

The Approaches of Word Sentences in Forming and Meaning Translation of Reading Text in the Diploma Class

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Abstract - Translation is one transferring one language to another language by using process of changing source language (SL) into target language (TL). Translation is the changing of one language into other language. The translation needs process in transmitting of language, such as word, phrase, or sentence. The translation word in sentences in as forming and meaning that found in the text is one problem for students to understand the meaning in each word of sentences. The teachers should use the simple approaches to solve the problem how the students have capability in translation skill.

This research is done to know more about the effective approaches in translation for the diploma students. It is focused on the forming and meaning of word in sentences that found in reading text. Hopefully, the approaches can make students interest in translation. The data is taken from the students of diploma class. The data is obtained in quantitative data by giving test, recording, drill, steps and problems in translation.

The purpose of this research is on comprehension the students dealing to the approaches word sentences and meaning translation in reading text. There two approaches that used in this research, namely (1) approaches translating sentences by sentence and (2) transitional text analysis. Both approaches are focusing in the lexical meaning, reference theory and componential. Those approaches are hoped to help in solving the understanding of the translation in word sentences meaning in reading text for students.

Keywords – word; form; meaning; sentence; text; translation; approach; problem; transferring

INTRODUCTION

The development knowledge in now days has changed the way to change of thinking people or even in the researching for researchers. Most of them commonly had tried and implied the way to give the best way in teaching, especially in translation. Translation is as the one way to transfer the target language (TL) from the source language (SL). Many translators implied some approaches for giving the effectively to the students. The translation is a human activity, and although machine can be used at some stages, it is well-known

that a machine cannot operate until someone has programmed the necessary data into it [1]. Further, reference [2] stated that translation is the replacement of representation of the text in one language by a representation of an equivalent meaningful text in a second language.

Translation is not only easy process of transferring from TL into SL but also needs some equipment to complete the result as the writers want. Fact that, in process of translation lately needs electronics tools to help the translators. The sophisticated of technology lately also will help the translators in process of translation even the translators have methods and approaches in translation. According to reference [3], he stated that the electronic media explosion of the 1990s and its implications for the processes of globalization highlighted issues of intercultural communication. He also stated that a translation is not a monistic composition, but an interpenetration and conglomerate of two structures. On the one hand, there are the semantics content and the formal contour of the original, on the other hand the entire system of aesthetic features bound up with the language of the translation.

The process of translation needs methods and strategies how the students understand the meaning till the aims in translation. In doing translation, a translator needs strategies and also approaches to give easier for the students. It happens because in this research, the writer only focuses on the approaches of translation for students. An approach is a set of assumption about what language is and how language learning take place [4]. The approaches are process of doing something to get the purpose. The approaches have meaning as the process or the ways of dealing with something. The approach is also meant as one of the step, process, and procedure in doing something. In this research uses some approaches, namely (1) approaches translating sentences by sentence and (2) transitional text analysis. Those are supported by lexical meaning, reference theory and componential. This approach will be hoped to help the students in doing translations. The object in this research is the diploma's students in SBC School

in Menganti Gresik. This research only discusses about the approaches to the students and big hopes that it can help the students even the student's sometime use the machine tools in translation.

The approaching of translation is as one of the way to teach translating for the students. In this research uses two approaches to help the students in translation the text. The object of translation are such as lexical meaning, reference theory and componential. The text in this research is taken from the material or handout during the lecturing in diploma's class. It can help the students in the class for understanding the translation skill beside the strategy of translation.

The translators, therefore, operated criteria that transcend the purely linguistics, and a process of decoding and recoding take place. Beside the approaches, the translators also understand about the cross culture from each language. It is one of the aspects for the translators to comprehend culture. Decoding and recoding are also important in translation. Eugene Nida's model of the translation process illustrates the stages involved:

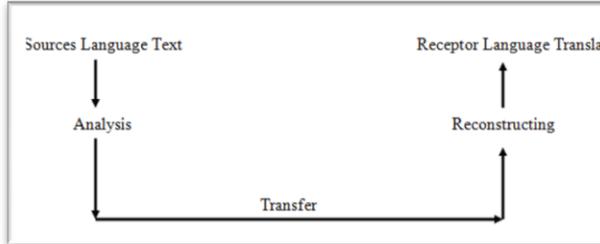


Fig.1 The Process of Decoding and Recoding in Translation [3]

The examples of some of the complexities involved in the interlingua translation of what might seem to be uncontroversial items, consider the question of translating yes and hello into French, German and Italian. But in this research does not discuss those languages. It discusses about the approaches translation.

Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the sources language into receptor language. Only the form changes [4]. The form of language refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc., which are either spoken or written. Larson gives description of translation process as shown in figure below.

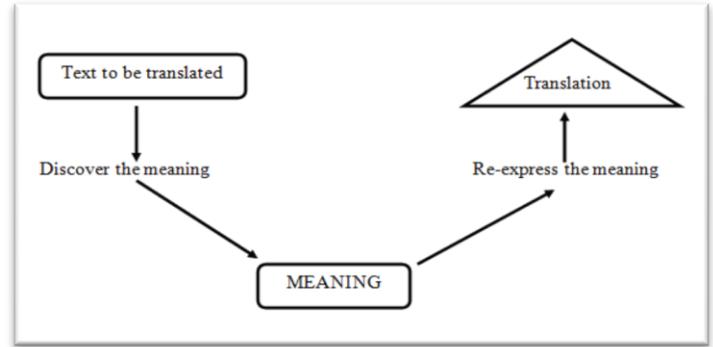


Fig 2.The Process of Translation [4]

From the figure above, Larson explained that translation involved the study on lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and culture context of the source language text. A translator should firstly analyze the elements mentioned previously in order to determine its meaning. Then, the translator should reconstruct the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in receptor language and its cultural context. As a translation process above is used in learning for the beginner translation in this article.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses method in which implied to find the approaches of word sentences in forming and meaning translation in reading text. This method used in analyzing the data is qualitative in which the finding of words, sentences in a reading text. Research is the steps that will be done every year [5]. This research also had also been done by steps and needs time and deep researching. This research focuses on the approaches in translation that used by the students in the class. The method which is used in this research is library research. The method and technique of collecting data of the study uses documentation technique, and method of analyzing data of this study uses qualitative. It is used to describe the appropriate approaches for students in doing translation, especially in word sentence forming and meaning translation.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, namely in term of meaning and secondly in term of. In relation at his notion of translation, they further add that translation must aim primarily at 'producing message'.

Types of Translation

Translation is the process of transferring the SL into TL. It needs comprehend about the translation and where those translation be involved to. According to Roman Jakobson on his article 'on *Linguistic Aspects of Translation*' distinguishes three types of translation:

- (a) Intralingual translation or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).
- (b) Interlingual translation or translator proper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).
- (c) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation (an interpretation of the verbal signs by means of sign of nonverbal sign systems).

Procedure of Translation

Translation procedures are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of the text in one language into a text in another language. The procedure involved: translation, transliteration, borrowing, literal, transposition, modulation, and adaptation. According to reference [6] translation procedures are "method applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for purpose of transferring elements of meaning from SL to TL. The translation method and translation procedure are the way in translating the text which used for sentences and the smaller unit of language. The following are the methods of translation proposed by Newmark that are:

- (a) Word-for-word translation.
- (b) Literal translation is the translation in which including the conversation of SL grammatical construction to their closet TL equivalent.
- (c) Faithful translation is kind of translation in which attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language structure.
- (d) Semantics translation. It can be clearly seen if the source language text contains many cultural term.
- (e) Adaptation as a method of translation is considered the freest of translation.
- (f) Free translation is a method that creates the translation version texts without the style, form, or content of the original.
- (g) Idiomatic translation is the certain term of the phrase from the other language based on the culture.
- (h) Communicative translation is one of the methods with the aim to transfer the precise contextual meaning of the original in such a way. It is done to make both content and

language acceptable and comprehensible to the readership [6].

Conceptual Meaning

The translation of word sentences in forming and meaning the text could not be avoided from the meaning. Meaning is as the one of the approaches in translation. Reference [2] proposed conceptual meaning sometimes called 'denotative meaning or 'cognitive meaning' is widely assumed to be the central factor in verbal communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not much of the conceptual meaning of translation can be found in the dictionary.

Conceptual Text

The text is on the data in this research. This research of translation focuses on the word sentences in forming and meaning in the text. The text is common literacy in English. In this occasion, the writer wants to analyze the data on the text. In analysis the text should understand the some ways to give comprehend about good methods, various procedures for handling text, sentences and other units. Those cases must be known for the students in implying translation because the object in this research is the diploma's students. The translator gives limited in this research for the approaches only not for the strategy and method in translation.

Text has many types (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL words to the TL as possible. A text may therefore be pulled in ten difference directions as follows:

- (a) The individual style or idiolect of the SL. When should it be (a) preserved, (b) normalized?
- (b) The conventional grammatical and lexical usage for this type of the text, depending on the topic and the situation
- (c) Content items referring specifically to the SL or third language (for example not SL or TL) culture.
- (d) The typical format of the a text in a book, periodical, newspaper, etc., as influenced by tradition at the time
- (e) The expectation of the putative readership, bearing, in mind their estimated knowledge of the topic and the style of language they use, express in term of the language common factors, since, one should not translate down (or up) to the readership.
- (f) (7), (8) as for 2, 3 and 4 respectively, but related to the TL
- (g) What is being described or reported, ascertained or verified (the referential truth), where possible independently of the SL text the expectations of the readership.
- (h) The views and prejudices of the translator, which may be personal and subject or may be social and cultural, involving the translators' group loyalty factor*, which

may reflect the national, political, ethnic, religious, social class, sex, etc. assumptions of the translator.

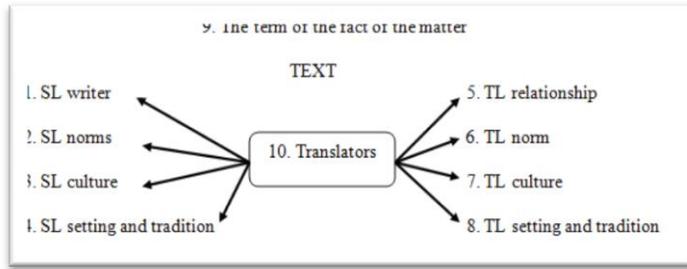


Fig. 3 Dynamic Translation of Text [6]

The Approaches of Translation

There are two approaches to translating (and many compromises between them): (a) start translating sentence by sentence, far say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text; (b) a transitional text which it is read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

In translation process, there are three approaches of word meaning. Theory and approach are two cases which have important things in translation, because those are related each other. Among the possible ways of approaching the description and explanation of word meaning, three stand out as particularly interesting: (a) reference theory (which would express the relationship between word and entity in some such as 'word X refer to entity Y'); (b) componential analysis (which would make use of an analogy from chemistry each word contain a number of atom of meaning); (c) meaning postulate (which would related meaning to meaning through the convention of set theory –a tiger is a mammal, is an animal and soon.

Reference Theory

The theory where the investigation of language interacts with the words are called theories of reference. This theory divided the semantic content of every expression, including sentences, into two components: sense and meaning ("denotation", "nominatum" and "reference", among others). The sense of a sentence is the thought that it expresses. Such a thought is abstract, universal and objective. The sense of any sub-sentential expression consists in its contribution to the thought that its embedding sentence expresses. Senses determine reference and are also the modes of presentation of

the objects to which expressions refer. Referents are the objects in the world that words pick out.

Componential Analysis

Componential analysis, also called feature analysis or contrast analysis, refers to the description of the meaning of words through structured sets of semantic features, which are given as "present", "absent" or "indifferent with reference to feature". The method thus departs from the principle of compositionality. Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a word's meaning.

Meaning Postulate

Reading text is one of the object data in this research which discussing about the word sentence of forming and meaning in translation. In this research focuses only the word and sentences in reading text. In semantics, a meaning postulate is the notion that lexical items (words) can be defined in terms of relation with other lexical items. Meaning postulates can put constraints on the interrelations that must hold among the meaning of certain words without necessarily treating one word as 'more basic' than another or decomposing both of them into some common 'atoms'. Decomposition analyses are not forbidden but are not required that issue can open to explain and debate. This phenomenon is as the one illustration problem that used in this research where in this case discusses about word meaning in translation

DISCUSSION

In this research of translation uses approaches in which dealing and appropriate for students in diploma's class. Of course, there are distinguishing between the students in senior high school, university and diploma's class. But in this research, the writer focuses only appropriates approaches in translation for diploma' students. The analysis of meaning and structural forms both in source languages and target languages are also based on the principles of translation which concerns with loss, gain, and skewing of information and theory proposed by [7]that includes the level shift and category shift in translation is also used to analyze the data.

The translation is as the result of illustration from sources language to target language through some theories and also appropriate approaches. Translation is divided into three distinctive types.

- (a) Full translation vs. Partial translation
- (b) Total vs. Restricted translation
- (c) Rank translation

Data 1

Sources Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	MEANING
She likes hamburger	" <u>Dia suka hamburger</u> "	TL is still uses the native language. It has meaning to indicate the word like

In data 1, '*she likes hamburger*'. It is as of the simple sentences one that shown in this data. Mostly the students use the approach sentence by sentences. It is known from the percentage result translation in the test. It had reached 80%. It is used students efforts to use the strange word (borrowing word) to translate the word '*hamburger*' because the TL (Indonesia) still does not have the term to translate word of '*hamburger*'. It is involved into the types of rank translation because the students translate word to word translation.

Data 2

Sources Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	MEANING
The man intended to here	" <u>Orang itu hendak ke sini</u> "	The translator translated that the word 'intended' meant as the word want so it has indication to the purpose.

Based on the data 2 above, the sentences shows that the translator wants to mean the word '*intended*' to the purpose. This is as the involved in transition text analysis. It can be shown from the using the sentences. The word 'the man' means as the subject, the verb is intended, and followed by the place 'here'. The students also meant the word 'intended' is as the wish or want. But the number is less 5%. So it can be concluded that the students still use the approaches transitional analysis.

Data 3

Sources Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	MEANING
Pumas are large, cat-like which are found in America	" <u>Macan tutul yang besar, seperti kucing yang ditemukan di negara Amerika</u> "	The translator in this text found complex word. So it is known from the result of noun, namely to refer to the pumas.

In this data, the translator try to translate word to word in translation but the students illustrated the noun as the subject namely 'puma' as the description things in which it is compared to other thing with the cat. The students (translators) indicate that there are the double predicate in this text. This text is taken from the reading text in translation study. Data 3 refers to the second approach where the students use the similarity to refer the things namely animal and cat.

Data 4

Sources Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	MEANING
Our vicar is always raising for one cause or another.	" <u>Pendeta kami selalu menginginkan uang sebagai satu alasan atau yang lainnya, tetapi dia tidak memiliki cukup uang untuk memperbaiki jam yang ada di gereja</u> "	Both approaches are used in this text. The translators still found some difficulties when the face the complex sentence. Sometime they use the transition text analysis and the other.

Data 4 below is as the illustration the students who practice be a translator. The teachers should also understand about the strategies and approaches for the students. Because the teachers teach the translation is not easy to imply to the students. The students found problems to face the long sentences such as in the data 4. Data 4 above is as few examples from the whole data in this translation. This sentence consists more than one sentences but the subject is the same one namely, vicar. The subject also refer or representative by the relative pronoun such as 'he'. So in this data is double using of approaches in translation namely of approaches translating sentences by sentence and transitional text analysis. It happened because of the complex sentences so it made the students to translate the word to word in the text.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis the result of translation above can be concluded that the appropriate approaches for the diploma students is transitional text analysis. It does not mean that the students do not like to use the approach translating sentence by sentence. But the students disposed prefer to translate word to word or phrase to phrase or common called transition text analysis than approaches translating sentences by sentence. It is shown from the few mistaken of translation in the test of translation.

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