

LOSS AND GAIN IN TRANSLATION OF BALINESE FOLKLORE ENTITLED “I SIAP BADENG” INTO “THE BLACK HEN”

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the concepts of loss and gain in Balinese Folklore. The aim of this research is to analyze Balinese Folklore entitled “I Siap Badeng” which has been translated into “The Black Hen”. The data was taken from The Book of Balinese Folklore. The data was analyzed descriptively. In analyzing the loss and gain, the research used the theory proposed by Larson (1998), the second is analyzed the conception loss and gain from Bassnet (1991). Based on the analysis that have been done, it can be concluded that gain was more often found in this translation rather than lose. As the example, the researcher got in SL: “Nyanan di pulesne sauh tendas panakne” TL: “Later when they were sleeping I’ll just grab her chicks”. This translation creates a new meaning in TL. So, this phenomenon can move the real meaning of the story in order to save the culture.

Key words: loss, gain, and translation

PENAMBAHAN DAN PENGURANGAN MAKNA DALAM TERJEMAHAN CERITA RAKYAT BALI “I SIAP BADENG”

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas konsep pengurangan dan penambahan dalam terjemahan cerita rakyat Bali. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis cerita rakyat Bali berjudul “I Siap Badeng” yang telah diterjemahkan menjadi “The Black Hen”. Data diambil dari buku Cerita Rakyat Bali. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Dalam menganalisis pengurangan dan penambahan dalam terjemahan, penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Larson (1998), yang kedua menganalisis konsep pengurangan dan penambahan dari Bassnet (1991). Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan dalam penerjemahan lebih sering ditemukan dalam terjemahan ini daripada pengurangan. Sebagai contoh, peneliti menemukan dalam Bahasa sumber: “Nyanan di pulesne sauh tendas panakne” Bahasa sasaran: “Later when they were sleeping I’ll just grab her chicks”. Terjemahan ini menciptakan makna baru dalam Bahasa sasaran. Jadi, fenomena ini dapat menggeser makna sebenarnya dari cerita tersebut untuk mempertahankan budaya.

Kata kunci: pengurangan, penambahan, terjemahan

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of study in linguistics which concerns with rendering meaning from source language into target language. Hatim dan Munday (2004) define translating “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. It means translating is a process of rewriting something. According to Nida and Taber (1982), “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural

equivalent of the source language message”. This definition is more comprehensive than before. Translating here is close with some problems; meaning, equivalence, and language. From those definitions, translating is a process of rendering information, idea, or message from one language to another language. There are some considerations which follow translation activity such as accuracy, clarity, naturalness of the meaning, idea or message of the translation. It is very

important to make the translation as similar as possible from the source language.

Language is a source of culture. Inside the culture there are so many moral values as guidance for people. The moral value can transfer from one generation to other generation. Tales or folklore is one of media that can be used to transfer or introduce good moral value to the next generation. Every place has different folklore. It depends on the characteristics of every place. For example in Bali, people have several folklores such as I Siap Badeng which is rich of cultural value. In West Country, they have Pinocchio, Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, etc.

Translation has important role in the development of language. Here the main job of translation is transferring meaning of the text from SL into TL as close as possible. Then, people will be able to read a certain text in their target language. So, every people can access the world together. Here, translating a text or folklore is not an easy job. There are some problems that may occur in the process of translating that such as a gap between one language to other language, different culture, style, form, etc. Here, the writers try to analyze and relate a translation of Balinese folklore into English language which is translated by I Gusti Made Sutajaja. The folklore was I Siap Badeng (ISB) than translated into English become the Balck Hen. Here

The main idea in this article was about how accurate a translation product. Here, the researcher analyzed sentence by sentence in the target text, after that compare that into the TL. As we know Balinese and English were different. They come from east and west part of this world. Those are really affecting the way of uttering something and also translating a certain story. In this case, the translator must be good in both languages. That is very important to avoid misinterpreting or misconception among the reader. If the

translator does not have good background knowledge, there will be so many loss or even gain information in the TL.

METHODS

This part explains about materials and methods that are used in this research. Authentic text is the data source in this research. The data was taken from masterpiece of Prof.Sutajaja entitled Satua Bali (Tales from Bali). This is a compilation of several Balinese and other region folklore which had been translated into Balinese, Indonesia and English Language. There are several title in this book. But the data was taken only in one title (I Siap Badeng into The Black Hen). This date was taken because contain a lot of moral and cultural value in the translation product.

The collected data were closely observed in SL and TL. The data were listed based on the moral and cultural terms. Therefore the data were directly taken from the data source. The research was conducted by two instruments. The first, personal laptop was used to input, identify, and classify the data for analysis.

Gain is a concept that relates to translation as a finished product. It is the enrichment or clarification of the source language text. Gain enables a language to be flexible and usable in any social circle. (McGuire 1980, p.30) describes gain as ‘the enrichment or clarification of the source language text in the process of translation’. In this manner, gain enables a language to change for the better and adapt to meet the needs of its speakers. For example, language develops spontaneously with technology. This might lead to the development of new terminology in the target language. The development of new terminology takes into account the fact that language is not static but dynamic. Due to the dynamism of language, gain is realized

Loss is the disappearance of certain features in the target language text which

are present in the source language text. In translation there is more probability of loss than gain. This is largely attributed to the lack of immediate equivalence between concepts, words, phrases and syntax in the target language, which are in the source language. This process is termed ‘linguistic distance’. Loss is a result of disparate cultures because there are no two living languages that can have the same cultures. This suggests that there are cultural concepts which are unique to specific languages. At times it is realized that cultures differ radically such that the languages can not be reconciled and as a result some concepts are sacrificed and thus loss occurs. (Nida 1974, p.5) says; *...at this point languages just do not correspond, so we must be prepared to sacrifice certain formal necessities for the sake of content.*

Loss can also be attributed to the failure by the translator to render an element of meaning such as expressiveness where the impact, spirit and vividness of the text is lost. If the translator is not competent in the target language some words and phrases might be omitted hence loss occurs. To counteract such problems the translator has to be versatile and innovative in dealing with languages. ‘Untranslatability’ is another cause of loss in translation. This can be realized at two levels, namely the linguistic and cultural. At the linguistic level, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in the target language for a source language

item. Cultural untranslatability is due to the lack or absence in the target language culture of a relevant situational feature equivalent to that in the source language. Generally, the languages under study are spoken in different environments and as a result they have different world views.

Gain also depends on the relative expressional abilities of a language and on the creativity of the interpreter. The creativity is seen when the interpreter reconciles language and social life so as to come up with a tangible interpretation. Such creativity enhances our understanding of the role that language plays in social life as (Hatim and Mason 1990, p.1) state that ‘translation is a useful text case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life’. They go on to add that in trying to create a new act of communication out of a previously existing one, translators are subjected to the pressure of their societal norms where one will be trying to negotiate meaning between two sources which exist within their own different social frameworks. Translation then becomes a very complex process which involves an analysis of the relationship which exists between a language and the social context in which it is used. Generally, gain revolves around the enrichment of the target language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This table was the main data that have been taken from the original text and classify based on the change type (Loss and Gain):

Table 1

NO	SL (Balinese)	TL (English)	Change Type
1.	Masaut ISB “ Teked dini bedajane!”	ISB answered ” <u>Not far</u> , only here northward!”	Addition
2.	Ngengken sih IL <u>begbeg</u> nakonang pedeman okene dogen?	Why are you, Lutung, always asking me about the place I’m going to sleep?	One deletion
3.	Nu selid se, nden buin kejepan mulih	This is still early, <u>isn’t it</u> ? One more minute than we go home	Addition

4.	Suba sandikaon teked lantas pada di umahne Men Kuuk.	It was already dark when they arrived at the home of Men Kuuk (MK), <u>the civet cat</u> .	Addition
5.	Nyanan di pulesne sauh tendas panakne	Later when they were sleeping I'll <u>just grab her chicks</u>	Addition
6.	Meme ajak nyaman ceninge mekejang anak mulih	Mother and your <u>brothers and sisters</u> will go home	Two additions

Analysis of Semantic Aspect (Loss and gain)

The most frequent but unavoidable problem in translation is loss and gain. According to Bassnett, losing or gaining meaning in the TLT results from language differences (1991: 30). Language differences usually result in untranslatability (Bassnett, 1991: 32), which inevitably leaves the translator no choice but to pick a TL expression that has the closest meaning. It happens due to various causes. Lack of tenses in the TL, for example, would lead to loss of temporal meaning, while different mind set between SL and TL readers may, at the same time reduce and gain meaning.

There are some strategies that have been adopted in the translation not only to compensate for the meaning loss, but also to better adjust the TLT to the TL audience. These strategies can also be called re-drafting strategies, and they include addition, and combination. This semantic analysis begins with the identification of meaning loss and then followed by gain.

Data 1

In the sentence number 2 (see table 1), "Ngengken sih IL begbeg nakonang pedeman okene dogen? was translated into "Why are you, Lutung, always asking me about the place I'm going to sleep?. The word "begbeg" was omitted by the translator. It has meaning "always like to" in SL. The translation should be "Why does lutung always like to asking about my place to sleep". This is absolutely categorized as omitted.

Data 2

In the sentence number 1 (see table 1), "Masaut ISB " Teked dini bedajane!" was translated into "ISB answered "Not far, only here northward!". The word "Not far" was added by the translator. Actually, it can be wasting. The translation should be "ISB answered "until here northward!". That is enough to represent meaning from SL to TL. Here the translator tried to give as clear as possible meaning, but sometimes it does not really effective in TL.

Data 3

In the sentence number 3 (see table 1), "Nu selid se, nden buin kejepan mulih" was translated into "This is still early, isn't it? One more minute than we go home". The question word "isn't it?" was added by the translator. Actually, in SL there is no activity about confirming something such as confirming something. Here, it can be seen from the question word that has been uttered by ISB to her children. The translation should be "The sky is still bright, we will back just in a moment" that is enough to represent meaning from SL into TL.

Data 4

In the sentence number 4 (see table 1), Suba sandikaon teked lantas pada di umahne Men Kuuk was translated into "It was already dark when they arrived at the home of Men Kuuk (MK), the civet cat". There is addition information in TL "the civet cat" here the translator wants to empower the characteristic of the main character which has bad attitude.

Data 5

In the sentence number 5 (see table 1), "Nyanan di pulesne sauh tendas panakne"

was translated into “Later when they were sleeping I’ll just grab her chicks” There is addition of sentence in TL. “I’ll just grab her chicks”, actually this sentence has different meaning in SL. In SL, the writer used “tendas” it means a head, but it was translated into “chicks”. The translation should be I will grab her chick’s head.

Data 6

In the sentence number 6 (see table 1), “Meme ajak nyaman ceninge mekejang anak mulih” was translated into “Mother and your brothers and sisters will go home” There is addition information about gender of the chicken (“brothers and sisters”). Here, in SL there is no information about that, but here the translator adds more specific information about that.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis, it can be concluded that there were process of loss and gain meaning in this translation. The most frequently process that was occurred in this translation was gain. Overall, the meaning is not really different, some of them have purpose to empower the meaning or give more information in TL. A good translation is a translation that provides an equivalent message of the source language (SL) text into the target language text (TL). Since one language is different from the other in some aspects, translators may find difficulties in the process of translation. This may lead to loss and gain of meaning. And to compensate for the meaning loss or to better adjust the TLT to the TL audience, translators may use some strategies called re-drafting strategies, which include addition, and combination.

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