

The Ideology of Translation in Turtle and Dolphin Story into Indonesian and Balinese

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ABSTRACT : This research examines the ideology of translation applied in translating adjectives in an English trilingual child story book entitled “Turtle and Dolphin” by Dunkle, et al (2012) which is written in English, Indonesian, and Balinese. It has a message to keep the environment clean and green. This study is aimed at finding out the translation ideology by describing the procedures and methods of translation. The data were obtained by documentation method and note-taking technique. Three theories applied to analyze the problems of study are translation procedures by Vinay and Dalbernet (in Venuti, 2000), translation methods by Newmark’s (1988), and translation ideology by Hatim & Mason (1997). The results showed that there are three procedures applied including literal, transposition, and modulation. Meanwhile, the translation methods applied were literal and communicative method. The amounts of source language emphasis is higher than the target language emphasis, therefore it can be considered that the ideology of translation is the Foreignization ideology. The use of this ideology is well adjusted especially for children as the main target readers. The translation result is easier to comprehend as it is simpler and more neutral both in structure and meaning.

KEYWORDS: *Adjectives, translation ideology, translation methods, translation procedures, trilingual story book*

I. INTRODUCTION

From the ancient times, stories have been one of the most important parts of human civilization. Stories help community to build their culture and later spread the culture itself. Stories also have power to encourage people, to unite, to sell, and even to move people. A story is also one of the most powerful and important media or tools to use in child education. As all text has different target readers, aims and purposes, a child story also has unique features. For example, a child story uses more of simple sentence construction yet using many adjectives to build the child imagination since children are very responsive to shapes, colors, and characters that can be delivered by adjectives. Biber, et al (2002: 187) adjective is one of the four lexical word classes namely; nouns, verbs, and adverbs. They are commonly used to modify nouns. Meanwhile, according to Alwi (2003: 171) Indonesian adjectives are words that provide more specific information about something stated by a noun in sentences.

In the global world nowadays, where boundaries are very vague and different cultures are in contact everywhere, grouping a target reader is not just about the gender, age, education, or vocation only. It also has to consider the language as well as culture of the target reader. For instance, in a trilingual educational story book entitled “Turtle and Dolphin” is translated into two languages. This book includes an illustration by Margiyono to make it interesting especially for children as the main target readers. Three thousand books has been donated to primary school in Bali to spread the awareness of preserving the environment to be clean and green. Story and English text is written by Maggie Dunkle. The Indonesian text is “*Penyu dan Lumba-lumba*” by Etha Widiyanto. Moreover, the Balinese text is “*I Penyu lan I Lumba-lumba*” by Made Taro.

In the translation processes and results, there are many interesting linguistic phenomena. One of them is the ideology of translation. In finding the ideology of translation, the research become more interesting since it is backed by the occurrence of translation procedures as well as translation methods. In this research, the focus is on the adjectives and sentences that contain adjectives.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Procedures of Translation

According to Vinay and Dalbernet (in Venuti, 2000), there are seven translation procedures that can be applied in translation process. Those procedures are Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and adaptation. Furthermore, those procedures can be used singly or in a combination. Seven of them will be briefly explained below.

Borrowing is the simplest translation method of all where some foreign terms are used on the target language with or without modification/adjustment in spelling and pronunciation. Calque is the procedures where the translator borrows the SL terms and translated each of its item literally. Literal translation is a word for word transfer of SL into TL where the result is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate. In Transposition, one word class in SL can be transferred into another word class in TL while maintaining the message. In modulation, there is a change of point of view that resulting in messages' form variation in source language (SL) and target language (TL). Furthermore. in equivalence procedure, there is a use of a different structural and stylistic method to transfers a text in SL into a text in TL but with the same context of situation. The last is adaptation. A translation procedures is considered as an adaptation if there is an effort in creating a new equivalent situation in TL of an unknown situation in SL for the target reader.

2.2 Methods of Translation

Translation methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:81). Jayantini (2017:35) states that the difference between translation method and translation procedure is that while translation method relates to whole text, translation procedure is used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Newmark's translation methods can be shown in a V diagram where four methods on the left (Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation) are considered as having the SL emphasis and other four on the right (Adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation) are considered as having the TL emphasis.

2.3 Ideology of translation

In the process of transferring meaning from a SL into TL, translator can be more on the SL side or TL side. This can be correlated to the Ideology of translation. Ideology may relate to something invisible yet is strongly felt – it deals with belief that gives strong contribution to the choices for human in life (Jayantini, 2017:39), of course including in translation.

Hatim and Mason (in Hatim and Munday, 2004) discuss two specific terms in the discussion of ideology of translation namely domestication and foreignization. In the words of Jayantini (2017:41), foreignization is close adherence to the foreign text and retains cultural marker. On the other hand, domestication is an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target language and cultural values that can lead the author back home.

This research is using the three theories namely theory of translation procedures, theory of translation methods and theory of translation ideologies since the discussion of these three are strongly correlated, especially in the ideology point of view. When in the process of translation, the translator will be continuously and unavoidably have to choose to be more on the Side of SL or TL that has the consequence of the translation procedures and methods applied. IF the translator choose to be more on the SL side or using foreignization, the dominate procedures will be borrowing, Calque, literal translation and transposition. While the dominant methods will be word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Furthermore, if the translator choose to be more on the TL side or using domestication, the dominant procedures will be modulation, equivalence, and adaptation while the dominant method will be adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, as well as communicative translation.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the data were collected using the documentation method. The techniques were reading the data source carefully and taking note of sentences with English adjectives. Then, those English sentences as well as their Indonesian and Balinese equivalence were put in a parallel corpus to be further analyzed.

The analysis was using the descriptive qualitative method supported by statistic of occurrence from the quantitative method. The first technique of analysis was explaining the translator procedures applied in translating the English adjectives into Indonesian and Balinese. Then, the applied translation methods were elaborated. The next technique was using table and occurrence percentage of each procedures and methods found to be used in considering the translation ideology.

The informal method is applied descriptively to elaborate the data in showing the result of analysis. Meanwhile tables and diagram from formal method are also used in presenting the procedures and methods occurrence percentage.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion is divided into three parts namely the techniques of translation, methods of translation, and ideology of translation. The techniques of translation are focused on analyzing the adjectives, the methods of translation are focused on the sentence level, and the ideology is focused on analyzing the whole text.

4.1 Procedures of Translation

There are three procedures of translation found in translating English story *Turtle and Dolphin* into Indonesian and English namely literal translation, transposition, and modulation..

4.1.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a source language (SL) text grammatically and idiomatically appropriate in the target language text. The examples of literal translation found in the text are as follows:

| | | |
|-------|---------------|---|
| (4-1) | SL English | "I remember when the beach was clean . |
| | TL Indonesian | " <i>Aku ingat ketika pantai masih bersih.</i> |
| (4-2) | SL English | Everything is dirty . |
| | TL Balinese | <i>Makejang resem.</i> |

In the examples (4-1) and (4-2), the literal translation is applied by following closely the form of the SL. In (4-1), the adjective *clean* is translated into *bersih*. *Clean* is related to the place which is no longer soiled, polluted, or contaminated by waste or rubbish. It is translated into *bersih* in Indonesian which has similar meaning as *clean* to indicate a place that is free from water pollution or rubbish. Moreover, the adjective *dirty* is translated into *resem* in Balinese. Both of these adjectives are indicating similar thing to express a place that is polluted or covered by contaminated substance or rubbish. To apply this procedure, the translator's task is to stick firmly to the linguistic servitudes of the target language..

4.1.2 Transposition

Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. There is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense. It involves grammatical change that occurs in translation from SL to TL. There are some examples of transposition found in this text as follows:

| | | |
|-------|--------------|---|
| (4-3) | SL English | He knew how Dolphin felt, for he was hungry too. |
| | TL Indonesia | <i>Dia mengerti apa yang dirasakan Lumba-lumba, karena dia sendiri juga kelaparan.</i> |
| (4-4) | SL English | When dolphins and turtles could play in the water, when they were not sick or hungry . |
| | TL Balinese | <i>Dugas lumba-lumba lan penyuh-penyuhne meplalianan di yehe, dugas tusing ada anesakit wiadin kuangan amah.</i> |

In (4-3), English adjective *hungry* is translated into noun *kelaparan* in Indonesian. *Hungry* is an adjective, meanwhile *kelaparan* is a noun. *Hungry* expresses a feeling or desire to eat something. In this case, Dolphin wants to eat something from the ocean. In Indonesian, *kelaparan* refers to the condition of being hungry. It applies transposition procedure as the class word is changed from adjective into noun. Similarly, transposition is also applied in translating adjective *hungry* as in the example (4-4) into the phrase *kuangan amah*. In Balinese, *kuangan amah* refers to an uncomfortable condition because not eating enough. It can be applied because it is still indicating similar meaning to express a strong feeling or desire to consume something.

4.1.3 Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message by a change in the point of view. There are some examples of modulation applied in translating English adjectives into Indonesian and Balineses as the target languages as follows:

| | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| (4-5) | SL English | I think I'm stuck ! |
| | TL Indonesia | <i>Aku tidak bisa bergerak.</i> |
| (4-6) | SL English | "Let us find a quiet place to talk this over, Dolphin. |
| | TL Balinese | "Jalan ngalih tongos ane luung anggon marerembung, Lomba-lomba. |

In the example (4-5), English adjective *stuck* is translated into *tidak bisa bergerak* in Indonesian. *Stuck* indicates a hard movement caused by a difficult situation. It is translated into *tidak bisa bergerak* in Indonesian which means unable to do a movement. Both of *stuck* and *tidak bisa bergerak* convey the similar message indicating a hard movement that is not possible to be done caused by certain difficult reason or situation. Furthermore, in the example (4-6) *quiet* is translated into *luung* in Balinese. *Quiet* is related to private or noiseless place. It is translated into *luung*. *Luung* refers to a good place. It refers to a suitable or desired place to do something. It sounds more general than quiet. However, they have the same meanings in conveying a comfortable desired place to have meeting for discussing something. There is a change in the point of view in transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language.

4.2 Methods of Translation

Translation method relates to whole text. There are two translation methods applied in translating English adjectives from the source language into target language namely literal translation and communicative translation.

4.2.1 Literal Translation

In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents. It requires structural adjustment which means the translation produced has been adjusted to the rules applicable in the target language. The examples of literal translation applied as the method of translation in the sentence level are as follows:

| | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| (4-7) | SL English | I am too big for this shell |
| | TL Indonesia | <i>Aku terlalu besar untuk kerang ini</i> |
| (4-8) | SL English | So many of my friends have died like this |
| | TL Balinese | <i>Liu pesan timpal-timpal icange suba mati buka kene</i> |

The use of literal translation method from English into its Indonesian equivalence is shown by the example (4-7). Here each lexical word of the English sentence is translated singly to its Indonesian equivalence even though in the phrase level there is already done a construction adjustment into Indonesian grammar. Below is shown the literal translation method:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| ST | I am | too | Big | for | this shell |
| TL | <i>Aku</i> | <i>terlalu</i> | <i>Besar</i> | <i>untuk</i> | <i>Kerang ini</i> |

Furthermore, in the example (4-8), the literal method is also applied with grammatical adjustment into Balinese in translating the phrase “my friends (word-for-word; *icange timpal-timpal*) into *timpal-timpal icange*. The more detailed translation process done to transfer each lexical item in SL into TL is shown below.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ST | So many | of | my friends | have | died | like | this |
| TL | <i>Liu</i> | | <i>Timpal-timpal icange</i> | <i>suba</i> | <i>mati</i> | <i>Buka</i> | <i>Kene</i> |

4.2.2 Communicative Translation

To meet the three goals of translation that include accuracy, readability and acceptability the communicative translation method is applied. It is because in the communicative method, the translator makes an effort to make an acceptable and comprehensible translation result for the readership in term of content and language. The example of communicative translation method application in the sentence level are show bellow.

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| (4-9) | SL English | Sometimes it all looks the same , and when we are hungry we just eat it and take a chance |
| | TL Indonesia | Kadang-kadang semua terlihat sama, dan waktu kita lapar kita makan saja tanpa memperhitungkan bahaya |
| (4-10) | SL English | I must look for a new home |
| | TL Balinese | <i>Icang mesti ngalih umah lenan</i> |

In the example (4-9) it tells about the conversation between the Seagull and Turtle. The Seagull tells the Turtle that many of her friends have been died because they were not careful of what they picked to eat. When they were hungry, everything looked similar even the rubbish or dangerous substance. To make it in context, the following sentence *we just eat it and take a chance* is communicatively translated into *kita makan saja tanpa memperhitungkan bahaya*, or in English ‘we just eat it without thinking much about the dangers’. The use of the English phrase “take a chance” seems less natural for the target readers if it is translated singly

using word-for-word or even the literal method into *mengambil kesempatan*. By translating the phrase into *tanpa memperhitungkan bahaya* (literal; without calculating the danger). The translation result becomes comprehensible for the target readers while maintaining the same context.

Meanwhile the communicative translation from English into Balinese is shown by the example (4-10). Here the phrase *new home* is translated communicatively into *umah lenan* (literal; another house). In the term of procedures, this translation applied modulation technique where the SL adjective **new** that focuses on the “brand new” feature of the house is changed into the TL adjective of *lenan* that focuses on the difference – a house that is not the original house, despite its new or old.

4.3 Ideology of translation

The ideology of translation is strongly related to the procedures and methods used in translating the words, phrases, and sentences in the SL into the TL. Below, the occurrence of procedures and methods will be shown in a table to be able to see the translator’s ideology preference.

| There are 50 data of adjectives in the translation of <i>Turtle and Dolphin</i> into Indonesian: | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| SL EMPHASIS | TL EMPHASIS |
| 1. Literal = 37 | 1. Transposition = 5 |
| | 2. Modulation = 8 |
| Semantic Translation = 37 | Communicative Translation=13 |
| Foreignization Ideology = 76% | Domestication Ideology = 24% |

| There are 50 data of cultural terms in the translation of <i>Turtle and Dolphin</i> into Balinese: | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| SL EMPHASIS | TL EMPHASIS |
| 1. Literal = 35 | 1. Transposition = 2 |
| | 2. Modulation = 13 |
| Semantic Translation = 35 | Communicative Translation=15 |
| Foreignization Ideology = 70% | Domestication Ideology = 30% |

V. CONCLUSION

The translation procedures used in translating English story “Turtle and Dolphin” into Indonesian and Balinese such as are literal, transposition and modulation. Moreover, the methods used are literal and communicative method. According to the procedure occurrence percentage, the ideology used in translating the English story Turtle and Dolphin into its Indonesian equivalence is Foreignization. Similarly, the ideology used in translating it into Balinese is foreignization as well. It is done to keep the author close to the readers and simpler in structure and meanings.

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