

COUPLET TRANSLATION PROCEDURE ON MAKHIOUI WEDDING CEREMONY IN SIMALUNGUN, MEDAN, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: *Translation is qualified or not can be determined through three points of view: accuracy, acceptability, and legibility. Accuracy means how far the message from source language text is correctly delivered target language text. Acceptance means the extent to which the message communicated source language text can be easily understood by target language text reader. The meaning captured by source language readers is the same with the meaning captured by target language readers. The translation procedure applied in translating the text of the Makhioi ceremony on Simalungun traditional wedding feast in Indonesian language is a single translation procedure that occurs from the descriptive translation, transposition, footnote and modulation procedures. The couplet translation procedure is then employed with a variant constructed from transposition + modulation translation, Additional explanation + modulation, and descriptive + transposition translation.*

KEYWORDS: Couplet Translation, Wedding Ceremony, Makhioi, Culture

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an inter-language activity that plays an important role in transferring information, communication and culture between different individuals, groups, communities, nations and countries. Translation activities from mother tongue to foreign language are more difficult than translation from foreign language to mother tongue. This occurs due to the limited vocabulary and grammatical domination of the foreign language. It's another case with the translation of a foreign language into a mother tongue in which it is easier because the interpreter is mastering the vocabulary and grammar of his mother tongue.

The translation is qualified or not can be determined through three points of view: accuracy, acceptability, and legibility. Accuracy means how far the message from source language text is correctly delivered target language text. Acceptance means the extent to which the message communicated source language text can be easily understood by target language text reader. The meaning captured by source language readers is the same with the meaning captured by target language readers. Readability means the extent to which messages are communicated in the usual form so that the text target language reader is impressed that the text he reads is the original text written in his own language.

Translation has many benefits for humans. The translation does not apply to certain language translations, but to all human languages and all types of texts from scientific, political, social, and religion to cultural texts. The characteristics and structure of a text with other text are not the same. Scientific texts, for example, are not culturally bound, but rather a cultural text, for example the text on marriage ceremonies is highly cultural. In translating cultural texts the translator is not only dealing with the difference in the language of the two languages but also confronts the cultural gap that underlies source language and target language. Thus the

translation of cultural texts will face more problems and translation challenges and therefore it will be more appealing and scientifically useful and require more varied translation procedures and techniques.

Simalungun is one of Batak tribes in North Sumatera. Just like other Batak tribes, Simalungun has custom in every ceremony and one of them is Simalungun traditional cultural aspect which is specific to the implementation of marriage. The informal interviews conducted with a number of indigenous elders of the Simalungun tribe shows that carrying out a wedding feast with a traditional event is conducting a specific and important socio cultural and religious event for the Simalungun tribe. The interviews show that socio culturally performing parties with traditional events aims to carry out customary duties and as a symbol that the married and his family are the people who have the right attitude. Religiously the aim is to receive the blessings of the Almighty God who are believed to be conveyed by the parents of the bride and her family.

METHODOLOGY

Suryawinata (2003: 67) classifies translation procedures into two types namely structural procedures and semantic procedures. Structural procedure as the name implies, with sentence structure. And the semantic procedure is directly related to the meaning of the word/sentence that is being translated.

Structural Procedures

There are three basic procedures concerning structural issues, namely addition, subtraction, and transposition.

a. Addition

There are the additions of words in the target language because the structure of the target language needs so. The addition of this type is a must.

SL: *Saya siswa*

TL: I am a student

In the example above, the words "am" and "a" must be added so they can be accepted in the target language.

b. Subtraction

Subtraction means reducing the structural element in the target language. Subtraction is a must.

SL: language is a mirror of the culture

TL: *bahasa merupakan cerminan budaya*

c. Transposition

This translation procedure is used to translate clauses or sentences. Unlike the previous two strategies, the transposition procedure is seen as a necessity. Transposition is to replace the

source language element with the target language element that semantically matches but is not formally suitable, for example because of a word class change.

SL: We have big house

TL: *Kami punya rumah besar*

In the example, the location of the adjective in the noun phrase "big house" is changing. In English the adjective serves as an element of "explaining" to be in front of the word described. Instead the Indonesian language (explained-explain), so the location of the adjective is changed. "Big House" became the "Big House".

Transposition can also occur due to language or stylistic considerations. This includes one sentence in the source language into two or more sentences in TL or vice versa (Newmark in Suryawinata, 2003: 69).

Semantic Procedure

Semantic procedure is a translation procedure performed with consideration of the meaning. This procedure is operated on levels of word, phrase, or clause or sentence. The semantic procedure consists of the following procedures:

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure that carries the source language word into the target text. According to Al-Pharisaic view (2011: 77) the operational of translation technique is conducted by borrowing words or phrases from the source language. Through this simplest matching technique, the translator retrieves and carries the lexical items from the source language into the target language without formal modification.

In practice, borrowing can be pure or natural lending. Pure borrowing techniques pay attention to the rules of transliteration. While natural lending takes the rules of phono-tactic and morph tactic in Indonesian language (Al Farisi, 2011: 77). An example of the word "oxygen" in English is still levied into "*oksigen*" in Indonesian.

b. Cultural Equivalent

Through this procedure, the translator seeks to find a suitable match in translating the cultural phrases of the source language (Al Farisi, 2011: 63). As mentioned in the introductory description above, there is language transfer and culture in translation. Messages are translated into the target languages by using lexicon and grammar that match the cultural context of the target languages. Certainly, the source text and target text have different cultural colors. Therefore the translation should be framed in the cultural nuances and situations of the target language. Example:

Bsu: His hair is as white as snow

Bsa: *Rambutnya seputih kapas*

In Indonesian language, to translate 'snow' becomes "*rambutnya seputih kapas*". So the word 'snow' is translated with 'kapas' (cotton) because of there is no snow in Indonesia and Indonesian culture comparing the white hair is with 'kapas' (cotton).

c. descriptive equivalent and component analysis

This equivalent describes the meaning or function of the source language word in the target language (Al-Pharisa, 2011: 66). The descriptive equivalent procedure deals with the distinctive culture of the source language that is equivalent to the typical culture of the target language. Example:

Bsu: We will have a meeting in community hall.

Bsa: *Kami akan mengadakan pertemuan di Jambur* (translated into Indonesian with Karonese culture)

Another procedure is the component analysis by detailing the components of the meaning of the source language, because of there is no word equivalent to the target language. So the translator breaks down the language component so that it is easy to understand the true meaning of the target language. Example:

SL: *Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya*

TL: The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace

With this procedure, '*luwes*' can be translated into 'smooth and graceful moves' or 'move with great fluidity and grace' in English.

d. Synonyms

In general, the translator can use the adjacent target language of the same language as the source language. Example:

Bsu: What a cute baby you've got!

Bsa: *Alangkah lucunya bayi Anda!*

In the above example 'cute' is translated to '*lucu*'. The words 'cute' and '*lucu*' are synonyms.

e. Official Translation

Official translation is a standardized translation. For example, in Indonesia there is a *Pedoman Pengindonesian Nama dan Kata Asing* (Guidance of Indonesian Name and Foreign Words) issued by the Center for Language Development and Development, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. There is the word 'data base' translated to "*data pokok*".

f. Depreciation and Expansion

Depreciation means the component depreciation of the source language word. Conversely, expansion is an expanded target language word (Al-Pharisa, 2011: 73). This procedure is characterized by the expansion of functions and categories caused by a description of the meaning of the source language in the target language. Thus, expansion is the opposite of depreciation.

g. Addition

In this procedure, the translator incorporates additional information in the text of his translation because he thinks the reader requires it. This additional information can be placed inside the

text, at the bottom of the page (in the form of footnotes), or at the end of the text. The addition procedure is commonly used in translating words related to culture, technical, and other knowledge.

h. Deletion

Deletion is the removal of a word or part of SL text in TL, because the word or part of SL is not as important in TL because it is difficult to translate. Example:

SL: *Dia tinggal dengan kakek Buyutnya.*

TL: She lives with her grandfather.

Modulation

Modulation is a procedure to translate phrases, clauses or sentences. This procedure is used to translate words or clauses that literally contain unnatural meanings. The translator must make the decision to obtain the closest equivalent between SL and TL.

The modulation procedure can be conducted by changing the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to SL (Al Farisi, 2011: 84). Along with Suryadinata, Zunchiridin and Sugeng state that there are two types of translation strategies: Structural procedures and semantic procedures:

Structural Procedures

What is meant by structural procedure is a procedure related to the structure of a sentence. This procedure should be followed by the translator if he wants the text to be structurally accepted in TL or if the translation text is wanted to be reasonable in TL. There are three basic procedures that relate to this structure matter, they are

- a. Addition: the addition of words in TL, because TL structure wants it to be so. This addition is not an option but a necessity.
- b. Subtraction: subtraction of structural elements in TL, because the Bsa structure wants it to be so. This reduction is not an option but a necessity.
- c. Transposition: used to translate clauses or sentences. With this procedure, the translator changes the original structure of SL in the TL sentence. This change can be a single plural form of conversion, merging or decoding sentences.

Semantic Procedure

That is the translation procedure conducted with consideration of meaning. This procedure is operated on word level, phrase or clause and sentence.

- a. Borrowing: a translation procedure that picks up SL word into TL text. The reason is to appreciate the word or the absence of the equivalent in TL. This borrowing includes transliteration and naturalization.

- Transliteration is a translation that defends the SL words intact, either the sound or the writing.

- Naturalization (adaptation) is a continuation of transliteration, that is pronouncing and writing arrangement that been adjusted with TL rules.
- b. The cultural equivalent: ie the translation procedure or in using a special word in TL to replace a distinctive word in SL.
 - c. Descriptive equivalent and componential analysis: trying to describe the meaning or function of the word SL. In a compositional analysis, SL word is translated into TL by detailing the components of the SL word meaning. This is because there is no one-to-one equivalent in TL, while the translator assumes the reader needs to know the true meaning. When a descriptive equivalent is used to translate words related to culture, then a component analysis is used to translate common words.
 - d. Synonym: translators can also use the same TL word for SL words that are general if he is reluctant to use component analysis.
 - e. Addition: it is conducted to clarify the meaning. The translator puts additional information in the translation text.
 - f. Omission or deletion: there are some words in SL that are not translated. The consideration is that the word is not so important to the whole text.
 - g. Modulation: the procedure used to translate phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator looks at the message in SL sentence from different angles or different ways of thinking. For example: "broke my leg" *kakiku patah*.

DISCUSSION

The couplet procedure is a combination of two translation procedures applied in determining the equivalent in the target language. The integration of the two procedures here is a combination of 1) transposition and modulation, 2) additional explanations and modulations, and 3) descriptive translation and transposition.

Table. 1: Couplet Translation Procedure

Procedure	Couplet Procedure Variance	Amount	Percentage
Couplet	(1) transposition + modulation	1	33,3%
	(2) additional explanations + modulations	1	33,3%
	(3) descriptive + transposition	1	33,4%
	Total	3	100%

The above table shows that from three types of Couplet translations, the three have the same data that is 1. Here is the description of the three variant of Couplet translation procedure.

Transposition + Modulation

SL : *Saitubuhanlaklakma*

Semoga lahir lah kulit kayu

Tubuhantobu

Lahir lah tebu

Saitubuhananakma

Semoga lahir lah anak laki - laki

Tubuhanboru

Lahir lah anak perempuan

TL: Agar pengantin diberkati Tuhan memperoleh / melahirkan anak laki- laki

dan perempuan. (So that the wedding couples are blessed by God to have a boy and a girl).

The data are translated with the procedure of transposition + modulation (couplet procedure). The transposition translation in the data above is shown by structural change from SL to TL, that is

SL: Sai tubuhan anakma

Tubuhan boru

TL: Agar pengantin diberkati Tuhan memperoleh/melahirkan anak laki – laki

dan perempuan.

with the sentence structure *Sai + P1 + S1 + P2 + S2*

Sai + tubuhan + anakma + Tubuhan + boru

Becomes Agar + S1 + P1 + S2 + P2 + S3 + dan S4.

Then, the modulation procedure is shown on the underlined sentence.

SL: Sai tubuhan anakma

Tubuhan boru

TL: Agar pengantin diberkati Tuhan memperoleh/melahirkan anak laki-laki dan perempuan.

On the underlined sentence the translator gives a semantically equivalent point of view the meaning or scope of meaning, but in the context of giving the same message /intent.

Additional Explanation + Modulation

Data 004/TAM - hal.17/PPAS

SL: Riahniparpokkalan

Kesepakatan/kebersamaan tempat berkumpul, kedai/warung

Hotangpanakkatpara

Rotan pengikat tempat meletakkan sesuatu

Ulanghanamingolngolan

Jangan kami tertunggu - tunggu

Podasmartupang maabara

Cepat punya keturunan lah bahu

TL: *Agar pengantin cepat diberkati Tuhan memperoleh keturunan, jangan sampai orangtua (tondong) lama menanti. (In order the wedding couples are bleesed quickly by God to have a descendant, don't let the parents wait for long)*

The above data is translated by using two translation procedures (couplet procedure) i.e. contextual conditioning + modulation. The contextual conditioning procedure is a translation procedure whereby the translator provides a special word (s) to explain TL.

SL: *Ulang hanami ngolngolan*

Podas martupang ma abara

TL: *Agar pengantin cepat diberkati Tuhan memperoleh keturunan, jangan sampaiorangtua (?) tondong lama menanti.*

The underlined word is made to explain Bsa. Then the modulation procedure is where the point of view of the second sentence "*Podas martupang ma abara*" translates the first sentence "don't let the parents wait for long".

Descriptive Translation + Transposition

Data 005/TAM - hal.17/PPAS

SL: Ruttunrabing-rabing

Ditarik bernas

Ibuttunitapian

Di diatas tepian, tempat mandi

Podasmarabing - abing

Cepat memangku

Dapotanpassarian

Dapat lah rejeki/penghasilan

TL: *Kiranya pengantin cepat dapat keturunan (anak, boru) dan dapat rejeki/berkat. (Hopefully the wedding couples will have a child soon and get a gift)*

The data is translated by using descriptive translation procedure + transposition (couplet procedure). The descriptive translation procedure is seen in the underlined sentences,

SL: Podas marabing abing

Dapotan passarian

TL: Kiranya pengantin cepat dapat keturunan (anak, boru) dan dapat rejeki/berkat.

In SL, the phrase *podas marabing abing* is described to be rapidly descendants (child, *boru*) with the intention of giving the same meaning of the Simalungun term "*marabing abing*". The transposition procedure is shown in the change of sentence structure.

SL: *Podas marabing abing*

Dapotan passarian

TL: Kiranya pengantin cepat dapat keturunan (anak, boru) dan dapat rejeki/berkat.

With the structure SL: Ket + P1 + P2 + S1

Becomes TL: kiranya + S1 + P1 + dapat + S2 dan dapat S3

This happens because generally the structure of Simalungun language begins with Predicate + Subject meanwhile in Indonesian language generally the sentence begins with Subject + Predicate.

CONCLUSION

The translation procedure applied in translating the text of the Makhoui ceremony on Simalungun traditional wedding feast in Indonesian language is a single translation procedure that occurs from the descriptive translation, transposition, footnote and modulation procedures. The couplet translation procedure is then employed with a variant constructed from transposition + modulation translation, Additional explanation + modulation, and descriptive + transposition translation. Quartet translation is also used with variants that occur from the translation procedure that is transposition + descriptive translation + not given the equivalent + modulation.

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