

The Application of Translation Strategies to Cope With Equivalence Problems in Translating Texts

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Abstract—Translation is a process to render the meaning from the source text into the target text. A translator, however, will find some problems during translation process. Equivalence is the case which often appears (i.e. culture specific concept, the source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, source-language word is semantically complex, etc). To cope with equivalence problems in translation process, some experts suggest some strategies which can be applied in doing translation. Some strategies are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, etc. The strategies which often appears in the example texts in this paper are transference, naturalization, descriptive equivalent, couplet and through-translation. It is recommended that translator apply the strategies if only there is no equivalence problem in target language.

Keywords—Translation, Equivalence Problem, Translation Strategies

I. INTRODUCTION BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The main purpose of translation is to deliver the meaning contained in source language into target language. However, this work sometime mislead so the target language reader get the wrong information. The following statement may give such explanation about translation problem, especially English – Indonesia translation. Effendi (2004) says that many Indonesian readers can hardly read to understand a lot of Indonesian books translated from English by many amateur Indonesian translators, rather than to comprehend the original ones. He says that it may be the effect of that many Indonesian translators who have been proficient in English and familiar with various styles of English, fail to see aspects of translation works when the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian language. It implies that not all translated books success to deliver all information well from the source books.

To yield a good product of translation, a translator needs to apply the translation strategies in doing translation process. Different from method which relates to translate the whole text, strategy is one of significant aspects in translating sentences and the smaller units of language. Process of translation can be effective and efficient when a translator applies the translation strategies.

There are many terms which explain about the ways to translate. For example, Newmark (1988) called it procedure,

Bell (1991) named it model, Baker (1991) and Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003) prefer using term strategies. And this study also prefers using the terms used by the two last experts, that is, the term strategy. In spite of different, the experts have the same purpose in proposing the ways of translation, that is, to accommodate the translator to do a process of translation. It is, again, intended to produce a good result.

The following are some strategies proposed by some experts: naturalisation, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, modulation, addition, borrowing, etc. The strategy used will be effective when they are used in appropriate way, context and purpose. For example, literal translation as a strategy might not appropriate to translate a literature or poetry which cultural equivalent might be more appropriate. It might be suitable when translate such a technical sentences. However, what strategies that will be used in translating depend on the translator. The theories about strategy of translation proposed by experts are only as a guide for him. The most important is that translator has to know what kind of text he will translate and what for so he can decide what strategies that is appropriate to do that.

This paper will discuss about the translation strategies that can be applied to cope with the problem of equivalent in translating the texts. The texts are limited to technical texts, not fiction and poetry.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Concept of Translation

There are many theories defined by experts who have worked in translation study. Catford (in Hatim, 2001) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Larson (1984:3) explained larger about translation, that is, the process of studying the lexicon, the grammatical structure, and the communication situation of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine the meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the natural forms of the receptor language. Here, the translator seeks lexical equivalents between the source language and the receptor language.

It means that translation is the process of replacing meanings in one language into another language by concerning some points. A translation process should consider about lexicon, grammar, and situation in source language text and then transfer them into target language with the same meaning by considering the naturalness of target language. Thus, the equivalence between source language and target language should be fulfilled in order to avoid misinterpretation by the reader in the target language.

According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. He said that all the text can be translated. It is supported by Danila Seleskovitch (in Newmark, 1988:6) who said that: 'Everything said in one language can be expressed in another – in condition that the two languages belong to cultures that have reached a comparable degree of development.' In addition, Bell (1991) says that the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences is a definition of translation.

Furthermore translation can be said as another way to express the meaning of a text in another language. A translator should have deep understanding of the ideas expressed by the author in the text. It is an attempt of finding the good ways to express ideas in source language with appropriate sentences in target language. Here, a translator is required to know the culture both languages. It is useful to obtain the equivalences in meaning of the two languages.

Then, Haryanto (2007) collected some definition of translation appearing from 1960s until 1970s. He concludes that translation are: (1) a change of expression from one language to the other, (2) the meaning and message that are rendered in the TL, and (3) that the translator has an obligation to seek for the closest equivalent in the target language (TL). There is process of transferring meaning and message from one expression to the other with good equivalent in the target language.

In conclusion, translation can be said as a process in which the translator transfer equally the idea, meaning, and may be the style of the author or writer of source language into target language. The ideal translation product is that the appreciation of target readers approach to the same appreciation of the readers who read the source text or book.

B. Equivalence and the Problem

It is important to discuss equivalence here since the main purpose of translation is to make the target text and the source text equivalent. There are many terms of equivalence proposed by experts of translation. Catford (1965) in Hatim (2001) introduced formal and textual equivalence. It closely corresponds to the linguistic form of the source text. It covers formal relationships which exist when 'a TL category can be found have the same place in the SL category – e.g. translating an adjective by an adjective. And when it can be done which the source text is translated by considering the linguistic form of the source text, so textual equivalence is needed. It is done when any TL text or portion of text is 'observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text' – e.g. translating an adjective by an adverbial phrase. It means that, to get the appropriate equivalence in TL, a translator first try to see the linguistic form of the source text and then find the words with same linguistic form in target language. For example, the word lazy (adjective) is translated into Bahasa Indonesia with word malas (adjective). Here, what Catford says about formal equivalence can be met. Although Catford does not touch on the term of meaning in his explanation about equivalence, it can be concluded that, according to Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003), textual material can be equivalent in its meaning, length, style, or even quality of printing.

Larson (1984) has concerned about the importance of studying equivalents in translation. He emphasized on lexical equivalent, that is, the equivalent of lexicon between the source language and the receptor language. There are three matters, based on his, which must be looked at in choosing adequate lexical equivalents. First, there will be concepts in the source text which are known (shared) in the receptor language, but which will be translated by a non literal equivalent; second, there will be concepts in the source language which are unknown in the receptor language; and third, there are lexical items in the text which are key terms; that is they are important to the theme and development of the text and need special treatment.

In the lexical equivalent, word is as the main tool in translation. A translator attempts to find the equivalent words in target language. Larson does not give emphasis to context of the text being translated. He only explains that the key term of translation process is lexical items in the text.

Newmark (1988: 48) implies equivalence affect to translation product, he called 'equivalent effect' as on of translation methods that must be concerned. It is essential in communicative translation of vocative text. He divides equivalence into three categories: cultural equivalent, functional equivalent and descriptive equivalent that all of these as some of procedures in translation work. Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by TL cultural word. Functional equivalent is the common procedure that is applied to cultural words, requires the use of a cultural-free word, sometimes with a new specific term. And, descriptive equivalent sometimes has to be weighed against function, but both description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation.

Baker (1991) in her book 'In other words: a coursebook on translation' has focused on equivalence: equivalence at and above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. By looking the discussion in her book, it seems that Baker gives much emphasis to the kinds of equivalence. This becomes essential element that should be applied by a translator in order to produce good and understandable translation product. She thinks that a translator should understand all of these equivalences. Each kind of equivalence she suggested can be used in different problem of translation. Each of equivalence accomplishes each other. In conclusion all kinds of these equivalences are important and should be considered by a translator.

In other side, Yusuf (1994:9) represent about the naturalness of translation equivalence. The duty of a translator is not only to produce words, but also to find the natural equivalence since source language has natural language and target language has its own natural language. It means that ten words in source language should not be translated into ten words in target language.

From the explanation above, equivalence seems to be the important point in translation. Working in translations means that a translator should find the equivalence. Experts have discussed a lot about the equivalences as approach in doing translation. The translator can use all type of equivalences in his work. However, it is suggested for the translator to analyzed what kind of text he will be translated and then choose what kind equivalence appropriate used in the translation process of the text. No superior of these equivalences, all kinds of equivalences are useful and important to be considered during doing the translation process.

C. Equivalence problem of word

In translation, word is important. It is the smallest and seems to be the most significant unit dealing with translation process. Newmark (1988: 193) says that it was deception for the translator who thinks that you should never translate the words, you translate sentences or ideas or messages. The SL text consists of words on the page. Furthermore, base on this present study word as the unit of translation is very important thing to be considered. How the translator translate the word becomes important to be studied since word will form a sentence and sentence will form a text.

This problem is also discussed by Baker (1991). She questions: what does a translator do when there is no word in the target language which expresses the same meaning as the source language word? However, before discussing about how to solve the problem, Baker (1991: 21-25) shows some problem dealing with non-equivalence.

1) Culture-specific concepts. The source language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even type of food. An example is airing cupboard in English which is unknown to speakers of most languages.

2) The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language. The source-language word may express a concept which in the target culture but simply

not lexicalized, that is not 'allocated' a target-language word to express it. For example, the word *savoury* has no equivalent in many languages, including in Indonesian language, although it expresses a concept which is easy to understand.

3) Source-language word is semantically complex. This is a practically common difficulty in translation.

4) Source and target languages make distinctions in meaning. For example, Indonesian makes a distinction between going out in the rain without the knowledge that it is raining (*kehujan*) and going out in the rain with the knowledge that it is raining (*hujan-hujan*). English does not differentiate this, with the result that if an English text referred to going out in the rain, the Indonesian translator may find it difficult to choose the right equivalence, unless the context makes it clear whether or not the person in question knew that it was raining.

5) The target language lacks a superordinate. The target language may have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field.

6) The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym).

7) Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective.

8) Difference in expressive meaning.

9) Differences in form.

10) Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms.

11) The use of loan words in the source text.

D. Translation Strategies

By identifying the problems of equivalence that may occur in translation process, the treatment to the words contained problems may be solved by applying some strategies. There are some strategies suggested by some experts. Newmark (1988) has some strategies – he uses term procedure – that may help the translator in doing translation process.

1) Transference: the process of transferring a SL word to a TL as a translation procedure. Other expert named it loan word. The translator use SL word for his text. It usually is done in translating name, place, title, etc., e.g. Hilary Clinton, New York, Armageddon (title of a film), etc.

2) Naturalization: adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL, e.g. *aktif* from *active*.

3) Cultural equivalent: a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. It is usually occur in translating idiom. 'I am in blue', for example, is translated into 'Saya jatuh cinta' (I fall in love).

4) Functional equivalent: requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term.

5) Descriptive equivalent: sometimes has to be weighed against the function. For example, Samurai is described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from eleventh to the nineteenth century.'

6) Synonymy: is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text. A synonymy is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis.

7) Through-translation: the literal translation for common collocation, names of organizations, the component of compounds and perhaps phrases. Normally, through translation should be used only when they are already recognized terms.

8) Shift or transposition: Newmark (1988) gives long explanation about this strategy. There are five types of shift and transposition. First type is that shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. The second type, it is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but not accord with natural usage in the TL. The fourth type is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. The last point is that they illustrate a frequent tension between grammar and stress.

9) Modulation: variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. Standard modulations are recorded in bilingual dictionaries. Free modulations are used by translators 'when the TL rejects literal translation.'

10) Recognized translation: usually use the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

11) Translation label: a temporary translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation.

12) Compensation: occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

13) Componential analysis: the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components.

14) Reduction and expansion: kind of vague translation procedures, which the translator practice intuitively in some cases, ad hoc in others.

15) Paraphrase: an extension or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omission.

16) Equivalence and adaptation: use of recognized equivalence between two situations.

17) Couplets: combine two procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. There are triplets –

combine three procedures – and quadruplets – combine four procedures.

18) Notes, addition, glosses: the translator supply additional information in a translation. It is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of readership. Additional information may take various forms:

- Within the text. It can be added: as an alternative to the translated word, as an adjectival clause, as a noun in apposition, as a participial group, in the brackets – often for a literal translation of a transferred word, in parentheses – the longest form of addition, and classifier.
- Notes at bottom of page
- Notes at end of chapter
- Notes or glossary at end of book.

There have been eighteen procedures proposed by Newmark to help a translator in doing translation. The procedures concern to the translation of word, collocation or term rather than to the text as a whole. In addition, Newmark (1988) reminds that it is important for the translator, especially those who translate an important book, to write a preface and notes to discuss the usage and meanings of the author's terms.

Another translation expert who explains about the way to translate word is Baker (1991: 26-42). She suggests some strategies used by professional translators to translate the non-equivalence word:

- a) Translation by a more general word (superordinate): the use of a general word (superordinate) to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language compared to the source language.
- b) Translation by a more a neutral/less expressive word: the use of the word that may be approach to the sense of source word although the meaning is not exactly the same.
- c) Translation by cultural substitution: involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader.
- d) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation: almost the same as transference proposed by Newmark (1988) and borrowing by Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003).
- e) Translation by paraphrase using a related word: when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language.
- f) Translation by paraphrasing using unrelated words: modify a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.
- g) Translation by omission: if the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to

the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanation, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

- h) Translation by illustration: translators can use illustration like a picture in translating the word or expression that do not have equivalent in target language.

However, the strategies above are not limited, means that a translator, according to Baker (1991: 42), are encouraged to discover more strategies and learn to assess the advantages and disadvantages of using each strategy in various context.

In addition, Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003) have two strategies in translation: structural strategies and semantic strategies. However, semantic strategies may be closer to the equivalence of words. The strategies are:

1) Borrowing. This strategy carries word in source language into target language. The translator merely adopts the words in source language. There are, at least, two reasons why the translator uses borrowing. First is to appreciate to the words. The second is that there have not been found the equivalence of the words in source language. When such problem occurs, the translator can do transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is the translation strategy which maintains the words in source language completely, either sound or written form. Naturalization, often called adaptation, is the strategy which its pronunciation and written form are adjusted with rule in target language. the following are the example:

TABLE I
PRONOUNCIATION AND WRITTEN FORM

Source language	Transliteration	Naturalization (Indonesian language)
Mall	Mall	mal (sound)
sandal	sandal	sandal (sound)
orangutan	orangutan	Orangutan (sound)

However, there is indication that naturalization or adaptation possible to make different meaning from source language. The word ‘ambition’ and ‘sentiment’ which in English are neutral become un-neutral and even intend to be negative and pejorative in Indonesian language. This is called as faux amie or false friend; two almost same words, but have different meaning.

The strategy of borrowing are usually used for the word or phrases related to the proper name, the name of the place, the name of magazine and journal, academic degree, the name in specific academic field, etc. It may be important to use this strategy in translating the cases above in order to avoid misinterpreted as long as there is no equivalence in target language. The word epidermis in biology, for example, may be difficult to see the equivalence in Indonesian language. Thus, it is good to use this word in Indonesian language with the same meaning with the target language, English.

2) Cultural equivalent. The translator uses the specific words in target language instead of the specific words in source language. in other words, the specific words in source language culture are changed into the specific words in target language culture. The word Jaksa Agung in Indonesian language has equivalence Attorney General in English, not Great Attorney.

3) Descriptive equivalence and componential analysis. This equivalence is to describe function of source language (Newmark, 1988: 83-84). It relates to the specific culture of source language and culture equivalence cannot give good description so it needs to describe the words. Whereas, componential analysis is the strategy which the words in source language are translated into target language by giving detail component of the meaning of the source language words because there is no one-to-one equivalent in target language and the translator think it is important to describe the words in detail.

4) Synonymy. This strategy is used for source language word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (Newmark, 1991: 84). Further, a synonymy is only appropriate where the literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis. For example:

SL: What a cute baby you’ve got!

TL: Alangkah lucunya bayi anda!

Here, translator translates “cute” by “lucu” whereas cute means small size, handsome or beautiful, and charming. So cute and lucu is synonymy.

5) Official translation. There are standard words and terms in target language that can be used by translator. It is very helpful since translator can shorten his time to search the equivalent. It seems this translation strategy is the same as what Newmark (1991: 84) named through-translation. The most obvious examples or through-translation are the names of international organizations which often consist of ‘universal’ words. Normally, through-translations should be used only when they are already recognized terms.

6) Reduction and expansion. ‘Automobile’, for example, is reduced into ‘mobile’ in Indonesian language as target language. In other hand, ‘whale’ increases to two words, ‘ikan paus’, in Indonesian language. It is needed to add word ‘ikan’ since if there is only ‘paus’ used the meaning will be ambiguous.

7) Addition. It is needed to help to translate the words related to culture, technique or other fields of knowledge. Translator put additional information since he thinks that the target readers need it. According to Newmark (1991: 91-92) the additional information can be put in the text, in the footnote (at the bottom of page), at the end of the chapter, and at the end of the book as notes or glossary. For example (Suryawinata and Haryanto, 2000: 75):

SL: The skin, which is hard and scaly, is grayish in color, thus helping to camouflage it from predators when underwater.

TL: Kulitnya, yang keras dan bersisik, berwarna abu-abu. Dengan demikian, kulit ini membantunya berkamuflase, menyesuaikan diri dengan keadaan lingkungan untuk menyelamatkan diri dari predator, hewan pemangsa, jika berada di dalam air.

There are two words in the text which are adopted from target language: 'kamufase' and 'predator'. There is additional information to describe these words. In addition, another reason to apply addition is for the problem of style or smooth in target language.

8) Omission or deletion. It means the particular word or the part of a text in source language are deleted in target language since they are not so important to translate and a bit difficult to be translated.

9) Modulation. This is the strategy in translating phrase, clause or sentence. Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark (1991:88) define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. There are standard modulation and free modulation. Standard modulations are recorded in bilingual dictionaries and free modulations are used by translators 'when the target language rejects literal translation'.

There are still many others strategies proposed by experts which may be very useful. Each strategy has its own function and will be appropriate to be used when the translator knows the problem. The strategies proposed by Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003) are good to be considered as the strategies applied by Indonesian translator. They also can be a guide for the development of translation study in Indonesia.

Considering word is the main part in the text, the first thing to do by translator is to find the equivalence of each word in target language. It can be said that the translator do the literal translation first. After that, the translator check whether the equivalence in target language agree with the word in source language base on the context in the text. There is a problem when the target language word is not equal in meaning with source language word. In this case, the translator should identify what problem contained in the text. He can refer to the problems, which may occur in translation process, that have been explained by some experts. Then, the translator can choose what strategies those are good to be applied to translate the word in order to get appropriate equivalence.

III. DISCUSSION

There are some problems that may be faced by a translator in translating a text. The difficulties are the problem of equivalence. The following are examples of the application of translation strategies suggested by experts.

- Source Text

Using a highly sensitive genetic technique, Ph.D. student Rachel Silverstein analyzed 39 coral species from DNA collected in the Indo-Pacific and Caribbean collected over the last 15 years. Most of these species had not previously been thought capable of hosting more than one type of the single-celled symbiotic algae, called zooxanthellae, which live inside the coral and help to supply them with energy.

- Translation Text

Dengan menggunakan teknik genetik sensitif, seorang mahasiswa Ph.D Rachel Silverstein menganalisa 39 spesies karang dari DNA yang dikumpulkan di Indo-Pasifik dan Kepulauan Karibia selama lebih dari 15 tahun terakhir. Banyak dari spesies yang sebelumnya tidak dianggap mampu mewakili lebih dari satu jenis alga simbiotik bersel satu, yang disebut zooxantela - alga hewan kuning coklat, yang hidup didalam karang dan membantu menyuplai energy ke alga ini.

In the text above there some words that get the application of translation strategies. Ph.D (Doctor of Philosophy), for example, is a term of degree in university level in some western countries. In Indonesia the students who are taking postgraduate level get Doctor (DR) degree – not Ph.D. Furthermore, the translator maintain Ph.D in the text above. The strategi used is transference - the translator uses SL word for her text. It usually is done in translating name, place, title, etc. It is also applied in translating word DNA in the text above. The word zooxanthellae is a spesific term in marine biology. It has equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia, zooxantela, but it is not used as frequently as the source word. Furthermore, couplet is used in translating this word which naturalization (adopted from glossarium) and descriptive equivalence are applied.

In addition, naturalization is applied in translating Indo-Pasific into Indo-Pasifik and Caribbean into Kepulauan Karibia. Word Kepulauan appears in this teks base on the explanation in wikipedia. It also happen to words sensitive, genetic, technique, species, symbiotic and algae. They are translated sensitif, genetik, teknik, spesies, simbiotik dan alga.

- Source Text

When the chamber of the left-sided heart fail (left ventricle or left atrium/auricle), symptoms are largely caused by congestion of the lungs. The main symptoms of left-sided heart failure is breathlessness, a subject of discomfort in dysphoes. At first the breathlessness occurs on exertion, especially in climbing stairs and hills. The patient is unable to perform the exercise that he was previously able to do. Obviously one must exclude the possibility that the breathlessness will disappear when weight is reduced and exercise is resumed by training. One must also distinguish the breath, which is often a symptoms of psychological disturbance. (taken from translation exercise in book of "Cara Mudah Menulis dan Menerjemahkan" by Rachmat Effendi, 2004)

- Translation Text

Ketika bilik jantung sebelah kiri mengalami gangguan (left ventricle/left atrium/auricle), muncul gejala-gejala yang disebabkan oleh adanya penyempitan di paru-paru. Gejala utama yang disebabkan oleh gangguan pada bilik jantung sebelah kiri tersebut adalah sesak napas, suatu perasaan tak nyaman di sekitar 'dysphoes'. Awalnya sesak napas terasa ada saat menguras tenaga, terutama ketika menaiki anak tangga dan mendaki bukit. Si penderita tak mampu lagi melakukan kegiatan tertentu yang sebelumnya bisa dia lakukan. Yang jelas, orang tidak boleh lagi beranggapan bahwa sesak napas akan bisa diatasi dengan mengurangi berat badan dan berolah raga. Orang juga harus bias

membedakan gejala sesak napas yang disebabkan gangguan psikologis.

From the medical text above, there are some translation strategies applied by the translator to translate the specific terms in medical field. It was applied to avoid misinterpretation by the reader of the target language and there are also no fixed equivalences toward the terms.

First, the terms left ventricle or left atrium/auricle on the first and the second line of the text are maintained in English by the translator. Through-translation suggested by Newmark (1988) is applied by the translator, as they are recognized terms in medical field. Through-translation is the literal translation for common collocation, names of organizations, the component of compounds and perhaps phrases. Normally, through translation should be used only when they are already recognized terms. It also supported by Suryawinata and Haryanto (2003) who has official translation.

In addition, the translator does not translate the term dysphoes but adding inverted comma in his translation of the term. It means he applied the strategies of label translation which is a temporary translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. Finally, the word psychological disturbance is translated as gangguan psikologis. It accordance to the equivalence in dictionary. The strategy, however, is naturalization which adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.

- Source Text

Toyota INC., acting in its capacity as the Director of and on behalf of Dihatsu LIMITED, a corporation incorporated in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, having its registered office at 2nd Broad Street, Monrovia, Liberia, in this matter choosing the domicile of its attorney-at-law at Jalan Sudirman, Cilandak Barat, South Jakarta (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor"). (taken from translation exercise in book of "Cara Mudah Menulis dan Menerjemahkan" by Rachmat Effendi, 2004)

- Translation Text

Toyota INC., yang bertindak dalam kapasitasnya sebagai Direktur dari dan atas nama Dihatsu LIMITED, suatu perseroan terbatas di wilayah persemakmuran "Commonwealth of the Bahamas", yang beralamat di Broad Street No. 2, Monrovia, Liberia, dan dalam kasus ini memilih alamat Kuasa Hukumnya di Jalan Sudirman, Cilandak, Jakarta Selatan (selanjutnya dalam surat kuasa ini disebut "Grantor"/Pemberi Dana).

There are three parts, in the translation text above, which apply some translation strategies. The first, Commonwealth of the Bahamas is translated wilayah persemakmuran but the translator maintain the English word as the source text. He put inverted comma in the translated text. In here the

translator applied label translation (Newmark (1988)). The second, the translator does not translate Broad Street into Bahasa Indonesia because it is the name of street in a country. Furthermore he applied transference, The translator use SL word for his text. It usually is done in translating name, place, title, etc. And the last, the term Grantor is translated 'Grantor'/Pemberi Dana. This is spesific term in this field (Law - Power of Attorney). Although the translator translate at last, but he maintain the word as source text by adding inverted comma. It means label translation was applied as well.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATION

From the example texts above, it can be concluded that a translator can apply some strategies suggested by some experts in translation studies in his translation. It must be applied if there is no appropriate equivalence in target language. It can facilitate a translator in translarting process to produce a good translation.

The strategies appear in the example texts are transference, naturalization, couplet (naturalization and descriptive equivalence), through-translation and label translation. All of the strategies above are suggsted by Newmark (1988). They, however, have the same function. Although there are many strategies recomended by some experts, generally, some of the strategies have the same function as other strategies suggested by other experts. They are differenn the name.

It is recomended to used appropriate strategies in translation process. If there is no equivalence problem during the process the strategies should not be applied. The translation strategies have essential function if only, there is no equivalence found in target language. In addition, the concistency of the translator in using the strategy for one term in the text translated is one of the important thing during doing translation.

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