

TRANSPOSITION OF OBAMA'S ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA VISITING SPEECH TEXTS

TRANSPOSISI PADA BILINGUAL TEKS PIDATO KUNJUNGAN OBAMA

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Abstract

This research focuses on the transposition technique that takes place in the Obama's English – Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts. The objectives in this research are (1) to describe types of transposition used in the Obama's speech (2) to evaluate the effects of transposition on meaning accuracy in the texts. This research employed a descriptive qualitative research. The findings of this research show that only three out of four types of transposition employed by the translator. They are the first type that is an obligatory transposition and automatic is caused by system and language rules of target language, the third type that is a shift when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in target language, and the fourth type that is a shift which is conducted to fill a lexical gap in target language by using a grammatical structure. The fourth type occurs in the highest frequency with 86 cases (53.41%) and the third type occurs in the lowest frequency with 24 cases (14.90%). The results show that the fourth type is more applicable than other types of transposition. The occurrence of meaning equivalence from transposition that occur in Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts are mainly equivalent meaning with 160 cases (99.37%), while non-equivalent meaning is with one case (0.62%). Therefore, it shows that the translator successfully applies the transposition to result in equivalent meaning and the target text is easy to be understood by the readers.

Keywords: transposition technique, meaning equivalence, Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada teknik transposisi yang terjadi dalam teks kunjungan pidato Obama yang berbahasa Inggris - Bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk menggambarkan jenis transposisi yang digunakan dalam pidato Obama (2) untuk mengevaluasi efek dari transposisi pada akurasi makna dalam teks. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hanya tiga dari empat jenis transposisi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah. Jenis-jenis transposisi tersebut adalah tipe pertama yang merupakan transposisi wajib dan otomatis disebabkan oleh sistem dan aturan bahasa dari bahasa target, tipe ketiga yang merupakan pergeseran ketika penerjemahan literal dimungkinkan secara gramatikal tetapi mungkin tidak sesuai dengan penggunaan alami dalam bahasa target, dan jenis keempat adalah pergeseran yang dilakukan untuk mengisi kesenjangan leksikal dalam bahasa target dengan menggunakan struktur gramatikal. Jenis keempat terjadi pada frekuensi tertinggi dengan 86 kasus (53,41%) dan tipe ketiga terjadi pada frekuensi terendah dengan 24 kasus (14,90%). Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa jenis keempat lebih dapat diterapkan daripada jenis transposisi lainnya. Kesetaraan makna dari transposisi pada teks pidato Obama yang berbahasa Inggris-Bahasa Indonesia pada dasarnya adalah setara dengan 160 kasus (99,37%), sementara makna yang tidak setara adalah dengan satu kasus (0,62%). Oleh karena itu, hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah berhasil menerapkan transposisi untuk menghasilkan makna yang setara dan teks target mudah dipahami oleh pembaca.

Kata kunci: teknik transposisi, kesetaraan makna, teks kunjungan pidato Obama yang berbahasa Inggris - Bahasa Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Language has many important purposes for human life, especially as a communication. Without language certainly we will find it difficult to communicate and exchange of information with others. Nowadays, the development of science and knowledge leads people to communicate with others in different languages, so people must be capable to communicate in two ways: into and from the foreign language, for example is through translation. Translation is more than just an activity to transfer meaning between source language (SL) and the target language (TL). It is looking for the equivalent of meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into the target language without changing the meaning itself.

In this globalization era, not only literary works are translated into Indonesian version, but also non-literary works are translated into Indonesian version, such as speeches, brochures, caption displays, and so on. Translating literary and non-literary works and raising the parallel in the target language is not easy as what is commonly approximated at people. A translation results can be considered successful if the messages, ideas, and concepts that exist in the source language can be delivered into the target language.

A speech is one of non-literary works that has been popular to be translated into other languages. Speech is an act of delivering a formal spoken communication to an audience.

However, sometimes some people make transcripts of speeches that have been delivered by speakers and if the language used of speech is in a foreign language, they make a translation of that speech itself. One may face obstacle when people need to know the contents of the speech, but it is written in different language that the people do not know at all. Here, interlingual translation is needed in order to help people understand the contents of the speech even though they have no knowledge about the foreign language.

To overcome the problem, sometimes a translator uses some techniques that are spontaneous and unpredictable. Practically, a number of translation techniques can be applied by the translator to achieve good translation results. There are some techniques such as modulation, adaptation, addition, omission, transposition, etc. In this research, the researcher chooses the transposition as the focus of analysis. Transposition is replacement one word class and grammatical structure from source language to target language without changing the meaning.

In relation to this phenomenon, Obama's visiting speech in University of Indonesia as one of the speeches which received great appreciation by Indonesian people can be considered as a good example of speech to be observed. In the Obama's visiting speech in University of Indonesia which is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the United States embassy, the transposition technique is found many times. The result of the translation text

from different language needs to be equivalent to the source language text. The aim of equivalence is to maintain the message in the target text that is similar with the source text. From the problems described above, this research discussed the types of transposition and the degrees of meaning equivalence in the transposition.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative research based on an analysis of translating since the researcher analyzed the transposition technique in Obama's visiting speech text in Balairung, University of Indonesia. The data sources of the research were the Obama's visiting speech text and its Bahasa Indonesia translation. Those speeches were taken from www.whitehouse.gov for original text and www.america.gov for official Indonesian translation.

The main instrument of the research was the researcher herself through reading, identifying, and classifying the data. The secondary instrument of this research was data sheet that was used to collect and classify types of transposition and degree of meaning equivalence that found in Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts.

The technique of collecting the data in this research was content analysis technique. The process of data analysis began when the researcher started in the collecting data. The researcher collected the data step by step until the data saturated. Next, She examined the categories that had been

identified and determined how type of transposition and the degrees of meaning equivalence were linked.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

There are four types of transposition in Obama's visiting speech texts. The types of transposition occurrences are classified and the researcher has made a table to show the frequency of each types. The types of transposition occur in Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts can be seen in the table below.

	Types of Transposition	Frequency	Percentage
1	An obligatory transposition and automatic is caused by system and language rules of target language.	51	31.67%
2	A shift that is conducted when a grammatical structure is not in target language text.	0	0.00%
3	A shift when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not	24	14.90%

	accord with natural usage in target language.		
4	A shift that is conducted to fill a lexical gap in target language by using a grammatical structure.	86	53.41%
	Total	161	100%

From the table above, it could be concluded that the translator mostly uses type 4 that is a shift is conducted to fill a lexical gap in TL by using a grammatical structure to translate Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts. It is said so since

In this case the degrees of meaning equivalence in Obama's English- Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts were also analyzed by the researcher. The meaning can be equivalence or non-equivalence. The equivalent meaning is divided into two types they are: fully meaning and partly meaning. Non-equivalent meaning is divided into two types they are: different meaning and no meaning. Here is the result as you can see in the table below:

the percentage number of the fourth type is 53.41% (86 cases) of the whole techniques. The second type of transposition that is mostly used by the translator is the first type that is an obligatory transposition and automatic is caused by system and language rules, since its percentage number is 31.67% (51 cases). It is followed by the third type that is a shift when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in TL which has the percentage number 14.90% (24 cases). Furthermore, the second type that is a shift is conducted when a grammatical structure is not in target language text which has the on the percentage number 0.00%.

Meaning Equivalence	Frequency	Percentage
Equivalent	160	99.37%
Non Equivalent	1	0.62%
Total	161	100%
Equivalence		
Fully Equivalent	154	95.65%
Partly Equivalent	6	3.72%
Non-Equivalence		
Different Meaning	1	0.62%
No Meaning	0	0.00%
Total	161	100%

Discussions

1. The types of transposition which occur in Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts.

a. The first type

The first type is an obligatory transposition and automatic is caused by system and language rules of target language.

SL: Because a rising middle class here in Indonesia means **new markets** for our goods.

TL: Karena sebuah kelas menengah yang meningkat disini berarti **pasar baru** bagi barang-barang kami.

Datum, (64/1/Fe)

Based on the data above, there is noun phrase "new markets" is translated into "pasar baru". Transposition occurs because adjective+noun in English becomes noun+adjective in Bahasa Indonesia, so it is categorized as the first shift of transposition. This transposition is caused by different system and language rules between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

b. The third type

The third type is a shift when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in target language.

SL: It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in **a changing world**.

TL: Pembangunan berkenaan dengan seorang anak yang bisa belajar ketrampilan yang dibutuhkannya dalam **dunia yang sedang berubah**.

Datum, (87/3/3d/Fe)

Based on the data above, "a changing world" in source language is translated into "dunia yang sedang berubah" in target language. There is noun phrase with adjective of transitive verb in the source language becomes noun+clause in the target language, so it is categorized as the third shift of transposition. The translator has to change the grammatical structure in target language so that the translation becomes natural and appropriate translation. If the translator retains the grammatical structure in source language, its translation becomes unnatural translation and the meaning

is very different with the original meaning.

c. The fourth type

The fourth type is a shift that is conducted to fill a lexical gap in target language by using a grammatical structure.

SL: It is **fundamental** to the Indonesian story.

TL: Agama adalah **unsur fundamental** dalam kisah Indonesia.

Datum, (116/4/Fe)

In this case, the word “fundamental” in source language is translated into a phrase “unsur fundamental”. There is a unit shift between source language and target language, so it is categorized as the fourth shift of transposition. The unit shift occurs from word into phrase or it can be called as upward rank shift. It is conducted by translator to clarify the meaning in source language so that the readers can clearly understand the translation result.

2. The degrees of meaning equivalence in Obama’s English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts

a. Equivalence

1. Fully Equivalent Meaning

Fully equivalent occurs if the meaning in source language transferred in the target language completely.

SL: And as **a young boy** I was coming to a different world.

TL: Dan sebagai **anak muda**, saya datang ke dunia yang berbeda.

Datum, (11/1/Fe)

Based on the data above is categorized into fully equivalent. It is said so since the phrase “young boy” in the source text is translated into “anak muda” in the target text.

2. Partly equivalent meaning

Partly equivalent meaning occurs if the meaning in source transferred in the target text incompletely.

SL: An open forum for countries to share **their experiences** and best practices in fostering democracy.

TL: Sebuah forum terbuka bagi negara-negara untuk berbagi **pengalaman** dan praktik terbaik untuk memupuk demokrasi.

Datum, (109/4/Pe)

Based on the data above, it is categorized into partly equivalent. It could be seen “their experiences” in the source text which is translated

into “pengalaman” in target text. The translation should be “pengalaman mereka”, but the translator omitting the word “mereka” in the target text. However, it cannot be a problem if the translator does not explain it clearly, because it does not affect the whole meaning in target text.

b. Non Equivalence

1. Different meaning

Different meaning means the translator changes the information in the source language into target language with using different meaning.

SL: And I admired its soaring minaret and **its imposing dome** and welcoming space.

TL: Saya mengagumi menaranya yang tinggi, **kubahnya yang besar**, dan ruang dalamnya yang menyambut pengunjung.

Datum, (156/1/Dm)

Based on the data above, the phrase “its imposing dome” means “kubahnya yang menakjubkan” in the target language, but the translator translates it into “kubahnya yang besar”. Even though, both of them are indicated equivalent object, but literally, the meaning is different.

2. No Meaning

No meaning occurs when a word is not realized from source text into target text. In this research, this kind of meaning equivalence does not appear in the data.

CONCLUSIONS

The first conclusion is related to the types of transposition in the Obama’s visiting speech texts. In terms of the types of transposition, this research finds out of four types proposed by Machali, only three types employed by the translator. They are the first type that is an obligatory transposition and automatic is caused by system and language rules of target language, the third type that is a shift when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in target language, and the fourth type that is a shift that is conducted to fill a lexical gap in target language by using a grammatical structure. From 161 data, it is found the percentage number of the fourth type is 53.41% (86 cases), the first type is 31.67% (51 cases), and the third type is 14.90% (24 cases). Furthermore, the second type that is a shift is conducted when a grammatical

structure is not in target language text which has the percentage number 0.00%. It could be concluded that the translator mostly uses the fourth type of transposition to translate Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts. This shows that the fourth type of transposition is more applicable because a lot of data belonging to this type. It can be concluded that the fourth type is the most common transposition that occurs in translation. The second conclusion explains the next research objective related to the effect of transposition on transferring messages of the source language into the target language Obama's English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts. There are 160 cases out of equivalent meaning (99.37%), 154 cases are fully equivalent meaning, while 6 cases are partly equivalent meaning. On the other hand, non equivalent meaning has 1 case (0.62%), that is classified as different meaning. Meanwhile, no one of the expressions have no meaning. It can be concluded that transposition has equaled in terms of meaning. Furthermore, by using transposition technique, the researcher realize that Obama's

English-Bahasa Indonesia visiting speech texts is easy to be understood.

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