

ANALYZING THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

There are many translation processes in translating a source language into the target language. The translation is done without changing the original meaning of the word from the source language. This research was conducted using a qualitative method because it did not use numbers. The research was taken by using compound words as examples of words to be translated. For this reason, this research was conducted to see the process of translating in English into Indonesian.

Keywords: *Translation, compound words*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the way humans interact with other humans in order to establish continuous communication. Language is a "tool" to connect humans so that they can still understand each other, and the nature of language is usually passed down from one generation to the next. But along with the times and humans also develop with all their needs, including one of them is the need for "language", which is why language is growing wider and more diverse. In Indonesia alone there are thousands of languages, for that it is still difficult to communicate with fellow Indonesians. Likewise in communicating with different countries, such as between Indonesians and British people. For that it is very necessary to learn the translation of a language.

Translation is the activity of changing words from the source language into the target language without changing the meaning of the word. Translation is the result of words or sounds that have been translated into the target language. In translating a word, sentence or language into the target language, the translator cannot directly translate the word, the translator must understand how the process of translating the word is.

According to the expert, Catford (1978) said "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) with equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This translation is more directed at the target language equivalent of the source language. There is also Newmark (1988) which states: "Translation is translating the meaning of a text into another language in the manner intended by the author of the text." This understanding has a wide range without changing the meaning of the word. Translating a word into the target language must understand the meaning of the word from the source language so that when it is changed into the target language, the word does not change.

LITERATURE REVIEW**General Concept Translation**

In the translation system there are the terms source language and target language. The source language is the language to be translated, while the target language is the destination language to be translated. For example, English (source language) will be translated into Indonesian (target language). If the result of this translation can be understood by the reader, then the translation process is carried out correctly. In general, translators in translating English to Indonesian directly translate from the source language to the target language. Example : Source language : plastic bottle, Target language : botol plastik

Translation Procedures

The following are the different translation procedures that Newmark (1988b) proposes:

1. Transference: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription."
2. Naturalization: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)
3. Cultural equivalent: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b:83)
4. Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
5. Descriptive equivalent: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
6. Componential analysis: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark, 1988b:114)
7. Synonymy: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
8. Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
9. Shifts or transpositions: it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. (Newmark, 1988b:86)
10. Modulation: it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988b:88)
11. Recognized translation: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988b:89)

12. Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90)
13. Paraphrase: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. (Newmark, 1988b:91)
14. Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988b:91)
15. Notes: notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

Based on the above translation procedure, we can easily see, analyze a compound word in translating it into the target language. We will more easily determine what form the translation will take if it will be converted into the target language.

Types of Translation

Translation is a process of transferring one language to another. Translation or translation does not only pay attention to structure, but also meaning. Jakobson, a linguist from Russia even explained that translation is divided into three types, namely:

1. Intralingual translation

Intralingual translation (intralingual translation) is a translation carried out in the same language. This translation is translating into a language, namely by re-communicating a meaning with a different text in the same language. For example, an Indonesian text that is less familiar is retranslated with a more general choice of words.

2. Interlingual translation

Interlingual translation (interlingual translation) is the transfer of language from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL). This translation transfers the text as a whole into other languages, both in meaning and form. This intralingual translation is what we know as general translation. For example, translation from English to Indonesian, translation from Javanese to Indonesian and so on.

3. Intersemiotic translation

Intersemiotic translation is an act of language transfer from verbal language to non-verbal (written) language. This translation is easily found in the subtitles of the film. For example, the actors in the film speak English, while the subtitles are in Indonesian. This is a translation from verbal to non-verbal language.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a step that must be taken by researchers to collect information or data related to the topic under study. From the research method we can see an overview of the research plan such as procedures and steps to be taken, research time, data sources and what steps are obtained to get the data to be processed and analyzed. According to Rosdy Ruslan "suggesting a method as a scientific activity that involves working in understanding the subject or object of research in an effort to find scientific answers and the legitimacy of something being researched." The object of this research is the process of students in translating compound words Indonesian text into English

Instruments are tools used to collect data. Arikunto (2010: 192) defines an instrument as a tool or means used by researchers to collect data so that research becomes easier and

the results are better, complete and systematic so that it is easier to do. The data collection in this study was conducted by examining the English text as the source language with the Indonesian text as the target language. This research was conducted with a qualitative descriptive method. The reason for using this method is because of the nature of this method not using numbers. Newmark (1988) on translation procedures became the basis for analyzing the translation of English compound words into Indonesian. The instrument used in this study was carried out by (1) Human instruments (2). KBBI and Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (OALD), (3) Transcription sheet

In this study, the authors make steps to obtain data, namely: (1) Data collection by reading source language text and target language text, (2) Data identification: based on compound word orthography in source language, (3) Data transcription

DISCUSSION

This study was examined based on English and Indonesian texts, with descriptive qualitative research methods. This research was conducted using this method because this method tends to display research results in the form of data without using numbers. According to Newmark (1988) the translation procedure is the basis for analyzing the translation of English compound words into Indonesian. By analyzing the word, it will be easier to find the meaning of the word. Once we understand the meaning of the word, we will find it easier to translate it into the target language. In this study, the authors analyzed the data in stages, namely:

1. Analyze each compound word element into more specific groups and proceed with its translation into the target language
2. Grouping of source language compound words based on compound word forms
3. Analysis of the meanings included in English compound words and their translation in Indonesian to Indonesian
4. Analysis of the procedures used in the process of translating the compound words.

No	Source Language	Target Language	Prosedur
1	Twitter	Twitter	Peminjaman murni
2	Eyeglasses	Kacamata	Transposisi
3	Cardboard Tubes	Kardus	Penguarangan
4	Instagram	Instagram	Peminjaman murni
5	Nightworker	Kerja Malam	Modulasi
6	Money Laundering	Pencucian Uang	Transposisi
7	Dress Code	Tema Baju	Transposisi

In contrast to phrases, the meaning of a compound word is not always a combination of the meanings of the elements that make it up. For example "three books" which is a phrase that is translated into Indonesian into "three books". In the process of translating, paraphrasing procedure is used. But not always in the process of translating aware of the existence of compound words.

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