

# Theory and Practice of Translation

## **Lecture 3: Types and Method of Translation**

Lecturer: Agnechia Friska Rivalny, S.S., M.Hum.  
*Jakarta International University, Indonesia*

## **PERHATIAN** **ATTENTION**

- **KARCIS PARKIR HARAP DIBAWA**  
TICKETS PARKING PLEASE BRING
- **KUNCI PINTU DAN KACA KENDARAAN**  
KEY DOOR AND GLASS VEHICLE
- **DILARANG MENINGGALKAN KARCIS DAN**  
DO NOT LEAVE TICKETS AND
- BARANG BERHARGA DIDALAM KENDARAAN**  
VALUABLE GOODS IN VEHICLES
- **BARANG HILANG / RUSAK BUKAN TANGGUNG**  
LOST / DAMAGED ITS NOT ANY TIME

**JAWAB MANAGEMENT**  
ANSWER MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT**  
**JAWA TIMUR PARK 3**

After learning this chapter, the students will be able to:

**Mention the types of translation**

**Mention the methods of translation**



# Types of Translation



**Intralingual translation**

**Interlingual translation**

**Intersemiotic translation**

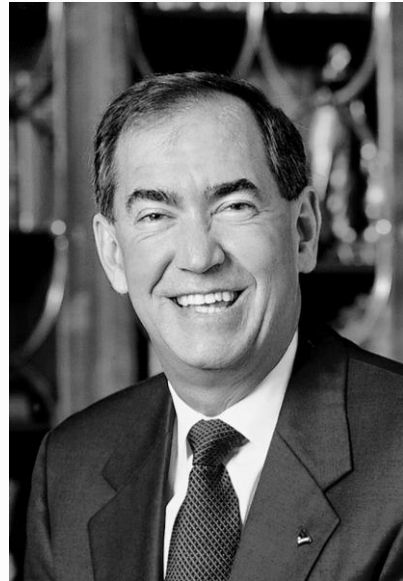


# **Methodology of Translation**

# Methodology For Translation



Jean-Paul Vinay



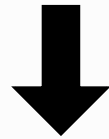
Jean Darbelnet

Vinay and Darbelnet are the pioneers in translation procedure. They present the procedures as a description of the ways open to the translator in the translation process. Nevertheless, the procedures, as they are presented, do not refer to the process followed by the translator, but to the final result.



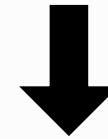
# Direct & Oblique Translation

Direct Translation



- Borrowing
- Calque
- Literal translation

Oblique Translation



- Transposition
- Modulation
- Equivalence
- Adaptation



# Direct Translation



# Borrowing

**A word taken directly from another language.**

- *pure borrowing*
  - email → email
  - internet → internet
- *naturalized borrowing*
  - computer → komputer



# Calque

**A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements.**

- *For example:*

pen → pena

name → nama.



# Literal translation

**Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text.**

**The main point is that essentially literal translations attempt to represent the meaning of every word in the original in some way or other in the resulting translation.**

- *For example:*

A book is on the table → Sebuah buku ada di atas meja.



# Oblique Translation



# Transposition

Transposition is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The change of sequence also can be followed by the change of word class, the change from singular to plural and others. This change can occur because the source language and the target language have the different grammatical structure.



## Transposition

A shift from singular into plural  
(or plural into singular)

*For example:*

Bunga-bunga → **flowers**

Banyak rumah → **many houses**

Tiga mobil → **three cars**



## Transposition

A structural change that involves word-position in phrase

*For example:*

Rumah - berwarna merah - yang besar.



**Big - red - house**



## Transposition

Phrase with adverb

*For example:*

Highly – recommended – system.



**Sistem - yang sangat - direkomendasikan**



## Transposition

A structural change that involves word-position in sentence

*For example:*

Isu tentang HAM sudah kami bahas sejak lima tahun yang lalu.

**We have been discussing the issue of human rights since five years ago.**

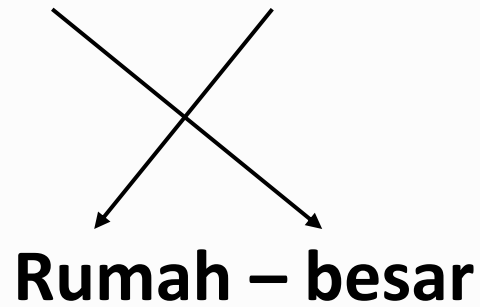


## Transposition

A change in part of speech

*For example:*

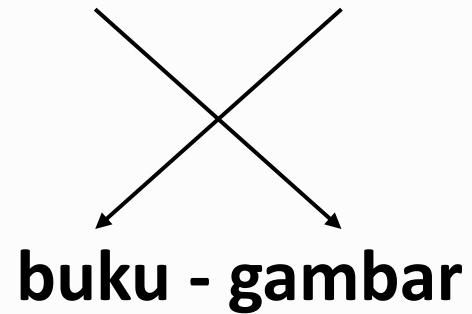
Big – house



```
graph TD; A[Big – house] --> B[Rumah – besar]; A --> C[Rumah – besar];
```

**Rumah – besar**

drawing – book



```
graph TD; A[drawing – book] --> B[buku - gambar]; A --> C[buku - gambar];
```

**buku - gambar**



## Transposition

A change in part of speech

*For example:*

..... for the **pursuit** of happiness.



.... untuk **meraih/mengejar** kebahagiaan.



## Transposition

From clause into particular type of phrase

*For example:*

Bayi yang menangis → **crying baby**

Burung yang berkicau → **singing bird**

Jendral yang selalu tersenyum → **smiling General**



## **Transposition**

From word into phrase or clause  
(clause into word)

*For example:*

### **cozy**

suasana nyaman, hangat, dan akrab

### **incommunicado**

kondisi terputus komunikasi dengan dunia luar

### **interchangeability**

kondisi yang bisa saling dipertukarkan



# Modulation

**A shift in point of view. Whereas transposition is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories.**

*For example:*

- *You are going to have a child* translated as *Anda akan menjadi seorang Ayah.*
- *I cut my finger* translated as *Jariku teriris.*



# Equivalence

**This term is used to refer to the cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means.**

*For example:*

*cock-a-doodle-do (English) → kukuruyuuk (Indonesian)*

*miaou (English) → meong (Indonesian)*

**The translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions like:**

*Like father like son → Buah jatuh tak jauh dari pohonnya.*



# Adaptation

- **A shift in cultural environment, i.e., to express the message using a different situation.**
- **Re-writing process of the source text into the target text.**
- **Usually applied in translating poetry and drama.**
- **Replacing cultural elements of the source language by the cultural equivalence in the target language.**

*For example:*

as white as snow → seputih kapas



# Discussion

- Mention the three types of translation.
- Mention the methods under the Direct & Oblique Translation.
- Mention the easiest translation methods from Indonesian to English and vice versa.
- In translating the proverbs or idiomatic expressions, what method of translation do we use?

**Thank you!**

# References

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- <https://slideplayer.com/slide/2909237/>

# Picture Sources on Each Slide

Slide 3: <https://m.tribunnews.com/techno/2018/03/12/foto-papan-informasi-yang-diduga-milik-jatim-park-3-viral-ternyata-karena-penggunaan-bahasa-inggris>