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TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION: REVIEWING THE THEORY

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Abstract
This article concerns on the translation techniques based on the emphasis of language, source and target. This article is conducted with qualitative reserch design by using library study and review of literature. This article shows that the emphasis in translation, whether source langauge or target language has suitable technique in transfering the idea of source text. This article shows that source language emphasis closely relates to word level equivalence that might be assisted by machine translation or fully exploring human capital of thinking. Meanwhile, the target language emphasis closely relates to sense of language notions which focus on readable and acceptable aspect of translation product.
Keywords: *translation product; human theory; human translation; mechine translation; transaltion equivalence*

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is a linguistic media ehich has role to bridge of source language and target language but function to reveal the text meaning. Larson (2014) states that there are 3 essential aspects of translation i.e., accuract, clearness, and naturalness, then in processing translation works, the mistakes often occur when the translator tries to transfer idea of souce language into target language. This relates to translation apects, particularly accuracy of product of the translation. However, in the translation work, most of its results are hardly for readers to enjoy as they are reading a work in their own language, because it would often happen of the language exchange from the source language to the target language, such as misunderstanding of the works, using the unsuitable grammar, textual comprehension, as well as un-correlative pragmatic meaning (Baker, 2011).

Of the description of translation challeges as described, the result of language exchange is to be more communicative. The translation tergeted product

is based on the emphasis of language, source or target. Newmark (2012) classifies the two different emphasis as describe below.

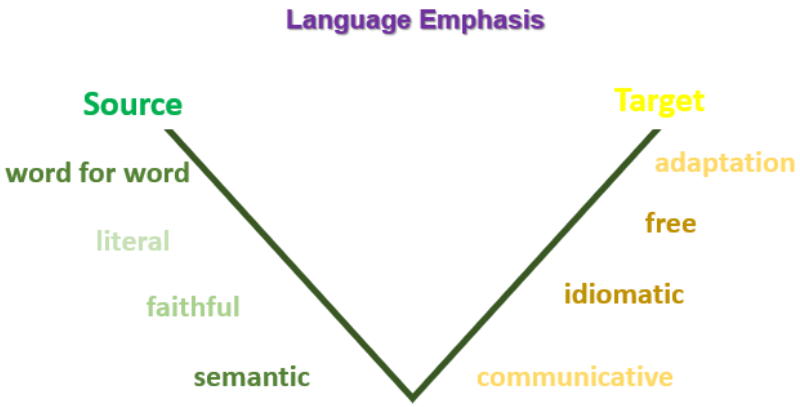


Figure 1. Language Emphasiss in Translation

There are some studies related to translation, and nowadays the researcher of translation are done by comparing some variables. Regarding to the fact, the researchers get some previous studies of translation, particularly the technique of translation. Anari et.al (2004) conduct a study of translation wiht some categories such as gender, method and applying mechine translation. Gender and translation accuracy study indicates no significant difference between the translation done by male or female translator in terms of translation result. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method by comparing several Persian translated novels with the English versions and analyzed the data based on Mode A by Waddington. Meanwhile, to evaluate the understandability of the translation, Aiken (2016) did descriptive research to measure the quality of translation of Spanish sentences to English translations. They spread the questionnaire consisted of 12 sentences and translations, an applied 3 machine translation system i.e., Logo Media, PROMT, and SYSTRAN. The sample of this research was 92 undergraduate sudents. The result is 92 undergraduate students who evaluated SYSTRAN translation declared that 2 of 12 translations were not understandable; it means that 10 were undertandable or 83% has good quality of translation.

The helful technique of translation in conducting translation good results is by Newmark. It is found in Lubis (2007) who accomplished a descriptive

quaitative research of analyzing translation techniques in Taha Husein's Ma Waea'a Al Nahri. The transaltion techniques found in his research are adaptation, free translation, communicative translation, and idiomatic translation, however communicative translation is the most used.

METHOD

This article uses qualitative research design to examine the applicable technique of translation based on the emphasis (source language and target language). Stake (2012) mentions that qualitative research methods are built around experiential understanding, therefore the method will be different depending on whether particularization or generalization orientation. This research applies library study and reviewing the literatures of translation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of translation, a product, emphasized on the source language or target language is examined of the translator and equivalence. Translation process could be done totally by human or assisted by machine; therefore, the result has different quality and sensibility. In reviewing and improving the quality of the result, the concept of equivalence is also important. The emphasis in source language and target language relates to some language notions, the sense of readability and acceptability.

1. Translator Based Product of Translation
   a. Human Translation

      Human translation is the process of transferring the idea of source language into target language by using human capital of thinking and sensing. This technique of translation defined as exploring the ability of human beings in expressing the idea, message or ide from one to another language. Buschmann in Jelinek (2004) explains that human translation as a process and result of the translation of a text from source language to target language done by human beings. Regarding to those ideas, human translation is expected to produce good quality of translation. This technique needs eligible and

qualified person to do the translation process, since it needs to emphasis the language notions both in source and target language.

b. Machine Translation

Machine translation is generating computer, application or other software in processing the idea of source language with or without human assistance. Lawson (2019) defines the two concepts of applying machine translation, i.e., fully generating the machine to produce the translation product and assisted by human in improving the result. These relate to the emphasis of translation, if the source language is the emphasis, the language notions focus is not considering the sense of readable and acceptable but more focus on the equivalence of words. In the other hands, if the target language is the emphasis, human assistance enriches the idea transferred by considering the cultural value and informing implicit meaning which may exist in source text.

2. Equivalence Based Product of Translation

Translation product which concerns on readable and acceptable senses, generally making the equivalence as priority with all the aspects of equivalence of source language and target language. Newmark (2019) defines the source language emphasis closely relates to word equivalence in target language, meanwhile the target language emphasis examines language notions such as cultural background, semantic aspect, pragmatic aspect, and possibility of branding the result of translation as a new product in target language. Baker (2011) proposes 4 translation equivalences i.e., word level, grammatical level, textual context, and pragmatic aspect.

a. The lack of word equivalence of source language and target language becomes the background of many translators only focus on the words as single unit for finding direct equivalence terms in target language. It is important to understand what word is. Word must relate to morpheme, for a word many consist of several morpheme, for instance, an English word *inconceivable* is written as one word but consists of 3 morphemes *in* means *not*, *conceive* means *think of or imagine*, and *able* means *able to be, fit to be*. The word equivalence

has 4 important meaning namely propositional, expressive, presupposed, evoked.

Propositional meaning as the relation between word which is said or written and what it refers. In propositional meaning, reference of word to certain circumstance, real or imaginary condition, is important. Therefore, this meaning is word reference. This type of meaning offers basis whether the utterances are true or false. Expressive meaning relates to the speaker's feeling or attitude rather than to what words and utterance refer to. Presupposed meaning occurs as of co-occurrence restriction of words which are going to perceive in a certain lexical unit before or after. The types of restrictions are sectional restrictions and collocational restrictions. Evoked meaning relates to dialect and register variation. This concept is discussing the language spoken in certain area which is classified of geographical, temporal and social aspects, also considers specific situation.

b. Grammatical equivalence focuses on categories of number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice. Number relates to countability of noun. This equivalence regards to plural and singular noun both in source language and target language. Gender category deals with the classification of noun or pronoun; masculine and feminine in these two-language emphasis. Person category means the participant roles dealing with pronoun system. The general classification of person is divided into 3 parts; first person (speaker), second person (addressed by), and third person (spoken by). Tense and aspect indicate time relations and aspectual differences in text. It relates to time signal and temporal distribution of event. Voice consists of 2 types, active and passive. The function of using the voice in translation is avoiding classification of agent and giving object impression.
c. Textual equivalence is translation in term of information and cohesion in source language. The cohesion means the network of surface relations which link words and expressions to other words and expression in a text. Regarding to this idea Halliday and Hasan in Baker (2011) identify 5 main cohesive

devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

d. Pragmatic equivalence in translation which focuses on the implicit meaning is proposed to explore the question of making sense and difficulty in cross cultural communication. The implicit meaning is in implicature section. It means the additional conveyed meaning, the meaning meant by the speaker more than the words uttered. In translation of implicit meaning of source text, there are some factors to determine the success or failure in transferring the idea, as proposed by Grice (2018) such as the conventional meaning of the words and structure used, the cooperative principles and its maxims, the context, background knowledge, relevant fact items falling under the previous headings.

CONCLUSION

This article shows that the emphasis in translation, whether source langauge or target language has suitable technique in transfering the idea of source text. This article shows that source language emphasis closely relates to word level equivalence that might be assisted by machine translation or fully exploring human capital of thinking. Meanwhile, the target language emphasis closely relates to sense of language notions which focus on readable and acceptable aspect of translation product. The result of translation, a product, emphasized on the source language or target language is examined of the translator and equivalence. Translation process could be done totally by human or assisted by machine; therefore, the result has different quality and sensibility. In reviewing and improving the quality of the result, the concept of equivalence is also important. The emphasis in source language and target language relates to some language notions, the sense of readability and acceptability.

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