

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

The translation is an important tool and activity in our life, translation helps us to understand various information from different languages across the world. Translation helps people to gain knowledge from other countries that use different languages. Newmark (1988:5) stated that translation is to rebuild a written message or statement in a language with the same message or statement in another language¹. Larson (1984:3) also stated that translation is a change of form. In translation, the source language form is replaced with the target language form. However, translation is not easy to do, it requires knowledge about the target language culture.

The translation is not that easy, as Luther in Simatupang (2000:3) stated that “Translation is not everybody’s art”. The writer totally agreed with Luther, because if you ever incorrectly translate a word from the source language to the target language it can cause misunderstanding or worse than we can think about. One of the cases of poor translation happened in October 2019, the biggest company providing the online translation tool “Google” got an open letter from a citizen of Aceh due to the poor translation in their translation platform “Google Translate” which resulted in racist phrases in Melayu language and Aceh language. The example are the word of “Suku Aceh” to “suku yang sakit”, “Anak Melayu” to “anak lelaki jalang”, “Anak Melayu” to English “son of a bitch”, “Gadis Aceh” to “what a jerk”, “Saya Aceh” to “I’m a jerk”, “Bocah Aceh” to “kamu bajingan”. These poor translations were surely unacceptable and caused the citizens of Aceh to protest it to Google. In this case, translation ideology is needed, the reason is translation

¹ Newmark, 1988, p.5.

ideology helps the translator to input data with domestication ideology to match the Aceh and Melayu language's actual meaning.

Translation ideology is the tendency of the translator in translating the text and how the result of the translation is accepted by the people of the target language. Translation ideology is divided into two terms by Lawrence Venuti; foreignization translation and domestication translation. Foreignization translation is where the translator translates a text and tends to keep some of the original words to let people of the target language know what those words stand for or the true meaning of the words in the source language. Domestication translation is where the translator translates the text as natural as possible and makes the readers from the target language feel like reading a text from their own language not like a translated text. Translation ideology is not just about transferring the meaning of a language to another language but also about the mental condition of the translator.

Every translator will only have only one dominance of translation ideology in their translation of the text. A translator can use the different ideologies of translation in different translation projects. It depends on their knowledge of the words and their knowledge of the culture of the target language or specific field of study. Translation ideology can be found in every translated text. However, determining the translation ideology used by the translator is not easy.

In this paper, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation ideology of an English text which has two Indonesian translations from two different translators. The writer wants to find the ideology of the translator in translating the same literary works.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Definition of Translation

According to Nida and Taber (1974:12); Translation is reproducing, recreating, rebuild the text to the target language as close as possible and equivalent to the source language message, most importantly in terms of the meaning and the style.²

According to Newmark (1998:28); Translation is a tool to render meaning from a text of a language to another text of a different language in the way the translator intended the text.

According to Catford (1965:20); Translation is to replace the textual material in the source language to equivalent textual material in the target language.³

Based on all of the definitions, the writer concludes that translation is a tool for humans to reproduce a language in another language with keeping its meaning as close as possible to the target language.

1.2.2 Types of Translation

According to Larson (1984:15-16) translation is classified into two types, they are literal translation and idiomatic translation.⁴

1. Literal translation: Also known as form-based translation, this type of translation attempts to follow the rules or the form of the source language. It can be understood only if the general grammatical of the target language uses a similar form to the grammatical form of the source language.

2. Idiomatic translation: Also known as meaning-based translation, this type of translation will use natural forms from the target language in grammatical and in the choices of lexical items. The result of this translation would not sound like a translated text.

² Nida, 1974, p.12

³ Catford 1965, p.20

⁴ Larson, 1984, p.15-16

1.2.3 Translation Techniques or Procedure

Molina and Albir (2002:507) stated that the definition of technique divided into two premises, they are:⁵

1. The need to distinguish between method, strategy, and technique.
2. Need for analysis and functional concepts of translation technique.

Newmark (1998:81) stated that the translation procedure used for sentences and the smaller units of language.⁶

From the two definitions of translation technique or procedure, the writer concludes that translation technique or procedure is a way to analyze the text at the sentence level or in the smaller units of language.

The writer used the eighteen techniques of translation proposed by Molina & Albir (2002:507):

1. Borrowing → In this procedure, the word in the Source Language (SL) is translated to the Target Language (TL) without changing the form and the meaning of the word, or they can change the form but keep the original meaning.

Example: (SL) Mint → (TL) Mint

2. Literal translation → Known as word-to-word translation. The translator translated the text from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) from a word to word following the form from the Source Language.

Example: (SL) Serial murder → Pembunuh berantai

⁵ Molina, 2002, p.507

⁶ Newmark, 1988, p.81

3. Calque → A word or a phrase borrowed from different language (foreign) and the translator translate it word to word.

Example: (SL) Skyscraper → Pencakar langit

4. Modulation → A variation of the form of the source language message, it changes the semantic and point of view from the source language. There are two types of modulation, free modulation or optional modulation and fixed or obligatory modulation.

Example: It's not difficult to ride that bike → Mudah kok membawa motor itu.

5. Transposition → Replacing one word to another word without changing the meaning of the word.

Example: A pair of shoes → Sepasang sepatu

6. Amplification → To paraphrase the word from source language to the target language.

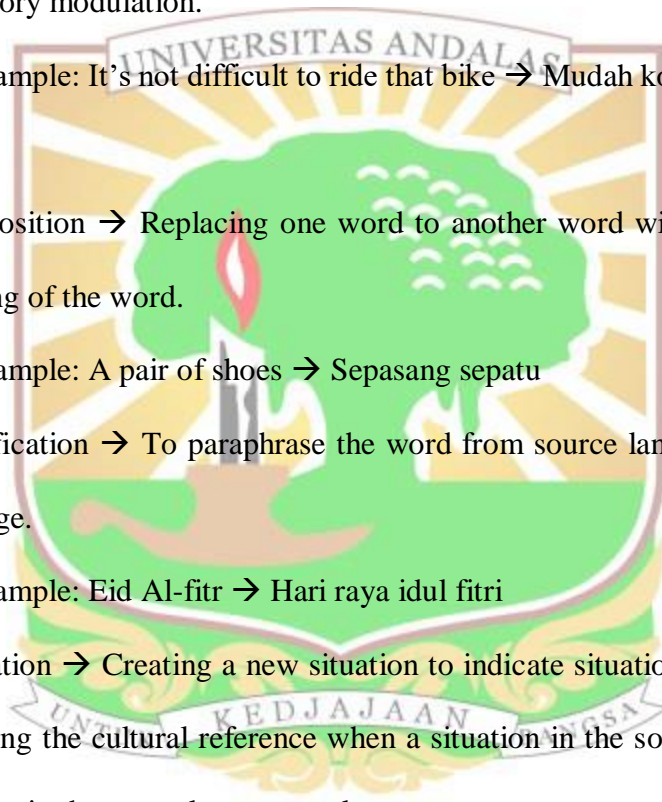
Example: Eid Al-fitr → Hari raya idul fitri

7. Adaptation → Creating a new situation to indicate situational equivalence by involving the cultural reference when a situation in the source language does not exist in the target language culture.

Example: Ini namanya Rendang asli dari Sumatra Barat → this is called Rendang from West Sumatra.

8. Variation → Recreating a word in the target language look alike with the word from the source language without changing the function of the word.

Example: That's my nigga → Itu baru sobat ku



9. Reduction → To delete some words that form the text from source language.

Example: Selamat hari raya Idul Adha → Eid Mubarak

10. Compensation → standard lexical transfer operation whereby those meanings of the SL text, which are lost in the process of translation, are rendered in the TL text in some other place or by some other means.

Example: If only there is somewhere to go → Seandainya ada tempat yang bagus untuk dikunjungi

11. Description → To change an utterance or to add an explanation to make it clearer in the target text.

Example: My favorite food is Rendang → Makanan kesukaan saya adalah Rendang, makanan olahan khas Minangkabau di Sumatera Barat.

12. Discursive Creation → To help translator to translate unpredictable word or out of context. Usually used to translate title of a movie or literary text.

Example: Fallen angels → Malaikat yang dikutuk (Yulianita, N. G 2018 p.114).⁷

13. Established Equivalence → Translator may use recognized terms in the daily language of the target language and the form and meaning remain the same.

Example: Hunted house → Rumah angker

14. Substitution → Translator will substitute a paralinguistic elements such as sign, gesture, and more into a linguistic element.

Example: Both Arab man hug each other when meet → Ketika orang Arab saling menyapa dan memberi salam.

⁷ Yulianita, 2018, p.114

15. Generalization → Translator will change the specific utterance in the source language to general word in the target language.

Example: AK-47 → Pistol

16. Particularization → Opposed with generalization, this technique change the general word from source language to specific word in the target language.

Example: Motorcycle → Trabas, moge, mocil, motor keong.

17. Linguistic Amplification → To add linguistic elements in the target language to make it more natural in the target language.

Example: You take the point! → Kamu yang pimpin jalannya!

18. Linguistic Compression → Opposed to linguistic amplification, to suppress the linguistic elements to make it brief.

Example: Waste no time! → Cepat!

1.2.4 Translation Methods

Newmark (1998:81) stated that translation methods relate to whole text.⁸

Molina (2002:507) stated that Translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole text.⁹

From the two definitions of the translation method, the writer concludes that the translation method is a way to analyze the text as a whole that affects the text globally.

Translation methods according to the V Newmark diagram:

⁸ Newmark, 1988, p.81

⁹ Molina, 2002, p.507

1. Word for word translation: The translator will translate the text word to word and maintain the original form of the source language. This type of translation is usually used when the translator finds a complex word. However, this type of translation will be useful when the source language and the target language have the same form of language.

Example:

Text: There are twenty parents in the meeting room school.

Translate: Ada dua puluh lima orang tua dalam ruang pertemuan sekolah.

2. Literal translation: This type of translation is almost the same with word to word translation. The difference is literal translation will change the form and follow the target language form or using equal translation in target language.

Example:

Text: I know the man who is wearing rainbow hat.

Translate: Saya mengenal orang yang menggunakan topi pelangi.

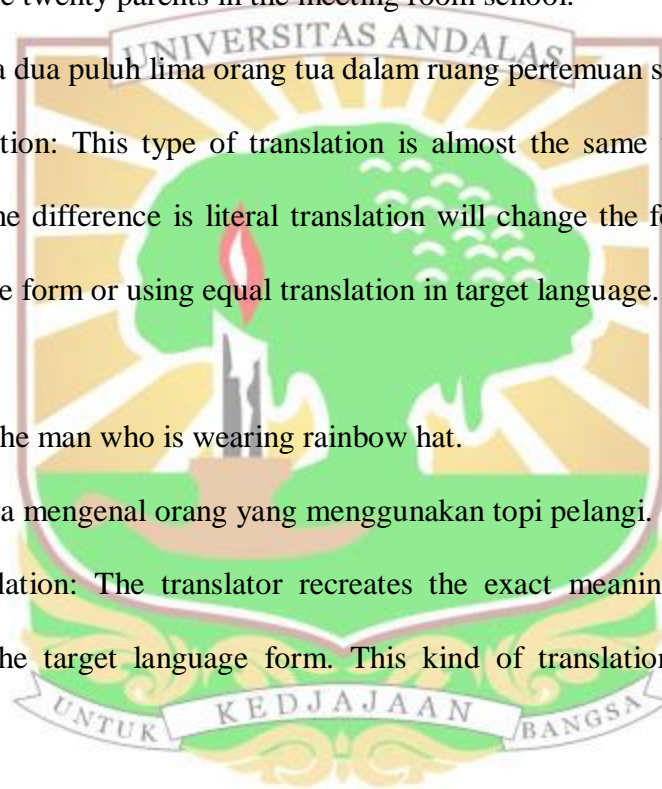
3. Faithful translation: The translator recreates the exact meaning from the source language in the target language form. This kind of translation often resulted in unnatural.

Example:

Text: The sky's begin to dark, it will rain soon here.

Translate: Langit mulai menjadi gelap, akan hujan disini segera.

4. Semantic translation: Semantics translation is more flexible than faithful translation. Semantic translation is neutral, it does not compromise with the target language form or is bound to the source language.



Text: People calling Weaver as a book worm.

Translate: Orang orang mengenal Weaver sebagai kutu buku.

5. Adaptation: Newmark stated that adaptation is the closest form that is close to the target language. Adaptation is the freest translation from all other forms. Usually used to translate poems. As long as it keeps the theme, character, and plots, but in sync to the target language culture.

Example:

Text: I want you to find the rat!

Translate: Saya ingin kamumenemukan pengkhianatnya!

6. Free translation: This form of translation less care about the source language format text, the most important one of free translation form is the content comes first. The translation would be long enough and make a wordy impression. The reason is the translator wants the readers from the target language to understand the text or the meaning easily.

Example:

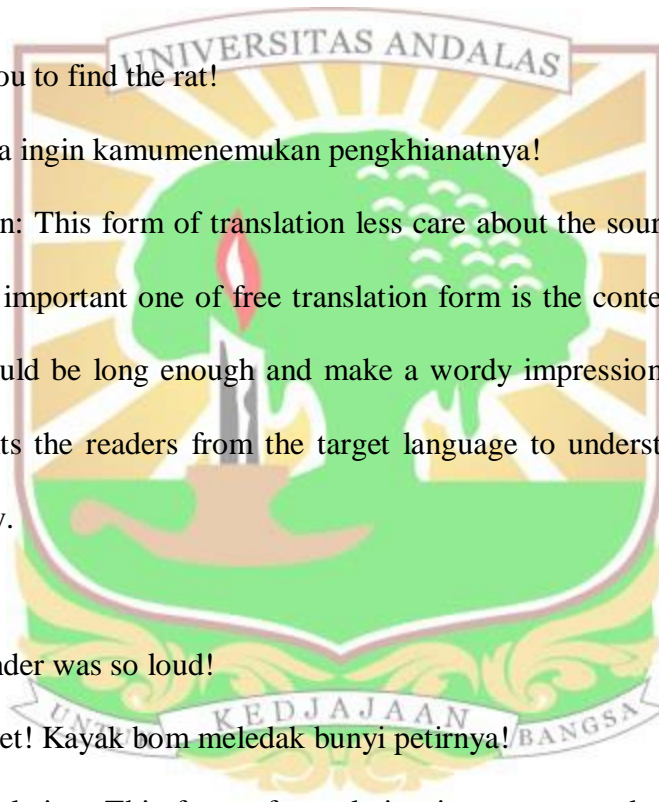
Text: The thunder was so loud!

Translate: Buset! Kayak bom meledak bunyi petirnya!

7. Idiomatic translation: This form of translation is more natural than other forms of translation. The result of the translation that uses idiomatic translation form follows the rules of the target language. The grammatical and lexical will bend to the target language grammatical and lexical.

Example:

Text: I see what is in your mind Santoso.



Translation: Saya mengerti maksud anda Santoso.

8. Communicative translation: in this form of translation the translator will translate the word depending on who is the reader of the target language. The translator will translate the word to the easiest word according to the reader's background and ability so the reader should not have any difficulty while reading the translation.

Example:

Text: Do not litter here Parker!

Translate: Dilarang untuk membuang sampah disini Parker

1.2.5 Translation Ideology

Translation ideology came from two different roots, translation and ideology. According to Newmark (1998:28); Translation is a tool to render a meaning from a text of a language to another text of different language in the way the translator intended the text. Meanwhile, ideology according to Lefevere (1998:48-49) described ideology as “the conceptual grid that consists of opinions and attitudes deemed acceptable in a certain time, and through which readers and translators approach texts”, compared to the “textual grid”, which is “the collection of acceptable ways in which things can be said”.¹⁰ Maria Tymoczko (2003:183) stated the ideology of a translation resides not simply in the text translated, but in the voicing and stance of the translator, and in its relevance to the receiving audience. These latter features are affected by the place of enunciation of the translator: indeed they are part of what we mean by the ‘place’ of enunciation, for that ‘place’ is an ideological positioning as well as a geographical or temporal one.¹¹

¹⁰ Lefevere, 1998, p.48-49.

¹¹ Tymoczko, 2003, p.183.

From the definitions above, the writer conclude that translation ideology is the tendency of the translator in rendering a meaning from a text of a language to another language by considering the conceptual grid consist of cultural value of the translator and the readers of the text.

Lawrence Venuti divided translation ideology into two types:

1. Foreignization translation: Foreignization translation is an ideology of translation where the translator tends to keep the original words that may have cultural value in the source language text. The purpose of this type of translation ideology is to let the reader from the target language to know and understand the true meaning of the words that are not translated by the translator to the target language in the source language. The foreignization translation tends to feel more unnatural for the reader from the target language. Translator who use this ideology tends to use literal translation and borrowing. It makes the translation result less acceptable by the reader of the target language.
2. Domestication translation: Domestication translation is an ideology of translation where the translator translated the text as natural as possible in the target language. The translator can find the closest meaning or equivalence words in describing the word from the source language to the target language. The translator minimizes using foreign language in the translated text and makes the reader of the target text reading the text not feel like a translated text. The domestication translation tends to be more acceptable in the target language readers. It is because the translator tries to translate the text as natural as possible to the target language readers.

According to the writer, we are unable to find the ideology of translation only by reading the text. This opinion is strengthened by Lawrence Venuti in *The Translator's Invisibility* (2017:13) "the terms "domesticating" and "foreignizing" do not describe specific verbal choices or discursive strategies used in translation, but rather the ethical effects of translated texts that depend for their force and recognition on the receiving culture."¹² To find the ideology of translation there are three steps, they are:

1. First, we need to find the techniques of translation.
2. Then, after the techniques found, we need to find the method of the translation.
3. In the end, by using the V diagram by Peter Newmark, we can find the translation ideology whether it is foreignization or domestication.

1.2.6 Novel

The novel writer used in this research is *The Old Man and the Sea*. This novel is written by Ernest Hemingway, in full Ernest Miller Hemingway. Was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois, U.S and died on July 2, 1961 in Ketchum, Idaho. Ernest was American novelist and short-story writer. *The Old Man and the Sea* was published in 1952, it was Ernest's last major work of fiction.

This novel tells about a poor old fisherman who lived alone and did not catch a single fish for days. The people surround him said that the old man is in his bad luck and most of them refused to sail with him. This old man refused to give up and keep having faith that someday his luck will come.

¹² Venuti, 2017, p.13.

One day, the old man hooks a marlin that is longer than his boat, he fought this big fish for days. Tired, bleed, exhausted, the old man keep fighting to death with this marlin. The old man choose to die fighting the fish rather than letting it go and return to land with empty hand.

This novel allow us to see how the fisherman lives their life, especially the poor, old, and alone fighting the nature to continue living. This novel was Ernest Hemingway's finest works. In 1958, a movie with the story based on this novel was very popular with title "Spencer Tracy".

1.3 Review on Related Studies

Writer would like to discuss the related studies which were used to support this research. There are five related studies that will support writer in doing the research. These five studies were the research that has close relation to translation ideology.

The article by Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh, Sukarno, and Indah Wahyuningsih. These three researchers from the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University. The title of their research is "**Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideologies of English Translation Version in Pidato Tiga Bahasa Book**". In this research the researcher's purposes are to find out and to elaborate techniques, methods, and the dominant ideology of translation. The researchers use three theories, the first theory is translation techniques by Nida, Molina and Albir, and Pelawi. The second theory used in this research is translation methods theory from Newmark called diagram V Newmark. The third theory used in their research is translation ideologies theory by Venuti and Farisi.

In doing the research, the researchers found there are nine techniques of translation from 35 data with the most used technique is literal translation. Then they found there are three

translation methods used in the translated book; they are literal translation methods, faithful translation methods, and communicative translation methods. From the data they had gathered, the researchers stated that the dominant translation ideology used by the translator in translating *Pidato Tiga Bahasa* book is domestication ideology. The weakness of this research is it only focus on one book. The strength of this research is it has lots of data on translation techniques, and it will help the writer in finding the data better.

The article by Maryani, from Institute of Health Science Surya Global Yogyakarta. The research title is **“An Analysis of Ideology and Translation Quality on Bilingual Text “NANDA” English into Indonesian”**. The purpose of the research is to explain the ideologies and to assess the accuracy quality, the acceptability, and the readability of the translation on the text “NANDA”. The research used descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research by Maryani is that translators tend to use foreignization ideology as the dominant translation ideology used by the translator. The translator also used domestication ideology but not as much as foreignization ideology. Maryani based on her research stated that the text NANDA is eligible to read in the nursing field. From the total data Maryani also stated that the text NANDA is acceptable as a translation. The weakness of this research is it's in nursing field which is different with the field of the writer research. However, the strength of this research is the researcher

The article is by Rosmawi Siregar from University of Al-Azhar Medan. The title of the research is **“PENTINGNYA PENGETAHUAN IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN BAGI PENERJEMAH”**. In this research, Rosmawi analyze the basic knowledge on translation ideology. In the beginning of the research, Rosmawi put the experts' thoughts on what translation would be useful for writer to refer later. Next, Rosmawi refers to Peter Newmark V diagram divided into two, first is SL Emphasis: Word for Word translation, Literal translation, Faithful

translation, and Semantic translation. The second is TL Emphasis: Adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Then, Rosmawi explained the translation ideology theories by Lawrence Venuti. First is foreignization, a translation ideology which is oriented to the source language. It matches what Venuti already stated (1995) “one is trying to keep the author in line while leading the target language reader to close to the author”. The method that will be used in doing the foreignization translation is surely using a translation which tends to the source language, its faithful translation or semantic translation.

The example of the foreignization is:

SL: The challenges and **complexity** we face in our personal life and relationships, in families, in our professional lives...

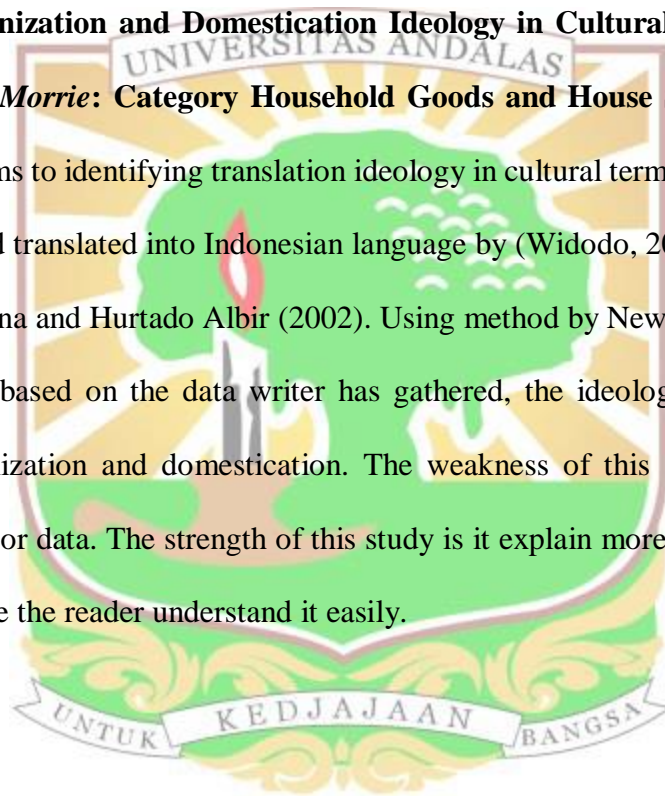
TL: Tantangan dan **kompleksitas** yang kita hadapi dalam kehidupan dan hubungan pribadi, dan keluarga, dalam kehidupan professional...

The weakness of this research, the researcher not showing how to gather the data in order to find method and ideology of translation. The strength of this research, it helps the writer in understand more about the translation ideology since it is provide the basic knowledge of translation ideology.

The article is by Novalinda from Andalas University. The title of the article is “**KAJIAN TEKNIK, METODE, IDEOLOGI DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN CERITA ANAK SERIAL ERLANGGA FOR KIDS**”. In this research, Novalinda aims to identify translation techniques, method, and ideology of translation used by the translator, then to identify the effect of translation’s quality, the last is to identify which technique is better to the translation quality. In the article, the writer used the techniques of translation by Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 techniques of translation proposed by Molina and Albir. Writer used the method of translation from Newmark (1988). The method of this research is qualitative research in the form of content

analysis. In the conclusion, the writer explained there are ten techniques of translation, the methods is communicative translation, and the ideology is domestication. The weakness of this article is the explanation of the techniques too long. The strength of this study is each of the techniques of translation were discussed briefly and more explanation to make the reader understand the study easier.

The article is by Nico Harared from University of Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta. The title of the article is “**Foreignization and Domestication Ideology in Cultural Term Translation of Novel *Tuesday with Morrie: Category Household Goods and House Surroundings***”. In this research the writer aims to identifying translation ideology in cultural term translation of the novel by (Albom, 1997) and translated into Indonesian language by (Widodo, 2009). The writer use the techniques from Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002). Using method by Newmark. In the conclusion the writer explained based on the data writer has gathered, the ideology of translation of the translator are foreignization and domestication. The weakness of this study is the researcher provide less example or data. The strength of this study is it explain more on the method used by the researcher to make the reader understand it easily.



1.4 Research Questions

The writer will analyze the translation ideology of each Indonesian translator used in translating Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and The Sea". Here, writer formulate the research question:

1. What is the ideology of the translators in translating "the Old Man and The Sea to Indonesian language?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of the research can be figured out as follows.

1. To identify the ideology of the translators through their translation works "The Old Man and The Sea".

1.6 Scope of the Studies

This research is designed to find the translation ideology of two Indonesian translators, Sapardi Djoko Damono and Dian Vita Ellyati in translating Ernest Hemingway's novel "*The Old Man and The Sea*". This research consists of finding the translation ideology of both translators. However, the writer needs to find the technique of translation first. Then, the writer needs to find the method of translation. Finally, the writer can conclude translation ideology used by each translator. The writer limited this research to gathering the data with page number combinations, they are pages 1-2, 31-32, and 61-62 from each translated text. The result of this research can contribution to developing more research about translation ideology.

