

THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS FOUND IN *MODERN INTERIOR DESIGN*

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ABSTRACT

This paper entitled *The Analysis of Translation Techniques of Architectural Terms Found in Modern Interior Design* is mainly aimed at identifying the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the architectural terms and is also aimed at analyzing the constituent structure of the architectural terms in the target language. The data focused on the translation of architectural terms found in the bilingual book of interior design compilations entitled *Modern Interior Design*. In the early stages of observation has found there are some different structure of phrase that used in architectural term from the source language that used by the translator to make them acceptable in target language. So this research tried to identify how the different structure of both source and target language to describe architectural term to be accepted in translation as the technique of the translation process. Moreover the translation technique that used by the translator analyzed to find out why that be acceptable in target language. The method of collecting the data in this research used direct observation method. The bilingual book of *Modern Interior Design* read. Then, the sentences that represent the architectural terms chose. After the data collected, they analyzed. The data analyzed is the results of the research. There are two main theories used in analyzing the data; the theory of translation technique is proposed by Molina ad Albir (2002) and supporting theory from Brown & Jim Miller (1990) about constituent structure to compare the structure of source language and target language.

Keywords: *translation technique, architectural term, constituent structure*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi teknik terjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan istilah arsitektur dan juga bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur konstituen istilah arsitektur dalam bahasa target. Data berfokus pada terjemahan istilah arsitektur yang ditemukan dalam buku dwibahasa kompilasi desain interior berjudul *Desain Interior Modern*. Pada tahap awal pengamatan telah ditemukan ada beberapa struktur frasa berbeda yang digunakan dalam istilah arsitektur dari bahasa sumber yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk membuatnya diterima dalam bahasa target. Maka penelitian ini mencoba mengidentifikasi bagaimana perbedaan struktur baik bahasa sumber maupun bahasa target untuk menggambarkan istilah arsitektural yang dapat diterima dalam penerjemahan sebagai teknik proses penerjemahan. Selain itu teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dianalisis untuk mencari tahu mengapa itu dapat diterima dalam bahasa target. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi langsung. Buku bilingual dari *Desain Interior Modern* dibaca. Kemudian, kalimat yang mewakili istilah arsitektur dipilih. Setelah data terkumpul, mereka menganalisa. Data yang dianalisis adalah hasil penelitian. Ada dua teori utama yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data; teori teknik penerjemahan dikemukakan oleh Molina ad Albir (2002) dan teori

pendukung dari Brown & Jim Miller (1990) tentang struktur penyusun untuk membandingkan struktur bahasa sumber dan bahasa target.

Kata kunci: teknik terjemahan, istilah arsitektur, struktur bahasa

I. INTRODUCTION

Language plays important role in human life. It is not only for communicating, but also for learning. In learning one specific thing we need language as introduction and in order to understand the contents of the learning, we have to understand the language. That is why translation is provided to meet the need. Translation becomes important since it is the basic way to understand the translation product. Translation could be defined as converting one language (Source Language) to another (Target Language) so that the target language could convey the intended message in source language. As Larson (1998) stated that in translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (RL).

Considering the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) about five basic characteristics of translation technique, this research is to analyze if the techniques of translation affect the result of the translation, if they are classified by comparison with the original, if they affect the micro-unit of text (morphological aspect), if they are by nature discursive and contextual, and if they are functional. Translating a specific term sometimes is a challenging thing for the translator. For example, not everybody knows the equivalence words of architectural terms from the source language to the target language. Architectural term from the source language is the terminology used in the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings. The architectural terminologies can be found in many sources, such as newspaper, magazine, book, and so on. In this research the translation of architectural

terminologies were analyzed from the book of *Modern Interior Design*. The analysis was identifying the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the architectural terms and compare the structure of architectural terms from source language to the target language to let us know if the translation techniques affect the constituents aspect of the source language and the target language.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

To many proposal writers, the method section is the most concrete, specific part of proposal (Creswell, 2009:145). The methods in this study covered four points of discussion, namely research approach, the data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data.

The technique of analyzing data in this research used qualitative approach. In qualitative research, inquirers employ theory as a broad explanation (Creswell, 2009). Some qualitative studies present descriptive research of the central phenomenon. Qualitative approach is used because it deals with explaining data descriptively. In addition, the goal of this research is examining the entity of the data and giving explanation verbally. For instance, the collected data classified according to the architectural terms. Then the acceptability of the translation was descriptively explained.

As this research categorized as library research, the data in this study was taken from a bilingual interior design book. The book entitled *Modern Interior Design*. This book is a compilation interior design by Yuni Jie. This book contains rich, colorful, and

inspiring interior photograph along with the description in two languages, English and Indonesian. In the description we can find the use of architectural terms. Therefore this book is chosen as the data source of this study.

Method and technique of collecting the data in this study deals with two things, the method and the technique. The data of this study is collected through qualitative observation method. Qualitative observations are those in which the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site (Creswell, 2009:181). It observes written material based on printed-out texts. It is observed directly through the book of *Modern Interior Design*. There were two techniques used in collecting the data. They are:

1. Reading. To read book of *Modern Interior Design*.
2. Choosing. To choose the word and phrase represented the architectural terms.

After the data collected, they analyzed. The data which analyzed also deals with the method and the technique. The method used in analyzing the data is descriptive qualitative method. Data analysis involves collecting open-ended data, based (1)

on asking general questions and developing an analysis from the information supplied by participants (Creswell, 2009:184). The techniques of analyzing the data followed three steps.

1. Identifying. The translation techniques used by translator in translating the architectural terms from the source language into target language were identified.
2. Comparing. The source language and target language of architectural terms were analyzed and compare based on their constituent structure.

III. DISCUSSION

In this section, the translation of architectural terms found in *Modern Interior Design* was analyzed. There are twenty-five data found in the bilingual book of *Modern Interior Design*, but there are only four data used as the representative data in this research. In each data the translation techniques used in translating those terms were identified. Then, the constituent structure of the source language and the target language of architectural terms were compared.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Its main character is defined by the higher-than-standard ceiling height and <i>open plan</i> . (Yuni Jie, 2006:070)	Karakter gaya ini dapat dilihat dari tampilannya yang dominan yakni tinggi ruangan yang melebihi tinggi standard dan <i>pembagian ruangan yang terbuka</i> . (Yuni Jie, 2006:015)

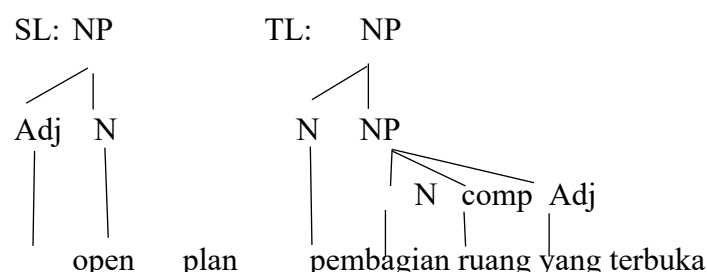
The term *open plan* in data 1 belongs to architectural term in English. Based on Oxford dictionary, it means (of a building or floor plan) having large open areas with few or no interval

dividing walls. Then, it is translated into *pembagian ruangan yang terbuka* in Indonesian. The translation is acceptable because based on Larson's theory (1998), the

term *open plan* uses normal language form when it is translated into target language *pembagian ruangan yang terbuka* in Indonesian. Thus, the term *open plan* in English communicates the same meaning to the term *pembagian ruangan yang terbuka* in Indonesian. So, when it is combined in the sentences it maintains the dynamic of the source language that is English. The translation technique used by translator is amplification, which means to introduce detail in the target language in order to get the same conceptual meaning from the source language. The techniques of translation affect the result of the translation in terms of morphological aspect because it introduces the new constituent structure in the target language. It is done in order to get the closest natural equivalent in the target language

(Indonesian). Refer to the following explanation about the comparison of the constituent structure of architectural terms in the source language to the target language in order to see that the translation technique affects the micro-unit of text (morphological aspect).

In the expressions of data 1, the architectural terms *open plan* which is a Noun Phrase (NP) in the Source Language (SL) translated into Target Language (TL) that used more constituent than in SL because the translator want it be translate more detail using complementizer (comp) in purposing get the same conceptual meaning from the SL. In the SL, this NP consists of two constituents in producing the NP, but in TL the constituent become four constituents although they are still as the same NP.



(2)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
This highlight is captured only in some accent furniture such as the cantilever cabinets . (Yuni Jie, 2006:076)	Merah dipakai hanya pada beberapa aksent furniture saja, seperti pada lemari-lemari gantung kantilever . (Yuni Jie, 2006:018)

The term *cantilever* in data 2 belongs to architectural term in English. It means a long projecting beam or girder fixed at only one end, used chiefly in bridge construction. This phrase

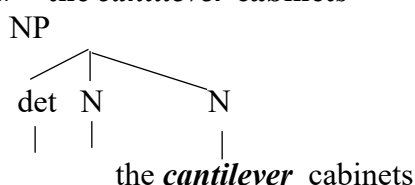
is translated into Indonesian become *kantilever*. The term *cantilever* communicates the same meaning with the term *kantilever*. In this case, the translator used adaptation technique in

translating the architectural term to get the closest natural equivalent in the target language. The adaptation technique is influenced by Indonesian language culture. Instead of using the letter 'c', Indonesian use the letter 'k' which produce the same sound (*cantilever* to *kantilever*). The translator did not get any problems in translating the verbs since his translation is acceptable in the target language.

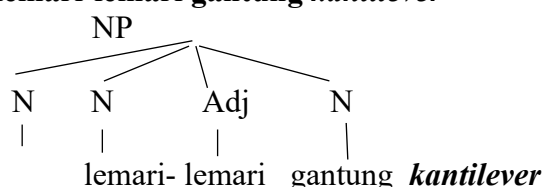
Based on London Institute of Linguistic (in Hasnawi, 2003), this is happened because the translator has practical experience in translating from related fields which is beneficial in avoiding the problems.

The constituent structure of the architectural term in this data 2 can be seen from these tree diagram:

SL: **the *cantilever* cabinets**



TL: **lemari-lemari gantung *kantilever***



From the tree diagram above can be seen the constituent structure of the SL which is from the noun phrase (NP), which the head or the core gets two constituents of modifier such are determiner (det) *the* and noun (N) *cabinets*. Meanwhile in TL the constituents of that phrase become more than the SL's. The head of that phrase which translate into TL consists of two constituents because in Indonesian the plural word will be multiple as 'lemari-lemari' which

means more than one cabinet. This core head gets two constituents as modifier (*gantung* (Adj) and *kantilever* (N)) to make it acceptable and understandable in the TL which is showed in the tree diagram above. The structure of the phrases of the SL and the TL shown as we've known that in Indonesian language the core of the phrase position mostly will be preceded by the modifier and the English is vice versa.

(3)

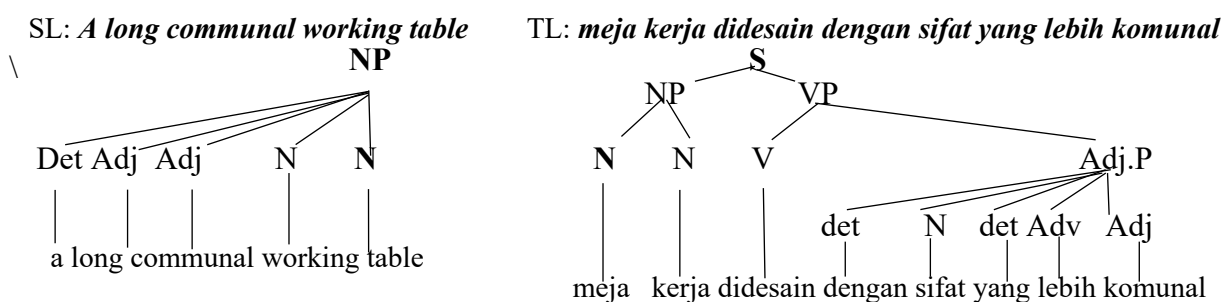
Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
<i>A long communal working table</i> is designed to provide a more casual setting to the transparent working culture. (Yuni Jie, 2006:079)	Mengingat struktur kerja yang transparan, <i>meja kerja didesain dengan sifat yang lebih komunal</i> dan memudahkan interaksi. (Yuni Jie, 2006:079)

The term *a long communal working table* is an architectural term in English. It doesn't consist of one word, but four word. So, it is a phrase. This term is translated into a clause *meja*

kerja didesain dengan sifat yang lebih komunal in Indonesian. It used linguistic amplification which was adding some linguistic element in the term. This translation is acceptable according to

Larson's theory that in both language it communicates the same meaning. It succeed to get the closest natural equivalent in the target language, although the translator also used reduction technique to translate the source language. The result is the word *long* is not translated literally. The translator omitted the translation of the word *long* in the target language. Otherwise, the translator translate it into *sifat yang lebih komunal* in Indonesian. The

word *sifat yang lebih komunal* in the target language is already maintain the dynamic of the meaning in the source language. The translator did not get any problems in translating the verbs since his translation is acceptable in the target language. Based on London Institute of Linguistic (in Hasnawi, 2003), this is happened because the translator has practical experience in translating from related fields which is beneficial in avoiding the problems.



In this example of architectural term is found the term from the SL which is a noun phrase (NP) translated by linguistic amplification technique by adding some linguistic element when it is translated into the TL. In TL the NP 'a long communal working table' was translated into a clause '*meja kerja di desain dengan sifat yang lebih komunal*' that kinds of passive structure clause in Indonesian language. With the reduction technique by omitted the word 'long' in TL, translator added some linguistic element in TL that make the translation become a clause that consists of subject '*meja kerja*', verb '*di desain*' and adverbial of state '*dengan sifat yang lebih komunal*'. The adding of linguistic

elements in this term make a different constituent structure construct both of the term. The SL which is a NP that construct by four constituents such are determiner (a), adjectives (long, communal), and nouns (working, table) become a clause in TL which is of course minimum consists of two general constituent phrase NP as the subject and VP as the verb or predicate of the clause. The structure of the TL here is still shown the core in the SL that is 'table' which position at the end of the structure is preceded by others elements in TL, that we can see 'meja' is preceded by others elements that is shown to modify that word.

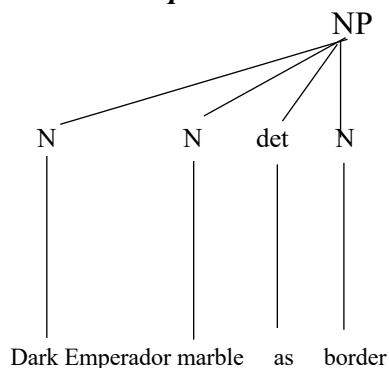
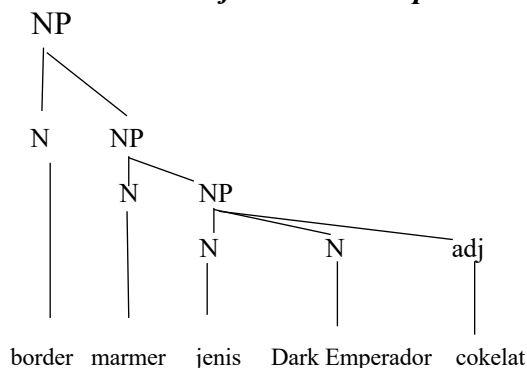
(4)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
In this apartment, the floors are cream marble accentuated with <i>Dark Emperador marble as border</i> . (Yuni Jie, 2006:120)	Seluruh permukaan lantai pada apartemen dilapis dengan bahan marmer berwarna krem dengan <i>border marmer jenis Dark Emperador cokelat</i> . (Yuni Jie, 2006:052)

The term *Dark Emperador marble as border* belongs to architectural terms in English. It is because it contains the words used in describing the art practice of designing the building. It is translated into Indonesian, *border marmer jenis Dark Emperador cokelat*. The term in the source language communicates the same meaning in the target language. Although, there is one word is added in the target language to describe the meaning of the source text. The addition of details in the target text in the form of information or explanation called amplification technique in translation. The introduction of details in the target language lead the source text translated into the closest natural

equivalent of the target text. The result is that the translation maintains the dynamic of the conceptual meaning of both languages. That is why this translation is acceptable. The translator did not get any problems in translating the verbs since his translation is acceptable in the target language. Based on London Institute of Linguistic (in Hasnawi, 2003), this is happened because the translator has practical experience in translating from related fields which is beneficial in avoiding the problems.

The constituents structure of the SL and TL can be seen clearly in this tree diagram.

SL: ***Dark Emperador marble as border***TL: ***border marmer jenis Dark Emperador cokelat***

The core of phrase in the SL is at the end of the construction and it became at the beginning in TL of Indonesian language. There are four constituent structure construct the NP in SL but in TL there are five constituent structure that construct that phrase which is added by adjective 'cokelat' to make the translation more understandable in target language.

IV. CONCLUSION

The result of the research was shown that the translation techniques of the architectural terms translation affect the result of the translation, are classified by comparison with the original affect the micro-unit of text, are by nature discursive

and contextual, and are functional. There were three techniques used in translating the architectural terms from English into Indonesian. They are adaptation technique, reduction technique, and amplification technique. The constituent structures which are analyzed in tree diagram have showed clearly that the constituents of the architectural terms that are translated into the target language are not necessary the same as the constituents' structure of the source language. They can be similar, more or less than the constituent structure of SL. That is allowed happened as if the translation from the SL into TL is acceptable.

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