# Informative Text Translation into English to Indonesian

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to obtain an overall picture of the translation of informative text from English to Indonesian. The translation is then measured in terms of translation.

This study used a qualitative approach using content analysis method. Object of this study is informative text from English to Indonesian translated by the fifth semester English students of University of Borobudur. The translation then is analyzed based on four sub-focus, which are equivalence, strategy, errors, and the factors that cause errors in translation

In the translation process that is done by the students found the equivalence translation is widely used by the students, and the translation strategies are also widely used by the students. However, there are also many errors in their translation. So the researchers also analyzed the factors that cause the errors. Therefore, students need to be taught translation learning in order to produce good quality translations. Not only can generate good translation of informative text, but also a variety of other texts.

**Keywords**: informative text, translation, equivalence, strategy, errors

## A. Introduction

Translation is a transfer of information or messages contained in a source language into the target language based on the rules which apply in both languages. When examined further, translating today plays a very important role, given the need for information that greatly improved.

The role of English in various fields is very influential on the development in Indonesia. Translation skill is needed in the world of education and the world of work. Students will eventually plunge into the world of work, where globalization where-where that requires them to be skilled in English. This is what needs to be considered for teaching English and translation skills are essential.

With the translation of information and knowledge with foreign text will be solved with Translating. Therefore, subjects English to Indonesian or so-called 'Translation A' in the fifth semester is present in one of the subjects in the English department at the ABA (Foreign Language Academy). Subject English to Indonesian supplied and controlled by students of English ABA University of Borobudur with the aim to equip students with the knowledge of theoretical about the translation and provide practical exercises in the hope that at the end of the course the student is able to produce a translation of good quality from the angle accuracy, clarity and fairness contents.

But in reality, in the process of informative text translation from English into Indonesian language not achieve the expected goals. All of this indicates that the ability of students in translation is still low and many deviations that occur in the translation done by the students.

Therefore, other factors must be overcome by the students in the translation is that the strategy and equivalence translation, and with correspondences and translation strategies to facilitate students in the translation process.

New mark translation strategy resembles the process of translating the literal translation method (literal), which involves the level of phrases, clauses and sentences, which are the following:

1. Transference
2. Naturalization
3. Cultural Equivalent
4. Functional Equivalent
5. Descriptive Equivalent
6. Synonymy
7. Through Translation
8. Shifts or Transpositions
9. Modulation

Then correspondences also assist students in translating a text. There are several correspondences expressed by the experts. One is the equivalence Baker, namely:

1. Equivalent in the level of word
2. Equivalent in the above level of word
3. Grammatical equivalence: Numbers, Gender, Person, Tense and Aspect, Passive Voice
4. Textual equivalence : thematic of structure and information
5. Textual equivalence: cohesion, Reference, Substitution and ellipsis, conjunction, lexical cohesion
6. Pragmatic equivalence

In doing translation, the translator must have made a mistake, because translation is not an easy task. Then New mark also categorize deviations into two, namely:

1. Scientific irregularities consisted of two irregularities, namely:
    a. Referential deviations.
    b. Linguistic deviations
2. Irregularities related to translating skills

Translation is not easy, a lot of irregularities committed a translator when translating. Therefore, there are several factors that cause deviations in translation. Then Nord suggested factors that cause deviation of translation includes:

1. Internal factor
2. External factor
    a. Source text
    b. Pragmatic translation factor
    c. The difference factor between cultural norms and conventions of the source and target
    d. Linguistic differences source language and the target language

The purpose of this study was to determine the depth of the informative text translation from English into Indonesian undertaken by students of English ABA Borobudur University.

## B. Research Methods

In analyzing the informative text translation from English into Indonesian undertaken by students of English ABA Borobudur University, the author uses a qualitative approach with content analysis method.

Mayring in Emzir initiated the procedure of content analysis approach is central to two of them: the development of the category of inductive and deductive category application.

Inductive Category Development

Within the framework of a qualitative approach in this research is to develop aspects of interpretation, categories, as close as possible to the material, to define it in terms of the material. For the scope of qualitative content analysis has developed an inductive category development procedure, which is oriented to the reductive process formulated in the psychology of text processing.
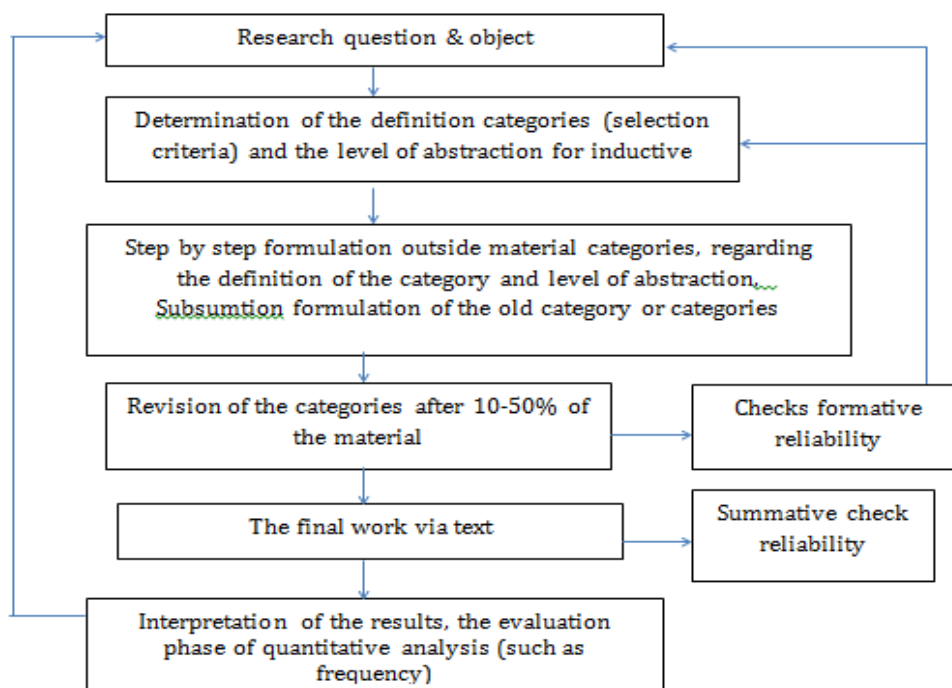
Figure 1: Step model of inductive category development

The main idea of this procedure is to formulate a criterion of definition, derived from the theoretical background and research questions, which determine aspects of textual material that has been taken into account. These criteria follow the material is done through the categories temporary and deduced step by step. In a feedback loop these categories are revised, eventually reduced to the category of goods and checked with respect to reliability and if the question of research suggests the quantitative aspects can be analyzed.

Results informative text translation from English into Indonesian is the data that will be the object of research. Techniques and procedures of compiling this data through a process as follows:
1. Provides informative text in English to students and translated into
2. Collecting the translations done by students
3. Comparing the source language text and the translation
4. Analyzing the results of translation is an aberration in translation
5. Analyzing the factors that cause deviations in the translation
6. Assessments and suggestions for improvements in certain ways to the teaching of translation

## C. Finding And Discussion

Results informative text translation from English to Indonesian is the data that will be the object of research. Data can be a word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the translation. While the data sources consist of all the literature that discusses (1) equivalence translation informative text from English into Indonesian, (2) strategies of translation are used for translating informative text from English into Indonesian, (3) variations in informative text translation from English into Indonesian, and (4) factors that cause deviation informative text translation from English into Indonesian. However, in this article the researchers did not show all the examples and discussion of each of the categories. Good on Equivalence Translation, Translation Strategy, Translation Irregularities, and deviations Factors Contributing Translation.

*1. Description Of The Equivalence Translation*

From the data that has been collected and categorized, the researchers found many correspondences used by informants.

**Table 2. Equivalence informative text translation from English to Indonesian.**

| No. | Equivalent Translation | Total | Presentation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Equivalent in the level of word | 6 | 7 |
| 2. | Equivalent in the above level of word | 8 | 9 |
| 3. | Grammatical equivalence | 32 | 35 |
| 4. | Textual equivalent: thematic structure and information, | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Textual equivalent: cohesion | 39 | 47 |
| 6. | Pragmatic equivalent | 4 | 4 |
| **Total** | | **91** | **100%** |

a. Equivalent in the Level of Word

In translating a word, phrase, sentence is not as easy as imagined. This is because of the system and each language has different rules, and in each language have their own cultural.

This equivalence arises when the problems associated with the lack of equivalence at the word level, what will the interpreter when there is no word in the target language to express the same meaning in the source language.

> **BSu**: However, the danger did not stop the **balloonist**
>
> **BSa**: *Bagaimanapun juga, hal yang membahayakan itu tidak membuat **para pecinta balon** itu berhenti.*

Analysis of the above data shows equivalence in the rate of the city. Equivalence in Word Level means of matching a word, not a phrase much less sentences. As the text above, said balloonist interpreted in a manner decompose. Informants understand that balloonist is people who like to fly with air balloon so, the informant describes the meaning of the word.

If we find such words recall us assume that there are two elements of different eating there, namely: re and the call which means 'call back'. Similarly, the balloonist above, If seen there are two elements in the word that balloon. Balloon mean air balloon, whereas affixes the suffix ist is often used to refer to the person. As examples specialist which means 'experts' and illusionist meaning juggler. So if balloonist can mean 'people who fly a balloon or blimp lover'.

b. Grammatical Equivalence

**1. Number**

> **BSu:** In the case of the great **apes** ….
>
> **BSa:** *Dalam kasus **kera** besar.…*

In the source language is English there is a difference between singular and plural. This difference is expressed morphologically by adding the suffix on a noun or replaces the form to indicate whether the word is singular or plural, for example: student / students, fox / foxes, man / men, child / children. As dictated by Baker: 'the idea of accountability is probably universal … however, not.

Like the example above, the word is definitely not meant plural by adding 's' in the word of the object. But in the target language, the Indonesian language to translate it into a single informant. These informants caused by less interested in distinguishing between singular and plural. In the Indonesian language, the translator or the speaker is not too much attention will be singular or plural.

*2. Description of the Translating Strategy*

**Table 3.** Strategy informative text translation from English to Indonesian

| No. | The Strategy of Translation | Total | Presentation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Transference | 6 | 17 |
| 2. | Naturalization | 8 | 22 |
| 3. | Cultural Equivalent | 3 | 8 |
| 4. | Functional Equivalent | 1 | 3 |
| 5. | Descriptive Equivalent | 2 | 6 |
| 6. | Synonymy | 2 | 6 |
| 7. | Through Translation | 1 | 3 |
| 8. | Shift or Transposition | 12 | 33 |
| 9. | Modulation | 1 | 3 |
| **Total** | | **36** | **100%** |

a. Transference

> **BSu:** .... **the Mongolfier brothers**, made a balloon.
> **BSa:** *.... **Mongolfier bersaudara,** membuat balon udara.*

Informants use translation strategies Transference, is seen from above Montgolfier words are not translated. Informants just transcribe into the target language. This is because the word including the 'proper name'. Transference can be used to translate the words, such as proper names. Lappihalme added that the strategy of the translation of proper names can be done in two ways, namely maintaining that name (retention of the name) or replace the name with another name in the source language or the target language.

b. Naturalization

> **BSu:** It traveled about five and half **miles.**
> **BSa:** *Balon udara terbang kira-bkira lima setengah **mil**.*

Based phonological Miles spoken word /mʌɪl/, while in Indonesian, the word 'mile' is pronounced /mil/. When examined both the pronunciation system has proximity. System pronunciation in English, the naturalized Indonesian and expressed morphologically. This indicates translation strategy 'naturalization'.

c. Cultural Equivalent

> **BSu**: .... a single adult **male** with one or more **females** ....
> **BSa**: *... gorilla **jantan** dewasa dengan satu atau banyak **betina** ....*

The word *Jantan* and *betina* are very suited to be a synonym for male and females, because the goals of Indonesian language when referring to the sex of animals or objects, Indonesian used the word 'female' and 'male'. Male and female in the Oxford dictionary has meaning men and women. If male and female translated into men and women, then the translation in the target language is not acceptable and will lead to a strange impression.

This action is appropriate, informants using a strategy of cultural equivalence. The use of *jantan* and *betina* are concepts in the culture. New mark incorporate cultural aspects of these words in the category of organizations, customs, and activities, concepts and beliefs. Where the sub-category includes belief systems, values, artistic, political, religious events, concepts in society, and others.

*3. Description Irregularities Translation*

**Table 4. Deviations informative text translation from English to Indonesian**

| No. | Translation Divergence | Total | Presentation |
|-----|------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. | Referential Deviation | 18 | 31 |
| 2. | Linguistic Deviation | 20 | 34.5 |
| 3. | Translating Skill Deviation | 20 | 34.5 |
| **Total** | | **58** | **100%** |

Here is a discussion of the forms of deviation in translating informative text translation from English to Indonesian:

1. Referential Deviation

> **BSu: Hot air** is lighter than **cold air**
> **BSa:** *Air panas lebih ringan daripada **air dingin***

The above translation is a form of referential aberration. Phrase hot water and cold water if interpreted in Indonesian means' hot air 'and' cold air. But the informant translated it as 'hot' and 'cold'. It is obviously clear is any deviation.

Informants are affected with the target language. The informant thought air (udara, in Indonesian) in the source language is 'water' (water, in English). Indeed, the word is the same morphology. Second language, both the source language and the target language have the same word (water), but the meaning of these two words is much different.

So if the translated meaning of the text will be ambiguous. The context of this discourse is about the balloon. In this discourse will tell the history of the beginning of a hot air balloon. Context preceding examples above text that is, an inventor air balloon that fills the air with a hot air balloon so the balloon can fly upwards. The balloon must be filled with hot air, if it is filled with cold air, the balloon will not fly.

If the translation is done by the informant, then air balloon filled with hot water. It is very unlikely that a hot air balloon filled with hot water. Then the translation is related to the facts and the real world. Supposed to return the contents of the informants understand the source text. Comprehended and accuracy of an interpreter must be very sharp. According to investigators, the informant irregularities such as those above because the informant sloppy or imprecise when translating the word water. By becoming a fifth semester student who majored in English, it is not possible informants did not know the meaning of the word water.

*4.   Description of Factor Contributing Irregularities in Translation*

**Table 5. The factors that cause deviation informative text translation from English to Indonesian.**

| No. | Factor that Cause of Deviation Translation | Total | Percentage |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1.  | Internal Factor                            | 26    | 62         |
| 2.  | External Factor                            | 16    | 38         |
| **Total** |                                      | **42** | **100%**  |

Based on these two factors cause deviations translation, here is some deviations translation exposure caused by two factors above.

a.   Internal Factor
> **BSu: Hot air** is lighter than **cold air**
> **BSa:** *Air panas* lebih ringan daripada *air dingin*

A translator, if necessary to be able to express the intent submitted by the author. As discussed earlier that internal factors are associated with psychological factors of informants. In deviation above the phrase hot water and cold water if interpreted in Indonesian means' hot air 'and' cold air. But the informant translated it as *air panas* and *air dingin*. Informants are affected with the target language. The informant thought 'water' (air, in Indonesian) in the source language is *air* (water, in English). Indeed, the word is the same morphology. Second language, both the source language and the target language have the same word , but the meaning of these two words is much different.

If the translation is done by the informant, then air balloon filled with hot water. It is very unlikely that a hot air balloon filled with hot water. According to investigators, the informant irregularities as above because, informants sloppy or imprecise when translating the word *air*. By becoming a fifth semester student who majored in English, it is not possible informants did not know the meaning of the word *air*.

In other words, the internal factors that causes deviations of the translation. Therefore, researchers assume that in interpreting the text of internal factors such as comfort and serenity becomes a very influential factor in translating a text. Maybe when translating the text informant careless, slipshod, tired or in a hurry so that the informant translated it like that.

**D. Conclusion**

Based on analysis of the data presented it can be concluded that the findings relating to the equivalence translation, translation equivalence researchers informative text occurs largely on Textual Equivalence: Cohesion as much as 39 or 47%. Then, the findings relating to translation strategies, the researchers found that the translation strategies most widely used in informative text translation from English to Indonesian is the Shift or transposition by 12 or 33%. Then, the findings relating to irregularities translation, researchers found many irregularities and deviations linguistic skills to translate each of as many as 20 or 34.5%. And lastly, the findings relating to the factors that cause deviation translation, researchers found internal factors at most as many as 26 items.

In connection with the findings and discussion of the findings, the need for the provision of practical advice to researchers, teachers or professors, and students. For the researchers, this study is useful to look at the aspects of equivalence, strategy, irregularities, and the factors that cause deviation in translating informative text translation. For teachers or lecturers, can apply the learning methods of analysis, critical, and solution-in the concept of translation. For the students, with their eyes of translation can provide students with theoretical knowledge about the translation.

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