

# FAITHFUL TRANSLATION ON IJEN GEOPARK INFORMATION BOARD FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN: A TRANSLATION STUDY

Michelle Jacqueline Doloksaribu<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Diana Erfiani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>English Literature, Faculty of Business Education Tourism and Humanities, Dhyana Pura University, Jl. Raya Padang Luwih Tegaljaya Dalung Kuta Utara, Bali, Indonesia

Email: 21110201002@undhirabali.ac.id

## Abstract

This research aims to analyze the usage of faithful translation procedures employed in converting a tourism information board from English to Bahasa Indonesia. The data source was an information board on Ijen Geopark located in Bondowongso, which was collected using a cellphone by capturing a photograph of its content in the board. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to collect and analyze data from the board content. Newmark's theory (1988) on faithful translation serves as the framework for analyzing the gathered data. This approach prioritizes maintaining the accuracy of the content, style, tone, and cultural nuances of the source text. While allowing for some linguistic adjustments to ensure readability and natural flow in the target language. The analysis revealed that the content in the information board with a total of 82 data collected was using faithful translation techniques when translating from the target language to the source language in this particular information board which still captured the essence and integrity of the original work without altering its fundamental message or context.

**Keywords:** *Translation, faithful translation, tourism*

## 1. Introduction

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning and message of a source text into a target language while considering the cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages (Newmark, 1988:5). Translation can be broadly understood from two angles: as a process and as a product (Hatim & Munday, 2004). When viewed as a process, translation encompasses all the tasks involved in transforming the original text, known as the Source Language (SL), into a new text in a different language, known as the Target Language (TL). On the other hand, when seen as a product, translation refers to the final outcome of the translation process itself. This means that the focus is on the translated text that is generated through the various activities carried out during the translation process.

Newmark (1988) outlines in his book "A Textbook of Translation" that translation involves conveying the intended meaning of a discourse from one language to another, capturing the author's original intention. A translation technique known as "faithful translation" Newmark believes that, linguistics focuses a lot on studying conversations and this has led to the idea in translation theory that the only thing to translate is the text itself. This means that changing the words a lot from the original is okay as long as it fits the text better. Because of this, following the exact words from the original text is seen as not a good way to translate. Neubert (1983) says that in most cases, one word from the original text doesn't match up in meaning with just one word in the translated text, and they almost never match up in grammar.

There are many previous studies that have analyzed translation techniques, especially in terms of literal translation. Here are some previous studies that related to this research. Fahrurnisa Haerani (2023) in her study "Faithful translation in novel 'City of Fallen Angels'" focuses on analysis using the translation method's theory is a faithful translation. The translator used this method to translate the English edition of the novel City of Fallen Angels into its Indonesian version. Prissila Agusdtine, Rudy Sofyan, Niza Ayuningtias, (2022) on their study "Analisis Metode Penerjemahan Subtitle Film Animasi White Snake" focuses on the translator is oriented towards contextual meaning by maintaining the arrangement or structure of the source language sentences so that the results deviate from the rules of the target language. Widi Dharmawan Yudha Achmad Basari (2013) in his study 'Translation methods used in three chapters of "TANJUNG MAS SEBAGAI CENTRAL POINT PORT" handbook focuses on the number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook. Luthfia Khoiriyatunnisa, Indah Rosma Yuniar (2022) in their study on "Analisis metode penerjemahan pada subtitle film animasi "AL-FARABI" versi arabic cartoon" The dominance of word-for-word and literal translation methods used shows that the translation is oriented towards the accuracy of the source language.

Building on the previous study and covering the study's gap, this study focuses on analyzing the literal translation that occurs in the poetry book. According to the explanation above, the focus of this study would be guided by the following general question:

1. What are the outcomes of the analysis?
2. What types of translation strategy can be identified?

## 2. Materials and Methods

To address these issues, a descriptive qualitative method is employed for data analysis. The data source chosen for this research is an information board on Ijen geopark. The data is collected without any individual participation. In contrast to previous studies with similar cases, this research applies a distinctive analytical approach. The analysis process involves reading and comparing the English and Indonesian texts, identifying instances where literal translation theory is observed from the source text to the target text. The data is then categorized based on each unit, and patterns are discovered through this categorization. Finally, conclusions are drawn regarding the errors present in the data.

## 3. Result and Discussion

This research uncovers that 3.75% of all words on the information board underwent faithful translation. The examination determined that the faithful translation occurred between Bahasa Indonesia and English on the board. Here's an overview of the analyses:

$$\text{Percentage} = \left( \frac{\text{Number of faithfully translated words}}{\text{Total number of words}} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \left( \frac{3}{80} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = 0.0375 \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = 3.75\%$$



Picture 1. Ijen Geopark information board.  
Source: <https://www.gurusiana.id/read/marlina1971>

After analyzing the information board, The board consists of 80 words and the main procedure used in translating the board is faithful translation, with 80 data translated using this approach.

Table 1. The Faithful Translation in information board Ijen Geopark.

Data	SL	TL
1.	Situs Megalitik Maskuning Kulon terletak di Desa Maskuning Kulon, <u>Kecamatan</u> Pujer, <u>Kabupaten</u> Bondowoso.	Maskuning Kulon Megalithic Site is located in Maskuning Kulon Village, Pujer <u>Subdistrict</u> , Bondowoso <u>Regency</u> .
2.	Terdapat 90 benda Cagar Budaya yaitu Batu Silindris, Batu Dakon, Dolmen yang letaknya berdekatan, tertata rapi, dan mempunyai keunikan tersendiri.	There are over 90 objects of cultural heritage made of stone was found, for example, Cylindrical, Dakon and Dolmen are placed closely nearby and straightly arranged with typical uniqueness.

3.	Situs ini berbentuk kompleks pemakaman yang terbuat dari batu berbentuk besar dengan kaki-kaki di bawahnya yang bertujuan agar jenazah tidak dimakan binatang buas atau dicuri orang, karena didalamnya terdapat bekal kubur berupa perhiasan dan <u>pelaratan lain</u> sebagai bekal menuju alam nenek moyang.	The site is constructed such a burial complex that is made of large stones above the legs which aim to protect the corpse from wild animals or to be stolen, because there are many jewelry and <u>other valuable</u> things as the provision to get through the ancestral realm.
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Newmark outlines various translation methods, from literal to communicative, each focusing on different aspects like preserving meaning, cultural adaptation, idiomatic expressions, and communicative impact. Additionally, concepts like transference, naturalization, cultural and functional equivalence, descriptive equivalents, synonymy, through-translation, shifts, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, paraphrasing, couplets, and notes are highlighted in the translation process. The research mainly focuses on faithful translation when translating an information board, despite the existence of multiple translation techniques. According to Newmark (1988), faithful translation means staying as close as possible to the original text in terms of meaning, style, and tone while ensuring that the translated version resonates with the audience in the target language. It involves preserving the core essence and intent of the original while respecting its cultural, contextual, and stylistic elements.

*For example, consider this phrase: "Mereka sedang makan malam di rumah"*

A faithful translation of this phrase into English might result in "They're having dinner at home" which "makan malam" translates to dinner in order to resonate with the target language.

From the example, it shows the translation using a faithful translation method. The faithful translation found in the data is shown in the following table.

#### Data 1

SL: Situs Megalitik Maskuning Kulon terletak di Desa Maskuning Kulon, Kecamatan Pujer, Kabupaten Bondowoso.

TL: Maskuning Kulon Megalithic Site is located in Maskuning Kulon Village, Pujer Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency.

In data 1 found a faithful translation, the word "kabupaten" as SL is an adjective phrase translated into TL becomes "regency" which is also a noun. In this case the translator tries to absorb the usual words from the target language.

#### Data 2

SL: Terdapat 90 benda Cagar Budaya yaitu Batu Silindris, Batu Dakon, Dolmen yang letaknya berdekatan, tertata rapi, dan mempunyai keunikan tersendiri.

TL: There are over 90 objects of cultural heritage made of stone was found, for example, Cylindrical, Dakon and Dolmen are placed closely nearby and straightly arranged with typical uniqueness.

Data 2 in the sentence "Terdapat 90 benda Cagar Budaya yaitu Batu Silindris, Batu Dakon, Dolmen yang letaknya berdekatan, tertata rapi, dan mempunyai keunikan tersendiri." the translator does the translation to "There are over 90 objects of cultural heritage made of stone was found, for example, Cylindrical, Dakon and Dolmen are placed closely nearby and straightly arranged with typical uniqueness.". In this case the translator uses contextual meaning according to the events that occurred.

### Data 3:

SL: Situs ini berbentuk kompleks pemakaman yang terbuat dari batu berbentuk besar dengan kaki-kaki di bawahnya yang bertujuan agar jenazah tidak dimakan binatang buas atau dicuri orang, karena didalamnya terdapat bekal kubur berupa perhiasan dan peralatan lain sebagai bekal menuju alam nenek moyang.

TL: The site is constructed such a burial complex that is made of large stones above the legs which aim to protect the corpse from wild animals or to be stolen, because there are many jewelry and other valuable things as the provision to get through the ancestral realm.

In data 3 found a faithful translation, the word "peralatan lain" as SL is a noun phrase translated into TL becomes "other valuable" which is also a noun. In this case the translator tries to absorb the usual words from the target language.

### 3. Conclusion

Based on analysis of 80 datasets showcased on the information board at Ijen Geopark, it was determined that the translation method employed was focused on maintaining fidelity. Specifically, the translator utilized this method to convert the Bahasa Indonesia version of the board into English, adhering closely to the original writer's intentions and context while ensuring grammatical and lexical accuracy. The translation approach also aimed to mirror the cultural nuances and story progression in the target language. Moreover, the translator strived to enhance comprehension for English readers by incorporating commonly used terms from the source language into the translated text. In essence, faithful translation, as exemplified here, prioritizes retaining the contextual meaning of the source language while upholding the grammatical structure of the target text.

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