

The Translation of Humanitarian Articles on Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia's Website

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Abstract

In this modern era, the development of language is growing fast and giving high attention to society. English is international language and use as the international conversation both oral and writing. Nowadays, many articles mostly are written in English. Based on this issue, this article aims to show the translation analysis of humanitarian articles on Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia's website that is written in Indonesia and been translated into English. This article pays attention to the use of methodology of translation namely literal translation and borrowing technique that is applied in this article. This article also applied contrastive analysis approach to analyze the comparison text from Indonesia and English based on the differentiation and similarity structural method that is used translate an article. The Indonesian text will stand as source text (ST) and the result of the translation will stand as the target text (TT). This analysis focused on translation techniques used in the three humanitarian articles on a website. The result found in this article showed from those three humanitarian articles used literal translation technique and borrowing technique as the method for translating the articles from source text into the target text. according to the findings, it can be concluded that the literal translation and borrowing technique become the most dominant methods used for translating the three humanitarian articles on Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic Indonesia's website.

Keywords: *Borrowing Technique, Humanitarian Article, Literal Translation, Translation*

INTRODUCTION

English is one of the global languages is used as international language for many people in the world. Nowadays, English is used as daily conversation both oral and written. English language is also applied in any aspects of life, we could see it by people today in their daily life conversation use English as mix language between Bahasa Indonesia and English. We also could find it in any books, the equipment, and any products around us that most of them of them are written in English.

In this research, the writer will analyze the method used for translating articles on the internet. This research will concern on literal translation and borrowing technique that are used to translate article from Bahasa Indonesia into English. As we know about translation that is stated by Budianto & Fardhani (2010), translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (Sources Text) to another language (Target Text), whether the language is in written or oral form. Translation is a text in one language which is produced based on a text in another language for a particular purpose (Williams & Chesterman, 2002).

A good translation will help the reader to understand the content of the text. The aim of the translation depends on the type of the text. In this research the translator will focus on analysis of one of translation procedures, namely literal translation. Newmark (1988) on his book *Textbook of Translation*, defines literal translation as one-to-one translation including as the literal equivalent; it is particularly applicable to the language that do not have definite and/or indefinite

article (p. 69). The second opinion declares literal translation is a grammatical language form that converted into the nearest language equivalent (Yusuf & Fajri, 2021). Literal translation implies the transfer of communicatively irrelevant elements of the source text, which may result in a violation of the semantic component of the target text or a shift in semantic emphasis (Lomaka, 2017). Therefore, literal translation is more about free translation uses in the target language without any change from the source language. Another technique apply in this paper is called borrowing technique. The borrowing technique is known as taking a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL) (Ulfah, 2022).

The other sources, based on Permatasari (2020), analyze that borrowing technique in Rainbow Rowell's novel *Fangirl* show the Indonesian translator mostly use both pure and naturalized borrowing, but the mostly used in this translation is naturalized borrowing technique. The different statement is said by Nasution & Sinar (2017). For them, using borrowing technique is not appropriate for some cases. The other perception has stated by Suryasa (2015) that borrowing technique should translate from source language into target language by adding a full absorption word and modifying the pronunciation.

The purpose of this research analysis is to show the translation technique which is used to translate the humanitarian article on a website. Showing the literal translation and borrowing technique could be applied in this research analysis. The result of the translation will be used for student especially for them whom coming for English Department. This research will also be useful for the student especially those who are learning English that are focusing on English translation as their reference to understand the technique that is used in the process of translate an article.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used contrastive analysis approach by collect the data analysis based on the three articles on Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia's website. Contrastive studies mostly talked about evaluating the language that connected to sociocultural which focused on contrastive studies (Gast, 2008). Contrastive analysis dealt with linguistic comparison of the structure which more focused on distinction and similarity to both language from source text and target text (Al Khresheh, 2016). Data collecting was used to observe the technique of the translation that is used to translate the humanitarian articles entitled 1) *Indonesia Kecam Keras Tindakan Kekesaran di Gaza* (Indonesia Strongly Condemns Violence in Gaza); 2) *Indonesia Desak Dewan Keamanan PBB Segera Hentikan Perang di Gaza* (Indonesia Urges UN Security Council to Immediately End War in Gaza); and the last article entitled 3) *Presiden Jokowi Lepas Bantuan Kemanusiaan untuk Palestina* (President Jokowi Releases Humanitarian Aid for Palestine).

The phase analysis of this research applied two phases of the translation process. It chronologically consists of two sequential phases, namely analysis and synthesis phase model. In the first phase the translator reads the source text and analyzes all the relevant aspects. In the second phase, the source text meaning or sense are deverbilized into the target text (Nord, 2005). This research used journals and books related to the translation technique used. This research applied two technical translations (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2004), namely literal translation and borrowing technique. The borrowing technique is divided into two types, pure and naturalized

borrowing. It is used only two kind of technical translation procedures since both techniques were suited to apply in the translation article above.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

According to the articles above, the researcher performed two translation techniques in that article:

LITERAL TRANSLATION

Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 149) stated that “literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into grammatically or idiomatically appropriate in TL text in which the translator task is limited to observing the adherence to the servitudes of the TL”. This technique can be read as follows:

ST	TT
“Indonesia mengancam keras tindakan kekerasan di Gaza.”	“Indonesia strongly condemns violence in Gaza.”
“Indonesia desak dewan keamanan PBB segera hentikan perang di Gaza.”	“Indonesia urges UN security council to immediately end war in Gaza.”
“Presiden Jokowi lepas bantuan kemanusiaan untuk Palestina.”	“President Jokowi releases humanitarian aid for Palestine.”

Data 1. Literal Translation

Based on the example above, literal translation has the same explanation as Newmark, exposed that literal translation occurred converting the grammatical structure from one language to another by stating the closest version in the target language without adding or deleting original part of it (Yusuf & Fajri, 2021b).

Literal translation applied the direct translating sentence from the ST (Source Text) into the TT (target text) without any changing. The word *mengancam keras* in Indonesia convert to English version become *strongly condemns*. The word *mengancam* in Indonesia has the same meaning as *menghukum* or *mengutuk*. The suitable word while translated into English could be *condemns*. So that, the translator used the similar word to translate it into English by using *condemn*.

It is also happened while choosing the suitable word that translated into English. Literal translation keeps the source text originally adapted into English without any changes of word. It is applied to the other example since the translation result from the source text into target text shows no changing of structural or grammatical equivalent from the original word. Literal translation converts one by one word translate into English as the real meaning in the target text.

BORROWING TECHNIQUE

Borrowing technique, as stated by Molina & Hurtado Albir (2004b), is one of the translation techniques which is done by borrowing or adopted word purely from SL (source language) and then translated into TL (target language) without changing grammatical structure. Borrowing technique from the source language able to take place through the oral communication directly with native speakers or by written (Borkovska, 2018).

Borrowing technique is divided into two types, pure and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing is naturally taken from SL without any changing. They adopt and absorb the whole word from source text and use in target text with the same grammatical structure and pronunciation. However naturalized borrowing is the word that being naturalized to suit the

spelling rules in the TL (target language). Borrowing is also known as loan word. The definition of loan word expanded by Devianti (2016) who stated that the loan word needs to adapt the terminology from foreign language into Indonesian for writing and speech. In conclusion, the usage of loan word should be followed the term in Indonesia to make the loan word from source text understandable and able to absorb in Indonesian language.

ST	TT
Global	Global
Forum	Forum
Parameter	Parameter
Bilateral	Bilateral
Illegal	Illegal
<i>Alhamdulillah</i>	<i>Alhamdulillah</i>
Ton	Ton
TNI	TNI
Polri	Polri

Data 2. Pure Borrowing

According to the list of pure borrowing words above, there are at least nine words used pure borrowing technique applied on the three example humanitarian articles. Here the example from the word *global* in source text is the same as the writing and spelling *global* in the target text. They produce the same aspect from the original language to the target language without any change of spelling and writing in the target text. It could be seen that the pure borrowing from the source text while translated into the target text there is no changing from the original word in source text. Pure borrowing technique used to give a linear parameter and tied the certain word to be used in target language without modification the writing term and pronunciation. Pure borrowing techniques transform purely and absorb the whole word from the source text without any different parameter.

ST	TT
Presiden	President
Sipil	Civil
Humaniter	Humanitarian
Internasional	International
Eskalasi	Escalation
Solidaritas	Solidarity
Konflik	Conflict
Krisis	Crisis
Aksi	Action
Situasi	Situation
Blokade	Blockade
Akses	Access
Konsensus	Consensus
Instabilitas	Instability

Memobilisasi	Mobilizing
Roket	Rocket
Impunitas	Impunity
Kolektif	Collective
Konvoi	Convoy
Solusi	Solution
Logistik	Logistics
Proses	Process
Solidaritas	Solidarity
Tragedi	Tragedy

Data 2. Naturalized Borrowing

There are twenty-four-word that used naturalized borrowing technique applied in those three humanitarian articles. Naturalized borrowing is made to shape the fit from the spelling and writing aspect in order to compose the source text have a similar spelling and pronounce in the target text. The word aksi for instance, in source text it is written *aksi* (Bahasa Indonesia), while if it is translated into *action* in the target text change the writing and spelling aspects. It delivered the word from the source text to make it equivalent to the target text by changing a little bit from the spelling and the writing aspect. Naturalized borrowing technique is used in certain words to produce the same meaning in different aspects suitable with the target text purpose.

CONCLUSION

By analyzing the technique used in those humanitarian articles, it is found that the most technique used and suitable with the translation article are usage of literal translation and borrowing technique. The literal translation almost applied in the three articles. The translator keeps the translation linear by using literal translation to make the result of the translation have the closest meaning in the target text. In line with the usage of literal translation technique, the use of borrowing technique is also dominant in some parts of the text. The translator applied the pure and naturalized borrowing to produce an understandable translation. Pure borrowing is less used than naturalized borrowing words. There are nine words of pure borrowing found from the articles and there are twenty-four words of naturalized borrowing applied in the text. Based on the result above, the literal translation is suitable used to translate the humanitarian articles on the Ministry of Foreign Affair of The Republic of Indonesia’s Website. Borrowing technique especially focus on naturalized borrowing is dominant technique used to translate the article. Despite not all the theory of (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2004) and the techniques are applied to this article, yet it is possible to use the books and any references from another theory and reference applied in this article to create another point of view from the other preference.

In this paper hopefully will be useful for the student in the future especially for those who learning English majoring in translation department and for the next researcher would be able to continue the research of the translation technique analyzing use the different method and technique.

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