Translating Idiomatic Expression of UmpasaAs Found in Wedding Ceremony of Toba Bataknese and Simalungun,

Richie TamboraSinaga
richiesinaga@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study deals with translating idiomatic expression of umpasa as found in wedding ceremony of toba Bataknese and Simalungun Bataknese into English by using equivalence translation. The objective of this research is to analyze of Equivalence Translation used in translating Toba Bataknese and Simalungun Bataknese Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony andto find out the most dominant Equivalence Translation used in translating Toba Bataknese and Simalungun Bataknese Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony. This research conducted qualitative research. This study adopted the qualitative research methods which included methods and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data as well as method of presenting the analyses. The source data of this research is the Bataknese and Simalungunese umpassa. The result of this research was Idioms Equivalence is the most dominant used in Newmark's theory and Pragmatic Equivalence is the most dominant used in Baker's Theory. It is suggested to English lecturer to develop teaching material especially focused in translating .

Key Words   : Umpasa Toba Bataknese and SimalungunBataknese, Equivalence Translation

1.   The Background of the Study

Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. Indonesia is a rich and multicultural country. Indonesia has 34 provinces and 1,128 ethnic groups where each tribe has its diversity. Culture is a very valuable asset that can be used as the basic capital in building and developing it. It means that the presence of our culture can be known and coexisted.

The objective studies in this field are to find the equivalence translation of Toba Bataknese and Simalungun Bataknese Umpasa. Toba Bataknese and Simalungun Batakneseare Batak tribe in North Sumatra. Just like other Bataknese, Toba Bataknese and Simalungun Bataknese have their cultural in every ceremony. One of the aspects of traditional culture is implementation of specific Umpassa of Bataknese and Simalungunese marriage. Informal interview conducted in Bataknese and Simalungunese shows that the wedding is a specific event and has a religious significance for the tribe of Toba Bataknese and SimalungunBataknese. This Umpasa shows that the sociocultural implementation in a wedding tradition is an obligation and as a symbol that a married person and his family cultured person. Religiously, implementation is intended to receive the blessings of Almighty God who is believed to be submitted by the parents of the bride along with their families.

Newmark (1988:100) stated the cultural (or, if this is non-existent, the functional) equivalent may be sufficient, for impact and for neatness, but not for accuracy, a TL cultural equivalent of an SL cultural term is always more effective than a culturally free functional equivalent but it may be particularly misleading for legal terms, depending on the context. "A" level' for the *back* has all the warmth of a metaphor, but there are wide differences.

Based on the background above, problems of the study are formulated as the followings:

1. What types of Equivalence Translation used in translating TobaBataknese and Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony?
2. What types of Equivalence Translation used in translating SimalungunBataknese and Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony?
3. What is the most dominant Equivalence Translation used in translating TobaBataknese and Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony?
4. What is the most dominant Equivalence Translation used in translating SimalungunBataknese and Umpasa (SL) into English (TL) as found in wedding ceremony?

2.   Theoretical Framework

In doing research, it is very important to clarify all terms that related to the study in order to have a clear perspective of the implementation in the field. The term may function to give a limited concept which is specifically meant in a particular context. In this case, the writer will elaborate the terms those are important for the purpose of this study.There are some research related to this topic of study which also discussed about Idiomatic translation and equivalence translation which occur in the translation studies. Therefore we need to do the literature review in order to know how the other researchers analyze the topic, so that we can avoid the possibility of duplication.

Translation

Different cultures have tended to take translation for granted, or rather, different cultures have taken technique of translating that was current at given time in their evolution for granted and equated it with the phenomenon of translating as such. There are a lot of definitions of translation by experts would be explained here. Newmark (1988:5) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Munday (2001:1) stated that translation study is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. Its nature is multilingual and also interdisciplinary, encompassing langugages, linguistics, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies. Translation is basically a change of form.

Equivalence Translation

Equivalence translation is the replacement of a stretch of source language (particularly idioms, cliches, proverbs and the like) by its functional equivalent (greeting etc); for example, English hi by Italian Ciao, English hello (on telephone) by Italian pronto (literally 'ready'). Translation equivalence is a principal concept in Western translation theory. It is a constitutive feature and the guiding principle of translation.

An extremely interesting discussion of the notion of equivalence can be found in Baker (1992) who seems to offer a more detailed list of conditions upon which the concept of

equivalence can be defined. He explores the notion of equivalence at different levels, in relation to the translation process, including all different aspects of translation and hence putting together the linguistic and the communicative approach. He distinguishes types of equivalence, word level and above word level equivalence, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence as follows:

1. Word level and above word level Equivalence that can appear when translating from one language into another. Baker acknowledges that, in a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the SL s/he looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL. Baker gives a definition of the term *word* since it should be remembered that a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages and might be regarded as being a more complex unit or *morpheme.* This means that the translator should pay attention to a number of factors when considering a single word, such as number, gender and tense.

2. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. He notes that grammatical rules may vary across languages and this may pose some problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the TL. In fact, she claims that different grammatical structures in the SL and TL may cause remarkable changes in the way the information or message is carried across. These changes may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the TL because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL itself. Among these grammatical devices which might cause problems in translation Baker focuses on number, tense and aspects, voice, person and gender.

3. Textual equivalence, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the ST which can help the translator in his or her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the TC audience in a specific context. It is up to the translator to decide whether or not to maintain the cohesive ties as well as the coherence of the SL text. His or her decision will be guided by three main factors, that is, the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

4. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meanings in translation in order to get the ST message across. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in another culture in such a way that enables the TC reader to understand it clearly.

3.   Research Design

Creswell (2008 : 230 -231) stated that a valuable source of information in qualitative research can be qualitative. As this study was analytical study, the result of the findings were presented in description form. The description in qualitative provided data in detail to form

answer to the research questions. The data obtained was intepreted by using qualitative approach, then it was presented descriptively.

Data and Data Source

The source data of this research is the Bataknese and SimalunguneseUmpassa: A Textbook "Book of Uppasa, Doding, PerkawinanPakonAdatSimalungun" written by Simalungun Center (2013) andA Textbook "Book of Uppasa, Umpama, danUngkapanDalamBahasaBatak Toba" written by Drs. Richard Sinaga (2013).

The data source will be obtained from the data subject. The researcher uses a collection of documented material such as letters, books, photographs in collecting data.

4.   Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with the analyses and interpretation of the researched data. It shows how the data analyzed and interpreted according to chapter two.

Data analyses attempts to find out the translating idiomatic expression of umpasa as found in wedding ceremony of tobabataknese and simalungunbataknese into English by using equivalence translation. And this context explains only in a wedding ceremony. Here the writer tried to perform both tobabataknese and simalungunbataknese related to umpasa with explanation in target language. It is called equivalence translation in Idioms, Clichés, Proverb and Greetings (Newmark's theory) and also Word level equivalence, grammatical equivalence, Textual equivalence and Pragmatic equivalence. The result of the data analyses will be interpreted and it becomes the finding of the research.

Data

The writer has taken the data in the wedding ceremonyof Toba Bataknese and SimalungunBataknese. The writer attended the wedding ceremony in Medan for Toba Bataknese wedding ceremony and in Saribudolok for SimalungunBataknese wedding ceremony.

There are 10 idiomatic expression of umpasa in Toba Bataknese and 5 in SimalungunBataknese that the writer records and writes the transcription into sentences.

The Percentage of Toba Bataknese Analysis

Here is the percentage of Toba BatakneseUmpassa based on Newmark's and Baker's theories:

Table 10 the Percentage of Toba Bataknese Analysis

Data Sources	Equivalence Translation							
	Newmark's Theory				Baker's Theory			
	Idioms	Cliches	Proverb	Greeting	Word Level	Grammatical	Textual	Pragmatic
Data 1	✓							✓
Data 2	✓							✓
Data 3	✓							✓
Data 4			✓		✓			
Data 5				✓		✓		
Data 6	✓				✓			
Data 7	✓							✓
Data 8	✓							✓
Data 9	✓					✓		
Data 10				✓			✓	
Total Percentage	70%		10%	20%	20%	20%	10%	50%

The Percentage of Simalungun Bataknese Analysis

Here is the percentage of Simalungun Bataknese Umpassa based on Newmark's and Baker's theories:

Table 11.The Percentage of SimalungunBataknese Analysis

Sources	Newmark's Theories				Baker's Theories			
	Idioms	Cliches	Proverb	Greeting	Word level Equivalence	Grammatical Equivalence	Textual Equivalence	Pragmatic Equivalence
Data 1	✓				✓			
Data 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data 3		✓					✓	
Data 4				✓			✓	
Data 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Percentage	20%	20%	0%	20%	20%	0%	40%	0%

Findings

The data which were found from the analysis and tabulated into tables then were analyzed. The data was analyzed based on Newmark's theory consisted of Four Equivalence they were Idioms Equivalence, Cliches Equivalence, Proverb Equivalence and Greeting Equivalence and in Baker's Theory the equivalence that was used were Word Level Equivalence, Grammatical Equivalence, Textual Equivalence and Pragmatic Equivalence. Based on the result on the table above showed that in Baker's theory the dominant equivalence that was used in Simalungun Bataknese Umpasa was Textual Equivalence and Toba BatakneseUmpasa was Pragmatic Equivalence. In Newmark's Theory the most dominant equivalence that was used in Simalungun Bataknese Umpasa is balance and Toba Bataknese Umpasa was Idioms Equivalence.

The Interpretation

After analyzing and Interpreting the data the writer has found some discoveries of equivalence translation in wedding ceremony of tobabataknese and simalungunbataknese, they have expressed some umpasa in ceremony. They sometimes delivered some speech that contains of equivalence translation. Equivalence translation as Newmark stated that the replacement of a stretch of source language (particularly idioms, cliches, proverbs and the like) by its functional equivalent (greeting etc). As Baker stated he distinguishes equivalence in word level equivalence, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence.

At the wedding ceremony that the writer researched, the participant applied those kinds of equivalence except the pragmatic equivalence.

4.Conclusions

The writer has explained that this research uses equivalence theories to show the translating idiomatic expression of umpasa as found in wedding ceremony of tobabataknese and simalungunbataknese into English by using equivalence translationa.

Based on the data analysis and interpretation which has been stated in chapter IV, there are some conclusions, such as:

1. The Newmark's and Baker's theories are used in translating the idiomatic expression of tobabataknese and simalungunbatakneseumpasa
2. The dominant equivalence translation used in translating tobabataknese is by using Idioms Equivalence showed by the data in chapter IV

    The dominant equivalence translation used in translating simalungunbataknese is by using Textual Equivalence showed by the data in chapter IV

In accordance to the conclusions and findings, there are some suggestions to be notified.

1. They have to find more information about methods if translation especially about equivalence translation
2. The researchers are allowed to use the theories from this thesis to know or to improve the ability especially about equivalence translatio

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