CHAPTER l
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Nowadays,where the global community is so large, proper and precise communication is needed. For that,we need a translation. English as an international language has a very vital role. Bassnett States that translation is the process of rendering source language into the target language. The meaning of the two should be similar and also the structure of the source language is maintained as closely as possible but not to make the structure of target language seriously distorted (1991:2). So it can be understood that the translation takes the source language to the target language with a structure that is maintained.

In translating,a translator sometimes has to change some words and choose the appropriate word choices in order to find the appropriate translation. Moreover, in translating a proverb, accuracy is needed because in a proverb, a word or sentence has another meaning. Then knowledge of proverbs in the source language and proverbs in the target language is also needed. Proverbs are a traditional way of conveying the meaning of the message behind words. An example of an English proverb is kill two birds with one stone which means to achieve two things by doing single action (Meriam Webster). It is possibly translated into bahasa Indonesia "Sambil menyelam minum air". In this case, the translation is equivalent using different words and structures. in addition, translators in translating usually replace their words with words that are close, especially if the word contains the culture of the source language changing to the target cultural language (TL). Talking about proverbs and translating proverbs are interesting and unique because there is implied meaning in the proverb while translating the implied meaning is not easy because the translator must understand the implied meaning in Indonesian and then find a suitable equivalent in the target language which contains the same implied meaning.

In today's era, where people are increasingly advanced, people are starting to translate via the internet, online dictionaries on smartphones, various online dictionaries such as Meriem Webster, Oxford and others. Translation is easier with google translate, people also translate through the google translate platform. But whether can google translate translate very accurately? the answer is of course no. Google translate,which is a medium that helps translate can only translate literally. But google translate has advanced the level of

accuracy it can help people in translating. Aiken and Gosh (2009) stated that the use of GT, the most widely used online-based translation engine compared to other machine translation. Talking about Google Translate and Proverb is quite interesting to discuss because Google Translate tends to translate literally while translating Proverb requires knowledge of culture, figures of speech and others.

GT (Google Translate) does not have an ideology, method, or translation strategy like other machine translations. Google Translate uses only a formulated algorithm and tends to randomly select the most appropriate words and then insert them into the target language regardless of the proper grammar. Due to systematic development by the team, Google Translate is much better than before, even when compared to amateur translations. For example, "where there is a will, there is a way" can be directly translated into "dimana ada kemauan, disitu ada jalan". The results of the translation turned out to be very accurate and exactly the same as human translations, but there are also proverbs that are translated by GT with poor quality levels such as the proverb "the tongue wounds more than a lance" translated by GT. into" lidah luka lebih dari tombak" After being translated by humans, the result becomes “lidah lebih tajam daripada pedang" Starting from this phenomenon. The writer intends to discover the equivalence of translating proverbs from Indonesian into English using Google Translate (GT). Then the researcher will also categorize the proverbs into their types.

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1.2 Theoretical Framework

In this sub-topic the researcher provides the explanations of the theories contribution. There are two main theories in this study, the first is the theory of proverbs. The Mieder theory is used to determine whether a saying is a proverb or not, and the Nida and Taber theory of equivalence is used to understand the characteristics of proverbs which can help the writer to collect data. The theory of equivalence is used to analyze English translation of Indonesian proverb to see if they are dynamic or formal equivalent to the source language text.

2.1.1 Translation

Nida and Taber state that Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalences of the source language message, firstly in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style (1982:12). it means that when we translate a text we do not only look at the words but also at style and grammar because every language has it own style ansd grammar a product of word - for-word translation which neglects the grammar of TL will be hard to understand because it will lead to confusion. Furthermore. Bassnet states that What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but no so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (1991:2)

Translation is the activity of transferring messages and meanings to another language. Translation must also pay attention to word structure so that transfer to the target language is suitable. Newmark (1984) says translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the writer intended the text. Therefore, Catford (1965) says translation replaces textual material in one language with equivalent textual material in another language. Theories between these two scholars have the same intent with different delivery ways. Those scholars agree that translation is rendering or replacing a text's meaning or textual material in the source language to the target language. Based on Newmark's words, his statement cares about the writer's intention, while Catford cares about the equivalence between the two languages. In the end, the process carried out in the translation based on the two scholars' opinions both maintain the intention of the writer and the equivalence, both of which are needed in creating a good and accurate translation. In addition to the two scholars, there is a theory from a scholar who putforward his theory about translation, he said:

> *"Translating is decoding a written piece of discourse from the source language according to our private language but considering the private language of the original writer and the original context as much as possible, and then coding that piece again according to our corrected-to-an extreme vision of the target language and context" (Pinheiro, 2014: 122)*

This statement means that many things must be considered in translating the source language to the target language. It considers the meaning and how to maintain the private language and the original content. The goal is to make. the reader of the target language easy to understand. Based on the definitions above, the three scholars have the same purpose and

different ways of delivering the theories. Pinheiro's theory considers the things that Newmark and Catford are considering. Pinheiro considers the private language of the writer as same as considering the writer's intention of doing the translation. By looking for the equivalent, it considers the original context and the context of the target language.

The writer concludes that translation means translating the source language to the target language where the meaning in the source language is constructed into an appropriate form of meaning that is equivalent to the target language. The purpose of establishing the right equivalent from the source language to the target language is to allow the reader to understand the intent conveyed by the writer of the source text. Therefore, Translation transforms one language into another one and gives an equivalent messages well.

1.2.2 Proverbs

According to Mieber, Proverbs is a short,generally knownsentence of the folk which contains wisdom,truth,morals,and traditional view in metaphorical,fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation (1993:24). In addition Proverb by Cambridge Dictionary a short statement, usually known by many people for a long time, that gives advice or expresses some common truth.

According to the linguistic dictionary, proverbs are fragments of sentences that have frozen their form, meaning and function in society.Historically, the word proverb was taken from the Latin word proverbium. Proverbs are usually repeated because they are a consequence of the simple logical truth of what we actually think. The nature of the proverb is a metaphor, so that what is said does not have a literal meaning but there is a meaning more than that. proverbs are also associated with legends from a particular country so there are many moral messages from the proverbs themselves.

1.2.3 Types of proverb

Based on the website http://www.laman24.com/2020/04/proverbs-pengertian-ciri-ciri-contoh.html proverbs are divided into 6 types and also says that Proverbs in English are almost the same as proverbs in Indonesian.

The types are as follows:

a. Heretic or Pameo, / Bidal. It is a type of proverb that contains both sarcasm,

ridicule, and warnings. For example in Indonesian Proverb , Hidup segan mati tak mau, malu bertanya sesat dijalan,

b. Proverb (Pepatah). A proverb is a type of proverb that contains teachings or advice from parents and usually this proverb is used to break the interlocutor. For example in Indonesian Proverb Bagai bumi dan langit, bagai kejatuhan bulan, sedikit sedikit, lama-lama menjadi bukit, biar lambat asal selamat .

c. Parables. A parable is a type of proverb that contains words that express a person's state or behavior by taking comparisons from the natural surroundings and usually starting with the words like, like and so on. For example: like a betel nut cut in half, like a tiger hiding its claws and so on.

d. Expression. An expression is a figurative sentence about the state or behavior of a person expressed by a proverb or a few words. For example in Indonesian Proverb : Kabar angin, besar kepala etc

e. Image or Like. Imagery is a figurative sentence that often uses the word like which aims to compare a thing or case. For example: Tua-tua keladi makin tua makin jadi, etc

f. Motto. A motto is a collection of words, sentences or phrases that are used as principles or guidelines. For example: *Hemat pangkal kaya, rajin pangkal pandai, bersih pangkal* and so on

1.2.4 Google Translate

Google Translate is Google's own translation service. Using Google Translate allows you to translate through typed text, as well as through images, as well as spoken words from a foreign language into the language you want*(https://appnesia.id/artikel/pengertian-google-translate/)*

Google translate is one of the translation machines that can be used by academics in translating literature written in foreign languages, for example in English. The machine can be used to translate text, either per word, phrase, clause, sentence, and even discourse.

1.2.5 Equivalence

Equivalence is getting the same message as the source text reflected by the use of words that differ from the source text. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, equivalence-oriented translation is a procedure that 'replicates the same situation as in the original, while using

completely different wording'. And it is also supported by Nida and Taber stating that equivalence is a very similarity in meaning, as opposed to the similarity in form. Even though the response is not exactly the same, there is an agreement to achieve the goal of equivalence in the text, so the translation must provide the same meaning between the source and target texts. In equivalence, the key requirement is that the target text conveys the same message as the source text. The translator tries to translate the source text as naturally as possible in order to achieve equivalence in the translation from the source text to the target text. According to Nida and Taber, translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message. It is possible to draw the conclusion that equivalence is the message that can be conveyed to the target text or receptor in the most natural way possible.

1.2.6 Type of Equivalence

Nida and Taber state that there are two types of equivalence which are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The first type is formal equivalence, which focuses on the meaning and form of SL. The second type is dynamic equivalence. This type concentrates on the meaning of the message

A. Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the messages itself. In both form and content. It distorts the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the receptor language (1982 :159). So, Formal Equivalence is like literal translation, it can be close to the original text as possible, for example the green is always greener on the other side translates to" hijau selalu lebih hijau di sisi lain". the translation maintains the structure of the source language towards the target language and it can be seen that the translation is literal.

B. Dynamic Equivalence

The second type is dynamic equivalence. This type concentrates on the meaning of the message. Nida and Thaber state that "Dynamic Equivalence is based on the principle of equivalence effect. where the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message (1982: 159)

It can be concluded that dynamic equivalence does not focus on the structure but focuses on the content of the message. it can be seen from the proverb the green is always greener on the other side translates to *rumput tetangga lebih hijau*. The meaning of the message is conveyed. because source languange and target language has the same proverb. It can be seen that the sentence structure is different and the words are also changed.

In taking formal equivalence, there are several formal elements that must be considered. These are (1) grammatical units, such as translating nouns into nouns, verbs into verbs, all phrases and sentences must be intact, maintaining formal indicators (2) consistency in word users, and (3) the meaning in the context of the source must not create idioms or produce literal expressions. Dynamic equivalence contains three main things, namely equivalence, related to the message in the source language to the reader, then is fairness which refers to the target language, including the recipient of the language and also the culture as a whole, context, audience and the last is proximity oriented to the level of closeness. The concept of equivalence is expressed by Eugene A. Nida (1964: 165-167).

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In this section, the researcher will review similar research conducted by other researchers. This research is similar to the paper by Ahmad Muzakki Mulawi, the thesis from Liem, Dhanny Prayogo Halim, the article from Syarfuni and a viem from Nurjannah.

The first study was taken from a paper made by Ahmad Muzakki Mulawi entitle *Kesesuaian Terjemahan Proverb ke dalam bahasa Indonesia menggunakan Google Translate* .Ahmad Muzakki Mulawi said that the purpose of his research was how Proverb was translated into Indonesian through google translate. Then how appropriate are the results of the proverb translation into Indonesian by Google Translate. Based on the results of his research, it was found that several proverbs were known to mean even though the translation was not in proverb form. However, GT's translation results are quite good when compared to human translation and this study suggests that those who use GT in translation need to edit again to suit the cultural context of the Indonesian people. The research conducted by Ahmad Muzakki Mulawi has similarities with writer, namely the object of study proverb which is translated by Google Translate and also discusses the equivalence of translation. What makes the difference is that Ahmad Muzakki Mulawi translates the Proverb from English to Indonesian while the writer does the opposite, namely Indonesian Proverb into English. Then

the writer also groups the types of proverbs.

The second study was taken from Liem, Dhanny Prayogo Halim's thesis entitled Indonesian Translation of English Proverbs: A Study of Equivalence and Strategies Applied. Liem chose the object of proverbs because the translation results of proverbs can be very different. In this study, Liem distributed 10 proverbs to 5 respondents so that there were 50 translations. then liem looked at the equivalence and the translation of the proverb from English to Indonesian which resulted in the majority using dynamic equivalence. The similarity between researchers and Liem's research is the object of the study of strategic proverbs in their translation. In this study, Liem revealed about the results and the equivalence study. While the second difference is taken from Liem's thesis, Dhanny Prayogo Halim, entitled Indonesian Translation of English Proverbs: A. Liem's research is to multiply respondents while the writer of the proverb is from Google Translate.

The next literature review was taken from a journal by Syarfuni entitle an analysis of english and indonesian idioms and proverbs. This study examine the differences and similarities of proverbs and idioms from english and indonesian that are used in everyday in life. The similarities of this research with the writer's research is the object of the proverbs and the methodology namely library research.

The following review of the literature came from a thesis by Nurjannah entitle an analysis of student' equivalence in translating Indonesian proverb into English Indonesia of the fifth semester of English education study program at Raden Intan state islamic university lampung in the academic year of 2020/2021. as the title suggests the data is taken from 5th semester English education students of raden intan State islamic university lampung in the Academic year of 2020/2021. The theory used is the same as the writer, namely the theory of Nida and Taber. The result of Nurjannah's research is the students had difficulty translating an Indonesian proverb into English and that they were unable to retain the proverb's meaning. As a result, the meaning in the source text could not be transferred to the target text as effectively as possible, making them difficult to comprehend.

1.4 Research Questions

As a guide in the discussion of this research,The formulation of the problem in this study is to answer this question : What is the type of equivalence of proverb translation from Indonesian to english by Google Translate?

1.5 Objective of the Study

The objective of the studies is to find out the equivalence of proverb translation from Indonesian to English by Google Translate, which is expected to be the explanation for the first problem formulation.

1.6 Scope of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the study to the type of equivalence of proverb translation from Indonesian to English by Google Translate. To keep this study focused and not erroneous, the writer restricts it to the results of translating Indonesian proverbs into English proverbs by Google Translate.

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