

**THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION
METHOD FROM ENGLISH TO
INDONESIAN IN *THE THINGS YOU CAN
SEE ONLY WHEN YOU SLOW DOWN* BOOK
BY USING NEWMARK THEORY**

Dewi Fatmawati ¹
Akhmad Nurkholis ²

¹ the Graduate of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: dewif3650@gmail.com
Phone: +62 81283144689

² the Lecturer of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: nurcholis_akhmad@yahoo.com
Phone: +62 858 4233 3613

Abstract

Translation from English to Indonesian in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slown Down* book by using Newmark theory is an alternative method for accessing information from English text translates into Indonesian. The writer uses V diagram as the approach to analysis translation. This study aims to find out the types and the most dominant translation method found in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* book written by

Haemin Sunim from English and translated to Indonesian by Daniel Santosa. This study uses descriptive qualitative research to analyse methods of translation from Newmark theory with eight types. The writer analysed with purposive document sampling and count the data then present the findings of this study. The writer finds 1.688 data. Source language (SL) emphasis, finds 13 words for word translation, 330 of literal translation, 324 faithful translation, 208 semantic translation. Meanwhile, target language (TL) emphasis, finds 35 adaptation translation, 97 free translation, 37 idiomatic translation, and 644 communicative translations. Thus, the most dominant method that use in this research is communicative translation.

Keywords: *Translation, Translation Methods, Newmark Theory, The Things You Can See Only When You Slown Down*

A. Introduction

The nature of human as social being requires human to communicate with others, at the point language is the way. Aisyah (2021: 2) delivers as a tool of communication, the presence of language is so principal for human being to specific and share their feeling, think, and ideas to each other. Language is a fundamental communication apparatus for human life. Based on Aisyah (2021:2) language is a semiotic system, a resource for making meaning in social contexts. The important of language is the way by which individuals communicate with another, construct connections, and make a sense of community.

English as international language is broadly talked by numerous individuals around the world. There

are billions of individuals utilize English as their first, second and foreign language. We know that English is use for international communication, it makes us especially as Indonesian to understand and learn English as foreign language. English and Indonesian languages are shape by distinct cultures, which affect how each language is used. Many texts are translated from English into Indonesian and the other way around. Translation broadly involves transferring meanings and concept from source language (SL) or source text (ST) to a target language (TL) or target text (TT). Translation becomes important and can give the information for many people, because commonly people cannot understand foreign language well.

Based on Nida and Taber in Rahel and Moranda (2023: 158) translation involves conveying the content of a message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), focusing on both its meaning and linguistic style. Moreover, Newmark (1988:5) describes that translation is rendering the meaning from one text into another as the author intended.

The qualitative method applying to identify the translation method with Newmark theory with analysis the sentence, collect the dominant types of translation by using Newmark from source language (SL/English) to target language (TL/Indonesian). Newmark's ideas and models are commonly used in writing and evaluating translation. Machali in Xirera, et al (2021: 109) explain that translation method is a way of doing a translation, applying to sentence and textual micro-unit, such as words, phrases, clause, etc.

An alternative method for accessing information from foreign texts is to read book or materials that translates into Indonesian. This alternative method is often more effective and is commonly utilized in the field of translation. The

volume of translation from English to Indonesian likely exceeds that of translations from Indonesia to English, as knowledges expansion tends to know the things mostly people in developing countries compare to developing nations like Indonesia. A notable example of motivation book from other language is *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* by Haemin Sunim Translate by Daniel Santosa. However, the first book is Korean language that writing by Haemin Sunim, this book sold more than three million copies and translate to English by Haemin Sunim and Chi-Young-Kim also translate to Indonesian by Daniel Santosa.

There are four reasons why the writer decided to choose *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* by Haemin Sunim as the source research. In addition, this book is Haemin Sunim first Korean book, there are the other reasons, including: First, profound philosophical and cultural significance. The second, lyrical and thoughtful writing style. The third, widespread global recognition and influence. The last is distinctive format and presentation.

Based on the relate to the study of translation method above, the writer wants to look at how translations are done in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* book. Therefore, the writer is interested in that conducting analysis with research entitled “The Analysis of Translation Method from English to Indonesian in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* Book by Using Newmark Theory”. The writer needs to analyze eight types of translation method by Newmark theory from English to Indonesian which found in book uses purposive

document sampling, take the sentences in every chapter and found the most dominant method on it.

B. Literature Review

This part reviews theories related to translation, translation method, and Newmark theory.

1. Translation

Based on Wibowo, et al (2023: 304) translation is the process of moving from one language to another. It is an effort to change the message from the source language (SL), which is English, into a message or expression that matches the target language (TL), which is Indonesian. The meaning of translation can also be explaining as the act of converting the written content of the source language into written form in the target language.

Munday (2001: 4-5) describes that the word "translation" has many meanings. It can refer to the whole area of study, or it can mean the actual result, (the text that translates) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). In line with those views, the writer conclusion is that translation is the process of moving the meaning from one language to another, and this process involves making decisions about how accurate and acceptable the translation should be.

2. Translation Method

According to Andriyane, et al in Wibowo, et al (2023: 305) translation method is a systematic approach to translating that allows for adjustments to be made in the target language. Meanwhile, translation techniques are specific procedures uses during translation. These techniques help determine the linguistic structure and form of units such as words, clauses, phrases, and sentences. By applying

these techniques, translators can resolve errors in the target language, select the most suitable equivalents, and evaluate the effectiveness of their translation strategies.

Based on Siregar (2017:93-94) translation method is transferring message from the source text to the target text. The transfer of a message can be analysed by evaluating the technique employed by the translator, uncovering the standard methodologies typically utilized in the translation process.

3. Newmark Theory

Based on Newmark (1988: 45-47) in Puspita (2020: 47-49) the approach to translation involves a V diagram, which categorizes source language (SL) emphasis focuses on maintaining the original structure and form. In contrast, the target language (TL) emphasis prioritizes the meaning of the language in the receptor language. This framework helps translators choose the appropriate method based on their priorities during the translation process.

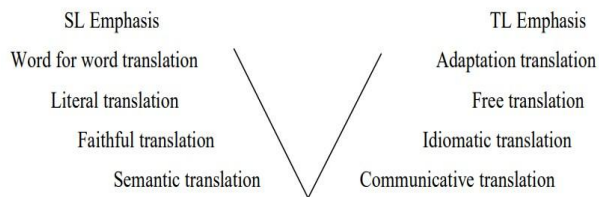


Figure 1. The Translation Process

a. Word for Word Translation

Newmark (1988:45) defines word-for-word translation is a method where each word

in the source language (SL) is translated individually into the target language (TL). Approach the system requires that the source and target languages have similar structures to ensure accurate translation. The translation is guided by the context and meaning of the text, but it prioritizes maintaining the original word order and structure.

b. Literal Translation

Newmark (1988: 45) defines literal translation involves translating text in a way that closely adheres to the original meaning, while also respecting the grammatical structure of the target language. This method considers the context and seeks to convey the most common or natural meaning of the text.

c. Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988: 46) defines faithful translation requires that the translated text remain true to the original structure and terminology of the source text. The goal is to preserve the original meaning, ensuring that the translating text conveys the same message as the source text.

d. Semantic Translation

Newmark (1988:46) defines semantic translation is distinct from other methods because it emphasizes the aesthetic value of the text. This approach requires the translator to focus on conveying the beauty inherent in the meaning of the text, ensuring that the context is delivered smoothly and elegantly, without any awkwardness.

e. Adaptation Translation

Newmark (1988:46) defines adaptation translation involves adjusting the text to fit the

cultural context of the target language, while maintaining the same overall meaning as the source text. This approach allows for cultural differences establish a clear connection between the source and target languages to ensure the translates text appeals to the intending audience.

f. Free Translation

Newmark (1988: 46) defines free translation offers the translator complete freedom to interpret and express the text in their own way, without being constraining by the original grammatical structure or cultural nuances of the source language.

g. Idiomatic Translation

Newmark (1988:47) defines idiomatic translation focuses on translating idiomatic expressions from the source language into equivalent idioms in the target language. This method aims to preserve the original message by replacing idioms with culturally relevant idioms in the target language, ensuring that the meaning and context of the text remain intact.

h. Communicative Translation

Newmark (1988: 47) defines communicative translation aims to effectively convey the message of the text to readers by translating it in a way that is commonly understood in the target community. This method involves translating words, phrases, and sentences into their most natural and familiar forms in the target language, ensuring clear communication with the intended audience.

C. Method of Investigation

The writer utilizes descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data is *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* book. To collect the data, the writer use observations are carried out by reading and analyzing the data, documentation indicates that the data gathered can originate from the book and purposive document sampling to explain the findings.

To analyze the data, the writer uses the steps like: reading and collecting the data, marking and comparing translation methods, classifying the eight methods, counting and finding out the most dominant type of the translation method found in the book.

D. Findings and Discussion

This research discusses about the eight translations method by Newmark that found in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* book. Based on the findings, there are 1.688 total data found and the most frequently applying translation method is communicative translation, which accounts 644 data.

1. Word for Word Translation

A total of 13 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: She lives in Los Angeles, California.

TL: *Dia tinggal di Los Angeles, California.*

Data number 8 are identify as using this method because the translator chose it knowing that the sentence structures in both languages was similar and the translator using source language (SL) emphasis without change the structure and form of text. For example, the subject “she” is translate directly to “*dia*”, which also function as a subject. The phrase “lives” serving as the verb, is translate precisely beneath the source text as “*tinggal*”. The

preposition “in” is translate as “*di*”, and the object of the sentence remain unchanging, referring to “*Dia tinggal di Los Angeles, California.*”

2. Literal Translation

A total of 330 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Love is warm and freeing.

TL: *Cinta itu hangat dan membebaskan.*

The data number 75 have the phrases “Love is warm” is translate into “*Cinta itu hangat*”, and “and freeing” translate to “*dan membebaskan.*” This is because the source text is translating into its closest equivalent in the target language. The sentence translating directly and the meaning is retaining intact in the target language with source language (SL) emphasis without change the structure and form of text.

3. Faithful Translation

A total of 324 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Although it may be subtle, the energy constantly changes while the label remains static.

TL: *Walaupun tanpa disadari, energi senantiasa berubah sementara label tetaplah statis.*

Faithful translation results from accurately conveying cultural terms from the source language into the target language. For example, the word “energy” is translating as “*energi*”, “label” is translating as “*label*” and “static” becomes “*statis*”. These translations capture the closest meanings while maintaining faithfulness to original context which consist in form of word with source language (SL) emphasis and preserves both the spelling with and the meaning of the word. However, adjustment

in pronunciation and spelling are made to align with the conventions of the target language, Indonesian.

4. Semantic Translation

A total of 208 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Your original face.

TL: *Wajah sejati kita.*

In data number 1.669, the word “original” is translate as “*sejati*” without change structure and form with source language (SL) emphasis. The translator applying the semantic translation method to maintain the beauty of the expression while preserving its original meaning within the context.

5. Adaptation Translation

A total of 35 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: The flower riding on the water, yippee!” -Zen Master Seo-Ong (1912–2003)

TL: *Bunga yang mengambang di atas air, yeay!” - Master Zen Seo-ong (1912-2003)*

In the data number 467, the term “yippee!” translate as “*yeay*,” the translator translating with target language (TL) emphasis that focus on the meaning of text, so it’s adapting with the target language. When translate into another language, such as Indonesian, the translator can use the adaptation method according to Newmark’s translation theory because the emotional meaning and expressive effect are still conveying in a way that is familiar to readers of the target language.

6. Free Translation

A total of 97 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Are you feeling confused or conflicted?

TL: *Merasa bingung atau gundah?*

According to Nurhanif in Puspita (2020: 75), shortening the text is acceptable as long as the meaning remains clear to the reader. This is evident in data number 147, where the translator omitting a phrase from the source language in the target language and translate with target language (TL) emphasis that focus on the meaning of text. Specifically, the phrase “are you” appear in the original text but was left out in the translation.

7. Idiomatic Translation

A total of 37 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Even though I had never fallen in love, his words dug into my heart as if I were experiencing it myself.

TL: *Walau saya belum pernah jatuh cinta, kata-katanya meresap dalam hati saya seolah saya merasakan pengalaman itu sendiri.*

The translator uses target language emphasis (TL) that focusing the meaning idiom of target language. This method aims to convey the message by adapting the language pattern appropriately. For example, in data number 923, the idiom “fallen in love” in present tense as “fall in love” is translate into the Indonesian idiom “*jatuh cinta*,” both carrying the same meaning.

8. Communicative Translation

A total of 644 data found using this method.

One of example is present below:

SL: Wait for your child in front of school.

TL: *Jemput dia di depan sekolah.*

The translation of “wait for your child” into “*jemput dia*” demonstrates the use of this method. The translator using target language emphasis (TL) that

focus in meaning of language. This is evident in how the translator adapt the translation to fit the context of the text, with the goal of helping readers better understand the book.

E. Conclusion

The analysis of translation using eight methods by Newmark theory that finding and collecting in *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down* book written by Haemin Sunim and translate into Indonesian by Daniel Santosa is 1.688 data. Source language (SL) emphasis found 13 words for word translation, 330 of literal translation, 324 faithful translation, 208 semantic translation. Target language (TL) emphasis found 35 adaptation translation, 97 free translation, 37 idiomatic translation, and 644 communicative translations. Therefore, communicative translation being method that most dominant that found in this research.

Acknowledgement

The writers would like to sincerely thanks to Dr. Muh. Kadarisman, S.H., M.Si, as the Rector of Universitas Peradaban and Akhmad Nurkholis, S.S., M.Pd as the Head of English Education Study Program of Universitas Peradaban.

Bibliography

- Giri, O. P., 2024. *Choosing Sampling Techniques and Calculating Sample Size*. Indonesian Journal of Teaching in Science, 4(2), pp.165-176.
- Munday, J. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theorist and Applications*. Newyork: British Library Catalog in Publication Data.
- Newmark, P., 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. <https://archive.org/details/ATextbookOfTranslationByPeterNewmark> (Accessed on 1st December, 2024 at 16.09 p.m.).
- Pratiwi, A. 2021. *Communication and International Language: An Overview on the Importance of English International Language (EIL) in Global Communication and Broadcasting*. Journal of Islamic Communication & Broadcasting, 1(1), pp.1-16.
- Puspita. A.T. 2020. *The Use of Newmark Translation Methods in English To Indonesian Rendering of Austen's Emma*. A Thesis. English Departement of Semarang State University. Prof. Dr. Rudi Hartono, M. Pd. Not Published.
- Siregar, R. 2017. *Translation Ideology: In The Process Translation of The 8th Habit by Stephen R. Covey into Bahasa Indonesia*. Medan: Pustaka Bangsa Press.

- Sitorus, R. I., & Moranda, T. 2023. *Translation Method Used in Translating Harry's House Album Songs Lyrics*. Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning, 12(3), pp.157-169.
- Sunim, H. 2020. *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down*. Bogor: (Daniel Santosa). PT Grafika Mardi Yuana.
- Sunim, H. 2017. *The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down*. USA: (Chi Young Kim). Pinguin Books.
- Wibowo, K. C., Ilham, J., & Deny, K. 2023. *The Use of Translation Technique in Translating the Lyrics of Owl City's Fireflies Song from English to Indonesian*. Jurnal Sinestesia, 13(1), pp.304-311.
- Xirera, H., Abdul, M., & Nasrullah. 2021. *English Indonesian Translation Method of Book's Glossary*. New Language Dimensions, 2(2), pp.106-116.