

**METHODS IN TRANSLATING PROVERBS IN MANGALA
PAKPAHAN'S BOOK: *BATAK TOBA KARAKTER KEARIFAN*
INDONESIA**

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the method used in translating Batak Toba Proverbs into English and explain the reasons for the translation method used in Mangala Pakpahan's book: Batak Toba character kearifan Indonesia. The research was conducted by using the descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from Mangala Pakpahan's book that contained 72 proverbs from the Batak Toba language. The findings of the study showed that not all methods were used in translating the proverbs. They were the adaptation translation method (69.44%), followed by the communicative translation method (12.5%), free translation method (11.12%), and the last was the exact translation method (6.94%). Moreover, the reason for using the translation method in translating the proverbs was the translation sounds natural even though in the form of proverbs and is still focused on English grammatical rules. Translation method was also the easier way to be understood by the reader, and it keeps retaining the translation of the proverbs without altering the original meaning

Keywords: Translation method, Proverbs

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an important process that has a key role in exchanging information, news, culture, literature, and sciences among people worldwide. It is changing the source text with all of its aspects semantically, syntactically, culturally, and pragmatically into a different language. Translation has already become the focus of the problem when the translation object is a work of art such as a proverb. The way to show the idea of the source language is a complex problem. The translator must be able to show the idea of the original work, which was from the source language, into a translation product that contains the same idea in the language where the product is marketed.

The translation is not an easy task because a translator needs to have a bilingual competence in the original language and the target language as well as knowledge of both cultures to remove the ambiguity in some texts that are needed to be translated. Cultural issues that may affect translation have been discussed by many researchers such as Baker (1992) and Newmark (1988) and are summarized as follows: ecological culture because English and Indonesian have different terms related to animals, climate, or plants; religious culture because the culture of the Middle East is affected by religion more than the West; social culture because the attitudes of people towards love, marriage among other things are different.

In order to deliver a message, the translator sometimes should replace some words, phrases, and sentences to make sure the message will be delivered properly.

The translator uses a method to translate a proverb in order to make the result of translation or target language equivalent to the source language. It also comes to our attention that it happens due to the influence of culture. The culture in which the proverbs originate basically determines how the saying goes, which is clearly understood since proverbs are defined as traditional sayings. Looking at the example: "do not cry over spilled milk," the translation does not say 'Susu, but 'nasi.' It is basically adjusted to the culture of Indonesia, in which 'nasi' or 'rice' is the main food of Indonesia. The researcher assumes the translation method takes an important role in order to make the translation sounds smooth and appropriate in the target language. The researcher found this phenomenon interesting because, in the proverb, the result of the translation source language into the target language might be totally different.

According to Newmark (1988), there are many linguistic problems that a translator faces while translating, like mistakes in usage resulting from the translator's lack of competence in writing properly, wrong use of dictionaries, using literal translation, or the lack of translator's common sense. Moreover, these linguistic problems may result from the little knowledge of grammar, style, lexical words, collocations, or idioms.

In using a method, a translator needs a varied technique. In relating to the term of translation methods, Newmark (1988:81) explains that translation methods related to whole text, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. From Newmark's statement, the

selection of methods will greatly affect the overall result of translation. This means that the translator must choose well the method he would use to translate a text according to the object to be translated. The method used in translating a scientific article is certainly different from the method in translating a proverb, song lyric, magazine, text, poetry, and others. Because of these differences, of course, there is also the most appropriate method in translating each type of text.

Translating the proverb is a special case. The translator needs a good method to do a successful translation. Nida (1985) notes that 'proverbs are special metaphoric expressions and the translator should know the proverbial concepts in both source language SL/target language TL' which means to bear in mind their similarities and differences.

Alshammari (2015) explains that proverbs exist in every language to express particular messages. However, when a proverb is translated, certain issues emerge due to its particular cultural and linguistic connotations, which are different from one language to another. Nevertheless, such issues can be resolved by the proper selection of translation methods. Based on the explanation of the background, problems are what types of methods are used in translating the Toba Batak proverbs into English ones and why are the translation methods used in the way they are. Related to the problems above, the objectives of the study are to categorize translation methods used in translating Toba Batak proverbs into English ones and to the reason for the use of the translation methods used in translating Toba Batak proverbs into English ones.

This study would focus on the analysis method based on the theory of Newmark. Newmark (1988: 45-47) puts eight terms in his classification. The eight terms are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation that divided into two scopes the methods closest to the source language and the methods closest to the target language. He put them in the form of a flattened V diagram. It contains two methods the methods closest to the source language and the methods closest to the target language.

The findings of this study were expected to give theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, the findings of this research were expected to enrich the theories of translation study, and the finding could be referenced for further study. Practically, for students, to expand insight about translation methods, for readers, this research would enrich their knowledge and information about translation methods, and for translators, the result of the research could be a valuable contribution for them in order to improve their skill, so that the readers were able to enjoy the work better.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Translation

Translation was a process of changing the language of the source language (SL) into target language (TL). The word "translation" etymologically is derived from the Latin *translatio*, which comes from *trans*, "across" + *ferre*, "to carry" or "to bring" (-latio in turn coming from

latus, the past participle of ferre). If translated directly, the meaning of word translation is "a carrying across" or "a bringing across". In scope the language, etymology can be concluded translation means "a bringing across of a text from one language to another"

Newmark (1988: 27) defined the act of translating very briefly. It is the act of transferring meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another. From the definition, we can conclude that the translation is not simply to change the language but also the transfer of meaning. Therefore, Newmark also added that there are many other contentions in translations, for example between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy

2. Translation method

Newmark (1988:81) explains eight methods of translation in two perspective. The first perspective emphasizes is on Source Language(SL), they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. And the other in on Target Language (TL), they are adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

He also explained eight methods of translation in ideology then divide it into two parts, they are domestication and foreignization.

Domestication	Foreignization
Semantic translation	Word for word translation
Adaptation translation	Literal translation
Free translation	Faithful translation
Communicative translation	Idiomatic translation

Table 2.1. Translation method by Peter Newmark

From table 2.1, it can be explained that eight methods of translation by Newmark (1988:45) are

a. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the

SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

b. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text), compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

e. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry); the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

f. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intra-lingual translation*', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural'

translation.)

h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Cresswell (2014), research design is plans and procedures for research to specific methods and collection and analysis. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative approach because the study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written content in context. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. The material of this study focused on selected utterances by the characters in Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts movie. The steps of collecting data were described as following: (1) Downloading Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts movie from the internet. (2) Watching Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts movie. (3) Doing the movie transcription to get the script of the movie. (4) Selecting the dialogues dealing with the purpose of the study.

The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. According to Cresswell (2014), a method discussion in a qualitative study needs also to specify the steps in analyzing the various forms of qualitative data. According to the theory above, the researcher formulated the techniques of analyzing data as followed: (1) Organizing and preparing the data which are related to the oppression suffered by Marlina and feminism done by Marlina. (2) Reading through all the data. (3) Analyzing and interpreting the types of oppression suffered by Marlina and the types of feminism done by Marlina. (4) Concluding the findings.

FINDINGS and DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The data had been classified into the types of translation methods based on Newmark's theory.

Table 4.1 The Types of Translation Method Identified

o	Translation Method	Frequen cy	Percentag e
	Word-for-word Translation	0	0 %
	Literal Translation	0	0%

	Faithful Translation	5	6.94%
	Semantic Translation	0	0%
	Adaptation Translation	50	69.44%
	Free Translation	8	11.12%
	Idiomatic Translation	0	0%
	Communicative Translation	9	12.5%
	Total	72	100

Based on the Table 4.1, there were only 72 proverbs contained in the original book of the proverbs which was translated from Toba Batak into English. The data which consist of words, phrases, clauses and sentences found in the book covered those proverbs contained some methods proposed by Newmark (1988). From 72 data identified as proverbs from Toba Batak, the translator found that it was more dominantly using adaptation method (69.44%). Communicative translation method was used in translating 9 proverbs (12.5%), there were 8 proverbs (11.12%) using free translation method and 5 proverbs (6.94%) using faithful translation method. And domestication was the most dominant used by the translator and its percentage about 93%. The research finding were presented as follows

1. The results of the analysis showed that there were four types of methods used in translating Batak Toba proverb into English language. The methods were Adaptation translation method, communicative translation method, faithful translation method and free translation method. The use of translation methods on SL emphasis such as Word-for-word translation, literal translation and semantic translation were not used in translating the Proverbs of Toba Batak Proverb into English language. From the 72 translation proverbs analyzed, one of them used the translation method of SL emphasis. This was because in translating the proverbs, the translator must though about the meaning of the proverbs to be delivered on the TL. Therefore, the translator tends to choose the method of TL emphasis. The idiomatic translation method was not used by translators in translating and analyzed Toba Batak Proverbs, although idiomatic translation was a translation method of TL emphasis.
2. The translation method were used in translating the proverbs because by using translation method, the translation sound natural even though in form of proverbs, and it still focused on English grammatical rules. Translation method were also the most simple and easiest ones to be applied in translating a literary work especially proverbs than other types of translation. And

the translation of the proverbs could be easier to be understood by the readers. It keep retaining the original meaning of the proverbs even though the proverbs were substituted from culture.

Discussion

Based on theory of Bell (2006:5) translation is the replacement of representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. There are 8 methods of translation by Newmark (1988) that widely used by the translator in the process of the translation, they are; 1) Word by word translation, 2) Idiomatic translation, 3) Literal translation, 4) Faithful translation, 5) Semantic translation, 6) Adaptation, 7) Free translation, and 8) Communicative translation.

Related to the previous study, the finding of this study was supported by Timen (2015) showed the different characteristics of proverbs in both languages, three translation method were to be adopted. They were literal translation method, literary (free) translation method and substitution (equivalence) translation method.

Finally, he found literary (free) translation method as the best method to be used because it seized the meaning of the proverb and recreated another figurative image and helped readers to better understanding the original proverb.

Shebab (2016) showed a low level in students' translation, most of them focused on literal translation of the proverb that effects the meaning and the tone of the proverbs. The result illustrated a high rate of poor translation that interpreted the low level of students' understanding in English and Arabic languages.

In his book, Newmark (1988: 45) distributed these eight methods into two parts: the emphasis SL and the TL emphasis. After analyzing the data the methods contained in the emphasis SL only faithful method was used in translating the proverb. While in TL emphasis, only idiomatic translation method was not used at all. This showed that in translating the proverb, the translator tends to think more of the translation on the TL than to maintain the whole form of the TL. Translators prefer to change the form of SL as long as the meaning or message conveyed by TL does not change from SL or still related to SL.

Translation methods were used for sentences and smaller unit of language, while these 72 proverbs were form of sentences, that's why translation method was applied in translating the proverbs. The translator also found a good method in translating the proverbs based on Newmark's theory. And it was regarding as a good translation because the translator did a successful translation in translating the proverbs in Mangala Pakpahan's Book: *Batak Toba Karakter Kearifan Indonesia*.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

After analyzing the data, it is concluded that:

- (1). There are four methods used in translating Batak Toba proverbs into English, namely:
 - (1a.) Adaptation translation,

- (1b.) Free Translation,
- (1c.) faithful translation and
- (1d) Communicative translation.

The most dominant method used is adaptation (69.44%), followed by communicative translation (12.5%), free translation (11.12%) and faithful translation (6.94%).

(2). The reasons of using the translation method in translating the proverbs can be states as follows :

(2.a) Adaptation translation method: Adaptation translation method is the most dominantly used by the translator because it keeps retaining the original meaning contain in the SL without altering the original meaning of the proverbs when the proverbs are substituted from culture.

(2.b) Free translation method: Free translation method is used by the translator because it still focuses on the context even though the text is paraphrased by the translator. The reader can be easier to understand the proverbs conveyed by the SL even though it changes the form of the SL but it does not change the meaning in TL.

(2.c) Faithful translation method: Faithful translation method is an easy translation to be applied because the translator does not improve the structure, add or less some others words. And the translator keeps being faithful and do not change the meaning in TL and do not use any idiom.

(2.d) Communicative translation method: Communicative translation method is used by the translator because the translation sound natural even though in form of proverbs. Although with the communicative translation there is a change or disappearance of several words but it still focuses on English grammatical rules

Suggestion

In relation to the conclusion, suggestions are staged as the following

1. The students of English department and the literature students are suggested to have an understanding in translating various kinds of text not all translation methods are suitable for translating a particular type of text. Thus, they will be able to translate and convey the meaning of the source language well in future.
2. The teachers are expected to inform students that translation studies is important to solve some problems firstly grammatical and cultural background in both language.

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