

THE IMPLICATION OF THE STRATEGIES TO THE MAINTENANCE OF MEANING IN TRANSLATING NEW KING JAMES VERSION INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of transferring a text from a language to another. In translating a text, the translator used strategies to transfer SL into TL. The strategy of translation is an effective way to make the translator easier to transfer meaning. The objectives of this paper are (1) to find out the types of Biblical term occur in the New King James Version and (2) to identify the strategies of translation that used by the translator in transferring the meaning of SL to TL in New King James Version into Indonesian. The collected data was done by the documentation method. The analyzed data was done by the qualitative method and descriptively presented. The result showed that there are types of person (5 data), place (2 data), thing (5 data), event (4 data), and action (4 data). In using the strategies of translation, there are 4 data categorized as Direct Translation which are calque (1 data) and literal translation (3 data) and there are 15 data categorized as Oblique Translation which are transposition (1 data), adaptation (11 data) and modulation (4 data).

Keywords: *translation, strategies of translation, biblical term*

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan adalah proses mentransfer teks dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa yang lain. Dalam menerjemahkan teks, penerjemah menggunakan strategi untuk mentransfer B_{Su} ke B_{Sa}. Strategi penerjemahan merupakan cara yang efektif untuk membuat penerjemah lebih mudah mentransfer arti tersebut. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis istilah Alkitab yang terjadi dalam New King James Version dan (2) untuk mengidentifikasi strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam mentransfer makna B_{Su} ke B_{Sa} dalam New King. Versi James dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Data yang dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif dan disajikan secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tipe person (5 data), place (2 data), thing (5 data), event (4 data) dan action (4 data). Dalam menggunakan strategi penerjemahan, ada 4 data yang dikategorikan sebagai Direct Translation yang merupakan calque (1 data) dan literal translation (3 data) dan ada 15 data yang dikategorikan sebagai Oblique Translation yang adalah transposition (1 data), adaptation (11 data) dan modulation (4 data).

Kata Kunci: *penerjemahan, strategi penerjemahan, istilah alkitab*

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring a text from a language to another. It can be done by keeping the form (text-focused) or changing the form (meaning-focused). According to Larson (1984:12), the purpose of translation is to transfer the meaning of a source-language text into target-language text. This is done by replacing the form of the source language with the form of the target language. The result of the translation should be accuracy, clarity, readability, and naturalness so it can be understood by the target readers.

Translating the text is essentially translating the culture because language is a product of a particular culture. In the process of translating, the translator faces two different languages that related to their own cultures which certainly will be a consideration to transfer meaning. Talking about culture, it means that talking about religion because it is related to each other. Religion is a belief in someone who is the driver of the formation of a culture. It is being a consideration for the translator to translate the SL meaning to the TL because it refers to the two different cultures. The translator should pay attention to the language and culture of the source language (SL) and target language (TL). In translating a text, the translator uses

methods and strategies to help him/her in transferring the SL meaning to the TL because the translator will face the problems that appear in the process of translating the text. Using the strategies is an effective way to make the translator easier to transfer the meaning. In the process of transferring meaning, the translator must be losing or gaining some information from SL to TL. The translator exactly has his/her consideration in choosing the appropriate word to transfer the meaning even though there will be meaning loss because in translation there is no exact translation, the translator is only seeking the equivalent in the text.

Based on that phenomenon, the translator used strategies of translator to help him/her in transferring the meaning. There are two problems formulated in this research, there are (1) what types of Biblical Terms found in New King James Version and (2) what are strategies of translation applied in translating New King James Version into Indonesian. Based on those problems, the purpose of this research are (1) to find out the types of Biblical term occur in the New King James Version and (2) to identify the strategies of translation that used by the translator in transferring the meaning of SL to the TL that found in the New King James Version into Indonesian.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted by the qualitative method. The discussion of the research design includes the selection of (1) method and technique of collecting data, (2) method of analyzing data, and (3) method and technique of presenting data.

The data used in this research was taken from the Bible of New King James

Version and its translation which is *Alkitab Terjemahan Baru*. The New King James Version (NKJV) is an English translation of the Bible first published in 1982 by Thomas Nelson. Meanwhile, *Alkitab Terjemahan Baru* is a version of the Indonesian translation of the Bible. This Bible is handled by LAI (*Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia*).

The collected data done by the documentation method. The following steps are (1) finding the relevant data source, (2) reading the data to find the accurate data, and (3) marking the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the following steps (1) classifying the data to

This chapter divided into two parts, they are types of Biblical Terms according to Jackson's theory (2019) and Strategies of Translation by using the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2004).

3.1 Types of Biblical Terms

The types of Biblical terms found in the bible of the New King James Version can be further discussed as follows;

3.1.1 Person

Person is some Old and New Testament people, due to some character or relation which they sustain in redemptive history in the Bible. There are five data of Biblical term of person, one of the examples is

John 9:2 *And his disciples asked him, saying, **Master**, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?*

The word **Master** in the SL is categorized as the Biblical term of the person because He is a character of Jesus who as the main person and the most respected figure. It is a name created by the disciples to call his teacher who is Jesus. In Jesus' ministry, sometimes the disciples do not call Jesus by His name, there are teacher and priest (book of Gospel), shepherd (John 21), messiah (Matthew), and master (John). All the names are mentioned by the twelve disciples to call Jesus. The word **Master** does not appear many times in the New Testament because Jesus has a lot of names mentioned by the people at that time.

the type of Biblical term according to the theory proposed by Jackson (2019) and (2) analyzing the strategies of translation that applied in translating New King James Version into Indonesian by using theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2004).

3. DISCUSSION

3.1.2 Place

Place is several prominent places emphasized in the Old and New Testament that appear to have a typical significance. There are two data of Biblical term of place and one example is

Matthew 12:6 *Yet I say to you that in this place there is one greater than **the temple**.*

The word **temple** is categorized as the place because **the temple** is generally used in Scripture of the sacred house erected on the summit of Mount Moriah for the worship of God in the Old Testament. The **temple** itself appears so many times in the Old and New Testament. **The temple** is not only about the building but it also used figuratively of Christ's human body in the New Testament (John 2:19 and 2:21). Believers are called the temple of God (1 Corinthians 3:16 and 17). However, this context is not focused on the body as explained before, but it is the temple as the House of God (Matthew 12:4).

3.1.3 Thing

Thing is certain Old Testament objects preview New Testament truths. Objects used by the characters or things that appear in the Old and New Testament. Among five data that categorized as the biblical term of thing, one of the examples is

Matthew 6:11 *Give us this day our daily bread.*

The word **bread** appears in the moment when Jesus had supper or last communion with His disciples. The **bread** is a sign of God's body (Matthew 26:26). Besides that, the word **bread** appears in the verse *Give us this day our daily bread* in the Book of Matthew 6. The word **bread** would be about to a person's most basic and important needs. The **bread** is the food needed by humans to support their daily activities.

3.1.4 Event

Event is an event that happened during the journey of the characters or figures in the Old and New Testament. Among the four data of this type, one example is

Genesis 41:43 *And he had him ride in the second chariot which he had; and they cried out before him, "Bow the knee!" So he set him over all the land of Egypt.*

In this situation, it tells how Joseph become the second person in Egypt. Because of his position, Joseph is very respected by the Egyptians, and the time of his inauguration, the people give their respect by bowing their knee as the symbolization of respect. **Bow the knee** is the phrase that appears many times and used in some aspects. In Luke 6:46, **bow the knee** means obedience, this phrase is addressed to the believers to obey God in every circumstance. In the 1 Corinthians 6:19-20, **bow to knee** means ownership, this phrase tells that the believers already bought with a price which is from the blood of God so that is why the believers owned by God. In Psalm 95:6, **bow to knee** also means humble, this how Christians or believers should be brought down, be low, be under, and having a soft heart. There are a lot of meanings of **bow to knee** and it

depends on the context and situation that happens.

3.1.5 Action

Action is a process of doing something that is called the action done by the characters or figures in the Bible. There are four data of the biblical term of action and one of the examples is

Mark 1: 14 *Now after John was put in prison, Jesus came to Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God.*

The phrase **put in prison** describes the situation that happened at that time. John is the person who known as a baptizer, he said to the people to repent and be baptized so that God forgives their sins (Mark 1:4). After he said that thing, the people from Judea and Jerusalem came and confessed their sins then, they were all baptized in the river of Jordan. The last person who comes to him is Jesus, He wants to be baptized by John. After that, John was arrested by Herod because he did not like John. The only thing that Herod can do is arresting John and send him to prison.

3.2 Strategies of Translation

Based on 20 data found in the bible of New King James Version, the strategies of translation used by the translator to transfer the SL into Indonesian can be further discussed as follows:

3.2.1 Direct Translation

This strategy is between the source language and the target language by transferring the SL message piece by piece into the TL.

3.2.1.1 Calque

This strategy is a kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression

form of another, but then translate each of each element literally. For example:

SL: Luke 2: 36 Now there was one, **Anna**, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher. She was of a great age, and had lived with a husband seven years from her virginity.

TL: Lukas 2:36 Lagipula di situ ada **Hana**, seorang nabi perempuan, anak Fanuel dari suku Asyer. Ia sudah sangat lanjut umurnya. Sesudah kawin ia hidup tujuh tahun lamanya bersama suaminya.

The translator used calque as the strategy of translating the SL to the TL in translating the word. Calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translate each of each element literally. As can be seen, the word **Anna** and **Hana** are not so different because the strategy follows the structure of TL but the lexical element is still retained.

3.2.1.2 Literal Translation

This is a word for word strategy, it is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text. For example:

SL: Matthew 4:23 And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their **synagogues**, preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all kinds of sickness and all kinds of disease among the people.

TL: Matius 4:23 Yesus pun berkeliling di seluruh Galilea; Ia mengajar dalam rumah-rumah **ibadat** dan memberitakan Injil Kerajaan Allah serta melenyapkan segala penyakit dan kelemahan di antara bangsa itu.

In translating the word **synagogue** into the TL which is **rumah ibadat**, the translator used literal translation as the strategy to transfer the SL word into the TL. This strategy is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target-language text. It is most commonly found in translation between closely related languages, especially these two words have a similar culture because **synagogue** and **rumah ibadat** functioned for the people to gather together to worship God.

Before in this area, the **synagogue** is not always used as a worshipping place but as a meeting place for anyone. Jews people come to the synagogue on Sabbath day, but for the other day, the place is available for the public. Meanwhile, in the New Testament, the **synagogues** are a place that can be seen anywhere like in Matthew 4:23 in which Jesus went to all Galilee to a teacher in the **synagogues**. Here, the **synagogues** are the place to listen to the word of God.

3.2.2 Oblique Translation

It is between languages certain stylistic effects are unattainable without upsetting the lexis or the syntactic order in the target language.

3.2.2.1 Adaptation

This used as a situational equivalence where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. For example:

SL: Matthew 27:34 they gave Him **sour wine** mingled with gall to drink. But when He had tasted it, He would not drink.

TL: Matius 27:34 Lalu mereka memberi Dia minum **anggur** bercampur

empedu. Setelah Ia mengecapnya, Ia tidak mau meminumnya.

In transferring the SL word into the TL, adaptation was applied as the strategy of translation so that, the word **sour wine** translated into **anggur**. This kind of strategy is pointed to create a new situation based on the TL culture. It happens because the SL culture is not found in the TL culture. The process of translation itself should be readability, easy to understand, and clarity even though the form should be changed.

Sour wine if it is translated literally, it will be *anggur yang asam* meanwhile, in its translation, **anggur** is chosen word as the appropriate translation because *anggur asam* is never drunk and exist in Indonesia culture. The **sour wine** is a refreshing drink (Numbers 6:13 and Ruth 2:14) and in Greek and Roman, it is a common beverage appreciated by laborers and soldiers because it relieved thirst more effectively than water and it was inexpensive. It can be seen that the **sour wine** is a drink consumed by the people that have a different culture with Indonesia.

3.2.2.2 Modulation

It is a variation of the form of the message which is obtained by a change of point of view. For example:

After analyzing the data, there are some conclusions that can be formulated and presented as follows, it found that there are five types of Biblical term which analyzed in this research, there are person (5 data), place (2 data), thing (5 data), event (4 data) and action (4 data). Related to the type of Biblical terms, there are some strategies of translation used by the translator to transfer the SL word into the TL. There are 4 data categorized as Direct

SL: Luke 1:54 He has helped **His servant** Israel, In remembrance of His mercy.

TL: Lukas 1:54 Ia menolong Israel, **hamba-Nya**, karena Ia mengingat rahmat-Nya.

In translating the word **servant**, the translator used modulation as the strategy of translation to transfer the SL word to the TL. Modulation is the strategy obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance.

It can be seen in the translation of **servant** to **hamba**. The word **servant** is a person who works for someone else and refers to wages for doing that work. **Servant** can be translated into *pelayan, pengabdian, pembantu dan pegawai* in Bahasa but here the translated chose **hamba** as the appropriate word of the translation because **hamba** itself has a deep meaning if we talk about the people who serve God. **Hamba** leaves their right, makes low self-esteem for their master, and willing to devote themselves completely to serve their master. The master itself is God in this context.

4 CONCLUSION

Translation which are calque (1 data) and literal translation (3 data) and there are 15 data categorized as Oblique Translation which are adaptation (11 data) and modulation (4 data).

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that in translating New King James Version into Indonesian the translator was more using Oblique Translation as the strategies of translation. Oblique Translation is the strategy that

refers to the TL culture to make the target readers understand even though the structure changed.

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