

Newmark's Translation Procedures Dealing with Additional Information in the English Target Novels

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ABSTRACT

Newmark's translation procedures are provided to accommodate cases that cannot be managed by literal translation and out of 18 procedures, four of them; Descriptive Equivalent, Expansion, Paraphrase, and Notes, Additions, Glosses deal with additional information. The four procedures are found in the Indonesian novels translated into English. Using these Newmark's four translation procedures, this research paper is to identify the existence of the four procedures in the target texts; how they appear in the target language text, in what linguistic forms and for what function. The novels as the data source are randomly selected and the data chosen are studied by comparing the length of words involved in the target text and in the source text. The results show that not all four procedures can be found in each target text; the linguistic forms of each procedure may sometimes be similar but the functions are uniquely characterized.

1. INTRODUCTION

The characteristics of a language cannot be identically similar to other languages even with the languages within the same families. These differences representing the uniqueness of the language can create a major problem in translation. There will be no one-to-one equivalent for certain expressions especially those which are cultural, historical such as tradition, beliefs, names of action, titles. The translator needs to do one of these three principles to overcome this problem; adding information, changing information (skewing of information), and omitting information (loss of information) in the target language text (Yasin, et.al, 2018). This is what Newmark (1988) specifies through translation devices called translation procedures as the solutions to cases which cannot be managed by literal translation. Among the 18 procedures, Newmark provides four categories of procedures which deal with the adding of information including those which come in pair such as Reduction and Expansion and the category consisting of three procedures: Notes, Addition, Glosses (Newmark, 1988). Regarding the number of the procedures involving in the additional information, it is assumed that Newmark focuses more to this principle; adding

of information than to two other principles; changing or skewing and omitting or loss of information. This becomes the first background of this research that through four categories of procedures, the case of additional information has been given more places.

The next background of this research deals with the data source, novels, Indonesian novels which have been translated into English. Why Indonesian novels, because the novels are literary works reflecting the real life of people in certain culture, the Indonesian culture. Why those which have been translated into English, because the majority of people all over the world understand English and this opens a chance, a possibility these works are read by more readers. The more people read Indonesian novels, the more people know about Indonesia as a country, as a culture, as an identity. However, the fact shows that the translated novels found in the bookstores in Indonesia are mostly the translated novels from English into Indonesian not the other way around. This needs to be put as the major focus here. By the use at least of some of them in this research, people will know the existence of these translated novels and those who are interested will do something more to get them. It is through this research

article that people who read this journal will know about some parts of Indonesian cultures. This will be important as Indonesia is of various local cultures with various local languages;

The third background deals with the three novels used as the data source of this research. Why the three of them; because the amount of additional information found is significant and this is assumed that the three of these novels are considered more cultural than others. This means that the appearance of cultural words; geographic terms, words or expressions using in a folklore, traditions, names of food and drinks, clothes, dances, social and historical terms are involved there (Guerra, 2012). Based on the backgrounds mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the objectives of this research are (1) to describe on how Newmark's four categories of procedures appear in the target language text; and (2) to identify what linguistic forms involved regarding the use of the four translation procedures, and (3) to describe what function involved in the existence of the additional information framed by Newmark's four categories of procedures.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept about Newmark's translation procedures has been strengthened by several scholars in research articles and one of them which is entitled "Newmark's Procedures in Persian Translation of Golding's *Lord of the Flies*" is found in *International Journal of English Language & Translation Studies* Vol.3.No.1 (Mashhady, Pourgalavi, & Fatollahi, 2015). They conclude that Newmark's procedures are comprehensive and work well especially for translating and assessing the translation of literary works. The latest researches on Newmark's translation procedures published in 2019 are of three; (1) The research article which is published in the journal, *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation (IJLLT)*. The focus is on the application of Newmark's translation procedures regarding the translation of a book about *hadith* from English into Swahili and the result shows there are 7 procedures involved but not one of them dealing with additional information (Salum, 2019). (2) The research article is carried out by using Newmark's translation procedures in the translation of culture-specific items from English into Persian. In this research the term strategies is used instead of procedures and the result shows that there only 5 procedures identified but only one procedure, Descriptive Equivalent, dealing with the additional information (Abdi, 2019). (3) The next research article deals with Notes, Addition, Glosses which is specified to the use of footnotes (Haroon, 2019). In this research she shares Newmark's opinion that any kind of notes whether it is put within the text,

or it is put at the bottom of the page, or at the end of a chapter, or at the end of a text as glossary, they are all used when it is needed to provide additional information.

The next group of research articles which are used as the references in this present research involves Indonesian and English either Indonesian as the source language text and English as the target language text or Indonesian as the target language text with English as the source language text. (1) The research article deals with the translation of a literary work from English into Indonesian; it deals with the translation of a literary work, and it deals with Newmark's translation procedures but the result shows that there are only two procedures that relate to the additional information; expansion and descriptive equivalent (Prasasti, 2017). (2) The next research is used as one of the references because of two reasons; it deals with the translation of Indonesian cultural words and it involves the Indonesian language as the source language and English as the target language which is similar to this present research. The result shows that there are only two procedures dealing with the additional information identified; notes and descriptive equivalent (Fedora, 2015).

A little bit different with the previous researches mentioned before, the following research article is taken as the references dealing only with one category of procedures; expansion. Newmark's translation procedures namely expansion is attached with a different term, strategy; expansion strategy. The term strategy and procedures refer to the same thing (Hariyanto, 2015). The expansion strategy still deals with the additional information in the target text. It can be concluded through this research that the expansion strategy is used to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The use of this expansion strategy can be identified by the use of brackets in order to explicate the references (pronouns) in Al-Quran (Muhammed, Awal, & Zainudin, 2016)

Unlike all previous researches mentioned before, this research deals with only one procedure, additions, which is known as explicitation. Addition which is not elaborately discussed in Newmark's has been explained as the process to clarify meaning in the TL (Moghaddam, 2017). What has been found in this research article that addition is a way to clarify meaning in the TL can be of great help to identify addition.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Materials

The data source of this research are three Indonesian novels, written by Indonesian authors, about Indonesian culture and having been translated into

English. There are three of them; *Tarian Bumi* which is written by Oka Rusmini and is translated into 'Earth Dance' by Rani Amboyo and Thomas M. Hunter; the second one is *Maryam* which is written by Okky Madasari and is translated into 'The Outcast' by Nurhayat Indriyatno Mohamed and Makna Sinatria; and the third one is *Rumah Kaca* which is written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and is translated into 'House of Glass' by Max Lane. The first novel, *Tarian Bumi* 'Earth Dance' deals with the Indonesian local culture; traditions, ways of life of Balinese people. The second one, *Maryam* 'The Outcast' deals with the belief known as *Ahmadi*; it is about how *Ahmadians* live in their internal society and their external society. The third novel, *Rumah Kaca* 'House of Glass' has historical settings referring to Indonesian history under Dutch colonialism.

3.2 Procedures

As the methodology of all translation studies, the method is dealt with the process of collecting data in the target language text and this is done by comparing what they may find in the target language as the equivalents of what stated in the source language text. The characteristics of the data can be then observed in the collection. The next step is to apply the translation theory used.

Based on that, the methods of this research article are divided into two; the method of collecting the data and the method of analyzing the data. The method of collecting the data begins by randomly choosing the data source, the novels. It is random as there are hundreds of Indonesian novels which have been translated into several languages and most of them are translated into English. Since Indonesia is a country having various local cultures, the novels which Indonesian authors write are of various themes and backgrounds. For the use of this research article, the certain characteristics of novels are chosen. The possibility of finding the additional information is in the novels having the specific cultural background as the themes or settings; Indonesian tradition, religions, beliefs, Indonesian history. Yet the number of these kinds of novels are also of high quantity that is why from some quantities, there are only three taken as the data source randomly. After deciding the novels for the data source, the processes of collecting the data are as follow;

- (1) Reading the source language novels to locate specific cultural words.
- (2) After locating these cultural words, the process is followed by reading the target language novels to observe the equivalents for those cultural words; whether they deal with additional information. The existence of the

additional information is located by the length of information given in the context regarding the translation of each cultural word. While doing this, frequently more additional information can as well be located either in less cultural words or in not-cultural words.

- (3) Putting the data into a matrix as to make it easier identifying the linguistic forms used in the additional information; a group or phrase, a clause, a sentence. The term linguistic forms here refer to the element used by the translator which may be word, group, clause, sentence or even the whole text (Hatim & Jeremy, 2004).

The next method is the method of analyzing the data by applying the four Newmark's translation procedures dealing only with additional information; descriptive equivalent, expansion, paraphrase, and notes, addition, glosses. The data are studied based on the characteristics of each procedure stated in the definition of each procedure in the chapter 8, "The Other Translation Procedures" of Newmark's book (1988), "A Textbook of Translation". The analyzing steps are as follow.

1. Classifying the data based on the characteristics of each procedure;
 - (i) that descriptive equivalent deals with two functions; (a) explaining the meaning; (b) emphasizing more on describing cultural words (Newmark, 1988; Mashhady.,et.al, 2015, Daghighi & Hashemian, 2016)
 - (ii) that expansion deals with a function of (a) re-expressing an idea or (b) reinforcing the meaning of a ST word because the lack of a concise correspondence in the TT (Newmark, 1988; Mashhady et al., 2015)
 - (iii) that paraphrase deals with functions of; (a) explaining the meaning of the CBT much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent; (b) explaining the meaning of a segment of the text; (c) It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions (Newmark, 1988; Mashhady et al., 2015)
 - (iv) that notes, addition, glosses has a function (a) to supply additional

information in the forms of footnotes, endnotes, glossaries at the end of the text or within the text; (b) additional information that the translator adds are normally cultural, technical, and linguistics (Newmark, 1988; Daghighi & Hashemian, 2016)

- (2) Identifying the function of additional information in each procedure based on its semantic context.
- (3) Locating the data of the same category in each own table.

From all the methods applied, the research article reaches to a conclusion of how Newmark's four procedures appear in the three translated novels, what

linguistic forms of additional information involved in each procedure, what functions of the additional information in each procedure.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of the additional information found in the three novels involve all the four categories of Newmark's translation procedures but not all four of them appear together in each novel. In "Earth Dance" the use of additional information framed as notes putting at the bottom of a page is not found but the use of additional information given at the end of the text framed as glosses do exist. The discussion of the data found is classified into four sections referring to the quantity in Newmark's categories of translation procedures; Descriptive Equivalent, Expansion, Paraphrase, and Notes, Addition, Glosses.

4.1 Additional Information in Descriptive Equivalent

Table 1: Descriptive Equivalent Translation Procedure

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Data Source
1	Anak teman pengajian yang sudah seperti saudara bagi mereka, Rohma, SL: A child of a friend at <i>pengajian</i> who has been like a sister to them, Rohma	Rohma, a girl from her Koran-study class , who was almost like a sister to her,	<i>Maryam</i> 'The Outcast'
2	Di Jawa kutemukan pula penyelundupan gaya baru: menempuh semua sungai, besar dan kecil, menuju ke pinggiran Vorstenlanden . SL: In Java I found also a new method of smuggling; through all the rivers, big and small, up the edge of Vorstenlanden .	And in Java they found a new method of smuggling—along all the rivers, big and small, up the edge of the Vorstenlanden, the officially recognized prinedoms in Central Java;	<i>Rumah Kaca</i> 'House of Glass'
3	...bersama para berandalan minum tuak, minuman keras . SL: ...with a group of thugs drinking tuak, liquorwith a group of thugs drinking tuak, that sweet homemade palm wine .	<i>Tarian Bumi</i> 'Earth Dance'

In this section, additional information which is found in the three novels is put within a text. It gives a smooth flow of information in the novels; the readers do not have to move their eyes to the bottom of the page or to the end of chapter or to the end of the novel to find the meaning of the cultural words used in the text while reading certain parts of the text. The expression "*pengajian*" can be classified as a cultural word as it refers to names of action in Islam religion. It has no one-to-one equivalent when it is translated into English. The translator needs to provide an explanation about the word in order for the readers of the target language text could get the same information and comprehension as obtained by the readers of the source language text. And as explanation mostly cannot be expressed in one single word, the equivalent

is expressed in a bigger linguistic unit. The linguistic form it has in the source language text is word but when it is translated into English it is shifted to phrase 'Koran study class'. This kind of additional information having the function of describing the cultural word "*pengajian*" is included in descriptive equivalent translation procedure.

The second data of this same category, descriptive equivalent, is also in the same linguistic form; it is a word "**Vorstenlanden**" which exist in the history of Indonesia. The word refers to a name of a place; it has no one-to-one equivalent in English language so it is a part of cultural words. In the target language text, the equivalent of this name of a place is given in the form of explanation about what this place is; 'the officially

recognized princedoms' and where it is situated; 'in Central Java'. The additional information 'the officially recognized princedoms in Central Java' is put within the text, embedded directly after the borrowed cultural word. Seeing from its linguistic form, this equivalent is a phrase and the function of this additional information is to give explanation to a certain place existed in the history of Indonesia namely **Vorstenlanden**. This kind of additional information can be classified as descriptive equivalent.

The third data "*tuak*" is a name of Indonesian local drink so it is a cultural word. It is almost the same with liquor. This word is described in an explanation about what it is ('**palm wine**'); how to make it ('**homemade**') and how the taste is '**sweet**' and it this equivalent is put within the text. There is a shift in its linguistic form, from a word in the source text into a phrase in the target language. This phrase '**that sweet homemade palm wine**' has a function to accommodate the description of this cultural word "*tuak*".

4.2 Additional Information in Expansion

Table 2: Expansion Translation Procedure

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Data Source
1	Masalah Tiongkok dan warganegaranya SL: Issues of China and its citizens	Issues relating to China and its citizens	<i>Rumah Kaca</i> 'House of Glass'
2	Sudah berapa hari ini perjuanganku membaca koran lebih sulit . SL: For a few days, my struggle to read the newspaper had been more difficult .	For a few days, my struggle to read the newspaper had been more difficult than usual .	

One kind of the cultural word which may not be directly identified is words dealing with linguistics; they are grammatical as seen in this table 2. The data (1) of this Table 2 is in a phrase linguistic form with the word "and" as the conjunction. It is a noun phrase having "issues" as its head. When it is translated literally it can produce ambiguity (having double interpretation). The additional information appear in data (1) "relating to" inserted between the word "issues" and "China" can be considered as expansion translation procedures as the additional information does not adding more information but clarifying the meaning that the "issues" there are not the issues separately owned by China and the issues separately owned by China's citizens. The linguistic unit, a word plus to in "relating to" has the function to unite the

meaning of "issues" shared together with China as the country and its citizen.

In data (2) expansion translation procedure appears in the linguistic form, a phrase "than usual". This phrase does not add the meaning of the previous phrase "more difficult" though there are more words revealed in the context after it. "Than usual" is added to clarify the meaning in the phrase "more difficult" from implicit information which is reflected through the elliptical expression into explicit information.

What needs to be underlined in the application of expansion strategy is that the existence of more words does not automatically add the meaning of certain expression; the expansion translation procedure carries the function of clarification.

4.3 Additional Information in Paraphrase

Table 3: Paraphrase Translation Procedure

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Data Source
1	1912: Tahun terberat untuk pribadi Gubernur Jenderal Idenburg. SL: 1912: The hardest year for Governor-General Idenburg	1912: This was the year that brought the greatest burdens for Governor-General Idenburg	<i>Rumah Kaca</i> 'House of Glass'
2	Urusan kemunafikan masyarakat priyayi dan orang-orang bermuka alim <u>aku berikan perhatian di sini</u> . SL: Issues of hypocrisy of the priyayi and people having innocent face did not need to be given attention here.	I don't need to discuss here the hypocrisy of the priyayi, those members of the Javanese aristocracy who became minor officials working for the Dutch,	<i>Rumah Kaca</i> 'House of Glass'

Paraphrase translation procedure is claimed to be almost similar to descriptive equivalent procedure, the difference is only in the detail it produces through the additional information. It means that paraphrase has the function to specify the meaning by adding more detail information. In data (1) the phrase “the hardest” refers to “the year, 1912”; it is then elaborated by more words that what become the hardest is the burdens that need to be brought.

In data (2) the phrase “**the priyayi**” is a cultural word dealing with the name of aristocracy titles in Javanese culture. The additional information, “those members of the Javanese aristocracy” as the equivalent of the

word “*priyayi*” if it stops there, the translation procedure involved is categorized as descriptive equivalent; it gives description about who the “*priyayi*” is. When the description about who “the *priyayi*” is added with the detail “who became minor officials working for the Dutch” the translation procedure is no longer descriptive equivalent; it is now paraphrase. The function of the additional information in this paraphrase procedure is the same with the function in descriptive equivalent procedure; to provide explanation and the additional information which is the linguistic form of a clause is located within the text.

4.4 Additional Information in Notes, Addition, Glosses

Table 4: Notes, Addition, Glosses Translation Procedure

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Data Source
1	Karena dianggap orang yang paling tahu di Gerupuk, kakek Maryam sering diminta menjadi imam dan khatib di masjid kampung. SL: Because he was considered to be the person who knew everything in Gerupuk, Maryam's grandfather was often asked to be the imam and khatib at village mosque.	Because he was considered the most knowledge man in Gerupuk, he was often asked to be the imam and khatib ² at the local mosque. ¹ Man who gives the seremon during prayers	Maryam 'The Outcast'
2	..sambil membuat beberapa alat perlengkapan upacara . SL: while making some preparation for the ceremonies	...making the offerings needed for all the family and village ceremonies .	Tarian Bumi 'Earth Dance'
3	“Meme2...!Meme...!” 2Ibu 2 Mother	“Meme2! Meme2! Mother!” Glossary (at the end of the novel) Meme (B) “Mother,” in common Balinese	Tarian Bumi 'Earth Dance'
4	Kainnya selalu dililitkan seadanya. SL: His <i>kain</i> is always draped simply.	He would wear his <i>kain</i> loosely draped around his waist . Glossary (at the end of the novel) <i>Kain</i> A one-meter length of cloth typically used as a lower skirt by both males and females as part of the traditional clothing (<i>pakaian adat</i>) worn on ritual occasion. It is tied differently for men and women, and can in this form also be called a <i>sarong</i> or a <i>kamen</i> .	Tarian Bumi 'Earth Dance'

Although Newmark puts the three procedures; Notes, Addition, Glosses together in one category, each procedure represents its own characteristics. The notes translation procedure is characterized by the existence of additional information not within the text but at the

bottom of the page and its linguistic form can be word or sentence. The function of this additional information given at the bottom of the page is almost the same with the descriptive equivalent which is given within the text. The notes procedure is to supply

more information. When dealing with their functions, all the three of them have the same function; to supply additional information.

In data (1) the word “*khatib*” is a cultural word. This word is a borrowing; it is not originally from Indonesian language but Indonesian people are familiar with this term especially Moslems. The equivalent for the word “*khatib*” ‘1Man who gives the sermon during prayers’ is put at the bottom of the page in the sentence linguistic form. While in data (2) the focus should be in the phrase “alat perlengkapan upacara” which is translated into one word ‘offerings’. However, the equivalent for the phrase “**alat perlengkapan upacara**” is then supplied with more information “**needed for all the family and village ceremonies**”; this is not the meaning of the phrase “alat perlengkapan upacara”; this is additional information which add to the previous information. This additional information is located within the text.

The next data, data (3) and data (4) are of the same procedure; glosses. The word “meme” in data (3) is a cultural word; it is how people in Bali call their mother. The equivalent ‘mother’ is already provided within the text yet the additional information about what meme is; what language it is; is given at the end of the novel in glossaries entry. “*Meme* (B) “Mother,” in common Balinese” in phrase linguistic form. Unlike any other data before, the sentence in data (4) experiences two translation procedures altogether; the first deals with the cultural word “*kain*” referring to the traditional cloth of Indonesian people. The equivalent of this cultural word “*kain*” is given at the end of the novel as glossary entries while the second procedure within the same sentence is addition. The word “*dililitkan*” which can be translated simply into one word ‘draped’ is given additional information ‘around his waist’ within the text. The function of the additional information about “*kain*” which is provided in the glossary entries in sentence linguistic form is to supply additional information and about “draped” which is provided directly within the text “around his waist” in phrase linguistic form is to clarify the meaning that “to be draped” when dealing with the use of “*kain*” is always around the waist.

5. CONCLUSION

From all the discussion mentioned in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that

- (1) the additional information involving the four translation procedures appears (a) within a text as in descriptive equivalent, expansion, paraphrase, addition; (b) at the bottom of a page as in notes; and (c) at the end of the novel as in glosses. The additional

information appears at the end of chapter is not found in the three-source data.

- (2) The linguistic forms of the additional information involving the four translation procedures are (a) phrase as in descriptive equivalent, expansion, addition, glosses, notes; (b) clause as in descriptive equivalent, paraphrase, notes, glosses; (c) sentences as in glosses and notes. There are no data regarding additional information involving word.
- (3) The additional information involving the four translation procedures has functions of (a) explaining as in descriptive equivalent and paraphrase; (b) supplying additional information as in notes, addition, and glosses; (c) reinforcing the meaning as in expansion; (d) clarifying as in expansion, addition.

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