

Translation Method Found In Sm-B310 E Samsung User Manual

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were (1) to find out the types of translation methods in Samsung's User Manual, (2) to find out the most dominant translation method in Samsung's User Manual and (3) to find out the process of transition method. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data were words, phrases, and sentences on Samsung User Manual as source of data. The data were analyzed by using translation method focused on SL emphasize based on Newmark (1988) and process of translation based on Nida and Taber (1982:33). The result of this research were (1) the types of translation method were 25 word for word (68%) and 12 literal translation (32%), (2) the dominant types of translation method was word for word (68%) and (3) The process of translation method were analysis, transfer and restructuring.

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1.Introduction

Language is a way to be used as an interaction with other people. Language is identified as a means of communication. Language is the most important thing for communication. Human needs language to transfer message from one to another. We need a means to our feeling, thought and ideas. Translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. Nida and Taber (in Choliludin, 2009) describe that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalence of a SL message, firstly, in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Newmark says that “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, in short the meaning of a text should be the same with the author’s aim when it is translated (1988) “.

The function of translation is transferring certain information to the readers, translating is not an easy task because it deals with transferring thoughts and ideas from one language to another. The knowledge of the culture of both language and the knowledge of such texts and target readers play a very important role when it comes to making a good translation. Linguistics is the study of language. Language as a part of linguistics is interrelated and it can teach us how to use structure of language properly and correctly in communicating. Language, linguistics and translation are inseparable because language is the object of translation. Without language, translator will not be able to change SL (Source Language) to TL (Target Language).

Translation method is a method used when we translate something. According Larson (1984) translation method is divided into two emphasizes; first category is from based or literal translation. Secondly, it is meaning based or idiomatic translation.

2.Review of Literature

1. Translation

The word translation comes from Latin; trans, across, and datum, to carry. From the terminology above, it can see from that translation is the connection between two different languages. Thus, according to Newmark “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, in the meaning of a text should be the same with the author’s aim when it is translated (1988). Translation has an important role in transferring technology and literature in Indonesia. Because of the differences in structure and system in doing translation from Indonesian into English, it is not an easy

thing. Translation is very useful in many aspects, they are: education, literary, trade, politic, entertainment, information, etc.

2. The Process of Translation

Manfredi (2008: 21) says that as a process, translation refers to the activity of turning a ST into a TT in another language. Here it means that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to transfer the meaning of the ST into the TT by turning the lexico-grammatical aspect of the ST which represent the logical meaning into the lexico-grammatical feature of the TT, and that of a product is the translated text. So it is defined that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to replace the lexico-grammatical features of the ST into TT in order to represented the equivalent meaning. A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. Nida and Taber (1982) distinguish translation process into three stages, namely:

1. Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of
 - a. The grammatical relationships and
 - b. The meaning of the words and combinations of words,
2. Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator
From language A to language B, and
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

a. Translation Methods

In order to produce such good translation product, it is important for a translator to enrich their knowledge, especially the general knowledge of world and its symptoms. That is why the general encyclopedia can also provide guidance for translator. It is impossible to properly translating some texts without generally understanding the texts. A translator who wants to translate a material related to life, custom, and culture of other's society must know the non-verbal language used in that society in order to be able to find the exact equivalent words in the TL in order to make a good translation product.

Newmark (1988) explains eight methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective is emphasis on SL and the other on TL. SL emphasis means that when the translator translate the text she or he follow what is common in the SL, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the SL, whereas TL emphasis means the translator follows the TL such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture to make the

readers comprehend the translation text more. Each perspective provides four methods of translation. The first perspective provides word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the second perspective provides adaptation translation, free translation idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Those methods describes diagram below (Newmark; 1988).

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word	Adaptation
Literal Translation	Free Translation

Table 2.1 Translation Method (Newmark 1988).

3. Research Methods

In this research, it used descriptive qualitative research method. The research has a purpose to describe and analyse the translation methods used in SM-B310E Samsung's user manual. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually, and accurately. (Issac et al 1981).

The data of this research then stated by words, phrases, and the shape of an explanation that describe the situation, process or a particular event. The analysis unit of this research is utterance by SM-B310E Samsung's user manual.

3. Data Collection

Data Collection is the process of gathering and measuring information from all the relevant sources to find answers to the research problems. Documentation is combining collection of the data.

Data Analysis Procedure

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data.

After analyzing the data, the researchers has got the result of this research. This part was divided into three sections. The first section was about the types of Translation Methods used in SM-B310E Samsung's User Manual. The second section was the most dominant types of Translation Methods in SM-B310E Samsung's User Manual. Third section was the process of Translation Methods in SM-B310E Samsung's User

Manual. The data were analyzed based on Newmark's theory (1988) that focused on Translation Methods and focused on SL emphasizes: Word for word and Literal Translation.

4. Finding

After analyzed the data taken from SM-B310E Samsung's User Manual based on translation method of Newmark's Theory (1988) focused on SL emphasize namely: word for word and literal translation, it can be found that 37 data. There were 25 Word for Word Translation and 12 Literal Translation.

Word for word Translation

The most frequently used of figure of speech on cigarette advertisement slogan on the internet is Word for word Translation. The SL is translated word by word.

For example: SL: Using alarm.

TL: *Menggunakan alarm.*

From the data above, it used word for word as translation method. Because the grammatical structure between SL text and TL text is the same. The SL text "Using Alarm" transfers to be a TL text "*Menggunakan alarm*".

Literal Translation

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest TL equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

For example: SL: Turn off the device before removing battery.

TL: *Nonaktifkan perangkat sebelum melepas baterai.*

From the data above, it applied literal translation as translation method, because the translator translates "turn off" freely into "*Nonaktifkan*" that would make the words sound natural in TL.

NO.	TRANSLATION METHODS	MEANING	UTTERANCES
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1.	Word for word Translation	<i>Menggunakan Alarm</i>	Using Alarm
2.		<i>Mengelola Kalender</i>	Managing Calendar
3.		<i>Menghapus karakter dengan cepat</i>	Delete characters quickly
4.		<i>Memasukkan Teks</i>	Entering Text
5.		<i>Mendengarkan Musik</i>	Listening to Music
6.		<i>Atur gembok atau ubah Sandi</i>	Set locks or change password
7.		<i>Merest Perangkat</i>	Reset the Device
8.		<i>Baterai bisa bocor</i>	The battery may leak
9.		<i>Menggunakan Pintasan</i>	Using Shortcuts
10.		<i>Putar atau hentikan Musik</i>	Play or pause Music
11.		<i>Peringatan</i>	Warning
12.		<i>Tekan dan Tahan</i>	Press and Hold
13.		<i>Mengirim dan melihat pesan</i>	Sending and viewing messages
14.		<i>Bicara langsung ke mikrofon</i>	Speak directly into microphone
15.		<i>Untuk mengakhiri panggilan</i>	To end a call
16.		<i>Mengustomisasi perangkat</i>	Customizing the device
17.		<i>Lindungi perangkat, baterai dan charger dari kerusakan</i>	Protect the device, battery, and charger from damage
18.		<i>Alarm Aktif</i>	Alarm Active
19.		<i>Mengakses Menu</i>	Accessing menus
20.		<i>Melakukan atau menjawab panggilan</i>	Making or answering a call
21.		<i>Lindungi pendengaran dan telinga anda ketika menggunakan headset</i>	Protect your hearing and ears when using a headset
22.		<i>Mengirim pesan</i>	Sending Messages
23.		<i>Mengubah waktu dan tanggal perangkat</i>	Change the time and date of the device

24.	Word for Word Translation	<i>Pilih sebuah profile dan tekan</i>	Select a profile and press	
25.		<i>Menyesuaikan waktu</i>	Adjust the time	
26.		<i>Tekan</i>	Press	
27.		<i>Baterai</i>	Battery	
28.		<i>Jika anda merasa tidak nyaman</i>	If you feel discomfort	
29.		<i>Mnggerakkan kursor</i>	Move the cursor	
30.		<i>Tekan kotak masuk dan pilih sebuah pesan untuk dibaca</i>	Press inbox and select a message to read	
31.		<i>Tekan membuat kontak</i>	Press create contact	
32.		<i>Pilih sebuah item dan tekan</i>	Select an item and press	
33.		<i>Tekan membuat pesan</i>	Press create message	
34.		<i>Ini dapat merusak perangkat</i>	This may damage the device	
35.		Literal Translation	<i>Nonaktifkan perangkat sebelum melepas baterai</i>	Turn off the device before removing battery
36.			<i>Jangan gunakan perangkat anda saat sedang diisi daya atau menyentuh perangkat anda dengan tangan basah</i>	Do not use your device while it is charging or touch your device with wet hands
37.			<i>Mendengarkan Radio Fm</i>	Listening the Fm Radio
38.	<i>Jangan menghancurkan atau meenusuk perangkat</i>		Never crush or puncture the device	
39.	<i>Anak-anak atau hewan dapat tersedak komponen kecil</i>		Children or animals can choke on small parts	
40.	<i>Jaga perangkat tetap kering</i>		Keep your device dry	
41.	<i>Jangan menggigit atau mrnghisap perangkat</i>		Do not bite or suck the device	
42.	<i>Jangan membuat catatan atau mencari nomor telepon</i>		Do not take notes or look up phone number	
43.	<i>Colokkan headset ke perangkat</i>		Plug a headset into the device	

44.		<i>Memasukkan kartu memori</i>	Insert a memory card
45.		<i>Masukkan spasi</i>	Insert a space

4.1 The Table of Translation Methods

5. Conclusion

The result of the research included the analysis of the data which were taken from SM-B310E Samsung's User Manual. Based on the data, the researchers found in 37 utterances that have been grouped in types of translation method. The data according its types of translation method on Newmark's theory, they are Word for word with percentage, Literal Translation with percentage 32%. So the most dominant apply in SM-B310E Samsung's User Manual is Word for word (25 with percentage 68%) and in the process of translation the researchers did as follows: (1) analysis the data (2) transfer the data (English to Indonesia) and (3) restructuring the data.

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