

# THE APPLICATION OF NATURALIZATION IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN TERMS FOUND IN FORMAL DOCUMENT

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## *Abstract*

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyesuaian apa saja yang terjadi pada penerapan prosedur naturalisasi dalam penerjemahan. Selain itu penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat keakuratan, keberterimaan dan keterbacaan kata-kata hasil terjemahan dengan menerapkan prosedur naturalisasi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan sumber data diambil dari dokumen surat resmi seperti MoU, Sertifikat, Piagam dan lain-lain. Sedangkan data sekunder penelitian ini diambil dariinforman dan Kuesioner. Penelitian ini menggunakan Metode pada translational. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat penyesuaian fonetis dalam penerapan naturalisasi dalam penerjemahan, yaitu, (1) Penyesuaian ejaan dan lafal, (2) penyesuaian ejaan tanpa penyesuaian lafal, (3) penyesuaian lafal tanpa penyesuaian ejaan, dan (4) tanpa penyesuaian ejaan dan lafal. Penerapan prosedur naturalisasi dalam penerjemahan termasuk kedalam kategori akurat, berterima dan terbaca dengan prosentase keakuratan (90,20%), keberterimaan (92,78%), dan keterbacaan (91,75%).*

*Key words: Natutralisasi, penerjemahan, surat resmi*

## INTRODUCTION

Along with the development, the quantities of translated documents in Indonesia are always increasing. Translating document, especially formal document, is not easy. It needs more attention since it must use Standard Indonesian language. Not only using standard Indonesian language, but it must also convey the meaning of the text.

The nature of translation is transferring message from one language called source language into another language or also called as target language. It is not only to transfer meaning, but it also must transfer the message as natural as in Source language. The result of translation must be accurate, acceptable and readable in target language.

Larson (1984: 3) defines translation as a process of transferring message from source language into target language in three stages, 1) studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language, 2) analyzing the text of source language to determine the meaning, and 3) reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in target language and its cultural context.

Nida and Taber (1974:12) also stated that translating consist of reproducing the text in the Target Language with the closest natural equivalent of the Source Language message, in terms of meaning and style. It is known that in reproducing translated text, the message should be equivalent between source language and target language.

As mentioned from the translation experts above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of finding an equivalent meaning and message of source language in target language. Halliday in steiner (2001) stated that A good translation is a text which is a translation (i.e is equivalent) in respect of those linguistic features which are most valued in the given translation. The core concept of translation theory and practice is the equivalency. Nababan (2007) stated that equivalency analysis translation is an analysis which leads to translated and non-translated context. Translated context generally does not cause any problem in the translation process while non-translated context usually causing problem in translation process. It is why a translator must transfer the message equivalently in Target Language.

One of the strategies used in translation is naturalization. It is applied to get the most appropriate translation result. Naturalization is done through adaptation of the sound and spelling. As Newmark (1988: 82) stated that this procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL". The transfer of meaning is done by adjusting the pronunciation and spelling from source language into target language.

Eugene Nida (1964) also argued that This concept (naturalization) was introduced by Nida (1964) after using the term natural to define dynamic equivalence (the closest natural equivalent to the source language message). Nida claims that naturalization can be achieved by taking into account: 1) the source language and culture understood as a whole; 2) the cultural context of the message 3) the target audience. Naturalization is a process of finding the closest equivalency of words through understanding deeply the source language, the cultural context in order to know the meaning of a word and also the readers of the translated works to know whether the translation result is acceptable or not.

Based on the elaboration above, it can be concluded that naturalization is applied because there are some pronunciation adjustments from source language into Target Language. The adjustment is done to get the closest meaning of a source

language word and to get a good translation work. The adjustment is also done because it has no equivalent word in Target Language. Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah (2005) stated that there are four ways in making new terms using Naturalization. They are:

1. Adaptation with pronunciation and spelling adjustment.
2. Adaptation without pronunciation and with spelling adjustment.
3. Adaptation with pronunciation and without spelling adjustment
4. Adaptation without pronunciation and spelling adjustment

A problem that may emerge is not all words in source language can be translated into target language. Sometimes the translation result does not represent the meaning in Source language. In this condition, a translator must use a strategy or technique to ease the translation process. One of them is naturalization. It is mostly found in translating formal document like charter, certificates, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and so on.

This research is done with two purposes. First, to identify the phonetic adjustment used in applying Naturalization in translation. Second, to know how effective of the application of naturalization strategy.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

It is a descriptive qualitative research since the data is reported descriptively and delivered in sentences. Patton and Cochran (2002: 2) stated that “qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis.” This research describes language phenomenon of data which are analyzed and draw a conclusion. The data in this research are gathered from several formal documents like MoU, Certificates, Charters, etc, informant and questionnaire. Informant is needed to gain the data dealing with the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation result.

Data analyzing method used in this study is translational method. Sudaryanto, (1993) stated that the determiner of translational method is another language. For example, the word *Facility* in English is translated into *Fasilitas* in Bahasa Indonesia. English term is matched with Indonesian term by finding the closest the meaning in Indonesia. It may be done with several technique and strategy in translation like naturalization.

The data analysis is also supported by questionnaire and interview. Questionnaire is needed in order to get the preliminary data in accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation result. The answers of the questionnaire are provided so the informants just need to pick only one answer of each question. Interview is needed to gain information from a source of data(Sutopo, 2006:68). Interview, in this research, is done to gather a deep information of the related topic. Furthermore, the questions are to confirm the answers in the previous given questionnaire.

Triangulation data is used to measure the data validity. Sutopo (2006) stated that data validity is a guarantee for the conclusion and meaning interpretation constancy. Triangulation is a way to measure the data validity by using a tools outside the data. It is done to compare the data with the information gathered (Moleong, 1997). Triangulation used in this research are triangulation source data and triangulation method.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

*Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah* stated that there are four ways in making new terms in Bahasa Indonesia. The forming new terms is as the impact of the application of naturalization in translation. The result of the research shows that there are several data found. The terms are adapted into Indonesia by adjusting the spelling and the pronunciation.

### 1. Adaptation with pronunciation and spelling adjustment.

- /ou/ if it is pronounced /u/ the spelling change into /u/  
Account /əkaʊnt/ → akun /akun/
- /c/ preced /a/,/o/,/u/ and the consonant change into /k/  
Account /əkaʊnt/ → akun /akun/  
Cashier /kæʃiə/ → kasir /kasir/
- /y/ if it is pronounced /i/ the spelling change into /i/  
Accuracy /ækjʊərəsi/ → akurasi /akurasi/  
January /dʒænyʊəri/ → Januari /januari/
- The combination of two consonants p and t, the spelling change into p  
Concept /kɒnsept/ → konsep /konsep/
- The combination of two consonants n and t, the spelling change into n  
Complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ → complain /complain/
- The combination of two consonants c and k, the spelling change into k  
Block /blɒk/ → Blok /blok/
- The combination of two consonants c and t, the spelling change into k  
Construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ → konstruksi /konstruksi/

### 2. Adaptation without pronunciation and with spelling adjustment.

- Business /bɪznɪs/ → bisnis /bisnis/
- America /ə'merikə/ → Amerika /amerika/

### 3. Adaptation with pronunciation and without spelling adjustment.

- Program /prɒɡrəm/ → Program /prɒɡrəm/
- Photo /fəʊtəʊ/ → Foto /fəʊtəʊ/

#### 4. Adaptation without pronunciation and spelling adjustment

Furniture /fɜːnɪʃər/ → Furniture /furnitʃər/  
Furniture /fɜːnɪʃər/ → Furniture /furnitʃər/

Besides four adjustment mentioned above, there are also affixation adjustment. The affixes are translated into Bahasa Indonesia by applying naturalization. It adjusts the pronunciation and the spelling.

1. Affix –ity → itas

Activity → Aktivitas

The above data shows that there is no word class changes from Source language into target language. However, It shows the adjustments on pronunciation and spelling.

2. Affix –ic → -is

Dynamic → Dinamis

The adjustment of spelling from English to Indonesia happen in this data, it is –ic naturalized into is. Both of Source language and Target language are still adjective. It means that there is no word class changing caused by naturalization.

3. Affix –sion/ -tion → si

Application → Aplikasi

Affix –sion/tion is naturalized into –si in Bahasa Indonesia. Both languages, the source and the target, are noun. It shows that it does not change the word class.

4. Affix –ization → isasi

Islamization → Islamisasi

Affix -ization in English and –isasi in Bahasa Indonesia are both the noun marker. In other words, the application of naturalization does not change the word class in target language. The adjustment of spelling and pronunciation are seen here.

5. Affix –ive → -if

Comprehensive → Komprehensif

Comprehensive and Komprehensif are both adjective. After translated into Bahasa Indonesia, the word Comprehensive does not change its class, it is Komprehensif, adjective. The naturalization in this process adjust the pronunciation and also the spelling.

6. Affix –ism → isme

Mechanism → Mekanisme

Affix –ism and –isme are both noun marker in English and in Bahasa Indonesia. The translation of the affix shows adjustment of pronunciation and

spelling. The translation result also shows that there is no changing in word class.

**Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability of the translated terms**

Data, dealing with the accuracy, acceptability and readability, are presented in the tables below. Table 5.1 presents data dealing with the accuracy. It can be seen that the application of naturalization in translating terms from English into Indonesia is accurate. The data shows that 96.39% translated data are accurate and only 3.60% data are less accurate.

Table 1  
The Accuracy of using Naturalization in Translation

The application of naturalization	Accuracy		
	Absolute	Not Absolute	Total
Accurate	175 (90,20%)	12 (6,18%)	187 (96.39%)
Less Accurate	5 (2,57%)	2 (1,03%)	7 (3.60%)
Not Accurat	-	-	-
Total			194 (100%)

Table 2 below shows the acceptability of naturalization in translating terms. The result shows that it is acceptable seen from the percentage of acceptable and not acceptable. 95,87%)data is acceptable and 3,09% data are not less acceptable. In other words, naturalization is appropriate to be applied since the result of the translation of the translation show high percentage of acceptability.

Table 2  
The Acceptability of using Naturalization in Translation

The application of naturalization	Acceptability		
	Absolute	Not Absolute	Total
Acceptable	180 (92,78%)	6 (3,09%)	186 (95,87%)
Less Acceptable	5 (2,57%)	1 (0,51%)	6 (3,09%)
Not Acepatale	-	-	-
Total			194 (100%)

Table 3 shows the readability of the translation result. It shows high percentage of readability, It is 96,90%) and 3,09% less readable. In other words, the application of Naturalization in translation is needed since the translation result is high readable.

Table 3  
The Readability of using Naturalization in Translation

The application of naturalization	Readability		
	Absolute	Not Absolute	Total
Readable	178 (91,75%)	10 (5,15%)	188 (96,90%)
Less Readable	4 (2,06%)	2 (1,03%)	6 (3,09%)
Not Readable	-	-	-
Total			194 (100%)

The three tables above shows that the result of translation is accurate, acceptable and readable. It is seen from the high percentage of each category. The application of Naturalization is also well applied in translating terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

## CONCLUSSION

From the elaboration and analysis above, it can be concluded that:

1. From the analysis of the application of naturalization in translating documents, it is found that there are 194 words translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia using Naturalization. The applying naturalization in forming new term in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language is based on the *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah*. There are four adjustment:
  - a Adaptation with pronunciation and spelling adjustment.
  - b Adaptation without pronunciation and with spelling adjustment.
  - c Adaptation with pronunciation and without spelling adjustment
  - d Adaptation without pronunciation and spelling adjustment
2. From the analysis, the application of naturalization in translation is well applied. It is seen from the percentage of the accuracy 90,20%, acceptability 92,78% and readability 91,75%.

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