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Translation Techniques Used in Jakarta Post Entitled Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang penggunaan teknik penerjemahan dalam artikel Jakarta Post berjudul 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse. Fokus penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Data penelitian berupa kalimat dan sumber data adalah artikel Jakarta Post. Kemudian, data diperoleh melalui dokumentasi serta pendekatan penelitian menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif. Lalu, hasil temuan terdapat 14 teknik penerjemahan pada 43 kalimat di artikel. Teknik tersebut adalah peminjaman (10 kali), padanan lazim (6 kali), harfiah (5 kali), kalke (5 kali), linguistik amplifikasi (3 kali), amplifikasi (3 kali), kompensasi (2 kali), reduksi (2 kali), adaptasi (2 kali), linguistik kompresi (1), generalisasi (1 kali), modulasi (1 kali), partikularisasi (1 kali), variasi (1 kali).

Kata Kunci: *Jakarta Post, Kalimat, Teknik Penerjemahan, Molina & Albir (2002)*

Abstract

This research examines the use of translation techniques in the Jakarta Post article entitled 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse. The focus of research is to identify translation techniques from the source text into the target text. The research data is the form of sentences and the data of source is the Jakarta post article. Then, the data were obtained through documentation and the research approach used descriptive qualitative. Next, the finding shows that there are 14 translation techniques used in the article. The techniques are borrowing (10 times), establish equivalent (6 times), literal (5 times), calque (5 times), linguistic amplification (3 times), amplification (3 times), compensation (2 times), reduction (2 times), adaptation (2 times), linguistic compression (1 times), generalization (1 times), modulation (1 times), particularization (1 times), variation (1 times)

Keyword: *Jakarta Post, Sentence, Translation Techniques, Molina & Albir (2002)*

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, we need the language as our communication. In addition, language has an important role in life, as a means of communication with others. Because communication allows a person to express what is on their mind. Thus, a translation procedure is required when there are social or cultural linguistic gaps. In essence, the communications between different languages are the communications between different cultures (Lulu, 2016). Translation is to change from one state or form to another. According to (Newmark, 1991) a translation is the process of transforming a text from one language to another. Thus, translation of material from the original language into another language is another strategy to aiding reader comprehension.

In accordance (Latief et al., 2020) translation is defined as the act of transferring a message from a source culture text to target culture text. Given the crucial role acceptance plays in the communication of meaning. It follows that the translator plays a pivotal part in determining the outcome of the process. This implies that translation involves transforming the original text into the target text. According to (Munday, 2016) During the translation process between two distinct written languages (the target language or TL), an initial written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) is changed into a written text (target text or TT) in a different verbal language. Due to differences in grammar and vocabulary between their various languages, it is difficult to translate every text literally (Fitria, 2020). However, for the translation to be correct, the translator must be fluent in the target language. because a translator often makes mistakes when translating. Therefore, techniques are needed in the translation process.

Technique is the application of a method, skill, or practical art to a specific undertaking. The method summarizes the outcomes and can be used to categorize distinct sorts of translation solutions (Volf, 2020). A translation technique is a technique to translate texts from one language into another that produces high-quality translation. It is employed to develop translation products of high quality and worth, which imply accuracy and widespread recognition of the result of the translation. According to (Molina & Albir (2002) As Cited in Sakulpimolrat, 2019) To explore and categorize the operation of translation equivalency, divide translation techniques into 18 categories. They include adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. This study used translation techniques in Jakarta post. Jakarta post is a website that contains

news or newspapers in English in Indonesia. One of the daily newspapers in Indonesia that uses English is The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post provided a variety of news, including sports, entertainment, and other topics (Luthfiyati et al., 2017).

This study is related to several earlier investigations by (Ndruru, 2017) initially. The phenomena that occurred during the translation practice of the novel "A Time to Kill" are described in this study. It is applied a qualitative research approach. This two-month study project was conducted by researchers at the South Nias campus of the College of Teacher Training and Education's English Language Education Study Program. As a result, Seventeen of the eighteen translation methods proposed by Molina and Albir, which served as a guide for the analysis of the data in this study, were used in the translation. With a total of 974 data from 17 translation techniques used.

The second by (Budiana et al., 2017). This research analyzed how translation techniques were used to subtitle the documentary film Dhaup Ageng. This study utilized descriptive qualitative method and this study's focus was on the subtitle of the Dhaup Ageng documentary, which uses Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X's 77 quotes as its primary character analysis strategy. The translation uses 18 different translation techniques, as the result The literal translation creates 25% of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X's total utterances, or 19 out of the 77 excerpts used as data for this study. The remaining techniques include linguistic compression (13), borrowing (9), transposition (8), linguistic amplification (7), compensation (3), calque, established equivalent and reduction (2), adaptation, description, discursive creation, generalization, modulation, substitution, particularization, and variation (1).

The third by (Sakulpimolrat, 2019). This study used descriptive qualitative method. This study focused directives speech act in the little prince novel used translation techniques and translation quality. The result shows the outcome reveals that there are 14 techniques used in directives, speech acts, and translation. The fourth by (Fitria, 2020). The classification of translation methods from English to Indonesian subtitles is the study's main goal. This study used Descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the Crazy Rich Asian movie's subtitles have 8 different types of translation strategies. The last by (Andini & Amilia, 2022). This study aims to define and investigate the translation of swear words. This study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. What kinds of swear phrases are used in the movie and what translation methods are employed to translate those swear words are the main subjects of this study.

Current research is similar to previous studies in that it also discusses translation techniques. However, what distinguishes it from previous researchers is that previous

researchers researched novels, books, and films using translation techniques. Meanwhile, this research examines the English language newspaper from Jakarta Post. Based on previous studies above, the researcher wanted to conduct research about translation techniques in Jakarta post.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative methods seek to understand the underlying causes and motives for behaviors, as well as how people interpret their experiences and the world around them. It is concerned with the quality of the information taken as data (Ndruru, 2017). In a qualitative study, the validity of the research is also stressed, along with the researcher's aptitude for gathering and analyzing data. The goal of this study is to identify the techniques applied by translators. Therefore, this study can be categorized as descriptive qualitative research. The qualitative methodology is also used because the analyzed data is discussed in descriptive terms. Thus, descriptive qualitative as the design of this study. A descriptive qualitative study uses qualitative measuring scales to describe a condition or phenomena, then uses analysis to generate variations of the situation without quantifying it (Andini & Amilia, 2022).

Then, the research data were obtained from a written text, namely one theme of "lifestyle" in the Jakarta Post entitled Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse. Based on Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques which will be used in this research, the data are presented and examined. Then, the collected data were carefully scrutinized. Furthermore, based on the terms used in the translation techniques, the data will be presented. Therefore, the information was obtained directly from the data source.

Based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) about translation techniques has 18 categories. In collecting the data, the subtitle of Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse. The source material is English and the target text is Indonesian. The written text documents of Jakarta Post were used to gather the data and note-taking & reading strategies were employed. The researcher utilize documentation as the method of collecting data that is employed. It allows the researcher to interpret data based on context and meaning toward the topic under review (Bowen (2009) as cited in Fitria, 2020). In this case, the researcher will examine the text and categorize it into types.

Next, the processes that are taken when analyzing data are as follows: the first step of data analysis. In this beginning stage, the researcher read news articles from the Jakarta Post entitled Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse in the Jakarta Post in both the source language and the target language. Types analysis of translation

techniques is the second stage. The researcher at this stage organized and classified the translation techniques used by the translator to translate each word in the Jakarta Post article. Using Molina and Albir's theory, the researcher examined the text's translation methods. In the last step, the conclusion-drawing based on the findings.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The aims of this research are to find out the varieties of translation techniques and the most prominent form of translation technique used in Jakarta post "Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse". After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher determines the type of translation techniques used in the Jakarta Post. The researcher applied Molina and Albir's theory to analyze all data translation techniques. Based on Molina and Albir, there are 18 translation techniques namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

The study found 14 translation technique categories namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation. The study's findings reveal the frequency of translation techniques used in the Jakarta Post article Jakarta's 'zombie' train confronts traffic apocalypse, as seen in the table below.

Table 1.

Types of Translation Techniques Used in Jakarta Post Entitled Jakarta 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency
1	Borrowing	10
2	Established Equivalence	6
3	Literal	5
4	Calque	5
5	Linguistic Amplification	3

6	Amplification	3
7	Compensation	2
8	Reduction	2
9	Adaptation	2
10	Linguistic Compression	1
11	Generalization	1
12	Modulation	1
13	Particularization	1
14	Variation	1

Based on the table above, the researcher discovered 43 data using 14 translation techniques through data analysis. The findings are as follows: borrowing (10 data), established equivalent (6 data), literal (5 data), Calque (5 data), linguistic amplification (3 data), amplification (3 data), compensation (2 data), reduction (2 data), adaptation (2 data), linguistic compression (1 data), generalization (1 data), modulation (1 data), particularization (1 data) and variation (1 data). The following description explains each finding in detail.

Borrowing

In this research, ten words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the borrowing technique. Borrowing defines a translation practice when a translator directly use the words or expressions to source text. The text presented in its original form or adapted to align with the spelling conventions of the target text (Ndruru, 2017). The translator directly uses a word from the source language without changing or localizing it to meet the spelling norms in the destination text. According to (Aresta et al., 2018) names can be translated in four different ways namely literal translation by copying the name exactly as it appears in the source text, by changing the sound or naturalized borrowing, by changing the word that has no bearing on the source text and by translating the name

exactly as it appears in the source text. Thus, borrowing occurs when words are transferred from source language to target language without being translated. For Example:

SL: Jakarta's 'Zombie' Train Confronts Traffic Apocalypse

TL: *Kereta Api 'Zombie' Jakarta Hadapi Kiamat Lalu Lintas*

Based on the sentence above, it was translated using a borrowed translation technique. The Source Language of the word "Zombie" also utilize in the Target language while translating it. In other words, the "Zombie" is rewritten in the TL rather than translated.

Established Equivalence

In this research, six words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the established equivalence. An established equivalent defined as a term by a dictionary in the target text. When translating, there may be some sentences in one language that just cannot be articulated in another, which is where equivalence is utilized. In this study, there were six data translated into Indonesian using the established equivalence technique. For example:

SL: A 17-year-old zombie enthusiast

TL: *Seorang penggemar zombie berusia 17 tahun*

The phrase is translated into the target language based on its lexical meaning. The dictionary recognizes all of the words in the source language phrase. In this data, the translator translated enthusiast which is translated into '*penggila*'. the meaning of the sentence above is someone really likes or fans of zombies.

Literal

In this research, five words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the literal technique. The process of converting a word or statement into a form that conveys the same meaning. This translation technique occurs if two languages have identical structural, lexical, and even morphological equivalency. This is only conceivable if the two languages are quite close. That is why it works sometimes and not others (Aresta et al., 2018). The use of literal employed correctly when the context demands it. Thus, the application of literal would have an effect any potential for inaccurate because the implicit meaning could not reach literally (Lestiyanawati et al., 2014). As a result, literal translation represents the most direct word using a dictionary. This method concentrates on language and structure. For example:

SL: Ready to emerge and terrorize

TL: *Siap untuk muncul dan meneror*

The literal technique is demonstrated in the examples above. The function of translation is the essential concept without changing the grammar. The data was translated word for word using the dictionary definition.

Calque

In this research, five words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the calque. This technique is nearly identical to the literal translation technique when a words are translated individually. Calque, on the other hand, is used to translate a single word or phrase, whereas literal is used to translate sentences or expressions word for word but with the TL structure in mind (Ndruru, 2017). The calque technique is akin to translating a foreign word or phrase structurally or lexically. Thus, Calque is a translation technique that involves physically translating a word or a foreign word. For example:

SL: Inside the blood-spattered carriage

TL: *Di dalam gerbong yang berlumuran darah*

The calque translation technique is utilized in translating phrases in the preceding sentence, such as "blood-spattered," which is translated word for word. The Indonesian word for "blood" is darah, and the word for "spattered" is berceceran. The words are translated singly but tailored to the phrase structure of the target language. However, if it is interpreted as blood-spattered by the translator, the translator translated it as '*berlumuran darah*'.

Linguistic Amplification

In this study, three words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the linguistic amplification. Linguistic Amplification Techniques are employed when the translator employs additional linguistic elements. This technique is frequently utilized in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example:

SL: Who can catch a glimpse of the horror show for free, even without participating.

TL: *Yang dapat melihat sekilas pertunjukan horor secara gratis, bahkan tanpa berpartisipasi.*

A linguistic amplification is used in the translation of the preceding sentence. The inclusion of the term '*melihat sekilas*' (briefly) suggests the insertion of a linguistic feature in the TL that is not expressed in the SL. The TL incorporates unwritten information from the SL. Amplification technique refers to such an act when translating.

Amplification

In this research, three words or phrases were translated into Indonesian utilizing the amplification. Amplification is the addition of detailed information that is missing from the source language text. This technique's additions are merely information that is utilized to better deliver messages or comprehend the reader. This addition has no effect on the messages in the source language (SL) (Fitria, 2020). This technique is diametrically opposed to the reduction method. It is used to provide additional information that is not present in the source text. For example:

SL: The Jakarta LRT only began commercial operation in December 2019

TL: *LRT Jakarta baru beroperasi secara komersial pada Desember 2019*

In the example above, amplification is used which unformulated information in the SL is expressed by adding words '*secara*' in target language.

Compensation

Compensation is a translation method that introduces a stylistic impact or information from the ST at a different location in the TT since it cannot be reflected there (Ndruru, 2017). According to (Nasution, 2020) Because the stylistic influences from the source language cannot be transposed to the target language, compensation strategies are utilized to convey messages in other portions of the translated text. For example.

SL: The organizers gave promised that the 20-minute ride will not disrupt the trips of regular

LRT passengers

TL: *Panitia berjanji perjalanan selama 20 menit itu tidak aan mengganggu perjalanan penumpang reguler LRT*

The example of sentence above, because of the different language style utilized by the source language, "organizers" can be rendered as '*panitia*'. Additionally, these translation strategies work by sending messages to various different areas of the translated text.

Reduction

Reduction is the process of lessening the language in the original language. Which hides an SL information item in the TL. According to (Anwar, 2020) Convert the word from the source text into the target language while maintaining all of the target text's metadata. For example:

SL: A fictional TV anchor played by an actor reports news

TL: *Pembawa acara TV fiksi yang diperankan oleh seorang aktor melaporkan berita*

The information item in the TL is condensed by the translator. The word "a" is not translated into the TL as an article. It will be '*suatu, seorang, or sebuah*' if it is translated. In the example above, a fictional tv translated into tv fiksi, in that sentence not translated *suatu tv fiksi*.

Adaptation

An adaptation technique uses a cultural aspect from the target text to replace one from the source text. The process of adaptation involves changing the linguistic or paralinguistic components that influence linguistic variance (Wahana et al., 2019). This technique is referred to as a cultural adaption method. For example:

SL: But the reanimated corpses lurk hidden

TL: *Tapi mayat yang dihidupkan kembali bersembunyi*

In the example above, the translator here substitutes TL cultural aspects for SL ones that correspond to the same circumstance and context. In that sentence reanimated corpses its mean zombie.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to assess how translation techniques are used in the Jakarta Post article Jakarta's "Zombie" train confronts traffic apocalypse. The Jakarta Post was translated using a few different translation techniques. 14 of the 18 translation procedures suggested by Molina and Albir, which were used as guidelines in this study's data analysis, were actually implemented in the translation. The researcher discovered 43 data that make use of the translation techniques. The result shows that there are 14 translation techniques applied in this study, including borrowing, established equivalence, literal, calque, linguistic amplification, amplification, compensation, reduction, adaptation, linguistic compression, generalization, modulation, particularization, and variation.

The application of translation techniques, borrowing is 10 times, Established equivalent is 6 times, Literal translation is 5 times, Calque is 5 times, Linguistic amplification is 3 times, Amplification is 3 times, Compensation is 2 times, Reduction is 2 times, Adaptation is 2 times, Linguistic compression is 1 time, Generalization is 1 time, Modulation is 1 time, Particularization is 1 time, and Variation is 1 time. In focusing equal emphasis on the source language and the target language, each of those 14 translation techniques is used to the translation. Therefore, it is crucial for the translator to think

about technique during the translation process because the latter will define the translation's quality.

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