



Translation Methods Analysis as Found in the Legend of “Toba Lake”

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to recognize the different types of translation methods and the most common types of translation methods in translating the legend "Toba Lake". The main data was taken from the legend of "Toba Lake" which has been downloaded from the internet link <https://www.bahasainggris.xyz/2020/01/cerita-danau-toba-dalam-bahasa-inggrisdanartinya.html>. To investigate translation methods in this study, the researchers applied descriptive qualitative study when translating the legend "Toba Lake" to the target language is Indonesia, while the origin language is English. The data was evaluated several steps, first step is reading both the English and Indonesian editions of the legend "Toba Lake", second step is making a list of the data that has to be analyze in the Legend of "Toba Lake", third step is categorizing each phrase or sentence according to each methods of translation, and the last step is analyzing the data that used frequently in the legend of "Toba Lake" based on method of translation. There were 55 pieces of data in the legend of "Toba Lake". In the translation the legend of "Toba Lake," The result discovered five of eight kinds of translation methods, there are word for word with 10 data (18,2%), literal translation is 36 data (65,5%), faithful translation is 2 data (3,65%), semantic translation is 5 data (9,10%) and communicative translation 2 data (3,65%). As a result, Literal translation is the highest percentage of translation methods in translating the legend "Toba Lake" which is 36 data (65,5%). These findings are intended to provide teachers and students with fresh insights into translation methods and encourage them to use them more carefully in order to produce better translations.

Keywords: Translation, translation methods, qualitative research, legend , Toba Lake.

Introduction,

Language has an important role in human life for communication. Reddy (2016) argued that Language is the way through which humans communicate. It is a symbol used to classify objects and it is also required for humans to share knowledge, feeling, thought and ideas. Language is divided into two, namely written and spoken. In spoken language, the



language can be expressed through oration, debate, and presentations. Besides, it is possible to visualize written language in an article, a short tale, a legend, or a novel.

Each country has its native language. As a consequence, the majority of individuals find it difficult to interact with people from different nations. Every language has its own pattern or form of that language, such as a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. When two people speak two different languages and cannot understand each other, communication gets difficult. Because of a lack of understanding of the language used in communication, the process becomes unsuccessful. The messages or information being transmitted cannot be received clearly and properly if the sender and recipient of the communication utilize different languages that the receiver does not understand. This error can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations, which can lead to disagreements. For people from many nations, translating brings some problems. When translating, comprehending the content and goal of the text becomes a critical challenge. As a result, specific methods are required to tackle the challenges while translating a story from the origin to the destination language.

Translation plays an important thing in distributing information and knowledge to people from all walks of life. For the benefit of foreign readers, many literary and non-literary writings have been translated from one language to another. Information, education, and amusement are all obtained through the usage of translation goods for communication purposes. For their global collaboration and commercial needs, many organizations and corporations rely on translation services. Multilingual advertising, transactions, and critical papers all necessitate translation in international trade. Many scientific publications are translated for the learning and teaching process in the education field. Many literary works, such as poetry, novels, songs, comics, legend, movies, and so on, are also translated into multiple languages so that their fascinating stories and rich content can be appreciated by a wider audience. It's true.

The change of a word or a sentence by one language towards another (original language to target language) is known as translation. According to Siregar (2016), translation involves the employment including two variables of language, called as the native and target language. The native language is one utilized in the translated text, whereas the target language is that which was used to convey the meaning. In translation of data we need a translator. Translators play a crucial role in transmitting communications from the source to



the destination language. When translating from one language to another, the translator needs to tread carefully to detect the native text to target text. Translators should translate native text into target text without affecting the origin text's purpose and meaning.

Translators must have appropriate translation methods in order to provide a successful meaning. Molina and Albir (2002), quoted in Nafisah et al. (2018), describes how a certain specific process of translation is done by means of the translator's purpose, in other words, a global choice that influences all texts. A translation method is an approach utilized by a translator in the translation process to achieve a certain goal. It signifies that the translation outcome is mostly decided by the translator's translation process, because the translator's goal and purpose will have an impact on the overall translation result. It is vital to select which method will be employed during the translation process, as the translator's translation methods have an impact on the translation's outcome.

In this research, the researcher chooses the legend of "Toba Lake" because it is one of Indonesia's most well-known tourist destinations. "Toba Lake", on the island of Sumatra, is a popular tourist site for both locals and visitors. Lake Toba, like other tourist attractions, has a legend that is still told today. Legend is a narrative from the past that was passed down the generations by word of mouth, finally becoming a story of historical beliefs. Besides, the legend of "Toba Lake" becomes one of the narrative stories in the 3rd grade of elementary school thematic books.

There are some previous studies about this topic, first is Nugraha, et al. (2017) with "English Indonesia Translation Methods in the Short Story A blunder By Anton Checkof". In their research, the researchers used a translation method of Newmark theory (1988). Qualitative descriptive approach was utilized to conduct their research. The researchers discovered six sorts by methods of translation utilized by participants in translating the short narrative as a consequence of their research, namely word for word (53 times), literal translation (87 times), faithful translation (33 times), adaptation translation (46 times), free translation (15 times), and communicative translation (194 times). Finally, the communicative translation method was the most common type of translation method.

The second previous research is from Syafrizal and Rohmawati (2018) which is entitled "Translation Methods in A Walk To Remember Novel Translated Into kan kukenang selalu". In their study, researchers identified and discussed the method of translation only used to translate Chapters I and II of the novel. The study was examined



using translation methods by Newmark's (1988). In their study, a descriptive qualitative technique was employed. The data was taken from each English sentence and translated into Indonesian. Finally, the researchers discovered that in the novel all forms of methods were used, including word for word (8%), literal translation (14%), faithful translation (12%), semantic translation (20%), adaptation translation (10%), free translation (18%), idiomatic translation (10%), and communicative translation (10%). As result, semantic translation (20%) and free translation (10%). Those types were the most frequent types of translation methods discovered in that novel.

The last previous research is Muttaqin and Sulistyawati (2020) entitled "The Analysis Of Literal Translation Method English Into Indonesian In Short Story"Mercury And The Carpenter". The purpose of this research is to evaluate the translation method which is the literal translation that applied in the short narrative story Mercury and the Carpenter by Sergius Lesky which was written in either English or Indonesian. This study is limited to examining literal methods of translation. The researchers read the story by two types namely English and Indonesian before analyzing the literal translation approach. The researchers employed the approach of manuscript analysis with taxonomy clarification to analyze data; in different terms, the author categorized the material using literal translation of method. As the result, the researcher discovered eight data from a literal translation method from the pattern of data.

The theory that is used in this research is by Newmark theory (1988). There are eight varieties of translation methods, consistent with Newmark (1988). First, word for word which is a method of translation with the output language words arising right under the input language. Despite context, the native language's word sequence is still, and words are translated independently based on their general meanings. The primary goal of word-for-word is to understand the mechanics of the native language or to pre-translate a difficult topic.

The second is literal translation means a method which appears among word-to-word translation and free translation. In addition, literal translation will begin as a word for the term translation, but the translators subsequently change the order in the objective text. This acts as a pre-translation signal of the problems that must be resolved. When a translator translates, the words are literally translated from the origin text into the objective ones. Third is faithful translation that is a method to try to restore the original's specific relevance within



the grammatical limitations of the target language. It accurately respects the SL grammatical forms while transferring cultural terms. It makes every effort to be absolutely loyal to the SL author's objectives and text-consciousness. Fourth is semantic translation that must consider the aesthetic.

Furthermore, the method compromises on a suitable meaning. As a result, there is no assonance or repetition in the translation. Fifth adaptation translation method is the most liberated kind of translation which mostly applied for dramas and poetry; ideas, figures, and storyline. In this method, the meaning of the sentence is analyzed by adapting or adjusting the translation for a particular text or sentence. Many poor adaptations have emerged from the dreadful practice of having a drama directly translated and subsequently rewritten by a professional playwright, while others have rescued period pieces. Sixth, free translation means the content is duplicated without the original's form and the method is replicated without the original's shape. It's generally a paraphrase that is much longer than the source. Seventh is Idiomatic translation retains the input text but changes meaning by accentuating words, expressions and idioms that are not there in the origin text. And the last is communicative translation which has the goal to transmit the native precise contextual meaning in a case of subject and vocabularies that are agreeable and intelligible to audiences.

Refers to that previous question, the formulation of the problem in this research is what types of translation methods are made in the legend of "Toba Lake"? And what types of translation methods are mostly produced by the legend of "Toba Lake"?

Research Methodology,

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research to collect the data. Mujiyanto (2011) argued that qualitative research aims to explain a phenomenon in a complete and contextually relevant manner using natural data gathering and the researcher as the primary research tool. So, that's why the study uses qualitative data because the sample is in the pattern of words, phrases, and utterances. In addition, the researcher uses the descriptive approach in this study. The descriptive technique is used because the findings and discussion of this study are explained through descriptive explanation. The outcomes of the translation methods analysis, as well as the subsequent discussion, are conveyed utilizing descriptive explanation. To explain why the sentences are incorporated in each translation method, the descriptive approach is utilized.



The source of data was collected from the legend "Toba Lake" which was approved in two editions: one in English and one in Indonesian. The English edition of the work is the origin language, while the Indonesian edition is the target language. Toba Lake is one of the most famous destinations in Indonesia. Located on the island of North Sumatera, Lake Toba is one of the destinations for local and foreign tourists. Just like other tourist places, Toba Lake also has a legend that is quite famous to this day.

In collecting the data for this research, the researcher follows steps as follows: The first step in collecting the data is reading. The researcher reads both the English and Indonesian edition of the legend of "Toba lake" carefully and thoroughly in order to understand the content of the legend. After that, the step in collecting the data is identifying the data. This step is done by coding dialogue sentences in the legend. After identifying the data, the researcher organizes and classifies the data to be analyzed. This is done by putting the data into a table of observation. The researcher puts and organizes the sentences into the table of translation methods analysis according to their classifications.

Results

There were 55 data in this study. The result of the research was connected to the study question: what types of translation methods are used in the legend of "Lake Toba," and what are the most often used translation approaches in interpreting the legend of "Lake Toba"???" The information was gathered by downloading it from Google. Furthermore, the data was presented in the form of a table with a description. According to Newmarks (1988) theory, the researcher found five of eight translation methods in translating the legend of "Toba Lake."

No	Method	Amount	Percentages
1	Word For Word	10	18,2%
2	Literal	36	65,5%
3	Faithfull	2	3,65%
4	Semantic	5	9,10%
5	Communicative	2	3,65%
Total		55	100%

As can be observed from the table above, translation methods which appear in the legend of "Toba lake" are word for word is 10 data (18,2%), literal translation is 36 data



(65,5%), faithful translation is 2 data (3,65%), semantic translation is 5 data (9,10%) and communicative translation 2 data 3,65%). As a result, Literal translation is the highest percentage of translation methods in translating the legend “Toba Lake” which is 36 data (65,5%). It can be interpreted as the following:

1. Word for word translation means that the translators are used in this Legend which is 10 data. It is a method approach in which the content is translated word for word by the translator while preserving the targeted text's framework consistent with the original text. For example:

SL: Why mom? What will happen?

TL: kenapa ibu? Apa yang akan terjadi?

The word why is translated into the word kenapa, mom translated into ibu, what translated into apa, will translated into akan, and happen translated terjadi.

SL: she was beautiful and so kind

TL: dia begitu cantik dan baik

The word she is translated into dia, the word beautiful translated into cantik , and translated into dan, and kind is translated into baik. Because the words are changed individually by the most usual meanings, the statement above is included in the word for word method. The terms in the origin text have the same meaning as the target text. As a result, it will be determined that word for word translation method is used in that sentence.

2. Literal translation is the method of translation which is used many times in this Legend “Toba Lake.” Literal translation is translating the origin sentences into target text of sentences, but the phrase and linguistic types in origin text were the same in target text. For example:

SL: And the girl said the coins were hers, and when she changed into human her scales changed into gold coins.

TL: Dan gadis tersebut mengatakan koin tersebut miliknya, ketika dia berubah menjadi manusia sisiknya berubah menjadi koin emas.

The literal translation method is used to translate the sentences in the original text because sentences are translated one at a time and the form of the origin text is transmitted into the target language. It's visible in the italicized sentences her scales changed into gold coins which is translated into the underlined phrase sisiknya berubah menjadi koin emas. Besides, a diligent boy is translated into the anak yang rajin not rajin anak.



3. A faithful translation means to restore source specific context meaning within the constraints of the destination language's grammar rule. For example:

SL: Once upon a time there was a prosperous village in a faraway island called Sumatera

TL: pada jaman dahulu kala terdapat sebuah desa yang sangat makmur di pulau yang sangat jauh bernama Sumatera

The translator attempts to defend phrases connected to the original language's sociocultural and historical context, as seen by the sentence highlighted. Once upon a time it was translated as the sentence highlighting pada jaman dahulu kala.

4. Semantic translation is the aesthetic value of translation is more important including attractive and beautiful sounds of the origin sentences. For example:

SL: Day in and day out but Samosir never changed.

TL: hari – hari berlalu tetapi Samosir tidak berubah jua.

From the phrase which underlined above day in and day out is translated into the underlined phrase hari – hari berlalu. Actually, the phrase Day in and day out means hari masuk dan hari keluar but in the sentence above the translator translates it based on the context of the sentence into hari – hari berlalu.

5. Communicative translation attempts to accurately represent the original's historical context in such a method that both subject and phrase are easily recognized and understood by the readership.. For example:

SL: What's your name?

TL: siapa namamu?

From the sentence above, the source language, what's your name? is translated to siapa namamu? because the context of that sentence is asking for someone's name. That is why the phrase what's your name is translated to siapa namamu? not apa namamu?.

Discussion

In doing the research, the researcher used methods of translation by Newmark (1988). The researcher found five types of eight translation methods which occurred in the legend of "Toba Lake" including word for word, faithful, semantic, literal, and communicative. Besides, researchers found out that the method of translation that was frequently used in the legend of "Toba Lake" is Literal translation. Is also similar to Nugraha, etc (2017) with



“English Indonesia Translation Methods in the short story A blunder By Anton Checkof”. In their research, the researcher also used the translation method of Newmark theory (1988). The researchers found six kinds of eight methods of translation such as word for word, literal translation, faithful translation, adaptation translation, free translation, and communicative translation. As a result, communicative translation methods were the most common types of translation methods in their research.

The difference among previous studies with this research is the kind of the source of data because Nugraha, etc analyzed short stories, meanwhile this study analyzes the legend. In addition, the research from Syafrizal and Rohmawati (2018) which entitled “Translation Methods in A Walk To Remember Novel Translated Into “kan kukenang selalu” part one and two also examined using translation methods by Newmark's (1988). In their study, the researchers found several translation methods that were used in that story including word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

As a result, semantic translation was the highest common method of translation discovered in that novel. The difference between their research and this research is their research analyzed the novel, however this research analyzed a legend. In addition, Muttaqin and Sulistyawati (2020) entitled “The Analysis Of Literal Translation Method English Into Indonesian In short story “Mercury And The Carpenter” also analyzed the method of translation but their study is limited to examining the method of literal translation only. In conclusion, the researcher discovered eight literal methods of translation according to the analysis of data "Mercury and the Carpenter. The difference between their research and this research is that their research analyzed a short story, however this research analyzed a legend.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The conclusion is written to respond to the research question asked in the first chapter. The findings of this study are used to form the conclusions of this study. The inferences of this study are explained as follows: The goal of this research is to analyze translation methods used in translating the legend of “Toba Lake” from the origin text in English into Indonesian. The translation of conversation phrases from the legend is the subject of this translation methods study. The category of translation methods by Newmark is used to analyze translation methods. After analyzing 55 data, it was discovered that five of the eight



translation methods given by Newmark were employed to translate sentences in the Legend, for examples word for word is 10 data (18, 2%), literal translation is 36 data (65,5%), faithful translation is 2 data (3,65%), semantic translation is 5 data (9,10%) and communicative translation 2 data (3,65%). As a result, Literal translation is the highest percentage of translation methods in translating the legend “Toba Lake” which is 36 data (65, 5%).

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher thought that this research would benefit all parties as follows: For both the instructor and the learners, hopefully, the findings of this study will provide fresh insight into translation methods and encourage people to use them more carefully in order to get better translation results. For the benefit of other researchers who wish to do the same research. This study can be used as a reference for other researchers conducting research on translation methods in short story translation. Readers who wish to try translating the text should utilize the types of translation methods that are based on the text's content.



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