

TRANSLATION METHOD AND TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ON THE WEBSITE OF INDONESIA.GO.ID

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ABSTRACT

Translation methods and translation techniques are needed to be able to translate a text well. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the types of translation methods and translation techniques available on the Indonesia.go.id website. To be able to conduct this research, a qualitative approach was used with a descriptive research design. The data in this study consisted of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences taken from the Indonesian and English versions of the text on the website Indonesia.go.id. Based on the analysis conducted, a total of 101 data of translation methods were found in the form of sentences, and 476 data of translation techniques in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are 8 types of translation method and 7 of them are found in this text including free translation, literal translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, and word-for-word methods, and as many as 13 of 18 translation techniques are found including transposition techniques, literal, reduction translation technique, borrowing translation technique, established equivalent translation technique, calque technique, amplification, linguistic compression, discursive creation, modulation technique, linguistic amplification, adaptation, generalization. The most widely used translation method in this text is free translation, while transposition is the most widely used translation technique.

Keywords: *Translation method, Translation technique, Website, Indonesia.go.id*

Introduction

Currently, anyone could have a website, for the reason that websites could be created for free or paid. In accordance with Hope (2021) recorded in January 2018, there are between 1.3 and 1.8 billion websites existed on the internet. The billions of websites on the Internet today could be broken into the types of website categories, there are blogs (weblogs), business and corporate websites, e-commerce sites, educational sites, gaming sites, government sites, and so on.

A website, also known as a site, is a central location for web pages that are related and could be accessed by using a browser to navigate to the website's home page (Computer Hope, 2023), so a website could contain various menu options in it. the website could be accessed according to needs, for example sports, beauty, news, and so on, therefore there is a division of

types of websites. The types of websites according to Computer Hope, (2023) are Archive website, Blog (weblog), Business website and corporate website, Community website, Content website and information website, E-commerce website, Gaming website and many other types of websites.

One of the types of websites is government website where this website is managed by each government, both local government and central government. Lena Einstein, (2020) mentioned that "a government website is a landing place where citizens could learn about the government's history, organizational values, codes of ethics, and information about elected officials and other public servants." The government website was created to display any services, administration, and even news from the government area in it. The example of this kind of sites is in the Republic of Indonesia, there is a government website managed by the center of government to

display various kinds of information, the website is Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*.

Indonesia as a large country that is greatly developed and to be known more widely has provided translations in various fields such as legislation, administration, and official government websites. One form of implementing translation within the Indonesian government is the existence of a government website with two languages or bilingual, Bahasa and English, namely Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*. The first page of the website consists of some menu such as Home, Profile, National, Variety, Services, News, Gallery, Report!, and G20. Disparate with other websites that rely on Google Translate for automatic translation, this one includes a translator in each post who is listed at the end. The existence of translation on this website could make it easier for foreigners to understand and know more about Indonesia. This could be one way so that Indonesia could be known by more people from various parts of the world.

Translation is found to bridge of communication which has some ways to share information, stories, aspects in human life such as hobby, lifestyle, education, work, health, e.t.c (Reza, 2018). Translation in Indonesia is regulated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1989 concerning Translation and/or Reproduction of Works for the Interests of Education, Science, Research, and Development. It is based the explanation above that the usage of translation in the Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*.

Observed through the perspectives of numerous linguists' definitions, translation has a wide range of meaning. However, generally procedures of transferring message or meaning from source language to target language is the meaning of translation (Catford, 1965). Corresponding to some linguists stated that translation defines as the process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Puspita, 2020) while the other said that translation is the transcription in a receptor language of the nearest natural equivalent, in terms of meaning and style, of the source language piece of information (Nida & Taber, 1982) Source language and target language are phrases usually found in translation, where source language or commonly abbreviated as SL is defined as the language in which the genuine author of a piece of information formalized it (Andrianto et al., 2021), as well as starting point for translation, and the language into which an information is translated from the SL is referred as the target language or TL

(Hendrawati A & Budiarta I W, 2017). Peer to the various interpretations offered by experts, the purpose of translation is not much distinction, where it is to comprehend the thoughts, ideas, culture, and information of other nations with diverse method e.t.c. (Sugiharti, 2018). Sugiharti, (2018) also states that translation is found to communicate from the source language to target language.

The conversion of an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) is the process of translation between two written languages (Munday & Jeremy, 2016). The translation process could be construed as a sequence of activities carried out by an interpreter when he transferred the mandate from the source language to the target language. and the process consists of 3 sequences; 1) analysis of SL, 2) switching message, and 3) restructuring (Hidayati, 2020). Aspects and phases of the translation process must be assessed in order for the translation to be equal between the source and target languages. All of the preceding processes or translation activities are referred to as translating, while translation is the result or product of the process of transferring meaning from one language to another. The processes of translating a text require the method and technique translation to

Translation method related to ways and process of translation. (Zepedda, 2020), mentioned that translate a text in a certain way known as translation method. Translation method in translation as stated by (Molina & Albir, 2002) is the choice of how to translate during the translation process and will affect the entire text.

Translation procedures are very important to make the translation better, in applied for sentences, clauses, phrases, and smaller units of language within that text (Haryanto & Ulfiyatuzzuhriyyah, n.d.; Newmark, 1998). Therefore, translation procedures are how techniques found to be applied by translators when they formulate an equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT). Translation technique is courses of action that utilized by the interpreter to formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts, also classify the work of translation equivalence (Noryatin & Romauli, 2020). It is expected that using of translation techniques, translators would be capable of overcoming translation to operate

equivalency as a way of communication between two or more languages.

The translation technique focuses more on analyzing the components of the language and classifying all the components so that an appropriate equivalent is found (Molina & Albir, 2002). Molina and Albir, (2002) stated 18 translation techniques, the terms are adaptation occurs when something explicit to one culture of a language is uttered in a completely different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture in context and (Volf, 2020), stated that adaptation translation techniques in which elements from the source language are substituted with ones from the target language that is acceptable and recognizable; amplification is employed to introduce details that are not formulated in SL by adding some words, paraphrasing, or creating footnote to make the translation product is clear and help the reader to understand the text; borrowing using lexical expressions directly from other language and this technique has 2 kinds of using lexical expressions directly, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

Nowadays, people from various countries can access anything on the internet, including news or report text on government websites. Indonesia is one of a country that provides bilingual, Bahasa and English, news on their website Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia* as a government website has translators who are government employees under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, to translate text, news, articles on that website.

The meaning of the texts in the source language to the target language may change through or after the translation process. This researchers conducted the research to be able to analyze how the process of narrative text on government websites is carried out by examining what translation methods and techniques are used, so that the results can be whether the meaning in the text has changed or not, and also the existence of translation text from Bahasa to English in the website, thus, this research attempts to find out what translation methods and techniques are found on Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*, and which translation methods and techniques are often found on Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*.

Method

The researcher applied a qualitative approach and found the design of descriptive research design, which is a research design that attempts to describe and construe objects in line

with reality. The qualitative approach found because it focuses on analyzing or interpreting written material in context as the type of qualitative data, as well as stated by Creswell, (2013) that pictures, pieces of art, tapes, website main pages, e-mails, messages, social media word, or any form of sound are categorized as qualitative data. In this research, the researcher conducted the research by means of descriptive research design by using qualitative approach, because in this research the researcher is going to present the data through word analysis and the data analysis that will be produced by descriptive data in the form of written words.

The primary of the data source of this research is posted articles on the government website Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia* in the variety section, with the theme of Covid-19 in September 2021 in Bahasa Indonesia and English version, which contains in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that need to be analyzed about what translation method and translation techniques are found and the most found in translation text and the econdary data source is orientation that support the primary data source to make research equipped and obvious. The researcher took some secondary data source from articles and internet. The researcher found free access articles that correlated to this research from internet and download it. From webistes on the internet, the researcher took information that significance to this reserach which is could support the thesis to be more complete.

To analyze the data, the researcher found 8 translation method of Newmark's theory 18 translation techniques of Molina and Albir's theory. Then interpreted the data findings in a form of table (tabulating). The last steps is concluding data findings.

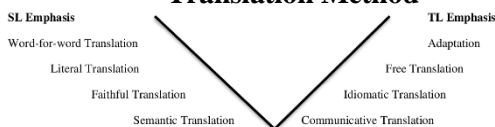
Finding and Discussion

The text analyzing of translation method and translation technique on the website of Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia* in September to November 2021 were found that 7 of 8 translation method and 13 of 18 translation technique were used.

a. Translation method

In order to achieve the goal of translating from one language to another, Newmark devised the V diagram of translation method (Palupi, 2021). It is divided into two parts: source language emphasis and target language emphasis as follow:

Figure 1
Newmark's Flattened V diagram of Translation Method



Word-for-word translation is a translation method in which text from the source language is translated into the target language word for word with no grammatical structure changes; Literal translation is where SL grammatical designs are turned to their closest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are translated individually, out of context; Faithful translation attempts to preserve the meaning of the sentence and the translation method is more adaptable and contextual; Semantic translation is a method where the translator should consider the aesthetic value of the text in the translation; Adaptation in which the target language is translated freely according to culture while still conveying meaning; Free translation allows the translator complete freedom to express how he intends to interpret the translation on the text, without regard for grammatical structure or language culture; Idiomatic translation is a translation method that deals with idiomatic expressions from languages, both source and target; Communicative translation involves communicatively translating the text from the source language to the target language (Saragih et al., 2022).

Translation method found in this research of Indonesia.go.id Portal Informasi Indonesia shows in the Table 1.

Table 1
Translation Method on the Website of Indonesia.go.id

No.	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Free Translation	43	42.57%
2.	Literal Translation	21	20.79%
3.	Communicative translation	17	16.83%
4.	Semantic translation	9	8.91%
5.	Adaptation	8	7.92%
6.	Idiomatic translation	2	1.98%
7.	Word for word translation	1	0.99%
8.	Faithful translation	0	0%
9.	Not translated	9	
Total		101	100%

The translation method found on the website of Indonesia.go.id showed in the Table 1, where the most found translation method is free translation in 43 data or 42.57% in percentage, and followed by 21 data or 20.79% of literal

translation, 17 data or 16.83% of communicative translation, 9 or 8.91% data of semantic translation, 8 or 7.92% data of adaptation, 2 data of idiomatic translation or 1.98% in percentage, and 1 datum of word-for-word translation method or 0.99% in percentage. In the research, there is no faithful translation method found and 9 data are not translated. There are explanations of each translation method found in the text:

1. In this research 1 data or 0.99% of word-for-word translation method found in the data 32

Table 2

The analysis of Word-for-word method

No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
32	<i>Tempat tidur untuk masing-masing pasien berada di dek 3 dan 4</i>	The beds for each patient are on decks 3 and 4.	Word-for-word

The words are translated singly word for word and still have the same meaning, where the word "Tempat tidur" in SL translated to "The beds," "untuk" translated to "for," "masing-masing" means "each," "pasien" translated to "patient," "berada" identified as verb means "are," "di" translated to "on," "dek" means "deck," "dan" translated to "and." Every single word in the datum translated word by word with the same structure from the beginning to the full stop.

2. The data that are translated using literal translation method are 21 data or 20.79% in this research

Table 3

The analysis of literal translation

No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
1	<i>Petugas kesehatan berpakaian hazmat melintasi Kapal Motor (KM) Bukit Raya yang digunakan untuk tempat isolasi apung terpusat bagi pasien COVID-19 di Pelabuhan Bandar Deli Belawan, Kota Medan, Sumatra Utara, Sabtu (21/08/2021). ANTARA FOTO</i>	Health workers wearing hazmat suits pass the Bukit Raya Motorboat , a floating isolation vessel for COVID-19 patients at Bandar Deli Belawan Port, Medan City, North Sumatra , Saturday (21/08/2021). ANTARA FOTO	Literal

it sound natural in the target language. The translator translated “Kapal Motor (KM) Bukit Raya” into “Bukit Raya Motorboat,” “Pelabuhan Bandar Deli Belawan” into “Bandar Deli Belawan Port,” “Kota Medan” translated to “Medan City,” and “Sumatra Utara” to “North Sumatera” in target language.

- There are 9 data or 8.91% found that considered aesthetic value in the translation or it means that the data used semantic translation method in this research.

Table 4

The analysis of semantic translation			
No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
74	<u>Ledakan</u> pandemi bisa dikatakan sudah terkendali.	<u>The outbreak</u> of the pandemic can be said to be under control.	Semantic

The word “Ledakan” translated to “The outbreak”, “pandemi” to “pandemic”, “bisa dikatakan” translated into “can be said”, “sudah terkendali” from SL translated as “to be under control.” The literal translation of *ledakan* is explosion, the selection of the words “the outbreak” is a form of aesthetics and emphasis on terms, keywords, or expressions in SL which are translated to TL based on context.

- Adaptation method found in 8 data or 7.92%. Table 5 shows the example of the 89th datum.

Table 5

The analysis of adaptation			
No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
89	<i>Pandemi di tanah air justru melonjak ketika tren dunia sedang menurun.</i>	The pandemic in Indonesia actually spiked when the world trend was declining.	Adaptation

“Tanah air” in Bahasa Indonesia as the SL translated to “Indonesia” in English is using adaptation in the translation. The explanation is if “Tanah air” translated word by word in English, it will become “land water” where the meaning is different in translation. “Tanah air” is the way Indonesian called their own country and the term is not available in English, so that the translation in target language became “Indonesia.”

- Free translation method found in 43 data or 42.57%, where this method is the most found translation method in this research. The example of the datum of free translation method showed in Table 6.

Table 6

The analysis of free translation

No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
44.	<i>Penggunaan kapal Pelni sebagai isoter terapung juga dilakukan di Kota Jayapura.</i>	The use of the Pelni ship as floating centralized isolation is also carried out in Jayapura City using KM Tidar.	Free
	<i>Mereka menggunakan KM Tidar sebagai lokasi isolasi terpusat (isoter) terapung pasien Xovid-19</i>		

It is showed how a free translation method works. The texts in Source language consist of 2 sentences written about the use of KM Tidar as floating centralized isolation in Jayapura City translated to target language just in 1 sentence. The matter of the context is reminding the same, but the form is changed from 2 sentences in Bahasa Indonesia as SL to 1 sentence in English as TL. The changed of the form with the same meaning in the context made the datum included to free translation method.

- Idiomatic translation found in 2 data in the articles with Covid-19 theme in September to November 2021 of Indonesia.go.id

Table 7

The analysis of idiomatic translation			
No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
7.	<i>Penanganan serius yang dilakukan oleh seluruh pihak terkait selama ini jelas sudah <u>membuahkan hasil.</u></i>	Serious handling carried out by all parties has <u>paid off.</u>	Idiomatic

“membuahkan hasil” in Bahasa Indonesia means getting something after doing something, and the translation in English in the text is “paid off” means of a course of action and these word familiarly used by the native. Those two has identical or similar meaning, so the used of “paid off” in the translation made the translator sounds more natural.

- Communicative translation used in 17 data or 16.83% in this research.

Table 8

The analysis of communicative translation

No. Data	SL	TL	Translation Method
52.	<i>Juga terdapat fasilitas memancing, bioskop, berjemur, dan snack</i> and coffee time <i>bekerja sama dengan UMKM setempat</i>	There are also fishing facilities, a cinema, sunbathing, and snack and coffee time by local MSMEs.	communicative

The translation of “*Juga terdapat fasilitas memancing,*” is “There are also fishing facilities,” “*bioskop*” into “cinema,” “*berjemur*” translated to “sunbathing,” “*bekerja sama*” is translated to “by” because the translator prioritized the readership because it is easier to understand than the literary translation “cooperate with” and the meaning of the text is not change at all or it still the same identified as communicative translation.

The time when processing and analyzing the translation method data at the sentence level, the researcher found that in the translation of Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia* from Bahasa Indonesia as the source language to English as the target, there are 9 sentences that are not translated by the translator, at least at this sentence level. The untranslated text may affect the quality of the translation. To be able to find out how the quality of this translation is, whether or not there is an influence from this, further research could be done on translation quality on the website of Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*.

b. Translation technique

There are five characteristics of translation techniques as follows.

- a) Translation techniques affect the translation results,
- b) Translation techniques compare source text (ST) with target text (TT),
- c) Translation techniques affect the smallest units of text, for example words, phrases, and clauses, or even sentence,
- d) Translation techniques are natural and contextual discursive (logical).
- e) Translation techniques are functional,

In the research of translation technique on the website of Indonesia.go.id, there are 476 data found as could be seen in Table 9.

Table 9

Translation Technique on the Website of Indonesia.go.id

No.	Translation Technique	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Transposition	150	31.51%
2.	Literal	107	22.48%
3.	Reduction	40	8.40%
4.	Calque	38	7.98%
5.	Borrowing	36	7.56%
6.	Established equivalent	34	7.14%
7.	Amplification	28	5.88%
8.	Linguistic compression	16	3.36%
9.	Discursive creation	8	1.68%
10.	Modulation	8	1.68%
11.	Linguistic amplification	5	1.05%
12.	Adaptation	5	1.05%
13.	Generalization	1	0.21%
14.	Compensation	0	0%
15.	Description	0	0%
16.	Particularization	0	0%
17.	Substitution	0	0%
18.	Variation	0	0%
Total		476	100%

The Table 9 showed that 13 of 18 translation techniques are found on the website of Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*, and the most found translation technique is transposition in 150 data or 31.51%. The second position of dominant translation technique is literal as much as 107 data (22.48%), then 40 data of reduction translation technique or 8.40% in percentage, borrowing translation technique as much as 36 data or 7.56% in percentage, 34 data or 7.14% in percentage of established equivalent translation technique, 38 data of calque technique or 7.98% in percentage, 28 data or 5.88% of amplification, 16 data or 3.36% of linguistic compression, discursive creation found in 8 data or 1.68%, modulation technique in 8 data or 1.68%, 5 data or 1.05% of linguistic amplification, 5 data or 1.05% of adaptation, 1 datum or 0.21% of generalization. There are 5 of 18 translation techniques by Molina and Albir in the research which not found, they are; compensation, description, particularization, substitution, and variation. The analysis of each translation techniques found in the text are explained in:

1. Borrowing technique was found in 36 data or 7.56% in this research.

Table 10

The analysis of borrowing translation

No. Data a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
476.	<i>.... testing yang besar dan isolasi.</i> large number of testing and	Borrowing

Mobilitas dan aktivitas tetap dikendalikan **isolation** as well as controlled mobility and activities.

In the 476th the technique showed the word "isolasi" translated to "isolation" that shows using naturalized borrowing technique, where the word "isolasi" is naturalized in English phonological system as "isolation,"

2. Calque technique in the research consists of 38 data or 7.98% that can be seen in Table 11

Table 11
The analysis of Calque translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
6.	<i>Petugas kesehatan berpakaian hazmat melintasi Kapal Motor (KM) Bukit Raya yang digunakan untuk tempat isolasi apung terpusat bagi pasien COVID-19 di Pelabuhan Bandar Deli Belawan, Kota Medan, Sumatra Utara, Sabtu (21/08/2021). A NTARA FOTO</i>	Health workers wearing hazmat suits pass the Bukit Raya Motorboat, a floating vessel for COVID-19 patients at Bandar Deli Belawan Port, Medan City, North Sumatra, Saturday (21/08/2021). ANTARA FOTO	Calque

3. Literal technique found in 107 data as example in 437th datum.

Table 12
The analysis of literal translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
437.	<i>..... Varian Mu asal Columbia sudah beredar di 49 negara, termasuk Malaysia, dan Lambda sudah menyusup ke Filipina</i>	<i>.... The Mu variant from Columbia has been circulating in 49 countries, including Malaysia, and Lambda has infiltrated the Philippines.</i>	Literal

The translation of "termasuk" is "including," "Malaysia, dan Lambda" to "Malaysia, and Lambda," "sudah menyusup ke" translated to "has infiltrated," "Filipina" to "the Philippines." The datum translated word by word means that it classified as literal translation technique.

4. Transposition technique found in 150 data or 31.51% of the research as the most technique used by the translator.

Table 13

The analysis of transposition translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
344.	<i>... belum selesai. Ia mengingat lonjakan kedua (second wave) Covid-19 di Indonesia Juni-Juli ...</i>	<i>.... not finished yet. He reminded that the second surge (second wave) in June - July</i>	transpositio n

The expression in ST "Lonjakan kedua" translated to "second surge" in TT. In ST "lonjakan" as the event and the explanation given by "kedua" as a level of something, meanwhile in TT "second" as the level of something described the event "surge." The changes of grammatical structure in ST to TT, made the phrase classified as a transposition translation technique.

5. Modulation technique was found in 8 data in the research as example in table 14.

Table 14
The analysis of modulation translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
338.	<i>Perkembangan itu, menurut Profesor Wiku, patut disyukuri dan</i>	<i>According to Professor Wiku, this development is something to be grateful.</i>	Modulation

In the 338th datum, the text in ST "perkembangan" translated to "development" and "itu" translated to "this" in TT. In ST, the word "itu" means pointer for objects (time, things) that are far from the speaker, but it translated to "this" which is used to identify a specific person or thing close at hand or being indicated or experienced. There is a difference in point of view in this translation than could be categorized as modulation translation technique.

6. Adaptation translation technique were found in 5 datum such as the example in Table 15.

Table 15
The analysis of adaptation translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
244.	<i>.... ujanya Rabu (1/9/2021) di Jakarta.</i>	<i>.... he said Wednesday, 1 September.</i>	Adaptation

In the 244th datum, "ujarnya" translated to "he said" and the date written in the form of "1/9/2021" translated in the form of words "1 September" and the translation classified as adaptation translation technique, because elements from the source language are substituted

in acceptable and recognizable way in English as TL.

7. Discursive creation technique used in 8 data in this research.

Table 16

The analysis of adaptation translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
294.	<i>Belajar dari Ledakan Gelombang Kedua</i>	Indonesia Records the Lowest Positivity Rate Throughout the Pandemic	Discursive creation

the translation of the title of second article “*Belajar dari Ledakan Gelombang Kedua*” to “Indonesia Records the Lowest Positivity Rate Throughout the Pandemic” is unpredictable and out of context.

8. Established equivalent technique found in 34 data as shown in 233rd datum.

Table 17

The analysis of adaptation translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
233.	<i>Langkah PT Pelni tersebut ternyata disambut baik DPR RI. Wakil</i>	This step was welcomed by the House of Representati ves (DPR)....	Established equivalent

Instead of translating the phrase “*disambut baik*” to “nicely accepted” The translator translated “*disambut baik*” in SL to “welcomed” is the example of applied established equivalent as translation technique, because “welcomed” is an expression that recognized or expression in the dictionary in language use.

9. Generalization translation technique that used in 1 datum as can be seen in Table 18.

Table 18

The analysis of generalization translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
29.	<i>... kecepatan dalam mendapatkan akses ke tenaga medis, obat-obatan, dan peralatan pendukung kesehatan lainnya.</i> the speed to obtain health services.	Generalizatio n

The translator chooses to translated the phrases “*tenaga medis, obat-obatan, dan peralatan pendukung kesehatan lainnya*” in SL into a single phrase “health service” in TL that

represents all the phrases. It means that the 29th datum is categorized as generalization translation technique, because the translation to use more general term.

10. Reduction technique found 40 data in this research.

Table 19

The analysis of reduction translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
472.	<i>Belajar dari ledakan gelombang kedua yang Juni-Juli lalu, kata Profesor Wiku, potensi penularan harus dicegah dengan testing yang besar dan isolasi. Mobilitas dan aktivitas tetap dikendalikan.</i>	Professor Wiku said the potential for transmission must be prevented with large number of testing and isolation as well as controlled mobility and activities.	Reduction

The clause which is not translated in English as TL recognized as the use of reduction translation technique, because it suppresses the source text “*Belajar dari ledakan gelombang kedua yang Juni-Juli lalu,*” information item in target text.

11. Amplification technique were used in 28 data.

Table 20

The analysis of amplification translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
227.	<i>... Termasuk melakukan inovasi berupa penyediaan fasilitas isoter di atas kapal laut yang....</i>	... This effort includes making innovations in providing isolation facilities on ships....	Amplificatio n

The translation of “*Termasuk*” became “This effort includes” introduced details information that in source text not formulated with explicative paraphrasing. Instead of translate TT only in “include” term, the translator paraphrased it and the technique known as amplification.

12. Linguistic amplification technique is finding in 5 data.

Table 21

The analysis of linguistic amplification translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
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413.	... Namun, kurvanya menanjak sejak pertengahan Juli However, the curve has been rising since mid-July	Linguistic amplification
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The translation from ST “*menanjak*” added linguistic element in the TT as “has been rising,” even though it can be translated in the same number of words as SL, for example “raised” or “uphill.” The technique of added linguistic element in the TT identified as linguistic amplification in translation technique.

13. Linguistic compression technique used in 16 data in this research

Table 22

The analysis of adaptation translation

No. Dat a	SL	TL	Translation Technique
282.	... peran pemerintah daerah menyiapkan tenaga kesehatan untuk ditempatkan di kapal The local governments prepare health workers on floating isolation	Linguistic compression

The translation of “*untuk dikumpulkan di*” to “on,” is using translation technique of linguistic compression because in ST “*untuk dikumpulkan di*” synthesizes linguistic elements in TT became “on.”

When compared to previous research by Zulfida, (2016) entitled “Translation Method of The Translation of Sapardi Djoko Damono’s Poems in English” and Puspita, (2020) with the research entitled “The Use of Newmark Translation Methods in English to Indonesian Rendering of Austen’s Emma” which found the most common translation method found in each research were literal translation and communicative translation, then there was research by Ichsan et al., (2019) on “Students’ Translation Techniques and Grammatical Errors in Translating Narrative Text” which found that the modulation technique was the dominant technique, and research by (Fransiska et al., 2020) with the title “Translation Techniques and Quality of The Translational of Legal Text” who found the established equivalent technique as the dominant technique found as many as 64 of 112 data.

It could be seen that, different types of text translation use different translation methods and translation techniques because of the different requirements for conveying information.

Conclusion

Based on the findings on the research of Translation method and translation technique on the website of Indonesia.go.id, it shows from 101 data of translation method, there are 43 data of free translation method or 42.54% in percentage, 21 data or 20.79% of literal translation, 17 data or 16.83% of communicative translation, 9 or 8.91% data of semantic translation, 8 or 7.92% data of adaptation, 2 datum of idiomatic translation or 1.98% in percentage, and 1 datum of word-for-word translation method or 0,99% in percentage, no faithful translation method found, and 9 sentences are not translated.

Then, in translation technique analysis, there are only 13 of 18 techniques of Molina and Albir’s theory found in this translation, they are 150 data of transposition or 31.51% in percentage, 107 data or 22.48% in percentage of literal, 40 data of reduction translation technique or 8.40% in percentage, borrowing translation technique as much as 36 data or 7.56% in percentage, 34 data or 7.14% in percentage of established equivalent translation technique, 38 data of calque technique or 7.98% in percentage, 28 data or 5.88% of amplification, 16 data or 3.36% of linguistic compression, discursive creation found in 8 data or 1.68%, modulation technique in 8 data or 1.68%, 5 data or 1.05% of linguistic amplification, 5 data or 1.05% of adaptation, 1 datum or 0.21% of compensation translation technique, 1 datum or 0.21% of generalization, and five other translation techniques are not found which are compensation, description, particularization, substitution, and variation.

Comparison of previous research showed that translation method and translation technique will differ depending on the type of text not the text material, if the type of report translation text is to use different translation methods and techniques from the narrative text type, the translation of procedural text will be different from the descriptive text. so that the translation methods and techniques found to translate a text will be influenced by the type of text itself.

The existence of this research can be a reference or description of how a translator uses various methods and techniques in translation to produce texts on the website of Indonesia.go.id *Portal Informasi Indonesia*, that can be understood in both Bahasa as Source Language and English as Target Language, where, in this case, news texts as one narrative text are mostly used Free translation as the method and transposition as the technique in translation. Even though the structure of SL to TL has changed due to the translation methods and techniques used,

the meaning of the text is fixed and does not change.

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