



## The Strategies to Translate the Sentences from English into Indonesian

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### Abstract

*The aims of the research is how to translate the English sentences into the Indonesian sentences using the translate model of the sentence so the translation product will be accurate, acceptable, and readable. The model consists of input (an English sentences), the process consists of equivalence and translation techniques, the output consists of the translation product of the Indonesian sentences, and the outcomes consists of acceptability and readability of the translation. The English sentence contains: (1) subject, (2) finite or (3) predicator, (4) complement and (5) adjunct. Then the process of translation was done which involved the analysis of equivalences and translation techniques. The output is an accurate translation, and the outcomes are the acceptable translation and the readable translation.*

**Keywords:** *sentence, process, accuracy, acceptance, readability.*

### Introduction

The translation products are very useful for people to understand the texts and enjoy the readings like novels, magazine, stories, histories. To produce the translation products, a translator must understand two languages, source language and target language, the linguistics from two languages, and culture from two languages, and the theories of the translation.

The translation of the source language into the target language will involve the parts of a sentence. The parts are subject, finite, a predicator, a complement and an adjunct. The model focus on how to translate a sentence which describes knowledge, so the sentence consists of a long subject, the subject contains the nominal groups, the complement also contains the nominal group, and the adjunct also contains the adverbial phrase or clause.

The main objective of the research is to result in a translation model that can be used to guide the process of translation from English into the Indonesian language. The model will help

translators to translate the English sentence into the Indonesian sentence to result in an accurate translation, an acceptable translation, and a readable translation.

The English sentences that will be translated into the Indonesian sentence are the sentences which explain scientific concepts. The sentences which explain the scientific concepts usually contain: (1) long subjects, (2) long complements, (3) long adjunct.

The process of translation involves words, phrases, sentences and texts from the source language into the target language. In translating the source language into target language, A translator must get the equivalence of the source language in the target language (Austin & Baker, 1993), Munday (2001), Gutt (2010), Yinhu (2011), Newmark (1988), Malmkjaer (2005), Nida (1991), Nord (2006).

The translation quality which must be resulted are (1) the translation must be accurate, (2) the translation must be acceptable, and the translation must be readable. The linguists can identify

whether a translation is accurate or not, but general readers of translation products cannot assess whether the translation is accurate or not. The general readers can only assess the product of translation on two sides, from the side of the acceptability and from the side of the readability (Nababan at all, 2012).

To result in an acceptable and readable translation, a translator must use the translation techniques (Mulya, at all 2020). The equivalence of the source language is not always available in the target language, so a translator can use a borrowing translation technique to overcome the problem of equivalence. To result in an acceptable and readable translation, the translator can use the translation technique of implicitation, the translation technique of addition, the translation technique of modulation, and the translation technique of transposition.

### Related Works

To result in the translation quality of the sentences from the source language to the target language, it will involve the translation process which contains: the nominal group, the translation definition, the assessment of the translation quality, and the translation techniques.

### The Nominal Group

The sentence which explains the scientific concept contains long subject, long complement and long adjunct. The long subject usually contains the nominal group, the long complement usually contains the nominal group, the long adjunct also contains the nominal group or adverbial clause.

### Example: the sentence contains the nominal group

Companies known as good places to work—such as Starbuck, Adobe System, Cisco, Whole Foods, Google, American Express, Amgen and Marriot	Have	a big advantage
Subjek	Predicator	Complement

Source: (Robbins & Timothy, 2015: 37)

The subject of the sentence is a nominal group and also the complement is the nominal group.

The subject of the sentence is a nominal group, and the complement is also the nominal group.

The nominal group experientially consists of a deictic, numerative, epithet and classifier. The deictic element indicates whether or not some specific subset of the Thing is there. The nature of the deictic is determined by the system of determination (demonstrative: this, that, these, those, and the. Possessive: my, your, our, his, her, its, their). Numerative elements indicates some numeral feature of the Thing; either quantity or order, either exact or inexact (quantitative: one, two, three etc, a couple of, a quarter. Ordinate: first, second, third, etc), the epithet indicates of the subset, e.g. old, long, blue, fast. Epithets are often realized by adjectives), classifier indicates a particular subclass of the thing in question, e.g. electric trains, passenger trains, toy trains. Qualifier in the nominal group is referred to as a relative clause; adjective clause, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, present participle, past participle). Thing is semantic core of the nominal group. It may be realized by a common noun, proper noun and personal pronoun (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014),

Sutjaja (1988: 7-8) explains that the nominal group in the Indonesian language contains head element that is Thing, and elements of modifiers like numerative which function to show the ordinal and cardinal number, the epithet functions to describe the quality of the thing, and classifier functions to categorize the thing, and the deictic element indicates whether or not some specific subset of the things.

Manliang (2014) explained that *the*, a number of approaches are possible with three approaches: the traditional approach, transformational approach, and systemic functional. The implementation of the use of the element of a number of in the nominal group; a number of those books. In the structure of the nominal group; a number of those books, which is the element functioned as Thing. The analysis result based on a traditional approach

indicated that the number functioned as a Thing. Whereas the analysis is based on systematic functional linguistics and transformational

linguistics, book is considered as Thing. A number of is as a single unit functioned as numerative (Halliday, 2000 in Manliang (2014).

**Table 1:** The analysis result using the systemic functional approach is as follow:

Nominal group	a	large	number	of	those	books
Experiential structure	numerative			Deictic Thing		
Logical structure	□	← $\beta$ $\alpha$		→ post-modifier $\beta$		
Lexicogrammar	det	adj	n	p	det	n

### The understanding of translation

Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (source language to another language, the target language. The translation refers to written information. Translation (Sorvali, 2016) is a human activity, and although the machine can do the translation, but the work of the machine is preceded by human activities, namely compiling a translation program and input data to fill in the translation software, then the software can do the translation.

The facts prove that someone who can speak the source language can carry out translation activities without having to know linguistics, but the result is not optimal. To result in a good translation work, the translator must understand the analysis process of translation and understand the linguistics from both the source language and the target language (Nida, 1991: 79)

One of the aspects in the translation process is equivalence. Naida in Wenfen, (2010) conveyed formal and functional equivalence, Baker (1992:11) conveyed typology of equivalent (equivalency in word level, combination of equivalence between words and phrases, equivalence on the grammatical level, equivalence at the level of the text, and pragmatic equivalent), Koller (Munday, 2001: 47-48) explained that there are five types of equivalences : denotative equivalence,

connotative equivalence, text normative equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, formal equivalence, Bell (1993: 13) explained that the equivalence is the important aspect of transferring from one language to another language, Yinhua (2011: 169) said that equivalence is the very important aspect in the process of transferring the source language to the target language,

Yinhua (2011: 2011) explained how important the equivalence in the process of translation; (1) Newmark defines translation is a deliberate transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, (2) Nida defines that translation is to reproduce a text to the target language that is the equivalence as close as possible naturally to the target language.

### The Assessment of the Translation quality

The assessment of translation quality (Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono 2012: 46) consists of how to assess the translation based on the accuracy, acceptability and readability.

The assessment of translation accuracy is how to know the message in the source language is translated accurately. The intended accuracy is how precisely the message contained in the source language text is able to be translated into the text of the target language. Nababan (2003:61) explained that the accurate translation is the

message contained in the source language can be conveyed to the target language correctly.

The assessment of the translation qualities have been developed to assess the accurate translation,

the acceptable translation and the readable translations:

**Table 2:** The instrument of the accurate translation

Translation category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language are accurately transferred to the target language: there is absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less accurate	2	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language have been transferred accurately into the target language, but there are still distortions of meaning or translations of double meanings or missing meaning.
Not accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language are not accurately transferred to the target language .

It was explained that the second aspect of the translation quality is related to acceptability. The term of the acceptability refers to whether a

translation has been expressed in accordance with the rules and culture that applies in the target language or not.

**Table 3:** The assessment of the acceptability

Translation categories	score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural, the technical terms used are commonly used, the readers of the translation are familiar with the phrase, sentences translated into the source language.
Less acceptable	2	Generally, the translations are natural, but there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or slight grammatical error.
Not acceptable	1	The translation is not natural and feels like a language translation. The translated technical terms are not uncommon and are not familiar with readers.

To assess the level of readability, here is the table of the assessment of the readability:

**Table 4:** The Instrument of the readable assessment

The readable category	Score	Parameter Kualitatif
The high level of the readability	3	The translations of words, phrases, sentences and text are easily read by readers
The moderate level of the readability	2	Generally, the readers can understand the translation, but there is a certain part of the translation that must be read more than once.
The low level of the readability	1	The translations are difficult to understand.

### The Research Methodology

To support the translation model of the sentences containing the nominal groups, the researchers conducted some steps, as follows:

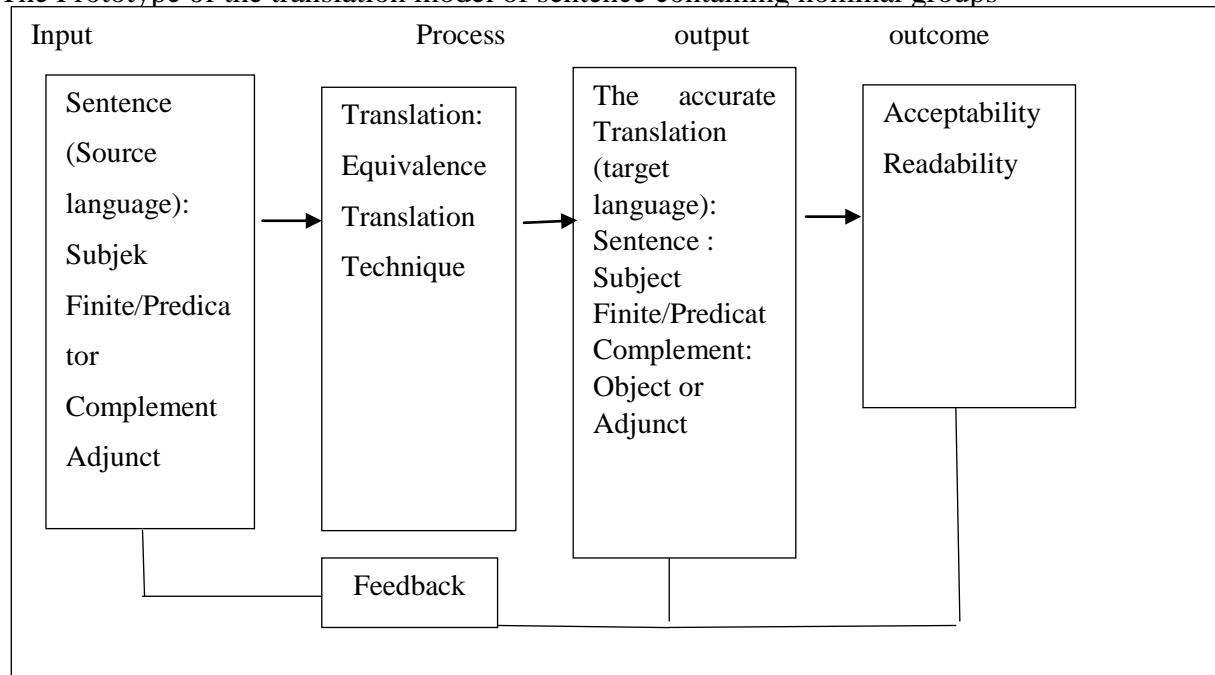
1. The researchers studied the previous researches about the analysis of translation qualities of the nominal groups that were

- conducted by Aini (2016); Hidayah (2013); Purwaningsih (2010).
- The prototype of the translation model was made by the team,
  - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the experts of the translation and the linguists to discuss the prototype of the translation model.

- The prototype of the translation model was used as a guide to translation the sentences which contain the subject and the subject contained the nominal groups, the predicator, and the complement which contained the nominal groups

## Result and Discussion

The Prototype of the translation model of sentence containing nominal groups



### Input

- Subject: The thing is being discussed, considered, or discussed. The person or thing that performs the action of a verb or is joined to a description by a verb.
- Complements and adjuncts are different. A complement is necessary in order to complete the meaning, and adjunct only adds extra information.
- A subject complement gives us more information about the subject. It usually comes after linking verbs and sense verbs (including be, seem, smell, taste), and after the change of state verbs (including go, get, become).
- Finite/ Predicate is the part of a sentence which gives information about the subject

### Process

In the translation process, there are two aspects which are influencing the quality of translation. The two aspects are the equivalence and the translation techniques.

- If the English words were translated to the Indonesian, the equivalence of the words are available in the target language, the translation process will be easily done. To result in a translation quality, the equivalence must be in meaning, and adaptation to the Indonesian structure. The equivalence will impact the accuracy, and the adaptation of the Indonesian structure will impact the acceptability and readability.
- To result in the translation qualities, the process of translation must involve the relevant translation

techniques. There are some techniques that can support to result in a translation quality. The techniques are (1) established equivalence (EE), (2) pure borrowings (PB), (3) implicitation (TI) (4) explicitation. (TE) (4) Addition (TA), (5) modulation (TM), (6) transposition (TT)

**Output**

The output is the Indonesian sentence. The sentence contains subject, Finite, Complement and adjunct.

**Outcome:** Consists of two translation qualities, those are acceptable and readable translation. The

acceptable translations are the language translated uses the Indonesian language rules, and the readers are familiar with the technical terminologies translated into the target language., and its translation is natural. Readers can understand the language translated easily.

**Strategy 1:** How to translate a sentence below: Emotions are reactions to a person (seeing a friend at work may make you feel glad) or events (dealing with a rude client may make you feel frustrated).

**Table 5:** The process of the translation of the sentence using strategy 1

Emotion	Are	Reactions	to a persong (seeing a friend at work may make you feel glad) or an events (dealing with rude client may make you feel frustrated)
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
The translation :			
Emosi	Adalah	reaksi	<i>Terhadap seorang ( yang sedang melihat seorang teman di tempat kerja mungkin membuat anda merasa gembira) atau suatu peristiwa (yang berhubungan dengan klien yang kasar mungkin membuat anda merasa frustasi)</i>
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
The translations techniques were used to translate the English sentence to the Indonesian			
The translation technique of Established Equivalence	The translation technique of Established Equivalence	The translation technique of Established Equivalence	The translation technique of Established Equivalence and the technique of addition

**The Explanation:** he explanation: Emotion (source language) was translated into Emosi (target language (TL), the translation technique used is an established equivalence, are was translated into the Indonesian adalah, the translation technic used is an established equivalence, reaction was translated into the Indonesian reaksi , the translation technic is an established equivalence, to a person (seeing a friend at work may make you feel glad) were translated into the Indonesian seseorang yang sedang melihat seorang teman di tempat kerja yang mungkin membuat anda gembira or an events( dealing with rude client may make you feel frustrated) were translated into the Indonesian suatu peristiwa using the established equivalent

(TL)/ (yang berhubungan (TL) using the translation technique of addition /dengan klien yang kasar mungkin membuat anda merasa frustasi.

From the above example, the part of adjunct is rather difficult to translate. The adjunct: to person was translated terhadap seorang (seeing a friend at workplace (present participle) was translated yang sedang melihat seorang teman di tempat kerja (target language)/may make you feel glad (SL) was translated mungkin membuat anda merasa bahagia (TL)/ an events (dealing with rude client may make you feel frustrated (SL) was translated suatu peristiwa ( TL) ( present participle: yang sedang berhubungan dengan seorang klien yang



kasar dan merasa frustrasi (TL)/ using present participle.

**The Result**

The source language: Emotions are reaction to a person (seeing a friend at work may make you feel glad) or events (dealing with a rude client may make you feel frustrated)

**The Target Language:** Emosi adalah reaksi Terhadap seorang (yang sedang melihat seorang teman di tempat kerja mungkin membuat anda merasa gembira) atau suatu peristiwa (yang

berhubungan dengan klien yang kasar mungkin membuat anda merasa frustrasi).

The translation is accurate because all words in the source language are available in the target language, so most of the translation techniques are established equivalences. There is no distortion in meaning. The translation is acceptable because the structure is clear, the readers are familiar with the target language. The translation technique to support the acceptable translation is the translation technique of addition.

The strategy 2: How to translate the English sentence into the Indonesian.

**Table 6:** The process of translating a sentence using strategy 2

To raise employee satisfaction,	the manager	Evaluate	the fit between the employee’s work interests and on the intrinsic parts of his/her job to create work that is callenging and intersting to the individual
Adjunct	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Infinitive	Nominal group : DT	Verb	The English Nominal Group: D T + Prepositional phrase
The translation into the Indonesian language			
Untuk meningkatkan kepuasan pegawai	Manager	Mengevaluasi	How to translate this part?
Adjunct	Nominal group: Thing	Verb	Nominal group: (T+ Prepositional phrase)
The Translation techniques are used			
The established of equivalence	implicitation	The established Equivalence	The translation technique of implicitation and translation technique of established equivalence
Accurate translation	Accurate and acceptable translation	Accurate translation	Accurate and acceptable translation
The readable translation : the translation is easily understood by readers			

How to translate the nominal group? Here is the process of translating the nominal groups.

**Table 7:** The process of translating the nominal group

The English Nominal Group	The element of the English nominal groups	The elements of the Indonesian nominal group	The translation
the fit between the employee’s work interests and on the intrinsic parts of his/her job to create work that is callenging and intersting to the individual	Deictic^Thing + qualifier (prepositional phrase)	Thing + qualifier (prepositional phrase)	kecocokan antara minat kerja pekerja dan bagian intrinsic pekerjaannya untuk menciptakan pekerjaan yang lebih menantang dan menarik bagi individua

**The Explanation**

1. To raise employee satisfaction (SL) that was translated *Untuk meningkatkan*

*kepuasaan pegawai* (TL) used the established equivalence because all words

in (SL) are available in (TL). The result of the translation is accurate.

- The manager was translated into manager. The article the was deleted in the target language. The translation technique used was the implicitation, so the translation is more acceptable because in the Indonesian structure, the article the is seldom used.
- The fit between the employee's work interests and the intrinsic parts of his/her job to create work that is challenging and interesting to the individual (SL) were translated *kecocokan antara minat kerja pekerja dan bagian intrinsik pekerjaannya untuk menciptakan pekerjaan yang lebih menantang dan menarik bagi individu*. The translation techniques used were implicitation, the established equivalence technique, and the addition technique. The translation technique of the Implicitation was used to delete the article the in the target language to make the translation more acceptable. The established equivalence was used because all words in the source language are available in the target language. The technique of addition was used to add the word yang in the target language to make the translation more acceptable and readable.

### The strategy 3

How to translate the following English sentence into Indonesian?

**Table 8:** The process of translating the sentence using the strategy 3

Some researchers used to believe the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance	was	Myths
Subject	Finite	Complement
peneliti yang dulunya mempercayai hubungan antara kepuasan kerja dan unjuk kerja	Adalah	Mitos

### The Process

The analysis of equivalence from the source language into the target language:

**Table 9:** The equivalence

the source language	The target language
Some	Beberapa
Researchers	para peneliti
used to	Dulunya
Believe	Mempercayai
the	Tersebut
Relationship	Hubungan
Between	Diantara
Job	pekerjaan/kerja
Satisfaction	Kepuasan
And	Dan
Job	Kerja
Performance	unjukkerja

### The Translation

*Some researchers used to believe the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance* were translated into the Indonesian;

*Para peneliti yang dulunya mempercayai hubungan antara kepuasan kerja dan unjuk kerja tersebut*

**Revision:** *Para* and *tersebut* were deleted in order to make the nominal group more acceptable and readable.

### The Conclusions

The prototype of the translation model consists of three strategies to translate the English sentences into the Indonesian sentences. By using such strategies, the translations will be accurate, acceptable, and readable.

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