

## IMPROVING THE TRANSLATION ABILITY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEXT INTO INDONESIAN LANGUAGES THROUGH REGISTER ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Translation of a text requires accuracy in transferring the meaning of the Source Language into Target Language. This led to the emergence of language variations caused by the typical characteristics of the user's needs, known as registers (Suwito, 1985: 25). The text field in this study attempts to be addressed by adding the Register Analysis in the process of translating English to Indonesian. This research was carried out on students of the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Humanities, semester 6 of Academic Year 2017/2018. This study aims to determine the ability of students to identify the type of register found and find out the effect of the register analysis in the translation process before and after application. This study uses a qualitative approach in the form of case studies and uses descriptive analysis method by observing the student work process one by one in 2 different cycles. In this study found types of deliberative registers based on the text used mostly taken from formal texts and news articles. It was also found that there was an influence of the addition of an analysis register in the translation process carried out by students which was marked by the use of appropriate terms so as to provide a high level of accuracy. So that it can be concluded that after conducting this research found a type of formal register in text that is also formal in nature and an increase in the ability in the translation process with the addition of the analysis register process in it.

Keywords: register analysis, text, accuracy

### ABSTRAK

*Penerjemahan sebuah teks memerlukan keakuratan dan ketepatan dalam mengalihkan makna dari Bahasa Sumber ke dalam Bahasa Target. ini menyebabkan munculnya variasi bahasa yang disebabkan sifat-sifat khas kebutuhan pemakainya, yang dikenal dengan istilah register (Suwito, 1985:25). Ranah teks dalam penelitian ini berusaha ditanggulangi dengan menambahkan Register Analisis dalam proses penerjemahan teks Bahasa Indonesia ke dalam Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ekonomika dan Humaniora semester 6 Tahun Akademik 2017/2018. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan mahasiswa dalam mengidentifikasi jenis register yang ditemukan dan mengetahui pengaruh register analisis dalam proses penerjemahan sebelum dan sesudah penerapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berbentuk studi kasus dan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif dengan mengamati proses karya penerjemahan mahasiswa satu persatu dalam 2 siklus yang berbeda. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan jenis register deliberative dan oratorical berdasarkan teks yang dipakai sebagian besar diambil dari teks formal dan artikel berita. Ditemukan juga adanya pengaruh penambahan register analisis dalam proses penerjemahan yang dilakukan mahasiswa yang ditandai dengan penggunaan istilah yang tepat sehingga memberikan nilai keakuratan yang tinggi. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa setelah melakukan penelitian ini ditemukan jenis register yang formal dalam teks yang sifatnya juga formal dan adanya peningkatan kemampuan dalam proses penerjemahan dengan ditambahkan proses register analisis di dalamnya.*

*Kata kunci: register analisis, teks, keakuratan, ketepatan*

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Translation of a discourse or text requires a thorough understanding of the language and the text itself. Language according to Chaer (1998: 1--2) is a sound system that is sound and arbitrary which is used by a speech community to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. Actually, to communicate can also be done in other ways, for example by using cues, image symbols or certain other codes. However, with the problem of communication can take place more practical and perfect. Likewise, in translation. Submission of the meaning and intent of the writer in a source language text must be conveyed accurately and accurately in the target language.

As is known, language is used by humans in various fields of life. The use of language in one sphere of social life is always different from the use of language in other social spheres. This causes the emergence of language variations due to the specific characteristics of the wearer's needs, known as registers (Suwito, 1985: 25). In the text or reading source also experience the same thing. The contents of registers in a text, determine a deep understanding of the text.

Register is the use of language that is associated with (field) work or specific vocabulary (Pateda, 1987: 64). Each field of activity or work certainly has a number of special vocabulary or terms that are not used in different fields. For example, in the world of banking, there is an interest term in English. If the word interest is translated using general English without regard to the register, then most likely the meaning found is regarding interest in something. Whereas if we look at the banking register, interest has meaning as the interest of depositing money. The term in the example above shows a special expression that is often used in the banking sector. From these terms not, all people understand banking terms as mentioned above.

The connection with translation is that when the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language, the translator must anticipate the miss-interpretation. The source of the most inaccurate encountered in translation is the lack of understanding of the translator of specific terms. This is expected to be overcome through understanding the register of a text. Understanding of certain registers will also determine the translation strategy used. This research will be carried out on students of the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Humanities in the 6th semester of Academic Year 2017/2018 because they have already received lectures on Indonesian Translation in the previous semester. And the text material that will be used is taken from the text of printed mass media such as newspapers or electronic print media (websites).

### 1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the problem, the research problem can be formulated as follows

1. What types of registers are found in the text?
2. How is the ability of students before and after using the analytical register technique in translating text from English into Indonesian?

## II. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach in the form of case studies. According to Poerwandari (2001), to get a deep and specific understanding of a phenomenon and to be able to understand humans in all their complexities as subjective beings, the qualitative approach is the most suitable method to use. This study uses descriptive analysis method by observing the student work process one by one or individually by using a reference assignment of several texts that have been prepared to observe the types of registers

found and see if there is an improvement in the students' comprehension skills seen from the accuracy of the translation results and the strategies used. The study was conducted on students of the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Humanities, semester 6 of Academic Year 2017/2018. Data collection was carried out to semester 6 because in the previous semester they already had basic translation. So that in this study only included elements of the analysis register in the translation process they did. In this study their ability was measured in determining the type of register encountered and seeing the impact of the analysis register conducted by students in the process of translating text. Data collection methods used in this study are through observation. The process of collecting data through observation techniques and documenting data about the ability of translation before and after

carrying out the analysis register. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively, namely by classifying the types of registers found based on Wilkins (1990) and the analysis of translation results in accordance with the classification of Halliday registers (1985). The same thing is also done to monitor the development of translation skills in students through comparison tables before and after performing register analysis.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Types of Registers Found in Text

In this study the text used by students is mostly text from news articles. So that most of the text used has a function to provide information. However, when viewed from the type of register, it can be explained in accordance with the table below.

No.	Texts	Context	Register Type	Functions
1.	<b>Contestation</b> , even the heated rivalry since the 2014 presidential election" ended melting after Jokowi met Prabowo at the house of the late Prof. <u>Soemitro Djojohadikusumo</u> who was none other than Prabowo's biological father at Jalan Kertanegara 46, South Jakarta."	Politic	Deliberative	Giving information
2.	"Fourth, the ministers who are later appointed must sign a statement (anti-corruption pact) whose contents include <u>mmdu</u> or non-active from a political party, must announce to the public the wealth report and tax return every year, will not conduct <b>state money highjack</b> and avoid conflicts of interest during serves, and is willing to resign if determined as a suspect in a corruption case.	Criminal/Police	Deliberative	Giving information
3.	<u>Fredy</u> , 22, was handed over by his family to the officer of the Gondokusuman Police Station in Yogyakarta on Thursday, December 8, 2011, while one of the other perpetrators was arrested by police officer <u>Anggun</u> , 21 years, both of whom had previously been <b>wanted</b> by police officers for stabbing in the <u>Mlati Wetan</u> street.	Criminal/Police	Deliberative	Giving information
4.	<b>Morning briefing</b> in the framework of Pam Vice President in East Depok Police.	Criminal/Police	Deliberative	Giving information
5.	Members of the <u>Jihandak Sat Brimob</u> of the Yogyakarta Regional Police are investigating evidence of a <b>low damage</b> bomb explosion that occurred at Mandala <u>Krida</u> Stadium.	Criminal/Police	Deliberative	Giving information
6.	In order to synchronize the elaboration of the <b>action plan</b> it is necessary to conduct mentoring activities with a supervision method to make the implementation of the reform effective.	Politic	Deliberative	Giving information

#### 3.2 Translation Results of the First and Second Cycle

In the first cycle the practice of translation is carried out when students have not been explained the analysis register. The results obtained are still some specific terms that are less accurate in the

results of the translation. Student treatment of special terms found in the text still use dictionary equivalents without paying attention to the register of the text. The accuracy of the results of the translation in the first cycle can be seen in the table below.

Words/Terms	Result
contestation	kompetisi (7), persaingan (6), perlombaan (1), perseteruan (1)
state money highjack	pembajakan uang negara (5), pencurian uang negara (5), perampokan uang negara (1), pembajakan (1), uang negara yang dicuri (1), pencurian uang (1), pencurian uang oleh negara (1)
wanted	diinginkan (15)
morning briefing	rapat di pagi hari (2), pertemuan singkat (1), pertemuan awal (1), rapat (1), rapat awal (1), pertemuan pagi (5), rapat pagi (4)
low damage	tidak berbahaya (6), rendah bahaya (5), tidak terlalu berbahaya (1), tidak meledak (1), rendah meledaknya (1)
action plan	rencana kegiatan (11), rencana (3), rencana acara (1)

In the next table, the translation results are obtained when students have not been explained about the analysis register. The results of the translation are still in the form of non-context translation results. The words and terms used are still dictionary words or do not refer to the context of the

sentence in question. The study continued to the second stage, namely the second data collection when students were explained about the Register Analysis. The description of the results of the second data collection can be seen in table below.

Words	Result
contestation	kontestasi (12), persaingan (3)
state money highjack	KKN (8), korupsi, kolusi dan nepotisme (7)
wanted	buronan (15)
morning briefing	apel pagi (13), upacara pagi (2)
low damage	eskalasi rendah (10), berdaya ledak rendah (5)
action plan	rencana aksi (13), rencana operasi (2)

From the table above seen a significant increase from the results of the translation carried out by students. The meaning of the results of the translation is in accordance with the context of the text used as the source language in this study. The accuracy and accuracy of the translation of the contestation term into contestation or competition is close to the equivalent meaning of the word. In English, contestation has the meaning of efforts made in seizing power. This word is used in political registers. Based on table 3, the results of contestation translation into the contestation have the same meaning so that the results of the data translation 1 can reach the expected level of equivalence. For the second data, the state money highjack

phrase has the meaning of a crime committed against state money. The right match has been used in Indonesian, namely the use of the term KKN or the terms corruption, collusion and nepotism. This data is a police / criminal register. The third data uses the word wanted in the police / criminal register. The equivalent of the word used in Indonesian is a fugitive that has the meaning of someone who is targeted for his crime. The fourth data is taken from the police register, the morning briefing. Students managed to find the right equivalent words in Indonesian by using the term morning apple or morning ceremony. This phrase is to explain the briefing activity before starting daily activities in the police. The fifth data is taken from the

police register which is low damage. If referring to the full text, write this to describe a bomb that has a low explosive power. Students succeed in using the right expression in Indonesian by using a low escalation term that has the meaning of a style that has a small thrust. Then the last data is taken from the police / criminal register, namely the action plan which has the meaning of an activity carried out in the planning of demonstration activities or demonstrations. This expression is translated into action plans and operating plans that have the same meaning in their use.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the study about the type of registers and the ability to translate

students through the analysis register, it can be concluded that the types of registers obtained from the student's selected text are mostly in the Deliberative category with the political and police / criminal context and there is a first cycle of research found inaccuracy in the results of the translation by students. This is due to the absence of identification of registers carried out so that students translate special terms still using general terms in dictionaries. This behavior also causes confusion in choosing the translation strategy that must be used. Then in the second cycle after an explanation of the analysis register material, there was an increase in the translation results produced by students with an indicator of the accuracy of the selection of phrases and words in a text.

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