	economic crisis	<i>krisis ekonomi</i>

### Amplification

Amplification technique according to Molina and Albir (2002:510) is a technique that introduces details that are not formulated in the source text. It can be written directly or type in the footnote. This technique gives an explanation about the source language term, so it can be understood by the target reader.

Example:

ST : Upper class people

TT : *Orang-orang kalangan kelas atas*

The previous example showed that the translator added “kalangan” in order to make the translation clearer. It means that the translator introduced details that are not formulated in the ST. The data number of this technique can be seen in the following table.

Table 9: The data of amplification technique

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
41	upper class people	<i>orang-orang kalangan kelas atas</i>
49	200 adult photos	<i>200 foto orang dewasa</i>
72	discern others' emotion	<i>membedakan emosi orang lain</i>
102	Germany	<i>negeri Jerman</i>
100, 108	The economy just cratered in 2008, 2009, and 2010	<i>Lubang ekonomi hanya pada tahun 2008, 2009, 2010</i>
122	the rest of the world	<i>sisanya ekspor ke dunia</i>

### Establish Equivalent

In their article entitled “ Translation Technique Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach”, Molina and Albir (2002) states that establish equivalent is applied when the translator uses terms or expressions recognized from dictionaries or language in use.

Example:

ST : How well participants

TT : *Seberapa baik peserta*

The translator applies establish equivalent technique in translating the term above. It fits the context when the translator translated the equivalent word “ how well “into “ seberapa baik “ from the ST. If the term literally translated into “bagaimana baik” its not commonly used in TT. The data number of this technique can be seen in the following table.

Table 10: The data of establish equivalent technique

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
43	how well participants	<i>seberapa baik peserta</i>
68	psychological science	<i>ilmu psikologis</i>
98	how much the government	<i>seberapa banyak pemerintah</i>

**Adaptation**

Adaptation according to Molina and Albir (2002:509) is a technique that replace a source text element with one from the target culture. In some case, a cultural or social element from the source text is replaced with a different one, but corresponding element in the translation. It is usually something that is more familiar to the intended audience.

Example:

ST : The United State

TT : *Amerika Serikat*

In the previous example, the translator used adaptation technique. Adaptation technique was used to translate expressions and special characteristic depend on the culter of TL. The translation applied adaption technique in translating “ the United State” into “Amerika Serikat”. There was addapted a situational analogue of SI word into TL word. The translator translated “Uniter State ” into “ Amerika Serikat”, this changed means to adjust to TL culture. The translator changed the culture reference to be acceptable in TL. The data number of this technique can be seen in the the following table.

Table 11: The data of adaptation technique

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
96	The United State	<i>Amerika Serikat</i>

Based on the finding of the research. The researcher found 132 data translation echnique applied by the tranaslator. There were eleven kinds of translation techniques used by translator. They were literal 48 data, borrowing 43 data, transposition 10 data, reduction 9 data, free translation 6 data, amplification 6 data, establish equivalent 3 data, faithfull translation 3 data, calque 2 data, vartiation 1 data, adaptation 1 data.

Eventually, the researcher concludes that the most technique which is often used by the translator in translating English article You Can’t Buy Empathy, How to Help Diverse Students Find Common Ground, Trump Just Made a Humiliating Economic Error in front of South Korea’s President“ is literal technique.

**CONCLUSION**

There are 132 data found in source text in the form of word, phrase, and sentence. The reseacher found eleven types of translation techniques used by the translator. They are variation, borrowing, reduction, literal, free translation, transposition, faithful translation, calque, amplification, establish equivalent, adaptation.

It can be seen the translation technique used by the translator. They are literal 48 data (36,36%), borrowing 43 data (32,57%), transposition 10 data (7,57%), reduction 9 data (6,81%), free translation 6 data (4,54%), amplification 6 data (4,54%), establish equivalent 3 data (2,27%), faithfull translation 3 data (2,27%), calque 2 data (1,51%), vartiation 1 data (0.75 %), adaptation 1 data (0,75%). It means that the literal is considered as the most dominant technique applied in translating the data. It can be seen that the literal translation technique is mostly applied on the english article translation because literal translation technique is easy thing to do



on the English translation into Indonesia than the other technique applied by the translator. The lowest technique applied by the translator are variation and adaptation. Actually, how much the use of translation technique depend on the kinds of text. If the translator mostly applied literal translation technique, it will make a bad translation because the translator only translated word by word without pay attention with the context.

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