An Analysis Translation of Tajak Collection in Ontology "Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat" to "An Emerald Hill by the Sea" by Muhammad Haji Salleh

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Abstract

This research is titled Analysis of Translation of a Collection of Poems in Ontology "A Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat" into "An Emerald Hill by the Sea by Muhammad Haji Salleh". The purpose of this study is to describe the translation techniques applied in translating the text "A Emerald in the Strait of the Strait" into English. This research is oriented to the product or work of translation. The translation units studied are at the level of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The data used in this study includes the text contained in the book "Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat" and its translation in English. The text "Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat" as the source text (TSu) and the text "An Emerald Hill by the Sea" as the target text (TSa). This research data collection method is by applying three kinds of data collection techniques, namely document analysis (content analysis). This technique is applied to collect data related to translation. Data analysis techniques in this study began with data collection. The researcher moves between analysis components interactively while continuing to collect data. The next step after the data is collected, researchers only move between the three components of analysis. The data analysis model used is an interactive model of analysis. Based on the results of research on the translation conducted by translators, it was found that there are two translation techniques used namely addition and subtraction. In addition, it was found 130 sentences with the addition made by translators as many as 190 sentences, so that the overall average of additions made by translators in translating the poem is 1.5%, then the reduction made by translators in translating the poem is equal to 3.85%.

I. Introduction

Translation is an attempt to re-express the message contained in the source language text into the target language text with natural equivalents as close as possible (Nida and Taber, 1974: 12). The thing that must be understood in the translation is that what is transferred is the message or the message contained in the source language text so that the resulting target language text is said to be equivalent. According to Catford (1974: 73-74), the comparability of messages is a matter of priority in translation.

According to Larson in Nasution (2020) translation is an activity related to the hypothesis that is possible to understand the massage of a text from its forms and reproduces that meassage with the natural way of expressing the same meaning in the target language. Based on explanation above, the translator somehow may put an end the true message of the source language to get a reasonable sense of the target language.

Literary works are works of art composed by literary language standards that use beautiful words, majas, and interesting story styles. Literary works are the results of creation

that originate from the author's imagination and are written in attractive forms and language in order to convey the author's moral message. Literary works can take the form of poetry, prose and drama. Poetry is a form of literary work that is written in stanzas with certain rules to create beauty.

According to Newmark (1981), the problems faced by translators in translating literary works are the influence of source culture (TSu) and the moral message that the original poet wishes to convey. The influence of TSu is in the form of linguistic rules in TSu, forms, settings and themes. Meanwhile, with regard to moral messages, translators can find difficulties because moral messages are integrated into the author's language. Translating short stories or novels tends to be easier than translating poetry because the words used in prose are not as dense and economical in poetry. The beauty in a short story or novel does not really depend on the choice of words, rhymes and rhythms, but rather lies in the story line and the development of the characters in the story.

As one type of literary work, poetry is one of the important translation targets because literary work can play an important role in efforts to disseminate humanitarian values, social justice and peace. Literary works in general express the author's thoughts, feelings, or ideas about life based on experiences and observations about social reality. Since 3000 S.M., poetry is classified as the oldest literary work that began to be created and enjoyed by all levels of society, both farmers, soldiers, scientists, lawyers, doctors, philosophers, until the king and queen (Encarta, 2005). Even so, poetry is still a part of everyday human life because poetry can be created by anyone and anywhere to describe the social reality in the life around us.

In the relationship of language and culture, on the one hand language is the object of translation studies while on the other hand language is part of culture. This phenomenon shows that translation involves cultural elements, both TSu (Source Language) and TSa (Target Language). Translator culture will influence the results of translation, especially the structure of the translation. That is why it was found that the same idea will not be realized into the structure, especially the same theme in different languages. This is motivated by the cultural differences of the speakers of the language so that not one idea can be conveyed in two languages with the same theme structure. This has become an obstacle or difficulty in translating languages.

Seeing the importance and necessity of translation as a medium of cross-cultural communication aside from being a field of study that is of interest to comparable linguistics, linguistics, semantics and pragmatics to language teaching, the author raises the title of this research namely: Analysis of the Book Translation "Sebutir *Zamrud di Deru Selat* " into "An Emerald Hill by the Sea"

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Translation Theory

A professor of translation theory at Rikkyo University in Tokyo, Torikai Kumiko revealed that written translation is an attempt to translate in writing the contents of information from one text written into another language (Torikai, 1998: 3). According to Hoed (2006), translation is an effort to divert messages that are the meaning contained in the text of a language (source language / TSu) into another language text (target language / TSa) which is packaged with adjustments to from and for whom and with what purpose the translation was made. The process of translating itself can then be interpreted as the process of revealing it again (Ingriasari, 2012). Basically there are two different systems of

translation (Nida and Taber, 1974). The first system consists of standard rules that are applied strictly to ensure that there is a match between the source language and the target language. Thus, the first system can be formulated into:

Translation is the activity of diverting a written message from the text of one language into the text of another language (Hoed, 2006: 51). This is in line with the opinion of Moentaha (2006: 13-25) which states that translation is the process of replacing text in the source language (TSu) with text in the target language (TSa) without changing the level of the contents of the text. Understanding the level of content is not only related to the basic meaning (material meaning), ideas or conceptions contained in the level of content, but all the information contained in the TSa text, namely all the language norms, such as lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, stylistic nuances / expressive nuance. In other words, translation is a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural contact between two languages which is carried out through analysis to determine meaning.

The definitions regarding the translation above refer to the importance of expressing the meaning or message referred to in the original discourse. In translation, the author's message must be kept and communicated to the reader of the translation, the content of the TSa must be the same as the TSu so that the message referred to in the TSu can be understood in the TSa reader even though the form may be different. So, commensurate in this case does not mean the same, but contains the same message.

From the description above also, it can be stated that translation is not something simple, it is not limited to translating from one language to another language and also not work that anyone can do without being studied. As Luther stated in Simatupang (2000: 3) that "Translation is not everybody's art". Translating, for Luther is an art that can not be owned by everyone. This shows that translating is not easy. He needs complex skills. As an art, like music, fine art, dance, translating is intuitive, therefore it is impossible to develop without knowledge, practice and experience.

2.2 Translating Poetry

Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in the source language by equivalent material in the target language. In addition, Newmark (1988: 5) notes that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended. At least of the two definitions there are four important elements that must be present in translation: the realization of meaning, source language (TSu), target language (TSa), and the translator itself. This last factor may be the most important factor because it is the subject of all translation activities.

A translator must be faithful to the original text. In Translating the Work of God (1974), a faithful translation is translation which transfers the meaning and the dynamics of the original text. In addition to transferring meaning correctly and correctly, the text in TSu must have a linguistic structure that is naturally natural. The translation process usually involves two major activities: encoding the TSu text and doing the encoding of the TSa text.

2.3 Types of translations

Basically, translations can be divided into three types: (1) intralingual translation or rewording, namely the interpretation of verbal signs using other signs in the same language; (2) interlingual translation or proper translation, is an interpretation of verbal signs using other languages (languages); and (3) intersemiotic translation or transmutation, namely `interpretation of verbal signs with signs in a non-verbal sign system (Jakobson in Venuti,

2000: 114). The first type of interpreting or interpreting involves the process of interpreting verbal signs with other signs in the same language. In the second type of translation (interlingual translation) does not only involve matching / comparing symbols, but also the equivalent of the two symbols and their rules or in other words know the meaning of the whole utterance. The third type of translation, transmutation, concerns the transfer of a message from one type of symbol system to another symbol system as is usual in the American Navy a verbal message can be sent via flag messages by raising the appropriate flags in the correct order (Nida, 1964: 4). The type of translation intended in this case is interlingual translation or proper translation.

While Larson in Choliluddin (2005: 22) classifies translations in two main types, namely form-based translation and Meaning-based translation. Translation based on form, tends to follow the form of source language known as literal translation, while translation based on meaning tends to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the target language naturally. This translation is known as idiomatic translation. The translation type translation theory based on Larson has similarities with Carford's shifts theory, which developed Form based translation into categories based shifts in four types of shifts, namely (1) Structural Shifts, (2) class shifts (Class Shifts), (3) unit shifts (Unit Shifts), and (4) intra-system shifts (Intra-system Shifts).

2.4 Language of Literary Works

Cummings and Simmons (1986: vii) state that there are special differences between certain texts, between literary texts and non-literary texts. However literary works have special patterns and characteristics and their existence depends on the patterning of the language used as the basic material. This view is confirmed by Sumardi et al. (1995: 2) which revealed that literary language is a written language, arranged in such a way as to produce an interesting language arrangement.

In other words, literary language is a language that is able to realize the allure of its readers, although sometimes it takes a relatively longer understanding time. There is an assumption that the use of language in literary works contains elements of style, something that is not neutral, towards violating "grammar." This view sees two language uses in literary works, which are "different" and "not different" (marked vs unmarked). What is no different, which is less, turns out to give him color. He became dominant (Junus, 1961: 27).

III. Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. It is said to be descriptive in nature because it aims to make a systematic description of certain facts or to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given situation or area of interest, factually and accurately (Suryabrata, 1988: 19; Isaac & William, 1992: 46). In this study, the facts described are the poems of Muhammad Haji Salleh. From the explanation above it can be said that this research is directed at obtaining an objective and accurate description of Muhammad Haji Salleh's poems and seeing the language used by Muhammad Haji Salleh and its implications for language and literary teaching.

The data used in this study includes the text contained in the book *" Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat "* and its translation in English. The text "*Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat"* as the source text (TSu) and the text "An Emerald Hill by the Sea" as the target text (TSa).

The basis for selecting data sources is that the two books were well translated by translators in different time frames, where *" Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat"* was written by the author in 2006 then translated into "An Emerald Hill by the Sea" in 2011.

The data source of this study, the USM natural poetry textbook entitled *"Sebutir Zamrud di Deru Selat"* by Muhammad Haji Salleh, publisher of the Malaysian University of Science Penang Island in Penang, consists of 101 pages; and the results of the translation in English under the title "An Emerald Hill by the Sea", translated by Lalita Sinha and MD. Salleh Yaapar, Publisher of Universiti Sains Malaysia Pulau Pinang, consists of 107 pages. In this study only a few poem texts (TSu and TSa) were taken with certain considerations. After a comprehensive survey of Muhammad Haji Salleh's poetry collection, each of the 13 emerald hills by the sea poems was collected. The 13 most representative poems characterize Muhammad Haji Salleh's language and by considering the length of the poem to be studied and for the benefit of language teaching and literature.

In the initial stage, problem identification and selection of library materials are related to the research problem. The following steps are taken:
1. Reviewing the contents of the library;
2. Defining specific objectives;
3. Citing the supporting parts towards the unfolding of the research problem;
4. Choosing a linguistic and statistical approach used as a tool for analyzing data;
5. Collection of data that is adjusted to the purpose of the study;
6. Analyzing data;
7. To interpret the results of research;
8. Applying the results of research with materials and methods of teaching language and literature.

IV. Discussion

Table 1. Summary of Analysis of Addition Technique in Rhyme "An Emerald Hill by the Sea"

Rhyme	Number of Sentences	Addition Technique	Percentage
P1	5	6	1,2 %
P2	9	10	1,11 %
P3	6	8	1,33 %
P4	7	11	1,57 %
P5	13	25	1,92 %
P6	9	17	1,88 %
P7	10	16	1,6 %
P8	7	11	1,57 %
P9	12	20	1,66 %
P10	10	19	1,9 %
P11	16	18	1,13 %
P12	14	15	1,07%
P13	12	14	1,16 %
Total	**130**	**190**	**19,1% /13 x 100 = 1,47%**

From the above table, it is known that from the 13 poems analyzed, it was found that there were 130 sentences with the addition technique performed by translators as many as 190, so that the overall average of the addition techniques performed by translators in translating the poem was 1, 5% (fulfilled).

Table 2. Summary of Analysis of Reduction Technique in Rhymes "An Emerald Hill by the Sea"

Rhyme	Number of Sentences	Subtraction	Percentage
P1	5	1	20 %
P2	9		
P3	6		
P4	7	1	14, 29 %
P5	13		
P6	9		
P7	10		
P8	7		
P9	12		
P10	10		
P11	16		
P12	14	3	21, 43 %
P13	12		
Total	**130**	**5**	**5/130 X 100 =3, 85 %**

From the above table, it is known that from the 13 poems analyzed, it was found that there were 130 sentences with subtraction techniques by translators as many as 5, so that the overall average of the addition techniques performed by translators in translating these poems was 3.85% .

V. Conclusion

1. Whereas from the 13 poems analyzed, it was found that there were 130 sentences with the addition technique performed by translators as many as 190, so that overall the average addition technique performed by translators in translating the poem was equal to 1.5% (fulfilled).
2. That out of the 13 poems analyzed, it was found that there were 130 sentences with subtraction techniques performed by translators as many as 5, so that the overall average of the addition techniques performed by translators in translating these poems was equal to 3.85%.

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