

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is an activity to divert messages in the language of a text to be clear and conveyed correctly to other languages. It helps humans understand other human languages. Translation is helpful for transferring information and knowledge contained in a particular language. Translation has an essential role in communication, and humans need it. Translation is an activity in replacing messages or statements contained in one language with the same message or statement in another language (Newmark, 1988).

Whether we realize it or not, translation does not only transfer messages contained in the source language to the target language, but the ideology of translation also enters when translating a translation product (Prasetyani, 2010). The translation ideology is the principle of right or false in translation. It has the concept of “right” and “false” a translation produced by a translator. Culture is one factor that influences the concept of “right” and “false” translation. Therefore, a translator needs knowledge of the target language culture. For example, the google translate machine translator tries to translate the following proverbs:

SL: Nasi sudah menjadi bubur (Indonesian)

TL: Rice has become porridge (English)

As we can see in the example above, the proverb in the source language has lost its meaning in the target language because it is translated literally by the google translate machine. If translated literally, then the proverb’s meaning will change in the target language. Even though there is a correct equivalent for this proverb in English, namely “don’t cry over spilled milk”. In this mistranslation case, translation ideology is the solution for such case because it requires translator knowledge on the cultural value in the target language in translating the text which the google translate machine failed to recognized that. However, human translation cannot be replaced by machines.

The translation ideology is basically the tendency of a translator to translate text from the source language to the target language. When a translator translates a text, it is usually translated only with one tendency, whether they tend to maintain the source language or tend to maintain the target language. The choice of the translation ideology to be used depends on the translator’s preference of the translator himself.

Translating a language into another language is not easy. Therefore, translation ideology is used by a translator to assist the translation process so that the meaning contained in a language can be conveyed correctly and precisely. The translator will decide what translation ideology they use after first considering the context of a text, then the target language readers of a text, and even the condition of a country as the target language of the text is also a consideration. For example, if the translator wants to translate a sensitive text, but in certain countries, vulgar words are not allowed, of course later what will come out in the translation will only be less expressive (Novalinda, 2014). So, the translation ideology is not to be mastered, but it is just a translator's tendency after considering several things. After choosing the translation ideology will be used, then the translator can determine what translation techniques and methods will be used in translating a text or language.

This research topic is important to do in order to avoid mistakes in translation, especially for texts that contain many cultural elements. The contribution of this research in translation science is to enrich the scientific treasures in the field of translation.

In this research paper, the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation ideology of the Indonesian Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and Its English translation. The researcher is interested in analyzing the novel *Bumi Manusia* (1980) translated into English by Max Lane entitled *This Earth of Mankind*. This research aims to find out the translation ideology used by the translator used in translating the Indonesian Novel into English translation. The researcher takes the novel *Bumi Manusia* (1980) as the data for this research because this novel has been translated into many foreign languages, not only English.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework becomes the foundation for the researcher to do this research. This chapter contains the definition of translation, types of translation, translation techniques, translation methods, translation ideology, and novel.

1.2.1 Translation

Translation is an activity in replacing messages or statements contained in one language with the same message or statement in another language (Newmark, 1988). Hatim and Munday (2004) say that translation is “*the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)*”. Larson (1984) says that “*Translation is basically a change of form*”. According to Larson's definition, translation converts the source language's form into

the target language. It is not a simple job to translate a language. A translator is required to be able to express the meaning contained in the source language to the target language. The researcher concludes that translation is the process of translating one language to another language or translating the meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

1.2.2 Kind of Translation

According to Larson (1984), translation is divided into two kinds, namely:

1. Literal Translation:

Literal translation tries out to follow the form of the source language.

2. Idiomatic Translation:

Both the grammatical structures and the lexical items used in idiomatic translation were based on the native forms of the receptor language.

1.2.3 Translation Techniques

The researcher uses the translation techniques proposed by Lucia Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir. Molina and Albir (2002) say that the translation technique is the way a translator analyzes and classifies how translation equivalent works. The reason for choosing the translation techniques composed by Molina and Albir (2002) is due to their translation techniques are the most comprehensive and contained among all previous experts. There are eighteen techniques of translation, namely:

1. Adaptation technique:

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces the cultural element from the source language with the equivalent cultural element from the target language. For example, baseball in English translates into *fútbol* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

2. Amplification (Addition) technique:

Amplification or addition techniques allow the translator to add more information to the target language (TL) without switching the meaning in the target language. For example, Ramadhan in Indonesian translates into “Ramadhan, *the Muslim month of fasting*”, add information about the word “Ramadhan” (Molina, 2002).

3. Borrowing technique:

With this translation technique, the translator just borrows or copies a word or phrase from the source language (SL) without translating it into the target language (TL). For example, the using Indonesian fruit's name is "Durian" in English.

4. Calque technique:

Calque technique enables the translator to translate a foreign word or phrase literally from the source language into the target language. For example, "Normal School" in English translates into *École normale* in France (Molina and Albir, 2002).

5. Compensation technique:

This translation technique translates a language in a certain way when a word or sentence cannot be translated normally or the word that cannot be realized in the target language. For example, the sentence "I was seeking thee, Flathead" in English translates into *En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate* in France (Molina and Albir, 2002).

6. Description technique:

This technique of translation lets the translator add an explanation about the term that exists in the source language by adding the description of it to make it more understandable in the target language. For example, the food's name "Ampiang Dadiah" in the Minangkabau language translates with the description of it into "*Ampiang Dadiah, the Minangkabau's traditional food in Sumatra Barat*" in English.

7. Discursive Creation:

This technique of translation enables the translator to translate the uncertain word using equivalent translation. Additionally, discursive creation helps the translator translate a sentence into the target text that is off-topic. For example, "Rumble fish" in English translates into *La ley de ela calle* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

8. Established Equivalent:

With this technique of translation, the translator is able to translate a common or known term from the vocabulary of the source language that is already widely used in the target language without altering the meaning in the target language. For example, the expression in English "They are as like as two peas" translates into *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

9. Generalization:

In this technique of translation, the translator will translate the specific term in the source language into the term that is general in the target language. For example, the word “Window” in English translates into *guichet, fenêtre, or devanture* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

10. Linguistics Amplification:

This technique aims to incorporate linguistic components into the target language to make it seem more natural there. For example, the expression in English “No way” translates into *De ninguna de las maneras* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

11. Linguistics Compression:

This technique of translation is opposed to linguistics amplification. The translator unites the linguistic elements from the source language to make it brief in the target language. This technique is often used in interpreting. For example, “Get out” in English translates into *keluar* in Indonesian.

12. Literal translation:

In this technique of translation, the translator will translate the source text word for word according to the form of the source text into the target text. For example, “She is reading” in English translates into *Ella está leyendo* in Spanish (Molina and Albir, 2002).

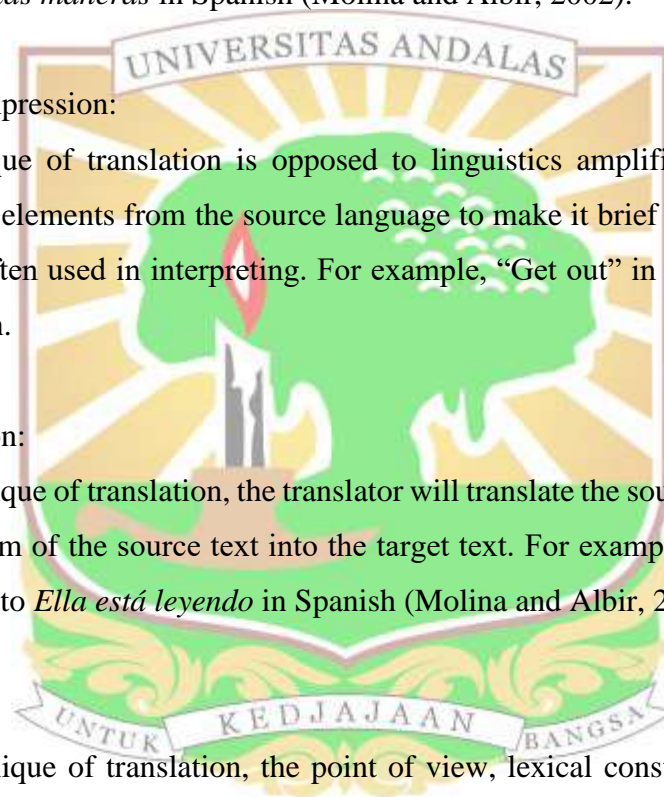
13. Modulation:

In this technique of translation, the point of view, lexical constructions, or structural elements that are present in the source language are replaced when being translated into the target language. For example, the sentence “This book is not difficult to understand” in English translates into *gampang kok memahami bukunya* in Indonesian.

14. Particularization:

With this technique of translation, the general word from the source language is changed to a word that is specific or concrete in the target language. This technique is opposed to generalization. For example, “Bike” in English translates into *sepeda gunung* in Indonesian.

15. Reduction:



In this technique of translation, the information from the source language is removed before being translated into the target language. For example, “Ramadhan, the Muslim month of fasting” in English translates into *Ramadhan* in Indonesian, and removes the information about the word “Ramadhan” in the target language.

16. Substitution:

In this technique of translation, the translator switches the linguistic elements into paralinguistics such as intonation and gesture. For example, “Putting your hand on your heart” in Arab gesture translates into *Terima kasih* in Indonesian (Molina and Albir, 2002).

17. Transposition:

This technique of translation replaces the grammatical categories of the source language when translating the text into the target language. For example, the phrase “long hair” in English translates into *rambut panjang* in Indonesian.

18. Variation:

This technique of translation changes the linguistic elements or paralinguistics (gesture, intonation), such as textual changes of tone, dialect, and also style. For example, the tone in the novel is being replaced while adapting the novel for children.

1.2.4 Translation Methods

The researcher uses the translation methods proposed by Peter Newmark. The translation methods are the basic principle of how a translator translates a language and directs the translator to the type of translation to be used. Newmark (1988) said that while translation procedures are employed for sentences and other smaller units of language, translation methods apply to the entire text. When translating a language, a translator only uses one of the appropriate methods for who the target language readers of the translation will be and what is the purpose of the translation. According to Newmark (1988), the translation methods are divided into two categories, namely oriented to the source text and oriented to the target text.

A. SL Emphasis (Source Language Emphasis)

1. Word for Word Translation:

By translating the text into the target language word-for-word, without taking into account context, word-for-word translation preserves the original form of the source language. The purpose of this type of translation is to help the translator comprehend the workings of the source language. When translating simple sentences, the translator frequently translates each word for word.

For example:

ST: There are seventeen students in the mosque

TT: Ada tujuh belas orang murid di masjid

2. Literal Translation:

Word-for-word translation is similar to literal translation. The only other distinction is that a literal translation will adhere to the target language's formal structure.

For example:

ST: She knows that she is too late

TT: Dia tahu bahwa dia sudah terlambat

3. Semantic Translation:

Compared to faithful translation, semantic translation is more adaptable. Semantic translation is impartial; it is not constrained by the form of the target language or the original language. With semantic translation, less significant cultural phrases are attempted to be translated using third terms rather than their cultural equivalents.

For example:

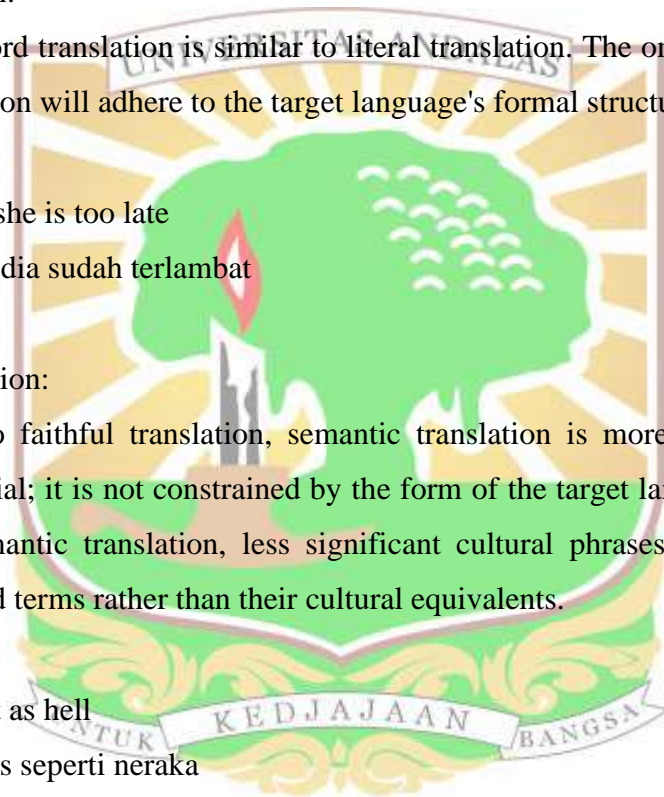
ST: This place is hot as hell

TT: Tempat ini panas seperti neraka

4. Faithful Translation:

The target language version of the meaning from the source language is faithfully recreated by the translator. A faithful translation works within the limitations of the target language's grammatical structures to capture the original's accurate contextual meaning. When a translator employs this technique, they make an effort to remain faithful to the author of the realization source language. Therefore, the outcome of a faithful translation will not be appropriate for the target language and will instead convey the source language's original meaning in its entirety.

For example:



ST: Coffee always is a good idea

TT: Kopi selalu adalah ide bagus

B. TL Emphasis (Target Language Emphasis)

1. Adaptation:

According to Newmark, adaptation is the form that is most similar to the target language. The most liberated translation from all other types is adaptation. This method especially used to translate movies.

For example:

ST: He leaves like a thunder flash

TT: Dia pergi dengan tergesa-gesa

2. Free Translation:

The most crucial aspect of free translation is that the content always comes first, regardless of how the text is formatted in the original language. Basically, this method used to translate sentences that are difficult to translate in general. The translator does this because they want readers of the target language to have no trouble understanding the text or its meaning. The free translation method especially used to translate poem and songs.

For example:

ST: The rain is hard like your tears

TT: Hujannya lebat sekali seperti air matamu yang keluar saat menangis

3. Idiomatic Translation:

Idiomatic translation is a very natural form of translation compared to others. The translation product that uses idiomatic translation will follow the form of the target language. The idiomatic translation especially used to translate idiom.

For example:

ST: You will be sorry!

TT: Kamu akan menyesal!

4. Communicative Translation:

The word will be translated differently depending on the reader of the target document in communicative translation. In order for the reader to understand the translation result and



have no difficulty reading the translated content, the translator must make an effort to provide the original or accurate contextual meaning.

For example:

ST: Don't speed over 40mph in this area!

TT: Dilarang ngebut lebih dari 60km perjam di jalanan ini.

1.2.5 Translation Ideology

The researcher uses the translation ideology proposed by Lawrence Venuti's Theory. The translation ideology is basically the tendency of a translator to translate text from the source language to the target language. According to Venuti, translation ideology is divided into two types; foreignization ideology and domestication ideology.

1. Foreignization Ideology:

Foreignization ideology is a translation ideology that maintains the information contains in the source language or the original words of a text. This ideology tries to introduce source language culture to target language readers. This ideology assumes that the original word in the source language may contain cultural meaning, or there is no equivalent word in the target language. Foreignization ideology is used to make the readers of the target language understand the original meaning or cultural words in the source language.

2. Domestication Ideology:

Domestication ideology is a translation ideology that makes translation more natural and easily understood by the target readers. This ideology makes the translated text very suitable for the culture of the target language. This ideology seeks to determine the equivalence of words or find out the closest meaning when translating into the target language. Domestication ideology makes target language readers feel like reading in their own language so that they can easily understand and do not feel foreign to the results of the translation.

1.2.6 Novel

The novel is a literary work in the form of narrative prose, which is more than 100 pages long and contains a series of stories about the lives of the characters that highlight their respective character and nature. It also contains intrinsic and extrinsic elements, and usually an author of the novel also includes hidden messages that they want to convey to the readers. The novel itself also has several genres, including romantic, comedy, horror, inspirational, etc.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In this chapter, the researcher will review some of the previous studies. Previous studies that will be discussed are research related to this research, namely the translation ideology used by the translators in carrying out translations. Research on translation ideology is very helpful for the researcher in doing this research. This previous research can guide me in conducting research. There are five previous studies that are related to or support this research, namely:

The first article is “Translation Ideology in the Translation Process of Stephen R. Covey's *The 8th Habit* into Indonesian” that published in the international journal of comparative literature and translation studies. This research is written by Roswani Siregar (2015). This article examines the translation ideologies in the translation process in chapter 5 of the book *The 8th Habit – From Effectiveness to Greatness* – into Bahasa Indonesia. This research uses the theory of Vinay & Dalbernet to identify the translation procedures adopted by the translator. For the translation ideology, the author uses the theory proposed by Venuti. The findings of this research showed that nine translation procedures are identified with the most dominant translation procedures using literal and addition. Foreignization ideology is used by the translator, but he still regards to target text; foreignization with a total of 50.70% and domestication with a total of 49.30%. This research deals with the translation ideology of translation text, which is the similarity to this research that will be carried out by the researcher. Compared with this study, it is used the theory of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet. The strength of this study is the author provides an explanation in a language that is quite easy for the reader to understand. The weakness of this study is the author of this study does not input the explanation of each example data in the analysis chapter, meanwhile it seems to be the shortcoming of this research.

The second article is “*The Ideology in The Indonesian-English Translation of Cultural Terms*” published in the journal on language and literature. This research is written by Hendro Kuncoro and Djoko Sutopo (2015). This research discusses the cultural terms found in the novel *The Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata. This research also investigates the categories of cultural words contained in the novel. As a result, the researchers revealed that 282 cultural terms were identified. To determine the tendency of translation ideology used by the translator, the researchers used the theory of translation ideology by Lawrence Venuti; foreignization and domestication translation. In their research, they concluded that the translation ideology used

by translators in translating the novel *The Rainbow Troops* is the domestication ideology. The study has similarities with this research, such as identifying the translation ideology in translation text. Compared with this study, it deals with the translation ideology of cultural terms only. The strength of this study is the explanation of the method applied in this study is explained in detail. The weakness of this study is the author provides less example or data in the article.

The third article is by Novalinda (2014) from Andalas University Padang. This article is entitled “*KAJIAN TEKNIK, METODE, IDEOLOGI DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN CERITA ANAK SERIAL ERLANGGA FOR KIDS*”. Research conducted by Novalinda is intended to determine translation techniques, translation methods, and also the translation ideology that is used by the translator in translating the story for kids. This research also identifies the effect of translation quality and determines good translation techniques for translation quality. Novalinda used the translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). Molina and Albir proposed eighteen translation techniques that have been refined by previous experts. This article used the translation methods proposed by Newmark (1998). In doing the research, Novalinda used the qualitative research method in the form of content analysis. The result of this research, Novalinda concluded that the translator used ten translation techniques, communicative translation is the translation method, and domestication is the translation ideology that is used by the translator in translating the story for kids. This study deals with the translation ideology used by the translator in translating a text. The strength of this study is the writing description and explanation of the translation techniques, translation methods, and translation ideology used by the translator are clear and can be easily understood by the readers. This study has similarities with this research, such as identifying the translation techniques, methods, and ideology. Compared with this study, it is also examining the quality of the translation, but this research will not do that.

The fourth article is “*PENTINGNYA PENGETAHUAN IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN BAGI PENERJEMAH*” by Roswani Siregar (2016). Research conducted by Roswani Siregar from The University of Al-Azhar Medan is intended for basic knowledge of translation ideology. This research displays various thoughts of experts regarding translation which is very useful for translators to use when translating. This research also refers to Peter Newmark V's diagram which consists of two, first, namely SL Emphasis: Word for word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, and also Semantic translation. The second is TL Emphasis: Adaptation translation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and also Communicative

translation. Roswani provides several definitions of translation ideology according to experts. The researcher of this research also displays the theory of translation ideology from Lawrence Venuti. According to Lawrence Venuti, there are two types of translation ideology, namely Foreignization translation and domestication translation. This research provides an explanation of the importance of understanding translation theory for translators so that they know the impact of their choices on the results of their translations. The strength of this study is the explanation of the study used simple language that is easy enough for the readers to understand and this study really helps the researcher to better understand translation ideology. This study differs from this research because this research aims to identify the translation ideology used by the translator in translating the novel, but this study provides knowledge about the translation ideology only.

The fifth article is *Translation Ideology and Techniques Used in Indonesian Version of Agatha Christie's Endless Night Novel*. This article is written by Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi, Erwin Suhendra, and Titik Ceriyani Miswaty (2020). This study is aimed to determine the translation ideology in the Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's Endless Night Novel. The authors of this article also investigated the translation techniques used in the Indonesian version of Agatha Christie's Endless Night Novel. They applied 18 translation techniques composed by the translation experts, namely Molina and Albir (2002). To do the research, the authors used the descriptive qualitative method. This study can be concluded that the translation ideology that is used in translation text is foreignization and the dominant technique used in the translation text is the literal translation. This study deals with the translation ideology used by the translator in translating the text, which is the similarity of this study with this research. Compared with this study, it does not identify the translation methods used by the translator to determine the translation ideology. Meanwhile, it seems to be the shortcoming (the weakness) of this study. This research will fill the gap of this study by adding and using translation methods proposed by Peter Newmark in order to help the researcher determine the translation ideology used by the translator easily.

This research has similarities with five previous studies that have been explained above by the researcher. Those studies guide and are useful as references for the researcher to understand how to identify translation ideology correctly. After reading and understanding those articles and journals above, the researcher can analyze the translation ideology used in translating an English translation text deeply. Those studies have differences from this research, such as a different theory used by the authors, the object used, and ways of identifying.

1.4 Research Question

This research is aimed to answer the following research question. The researcher formulates three research questions, namely:

1. What translation techniques are used by the translator in translating the novel?
2. What translation method is used by the translator in translating the novel?
3. What translation ideology used by the translator in translating the novel?

1.5 Objective of the Study

This research aims to determine the translation ideology used by the translator in translating the novel into the target language, namely English. In determining the translation ideology used by the translator, the researcher has to find out the translation techniques and translation methods used by the translator in translating the novel *Bumi Manusia* into English translation.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on determining the translation ideology used by a translator named Max Lane, who translated the novel from Pramoedya Ananta Toer entitled *Bumi Manusia* into English. This research consists of determining the translation techniques used by the translator, the translation methods used by the translator, and then determining the translation ideology used by the translator in translating the novel.

