

Translation Procedures of Collocations in Novel the Ghost Writer into Bahasa Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Translation (or the practice of translation) is a set of action performed by the translator while rendering the source (or original) text (ST) into another language. This paper mainly concerns the types of translation procedures of collocations in the Ghost Writer. The research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. The data were the types of collocations in the Ghost Writer in two versions, English as the source text and Bahasa Indonesia as the target text. The data were analyzed by using the theory of translation procedures based on (Vinay and Darbelnet ; (2000). Based on the research there were eight types of translation procedure found in the Ghost Writer, namely: Borrowing (1%), Literal Translation (35%), Transposition (15%), Modulation (4%), Equivalence (40%), Adaptation (2%), Additional (1%), Omission (1%). In conclusion that there were two dominant types discovered in the novel there are literal translation and equivalence.

Keywords: *Translation, Translation Procedures, Ghost Writer, English and Bahasa Indonesia*

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring and producing message of a source language to a target language. It is a tool which acts as a bridge to interact with people. By this fact, translation plays important roles in social community such as communication exchange, development of knowledge, and socio-cultural interchanges. In translation, a translator does not only transfer the message but also culture from the source language into target language. It can be said that people around the world can share their cultural values to other by translation. But, the problem occurs when the culture of the source language is not the same as that of the target language. Translator has to discover an appropriate way to transfer the message from the source language to the target language.

Hartono (2009:15) states that translation was a kind of activity which inevitably involved at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Based on that statement translation deals with the complexity of language, which means many problems come up when people want to translate an idea or information. The general problems when people want to translate are the ability of choosing appropriate words which have more than one meaning (ambiguous), and the ability to find the

equivalent meaning of expression from source language into target language when it does not have the concept of certain word from the source language. Those problems might appear in the process of analyzing translation one of them is translating collocations.

Translation procedures belong to some ways that deal with these problems that often occur in the translation process so that translator can avoid mistranslation and misunderstanding. The following are the translation procedures often used by translator in facing translation difficulties proposed by Vinay- Darbelnet. Those procedures are as follows, (1) Borrowing, (2) Calque, (3) Literal translation, (4) Transposition, (5) Modulation, (6) Equivalence, (7) Adaptation.

The following is one of the examples of collocations: Indonesian translation of this following sentence (SL students have their breakfast every 06.30 (six thirty) in the morning. This underlined phrase is not translated into (TL) murid murid memiliki sarapan pagi setiap pukul 06.30 (enam tigapuluh) but its translated into murid murid sarapan pagi setiap pukul 06.30 (enam tigapuluh).

The above example shows that the translation of collocation appropriately is really needed we can see the word have collocates with breakfast, if the above sentence is translated into word for word translation it

would lead to misunderstanding and could cause that the translation target could not be obtained as it is wanted or hoped. Simatupang (2000) states that the naturalness according to the target language must be attempted to make the readers do not realize that they are reading translation.

Collocation is the tendency of a number of words that can be used together or combined on a regular basis (Bateni, 2010). As the example provided by Achmad (2010), in Indonesian we say angin kencang means strong wind in English. It would not be normal to say heavy wind or fast wind.

Another example taken from the novel is

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SL: It sounded like an edgy romantic comedy (P:16)

TL: Kedengarannya seperti komedi romantis(P:19)

In the source text above, a source language was translated into a target language by using borrowing procedure. The collocation romantic comedy literally means, romantic means conducive to or characterized by the expression of love. while in the target language romantic means romantic, and then comedy literally means professional entertainment consisting of jokes and satirical sketches, intended to make an audience laugh, while in the target language comedy means komedi. So that from the translation above the translator translated the collocation romantic comedy the same as the way it was borrowed from the original language that is English and only changed in two letters they are (C) and (Y) in accordance with the conformity in the target language text, the translation of this collocation did not undergo change in meaning in the target language, but it only changed in spelling due to the conformity in the target language, usually in Bahasa Indonesia's spelling the borrowed word that ended in letter (C) is changed into (S) or (K) like the word panati (C) into panati (K), while the second word comedy is also unchanged in the meaning but it only changed in the target language spelling from comedy into komedi, two letters undergo a change at the beginning and at the end of the word (C) became (K) and the letter (Y) became (I). This type of collocation belongs to lexical collocation, it is based on the lexical collocation formula (ADJECTIVE + NOUN).

2. METHOD

To analyze the types of translation procedures of collocation in the ghost writer. This research used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative methodologies refers to the research procedures which produce descriptive data people's own written or spoken words and behavior (Bogdan and Taylor,1975:4).

2.1 Data Collection

In conducting this research, the researcher used the documentary technique, the data were collocations selected from the ghost writer in English version and bahasa Indonesia. The novel consists of seventeen chapters and the researcher took the data from representing chapters they are (1,2,3,8,9,10,15,16,17).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In accordance with the research findings, there are some points that are important to discuss in this research, it is essential to match whether the results of the research are contrastive to the theories. The discussion of the types of the translation procedures are forwarded, then the researcher investigated the finding of the types of the translation procedures of collocation which were used in the ghost writer and the theories. Furthermore; having investigated the findings, the researcher found there was a gap between the finding and the theories.

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) divided translation procedures into two namely direct translation which covers three procedures namely: borrowing, calque, literal translation and oblique translation which covers four procedures namely: transposition, modulation, equivalent and adaptation. While according to research finding, of the seven translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet's theory only six procedures were applied in translating the Ghost Writer, they were Borrowing, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalent and Adaptation. At the same time the researcher found two new procedures which were not found in theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (2000). There were Additional procedure and Omission procedure.

While the procedure which was not found in the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) was the calque procedure, a calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Due to the absence of this Calque procedure might be a field of a target text, a target text is a political novel which told about the politics in the foreign country that is absolutely contrastive to the country that the target language was discussed. Because Calque is a translation of expression and usually translated literally its elements so that it might be very rare to discover the expression in one country or in other countries. Suppose it was there it would be a bit awkward to be translated literally because it would produce the message or the meaning unmatched or strange in the target language.

According to research finding, there were also some data that were unable to be translated by applying the seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, therefore; the researcher found two procedures to complete the translation process of the ghost writer. The newly found procedures are additional

procedure and omission procedure. Additional was applied by adding word or some words in order to conform to the target language translation and to get clarity. Another procedure found was omission procedure which was applied by omitting word or some words from the sentence in order to match the target language in producing a seemingly not a product of translation. This study is also in line with Putri (2014) who investigated translation procedure in medical terms which was found that that the translator also applied deletion procedure that was called reduction, mixing procedures that was considered as couplet procedures which was the combination of two or more translation procedures which is the translator's way to give additional information to provide the clearest meaning for the reader. According to New mark (1988) additional information in translation may take various forms, such as within a text, note at bottom of the page, notes at the end of the chapter, notes or glossary at the end of the book. In this study additional procedure was applied by giving additional information.

The most translation procedures used by the translator in translating the ghost writer is equivalent procedure (40%) followed by literal translation procedure (35%). Since the translation of the political novel needed the culturally considered aspects in order to convey the message from the source language into the target language. So to prevent inaccuracy in translating the collocations the translator mostly used equivalent procedure followed by the literal translation procedure.

4. CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data of this research, the researcher concluded that:

There were eight types of translation procedure found in the Ghost Writer, namely: Borrowing (1%), Literal Translation (35%), Transposition (15%), Modulation (4%), Equivalence (40%), Adaptation (2%), Additional (1%), Omission (1%). The mostly used type of translation procedure was equivalence, the newly found procedures were additional and omission.

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