

Theory and Practice of Translation

Lecture 8:

The Translation of Complex Sentences

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Watch Your Children

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

Identify past participle and present participle in adjective clauses and differentiate them.

Translate past participle and present participle in adjective clauses appropriately.



Past Participle in Adjective Clauses



A **past participle** is a verb form that is used in creating perfect tenses, passive voice constructions, and sometimes as an adjective. In English, the past participle is often formed by adding "-ed" to the base form of regular verbs, though there are many irregular verbs that have unique past participle forms.



Past Participle Verbs

checked

written

found

come

told

spoken

delivered



Past Participle in Adjective Clauses

For example:

"These data were drawn from a larger study ***conducted by Mathieu and Kohler (1990)***"

In summary, the results of the present study, in conjunction with those of Brooke et al (1988), provide evidence for the discriminant validity of organizational commitment, job satisfaction, and job involvement among employees ***sampled from three different populations as related to a wide variety of correlates.*** (Mathieu and Farr 1991)



Exercise

Translate the following paragraph:

The Richter scale is a numerical logarithmic scale developed and introduced by American seismologist Charles R. Richter in 1935. The purpose of the scale is to measure the amplitude of the largest trace recorded by a standard seismograph one hundred kilometers from the epicenter of the earthquake.



Exercise

Indonesian Translation:

Skala Richter adalah skala logaritmik numerik yang dikembangkan dan diperkenalkan oleh seismolog Charles R. Richter dari Amerika pada tahun 1935. Tujuan dari skala ini adalah untuk mengukur amplitudo jejak terbesar yang tercatat oleh seismograf standar seratus kilometer dari pusat gempa.



Exercise

Translate the following paragraph:

The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters was itself enough to discourage use of the mail. It is no wonder that, during the years of these cumbersome arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed. Although their activities were only semilegal, they thrived, and actually advertised that between Boston and Philadelphia they were a half-day speedier than the government mail.



Exercise

Indonesian Translation:

Kebingungan dan kemacetan warga yang mencari surat-suratnya sudah cukup untuk menghambat penggunaan surat. Tidak mengherankan bahwa, selama tahun-tahun pengaturan yang rumit ini, bisnis pengiriman surat pribadi dan bisnis ekspres berkembang. Meskipun kegiatan mereka hanya bersifat semilegal, mereka berkembang pesat, dan benar-benar mengiklankan bahwa antara Boston dan Philadelphia mereka setengah hari lebih cepat daripada surat pemerintah.



Present Participle in Adjective Clauses



A **present participle** is a verb form that ends in "-ing" in English. It is used in continuous (progressive) tenses, as an adjective, and to form gerunds.



Present Participle Verbs

checking

concerning

developing

coming

studying

translating

delivering



Present Participle in Adjective Clauses

For example:

"The lack of research effort *concerning* the relationship between small business planning and performance may be attributable to the lack of economic data in small firms, in a belief that small businesses do little formalized planning"

The clause in italic above has a deleted relative pronoun: which is, so the clause should be translated into "yang me-..." or "me-..." in Indonesian.



Exercise

Translate the following paragraph:

What do we mean by the economy of the country? In assessing a country's standard of living of different countries it is common practice to use statistics of the Gross Domestic Product. The GDP measures incomes earned, and the goods and services produced, in the official formal economy. But this tends not to account for the mass of productive activity outside the formal economy – DIY, voluntary work etc, which may well not be reflected in the indicators of GDP. And since the balance between the shadow and formal economy varies from country to country, comparison on the basis of GDP may be quite misleading.



Exercise

Indonesian Translation:

Apa yang dimaksud dengan perekonomian negara? Dalam menilai standar hidup suatu negara di berbagai negara, merupakan praktik umum untuk menggunakan statistik Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB).

PDB mengukur pendapatan yang diperoleh, serta barang dan jasa yang diproduksi, dalam perekonomian formal resmi. Namun hal ini cenderung tidak memperhitungkan banyaknya aktivitas produktif di luar perekonomian formal – DIY, kerja sukarela, dll, yang mungkin tidak tercermin dalam indikator PDB. Dan karena keseimbangan antara perekonomian bayangan dan perekonomian formal bervariasi dari satu negara ke negara lain, perbandingan berdasarkan PDB mungkin cukup menyesatkan.



Exercise

Translate the following paragraph:

A cooperative is defined as a "business voluntarily organized, operating at cost, which is owned, capitalized and controlled by member-patrons as users, sharing risks and benefits proportional to their participation." The primary purpose of a cooperative is to make a profit for its patrons of users of the cooperative, not for its investors. The members of a cooperative serve themselves. They are both the owners and users of the service. Contractual arrangement between the cooperative and the member-patrons requires that all margins above the cost of the operation be returned to the member-patrons in proportion to their business with the cooperative. In effect, the cooperative is a hybrid institution containing some features of proprietorship, partnership and corporation.



Exercise

Indonesian Translation:

Koperasi didefinisikan sebagai “usaha yang diselenggarakan secara sukarela, beroperasi dengan biaya, yang dimiliki, dikapitalisasi, dan dikendalikan oleh anggota-pelanggan sebagai pengguna, berbagi risiko dan manfaat sebanding dengan partisipasi mereka.” Tujuan utama koperasi adalah memperoleh keuntungan bagi para pengguna koperasi, bukan bagi penanam modalnya. Anggota koperasi melayani dirinya sendiri. Mereka adalah pemilik sekaligus pengguna layanan. Pengaturan kontrak antara koperasi dan anggota-pelanggan mensyaratkan bahwa semua margin di atas biaya operasi dikembalikan kepada anggota-pelanggan sesuai dengan proporsi bisnis mereka dengan koperasi. Sebenarnya, koperasi adalah lembaga campuran yang mengandung beberapa ciri kepemilikan, kemitraan, dan korporasi.

Thank you!

References

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Picture Sources on Each Slide

Slide 2: <https://duniaku.idntimes.com/geek/culture/andry-trisandy/ada-yang-salah-10-terjemahan-bahasa-inggris-yang-kocak>