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THE TECHNIQUES OF TRASNSLATION AND USES THE V DIAGRAM SYSTEM BY NEWMARK

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to study about translation techniques and methods using the V-diagram system. Language is part of culture which plays an important role in social life. Language is used to express ideas orally or in writing. in grammar structure and vocabulary. Translation is an expression of a general term that refers to an idea from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Language translation is used to convey meanings and messages from different languages. In translation techniques, the theories studied are related to the processes and methods of language delivery. The purpose of translation is to reproduce different types of text. This research discusses translation techniques and methods. According to Peter Newmark, describes the translation techniques and methods using the V Diagram. This translation system is very simple and language conveyed is easy to understand by readers. Hopefully this research can be widely accepted so that readers will be interested in knowing more about the translation and its nuances

Keywords*: Translation, Technique, The V Diagram Method*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the interpreting of the meaning of a text, and the production of an equivalent text that communicates same message in another language text to be translated is called the source text, and language to be translated is called the target language is commonly or "target text". Translation is the process of transferring message and form of a written source language (SL) text into an Equivalent target language (TL) text. This requires linguistic and cultural understanding and the analytical processing of both the languages and cultures of the SL and the TL. The word ‘translation’ comes from a Latin term which means carry or across” Another relevant term comes from the Ancient Greek word of ‘metaphasis’ which means “to speak across” the term ‘metaphase’ was born, which means a “word-for-word translation”. These terms have been at the heart of theories relating to translation throughout history and have given insight into when and where translations have been used throughout the ages. "*Metaphasis*" ("a speaking across"), has supplied English with "*metaphases*" (a "literal translation," or "word-for-word" translation) as contrasted with "paraphrase" ("a saying in other words," from the Greek "*paraphrases*"). "*Metaphase*" equates, in one of the more recent terminologies, to "formal equivalence," and "paraphrase "to "dynamic equivalence.

Translation originally served as a language learning methodology or as part of comparative literature, such as translation workshops and contrast linguistics. James S. Holmes suggested a name and a structure but the context is now modern. The sections are interrelated in structured research from initial theoretical, descriptive and applied translation. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language.

According to Ghazala (1995), “translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source

language to the target language" (P.1 Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. The meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent text that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds.

According to Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) "' (p 20) this definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language. It can be done also from one language into another different language.

According Newmark (1988, p. 5) states that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language. Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from one source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Peter Newmark divided it into two main groups of translation methods. The first method that emphasize on source language text (SL) and the second emphasize on target language text (TL). In the first method, there are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation .while in the second method, such as, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Newmark puts the methods of translation in the form of diagram. Newmark (1988a: 45-47) proposes eight types of translation, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL Newmark assumes 'translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language') proposes eight types of translation, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL Newmark assumes 'translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language') proposes eight types of translation, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL Newmark assumes 'translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language' (1988:45). He classifies them into eight types: word - forward translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

Translation technique used when the structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transferred to the target language: Borrowing: taking the word directly into another language, also known as 'transfer'. Translation techniques allow effective communication between people all over the world. Translation techniques are a challenge that tries to formulate a strategy. There are differences in vocabulary and grammar in the two languages which means that literal translation is not possible. In general, there are two types of direct and italic translations, with subtypes under each. The translation technique is different from the translation method. The translation method is applied to the entire document. Translation techniques on the other hand can vary within the same document, based on the specific verbal elements requiring translation. Many of the techniques discussed here will apply to different parts of the document. Literal translations may still need some adjustments to make them sound better in the translated language. Verbs can be repositioned and idioms may have to be changed or altered to fit the reader's culture. A combination of many elements and must comply with various rules, namely the mother tongue.

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique of translation which is based on two premises: the need to distinguish between method, strategy, and technique and the need for an analysis and functional concept of translation techniques. Albir In Molina and Albir, (2002:507) states that translation method, strategies, and

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techniques are essentially different categories. A translation technique used when the structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transferred to the target language: Borrowing: taking the word directly into another language, also known as 'transfer'. Translation techniques allow effective communication between people all over the world. Translation techniques are a challenge that tries to formulate a strategy. There are differences in vocabulary and grammar in the two languages which means that literal translation is not possible. In general, there are two types of direct and italic translations, with subtypes under each. The translation technique is different from the translation method. The translation method is applied to the entire document. Translation techniques on the other hand can vary within the same document, based on the specific verbal elements requiring translation. Many of the techniques discussed here will apply to different parts of the document. Literal translations may still need some adjustments to make them sound better in the translated language. Verbs can be repositioned and idioms may have to be changed or altered to fit the reader's culture. A combination of many elements and must comply with various rules, namely the mother tongue. Literally, the translation method is a systematic plan and manner. The translation method performs the translation according to what has been planned. When going to translate a text. The choice of method is accompanied by consideration of the target audience, type of text, and translation techniques at the micro level, The translation method is at the macro level. This technique can be evaluated in linguistic units of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Determination of the method can be seen from the technique used.

According to Newmark (1988) there have been many translators and combined many examples of linguistic theory of meaning. He felt that the success of the equivalent effect is an 'illusion' and that 'conflict of allegiance, the gap between emphasis on source and target language, will always be a major problem in translation theory and practice. (Newmark 1981: 39) Newmark has been criticized for its strong prescriptive nature, and the language of his evaluation still contains traces of what he himself calls the 'pre-linguistic era' of translation studies: translation is 'smooth' whereas translation itself is 'art' (semantics) Nonetheless, the examples in Newmark's work provide plenty of guidance and advice. Many of the questions he handled have important practical relevance in translation. Newmark tries to mediate dichotomies in translation theory such as free and literal translation and dynamic and formal equivalents. He argues that nothing is absolute in this; everything is in the type of text faced and the differences in linguistic forms (meaning and structure) between the source language text and the target language. The point is that if literal translation is sufficient, there is no reason to do a free translation. Newmark's theory is based on linguistic thinking; quite a lot of theories that discuss things related to linguistics. If translation theory is to talk about equivalence (equivalence), then textual equivalence must also be discussed, not only that the equivalent words discussed classify texts into three categories: scientific - technical, literary texts. Functional words, technical words, general words, institutional words, lexical words, and concept words. In a sentence there are various kinds of potential meanings. Peter Newmark divides them into two main groups of translation methods. The first method emphasizes the source language text (SL) and the second emphasizes the target language text (TL). In the first method there are word for word translations, literal translations, faithful translations and semantic translations. Methods such as, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Furthermore, Newmark put the translation method in V diagrammatic form.

This research discusses about translation techniques and refers to the translation method system According to Newmark, therefore I decided to describe the translation techniques and methods using a widely accepted v diagram in the hope that readers will be interested in knowing more about the translation and nuances. In the research that will be questions are: *(1).*How does the translation techniques maintain the message of source text in target text? *(2).*What is the translation process for changing language information?

Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of transferring the message and form of a written source language (SL)

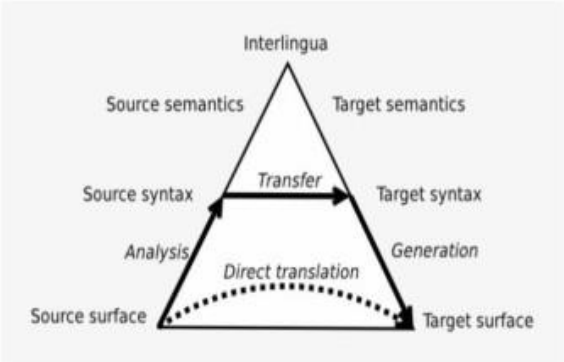
text into an equivalent target language (TL) text. This requires linguistic and cultural understanding and the analytical processing of both languages and cultures of the SL and the TL. Recently, there has been growing interest in translating cultural texts.

Sun (2011: 164), emphasized that proper understanding of texts is more likely to be a matter of cultural diversity than linguistic differences. He added that exploring cultural differences and then deciding how to deal with them most appropriately has become an important issue that current translation studies must address. Translation must consider boundaries that include context, grammar rules of both languages, writing rules, and idioms. A common misconception is that there is a simple word-for-word correspondence between the two languages, and that translation is a direct mechanical process. Word-for-word translations don't take context, grammar, conventions, and idioms into account.

Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions, and their idioms. A common misconception is that there exists a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages, that translation is a straightforward mechanical process. A word-for-word translation does not take into account context, grammar, conventions idioms.



The First Translation



The Modern of Translation

Definition of Interpreting

Interpreting is an intellectual activity that consists of facilitating spoken sign language communication either concurrently interprets can both be used to refer to the activity the word "interpret" is usually used in the profession. Not all languages use, like English, two separate words to denote the translator's activity of direct and written communication (spoken or sign language)

Techniques of Translation

Translation techniques can vary within the same text based on the case of the specific verbal elements to be translated. The classic taxonomy of translation procedures dates back to 1958 and is the work of J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. It consists of seven categories

Direct Translation Techniques

Direct Translation Techniques are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include:

a. Borrowing: The taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. English also borrows numerous words from other languages; French, German
b. Calque: a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. Some calques can become widely accepted in the target language

Literal Translation: A word-for-word translation can be used in some languages

c. and not others dependent on the sentence structure

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Oblique Translation Techniques

Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. in the Oblique translation techniques include of the element are : Transposition, Modulation, Reformulation or Equivalence, Adaptation, Compensation

Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated. It is in a sense a shift of word class. Grammatical structures are often different in different languages. Transposition is often used between English and Spanish because of the preferred position of the verb in the sentence: This requires that the translator knows that it is possible to replace a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text.

Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea: This type of change of point of view in a message is what makes a reader say: "Yes, this is exactly how we say it in our language".

Reformulation or Equivalence

This is a translation technique which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms or proverbs can be translated. The process is creative, but not always easy. Would you have translated the movie The Sound of Music into Spanish?

Adaptation

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.

Compensation

Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett defines it as: "making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another. Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett defines it as: "making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another.

According to (Molina and Albir 2002:448). Translation technique is a procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works, and it is at the level of micro units of text (word, phrase, and sentence). In research or teaching, we need translation technique to analyze and classify the result of translation, to consider textual micro- units. The techniques of translation can be classified into the following kinds (Molina and Albir, 2002:509-511)

The Technique of Translation

a. Amplification
b. Borrowing
c. Compensation (ST and TT)
d. Discursive Creation
e. Established Equivalent
f. Literal Translation
g. Modulation
h. Reduction
i. Transposition
j. Paraphrase
k. Addition Particularization
l. Variation
m. Generalization

Method of V Diagram Model

The V diagram is graphical representation of a systems development lifecycle. It is used to produce rigorous development lifecycle models and

project management models. The V-model falls into three broad categories, the German *V-Modell*, a general testing model and the US government standard. The V-model summarizes the main steps to be taken in conjunction with corresponding deliverables computerized system validation. It describes the activities to be performed and the results that have to be produced during product development

Newmark mentions there are eight types of translation methods divided into two groups, namely oriented to the source language *(BSu)* and oriented to the target language *(BSa):* This translation method is also known as V diagrams (Newmark, 1988). Types of Translation (Newmark V Diagram) There are 8 types of translation in translation theory. This type of translation is described in V-diagram form by Newmark (1988 45-46):

a. Word to word is translation where the forms of the original are retained as much as possible, even if those forms are not the most natural form to preserve the original meaning. This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common out of context. .
Example: *
An Indonesian woman called an ambulance officer and said that her child had passed out. an ambulance attendant came to her apartment and took her to the hospital. He doesn't speak much in Turkish therefore, word for word, the ambulance officer carefully wrote down every single thing. .
* The Indonesian woman told him," that her child had fallen, and fell unconscious several times."

b. Literal translation is translated with good grammatical structure. The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example:
a. She is very forgiving.
b. He likes spicy food.
c. You are good singing

c. Faithful translation is translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structure. A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' in the translation.

d. The semantic translation is a concern in SL culture has a more aesthetic value namely the beautiful and natural voice of the source language text, compromising on its meaning. Semantic translation differs 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. It may translate less words by culturally neutral third or functional but not by cultural equivalents .
Example:

- Bogor city is on the slopes of Mount Salak, cold, peaceful, inhabitants.
- She has a pretty smile on her face.

e. Communicative translation is translation create proper contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both the content and language can be accepted and understood by the reader. Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership

Example:
- Bogor city is on the slopes of Mount Salak, cold, peaceful, inhabitants.
- Keep off the grass
- her face is all her fortune

f. Idiomatic translation is a translation reproduces the original message but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where this does not exist in the original. Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Idioms in Turkish)

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Example:
- *Kimse onun tavsiyesini dinlemeyecek*
- *Bu çok inatçı*.
- *Ormana yakacak odun getir*
- *Bugünün işi yarın bırakılmamalı*

g. Free translation is One of the free translations maintains the original meaning but uses the natural form of the target language, including the normal wording and syntax, so that the translation can be understood naturally. It reproduces material without ordinances, or content without its original form. Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingua translation' Example:

- Business is business. .
- Time is money

h. The adaptation translation is the freest translation. It is used mainly for plays (Comedy, Poetry). The source language culture is transformed into the target language culture and the text is rewritten. This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten by an established dramatist or poet. This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten by an established dramatist or poet. Example:

- IT
- Chicken run
- The thorn bird

Examples Text on The V Diagram

In the V diagram between the idiomatic and faithful translation, there are semantic and communicative translation. The differences between them, in semantic translation should keep style of source language as can as possible while in communicative translation should change it become structure that not only acceptable in TL but also flexible and elegant.

Source language	**Semantic translation**	**Communicative translation**
Keep off the grass	*Jauhi rumput ini*	*Dilarang berjalan di atas rumput*
It is wrong to assume that our people do not understand what a real democracy is	*Adalah keliru untuk menganggap bahwa rakyat kita tidak memahami apa demokrasi yang sesungguhnya*	*Kelirulah kalau kita menganggap bahwa rakyat kita tidak memahami makna demokrasi yang sebenarnya*

The following concept of communicative and semantic translation explain are :
1) Communicative translation as in semantic translation, provided that equivalent effect is secured, the literal word-for-word translation is not only the best; this is the only valid method of translation. Both semantic and communicative translation complies with the usually accepted syntactic equivalents. or correspondences for the two languages in question.

2) Communicative and semantic translation may well coincide in particular, where the text conveys a general rather than a culturally (temporally and spatially) bound message and where the matter is as important as the manner.

The concept of communicative translation was proposed by Peter Newmark. it is as the most important contribution in the translation theories. It is likely to be smoother, simpler, clearer, more direct, more conventional, conforming to a particular register of language, tending to under-

translate. Translation is communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original.

In this case we take two methods of translation namely literal translation and communicative translation. In literal translation, usually the result of translation still translated word-for-word. As the result, it creates certain word or sentence from the source language still unacceptable to the target language. Communicative translation tries to create effect that experienced by reader of target language same within the source language It should there is no part of translation that difficult to be understood and felt stiff. In this translation, the translator can correct or repair logic of source language sentences, replace stiff words and structure with the flexible and elegant one, omit unclear sentences, omit repetition, and modify jargon usage. Communicative translation is a subjective translation because it tries to reach the thought effect or certain action on the target language of the reader.

Advantages of The V Diagram

These are the advantages V-model offers in front of other systems development models:

a. The users of the V-model participate in the development and maintenance of the V-model. A change control board publicly maintains the V-Model. The change control board meets anywhere from every day to weekly and processes all change requests received during system development and test.

b. The V-model provides concrete assistance on how to implement an activity and its work steps, defining explicitly the events needed to complete a work step: each activity schema contains instructions, recommendations and detailed explanations of the activity.

METHOD

This research discusses about translation techniques and refers to the translation method system According to Newmark therefore I decided to describe the translation techniques and methods using a widely accepted V diagram in the hope that readers will be interested in knowing more about the translation and nuances. “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language. Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from one source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The first method, there are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation .while in the second method, such as, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Newmark puts the methods of translation in the form of diagram. Proposes eight types of translation, Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL Newmark assumes ‘translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language’)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Translation is a discipline that is developing very rapidly and with rapid exponential growth making up the most important. Types of Translation Industry, including but not limited to: Legal Translation, Literary Translation, and Administrative translation.

The 12 most important types of Translation

a. Software Localization
b. Commercial Translation
c. Legal Translation
d. Technical Translation
e. Judicial Translation
f. Administrative Translation
g. Medical Translation
h. Website Translation
i. Script Translation
j. Multimedia Localization
k. Multimedia Localization
l. Literary Translation

In the light of the above, we define translation techniques as procedures to analyses and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

1) They affect the result of the translation
2) They are classified by comparison with the

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original

3) They affect micro-units of text
4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
5) They are functional

Obviously, translation techniques are not the only categories available to analyze a translated text. Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimension intervene in analysis.

1. Borrowing	Bulldozer (E) *Buldozer* (T)
2. Calque	*Hafta sonu* (T) Week-end (E)
3. Literal translation	*Mürekkep masanın üzerinde* (T) The ink is on the table (E)
4. Transposition	*Sigara İçmek Yasaktır* (T) No smoking (E)
5. Crossed Transposition	He limped across the street *Caddenin karşısına atladı* (T)
6. Modulation	*Hint mürekkebi* (T) Indian Ink (E)
7. Equivalence	*Çin dükkanındaki bir boğa gibi* (T) Like a bull in a china shop (E)
8. Adaptation	*Beyzbol* (T) Baseball (U.S)
9. Compensation	I Was seeking thee Flathead (E) *Seni arıyordum Yassı Kafa* (T)
10. Dissolution	*Okçuluk* (T) Archery (E)
11. Concentration	Archery (E) *Okçuluk* (F)
12. Amplification	He talked himself out of a job (E) *Kendini işinden çıkardı* (T) *Kendimizi piyasadan fiyatlandıracağım* (T) I'll price ourselves of market (E)
13. Economy	
14. Reinforcement	Shall I phone for a cab? (E) *Taksi çağırayım mı?* (T)
15. Condensation	*İstasyona* (T) To the station (E)
16. Explication	His patient (E) *Hastası* (T)
17. Implication	Go out/ Come out (E) *Çık dışarı / Çık dışarı* (T)
18. Generalization	*Pencere (T)* Window (E)
19. Particularization	Window (E) *Pencere, cam Pencere* (T)
20. Articulation	all this immense variety of conditions (E) *Tüm bu muazzam çeşitli koşullarda* (T)
21. Juxtaposition	*Tüm bu muazzamçeşitli koşullarda*, (T)

	In all this immense variety of conditions, (E)
22. Grammatical cation	A man in a blue suit (E) *Mavi elbiseli bir adam* (T)
23. Lexicalization	*Mavi elbiseli bir adam* (T) A man in a blue suit (E)
24. Inversion	Pack separately […] for convenient inspection (E) *Uygun inceleme için ayrı paketleyin* […] (T)

Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures

Nida includes footnotes as another adjustment technique and points out that they have two main functions:

1) To correct linguistic and cultural differences, explain contradictory customs, to identify unknown geographical to give equivalents for weights and measures, to explain word play, to add information about proper names, etc.;

2) To add additional information about the historical and cultural context of the text in question

The Classify of Translation Techniques

Classification of translation techniques is based on the following criteria:

1) To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions
2) To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.
3) To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.
4) In relation to the terminology, to maintain most commonly used terms.
5) To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms have not been described

Adaptation	Baseball (E) □ *Fútbol (Sp)*
Amplification	 *(A)* □ Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (E)
Borrowing	Lobby (E) *Lobby (SP)* Meeting (E) *Mitin (SP)*
Calque	*École normale (F)* Normal School (E)
Compensation	I was seeking thee Flathead *En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate (F)*
Description	*Panettone (I)* The traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve (E)
Discursive creation	Rumble fish (E) *La ley de la calle (Sp)*
Established equivalent	They're as like as two peas (E) *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua (Sp)*
Generalization	*Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F)* Window (E)

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Linguistic amplification	No way (E) *De ninguna de las maneras (Sp)*
Linguistic compression	Yes, so what? (E) *¿Y? (Sp)*
Literal translation	She is reading (E) *Ella está leyendo (Sp)*
Modulation	*(A)* You are going to have a child (E)
Particularization	Window (E) *Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F)*
Reduction	Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (E) *(A)*
Substitution linguistic, paralinguistic)	Put your hand on your Thank you (E)
Transposition	He will soon be back (E) *No tardará en venir (Sp)*
Variation	Introduction or change of dialectal indicators, changes of tone, etc.

Classification of translation techniques

Newmark's procedures

Newmark (1988) uses term *procedures* to classify the proposals made by the comparative linguists and by the Bible translators, as well as some of his own.

- Recognized translation. This is translation of a term that is already official widely accepted, even though it may not be the most adequate.
- Functional equivalent. This is to use a culturally neutral word and to add a specifying. It is very similar to Margot's cultural equivalent, and in the SCFA terminology it would be an adaptation with exploitation.
- Naturalization. Newmark's definition is not the same as Nida's. For Nida, it comes from transfer (SCFA's borrowing) and consists of adapting a SL word to the phonetic and morphological norms of the TL.
- Translation label. This is a provisional translation, usually of a new term, and a literal translation could be acceptable from the English *heritage language*.

Recognized translation	*Volumengesetz der Gase (G)* Law of combining volumes (E
Functional equivalent	*Baccalauréat (F)* *Baccalauréat, secondary* school leaving exam (E)
Naturalization	Performance (E) *Performanz (G)*
Translation label	Heritage language (E) *Langue d'heritage (F)*

Newmark's procedure

Newmark includes the option of solving a problem by combining two or more procedures (he called these solutions doubles, triples or quadruples). Newmark also adds synonymy as another category.

Methods of Translation

Translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, a global option that affects the whole text. There are 8 kinds of translation method (Newmark in Machali, 2009:76-81). The first 4 methods tend to Source Text; they are Word- for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation. The second or the rest 4 methods tend to the Target Text, they are Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation (Newmark, 1988:45-47).

Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the Target Language (TL), immediately the Source Language (SL) words. The Source Language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

a.. SL : I like that smart student

TL : *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak*

b. SL : I will go to London tomorrow

TL *: Saya akan pergi ke London besok.*

Literal Translation

The Source Language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context, as a pre-Translation process. The examples are:

a. SL : It's raining cats and dogs

TL : *Hujan kucing dan anjing*

b. SL : I like that smart student.

TL *: Saya menyukai anak yang pintar itu*.

Faithfull Translation

It is attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. Here is the example of English John is to well aware that he is naughty is translated into Indonesian *John menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal*.

Semantic Translation

This method of translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. She is a book-worm is translated into *Dia (Perempuan) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*, as the example of English and Indonesian.

Adaptation

It is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

a. SL : Hey Jude, don't make it bad

SL : Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

b. TL : *Kasih, dimanakah*

TL *: Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku*

Ingat-ingatlah aku padamu

Janji setiamu takkan kulupa

Free translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingua translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Here are the examples:

a. SL: The flowers in the garden.

How they live on what he makes.

b. TL*: Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup .dengan penghasilannya.*

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Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. One of the examples is *Mari makan di restauran sama-sama; saya yang bayar* is translated into *I'll shout you eat*.

Communicative Translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership. When anyone opens current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time/either in cash or by drawing a check in favors of another person is translated into *Apabila seseorang membuka rekening baru pada sebuah bank, berarti ia meminjamkan uang kepada bank, yang pengambilannya dapat dilakukan sewaktu-waktu, baik dalam bentuk tunai maupun berupa penerikan cek yang diperuntukkan bagi orang lain*, as the example of English and Indonesian.

Translation Method and Translation Techniques

Translation method refers to the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, a global option that affects the whole text. There are several translation methods that may be chosen, depending on the aim of translation: interpretative communicative translation of the sense, literal (linguistic Trans codification) free (modification of semiotic communicative categories) In philological (academic critical translation) (Hurtado Albir 1999: 32). Each solution the translator chooses when translating a text responds to the global option that affects the whole text (the translation method) and depends on the aim of the translation. The translation method affects the way micro-units of the text are translated: the translation techniques. Thus, we should distinguish between method chosen by the translator, e.g., literal or adaptation that affects the whole text, and the translation techniques, e.g., literal translation or adaptation, that affect micro- units of the text.

CONCLUSION

Translation is the process of transferring the message and form of a written source language (SL) text into an equivalent target language (TL) text. This requires linguistic and cultural understanding and the analytical processing of both the languages and cultures of the SL and the TL. A translation technique used when the structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transferred to the target language: Borrowing: taking the word directly into another language, also known as transfer. The Translation Techniques can effective communication between people all over the world. Translation techniques are a challenge that tries to formulate a strategy. There are differences in vocabulary and grammar in the two languages which means that literal translation is not possible. There are two types of direct and italic translations, with subtypes under each. The translation technique is different from the translation method. The techniques discussed here will apply to different parts of the document.

The V diagram is graphical representation of a systems development lifecycle. It is used to produce rigorous development lifecycle models and project management models. The V-model falls into three broad categories, the German *V-Modell*, a general testing model and the US government standard. The V-model summarizes main steps to be taken in conjunction with corresponding deliverables computerized system validation. It describes the activities to be performed and the results that have to be produced during product development

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