

ERROR MEANING IN TRANSLATING *TEMBANG MACAPAT*
***DHANDANGGULA* BY EIGHTH SEMESTER STUDENTS**
OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT
UNIVERSITY PGRI OF YOGYAKARTA

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This research aims to know students error category of meaning in translating *tembang macapat dhandanggula* and how the effect of error in transferring meaning from source language to the target language, not just to know error and enrich vocabulary but researcher want to reintroduce *tembang macapat dhandanggula* that almost lost.

This research was implemented in the PGRI University of Yogyakarta in eighth semester students of English Education Study Program. The method used in this research is Descriptive Qualitative method with data collection: content analysis, interview, and documentation.

The kinds of error meaning in translating *tembang macapat dhandanggula* by eighth semester students can be categorized such as followings: Error of referential meaning, error of connotative meaning and error in elements of meaning. Error of referential meaning is divided into two sub categories namely syntactic and semantic. Error of connotative meaning is divided into three sub categories namely relation between word and speaker, condition of speaker, and linguistic factor. Error in element of meaning is divided into four sub categories namely plural system, many alternative word, grammatical marker and no equivalence word. The result of analysis researcher find that from 100 gatra there are 63 errors that divide into 9 sub category and the most errors in sub category no equivalence word with 27 error 42,9%, and for meaning 55% meaning changed and 45% meaning not changed. From 10 students, the most error translate by respondent 6 with 11 errors and the best translate by respondent 4 with 2 errors.

Key words : referential meaning, connotative meaning, elements of meaning, *tembang macapat dhandanggula*,

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kategori kesalahan makna yang dilakukan oleh siswa dalam menerjemahkan tembang macapat dhandanggula dan bagaimana pengaruh dari kesalahan menerjemahkan makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran ,tidak hanya untuk mengetahui kesalahan dan memperkaya kosakata tetapi peneliti ingin mengenalkan kembali tembang macapat dhandanggula yang hampir hilang .

Penelitian ini telah dilakukan di Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta pada siswa semester 8 dari Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris .Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode Descriptive Qualitative dengan data dikumpulkan dari : analisis isi,interview,dokumen.

Jenis kesalahan makna dalam menerjemahkan tembang macapat dhandanggula siswa semester 8 dapat dikategorikan sebagai berikut: *Error of referential meaning* ,*error of connotative meaning* dan *error in elements of meaning* . *Error of referential meaning* dibagi menjadi 2 kategori *syntactic* dan *semotic*.*Error of connotative meaning* dibagi menjadi 3 kategori *relation between word and speaker,condition of speaker,dan linguistic factor*.*Error in element of meaning* dibagi menjadi 4 kategori *plural system,many alternative word ,grammatical marker and no equivalence word*.Hasil dari penelitian ,Peneliti menemukan data bahwa dari 100 gatra yang diterjemahkan terdapat 63 kesalahan yang dibagi menjadi 9 kategori .Kesalahan terbanyak adalah pada kategori *problems of no equivalence* dengan 27 data dan 42,9 %.Untuk makna dari keseluruhan terjemahan 55% makna berubah dan 45% makna tidak berubah.Dari 10 siswa kesalahan penerjemahan terbanyak dilakukan oleh siswa ke 6 dengan 11 kesalahan dan penerjemahan terbaik dilakukan oleh siswa ke 4 dengan 2 kesalahan.

Kata Kunci : *referential meaning,connotative meaning,elements of meaning,tembang macapat dhandanggula*.

I. Introduction

Background of The Research

Translation is a process of transferring information or meaning from source language to the target language . Meaning is important thing in translation , if there is error in meaning ,it will make error in translation and misunderstanding in transferring information .

Learning foreign language in Indonesia always use English or Indonesian song or English or Indonesian text is too boring ,researcher want a new variation in learning language .Indonesia has many traditional language and researcher want to enrich of students vocabulary especially in traditional word.Researcher choose *tembang macapat dhandanggula* to be a source language because nowadays *tembang macapat dhandanggula* is almost lost for our life .it because people think that learn about traditional language it's old school they more interest to learn foreign language then their language .

So, researcher choose *tembang macapat dhandanggula* not just to make a new variation or enrich vocabulary in traditional word but researcher wantto reintroduce *tembang macapat dhandanggula* as a traditional poetry that almost lost. Researcher want to make students learning *tembang macapat dhandanggula* with English in a same time .

Researcher used eight semester students of English Language Education Study Program of University PGRI of Yogyakarta because eight semester students of English Language Education Study Program of University PGRI of Yogyakarta have learned about translation and translation technique . *Tembang macapat dhandanggula* is complicated and difficult to be translate ,if respondents know about translation and translation technique it will make easy in translating .

II. Teoritical Framework

A. Translation

One of the most prominent definitions of translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. (Newmark ,1988: 5) This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL).(Hatim and Munday (2004: 6)) In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is

meaning or message. They emphasize on translation as a process. On the other hand, translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message. (Nida and Taber, 1982: 12) This definition is more comprehensive than the previous ones.

B. **Meaning**

Translation is not merely concerning on meaning as a unit of lexical meaning. The process of rendering meaning involves some aspects as diction, grammatical structure, communication setting, and cultural context of the source text. Meaning of the source and target texts must be equivalent. The meaning equivalence is involved by, at least, language. The system of rules in one language, which is different from other language, will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation. For example, in this case, is the process of translation which involves Indonesian and English language. Both languages have different system on the structure of noun phrase.

C. **Kinds of Meaning**

Meaning divide into two classes, referential meaning and connotative meaning. (Nida and Taber, 1982: 56) Magdy M. Zaky also differentiates meaning into two categories, referential meaning and associated meaning (which includes connotative meaning) (<http://accurapid.com/journal/14theory.htm>, updated at 02/26/2005). Zaky states, "there is a distinction between conceptual meaning, on the hand, and connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, and collocative types of meaning on the other hand. Thus, Zaky classify the last five types of meaning under one general category of associated meaning".

D. ***Tembang Macapat***

Tembang Macapat is one kind of Javanese literature that include a kind of poetry. *Tembang Macapat* is a poetry that have a rule in the way it read, the reader of *Tembang Macapat* have to read *Tembang Macapat* with a rhythm like the definition of *Tembang Macapat* itself *maca* or read and *maat* that have meaning in Dutch as a rhythm, so *Macapat* is read a *Macapat* lyric with a song or rhythm (Sugito, 2010:6).

E. ***Tembang macapat dhandanggula***

Dhandanggula is one kinds of *Tembang Macapat* that has meaning of hope, a good hope and also has a graciousness characteristic and captivatin.

III. Research Methodology

A. Types of Research

This research is using the method of approach to qualitative descriptions. This study is basic research (basic research) or often referred to relevant academic aiming for an understanding of the problems that led to the theoretical benefits of academic interest and not the benefits of the practice (Sutopo, 2006: 135-136).

B. Research Focus

Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula laras pelog pathet 6 is one kind of song *Macapat*. *Tembang Macapat* itself is one of the Javanese culture, especially Yogyakarta and Solo. Yogyakarta society has a habit of advising or giving good advice habit is manifested in a song or a song that aims to make it easier to remember. Song or this song has the lyrics are very deep on the advice of the life or good teachings to run life.

The main focus of this research is to analyze the error in translating *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula* especially *laras pelog pathet 6* conducted by eight semester students of English Study Program.

C. Data and Data Sources

Data Research

Document as objective data in this study are the lyrics *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula Laras Pelog Pathet 6*. *Tembang Macapat* itself has existed since the time of Majapahit which is also influenced by the teachings of Walisanga

Data Sources: Informant

Researcher make a collaboration with a Javanese language teacher of Junior high school 2 Muhammadiyah Bambanglipuro Mr. Sarjiono, S.Pd as an informant. The informant is used as a data affective in this study will involve students from Javanese language and literature education. Researchers obtain information relevant to the issues to be studied, information or data will be used to assist researchers in examining data collected from respondents.

D. Technique of data collection

Reviewing Documents

In assessing the document is intended to record the contents of *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula* and to know the meaning of *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula* itself. Documents will be studied with the help of students or graduates of the Javanese language education, to get the lyrics that will be used

by the respondent in the translation as well as get a meaning that will be used to analyze errors in translation later.

In-depth Interviews

Researchers was conducted an interview to the informant who has the background and knowledge of the Java language to get the data needed to conduct research. The data is a translation of the meaning of the lyrics *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula Laras Pelog Pathet 6* to facilitate researchers in analyzing mistranslation *Tembang Macapat Dhandanggula Laras Pelog Pathet 6*, the interview is the field notes.

Documentation

Document is a record of events that had passed. Documents can be in the form of text, images, or work - a monumental work of someone.

Researchers collected the data from the translation of which will be committed by the respondent, the data will be analyzed and scrutinized error that occurred in the translation has been done by the respondent.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

researcher analyze data from document of researcher,informant and respondent then analysis all of the data.After find the error researcher divide errors into 9 sub category syntactic marking,semotac marking,relation between word and speaker ,condition of speaker , linguistic factor,plural system,one form many alternative meaning,grammatical marker ,and problems of no equivalence.

IV. Result and Discussion

A. Result

The result of analysis researcher find data : Error for **syntactic** with 13 data or 20,6% , for **semotac** with 1 data or 1,6 % ,for **relation between word and speaker** with 12 data or 19% ,**condition of speaker** with 0 data or 0% , **linguistic factor** with 9 data or 14,3%, **plural system** with 0 data or 0% ,**many alternative meaning** with 1 data or 1,6% ,**grammatical marker** with 0 data or 0% and for **no-equivalence** with 27 data or 42,9% .From 100 gatra that translate by 10 students 55% of meaning changed and 45% not changed.

From all data that researcher found 63 errors. The most error translate is translate by respondent 6 with 11 errors, and the best translate is translate by respondent 4 with 2 errors. Even in referential meaning or connotative meaning and in elements of meaning it is same with Nida's concept in Basil Hatim and

also Nida Taber books that there are two kind of meaning referential and connotative meaning, and also same with Larson book that there are elements of meaning that can be use translator in make a right decision in translating a word from source language to the target language.

Tembang Macapat as a traditional poetry every words and every gatra have a correlation with each other. Every words and gatra explain each other and can't be divorced, because they have a role in a meaning of *Tembang Macapat* or traditional poetry itself. So, even a respondent do error although just a little error it will change the meaning of *Tembang Macapat* or traditional poetry.

B. Discussion

Researcher discussed about the results of translations that have been translated by the respondents, the results of this translation will be presented each lyric to know the mistakes of the respondents in detail and will also be presented the results of the translation of informants. The results of the translation are as follows:

1. The first lyrics of *Tembang Macapat* dhandhanggula is "*Lamun sira hang ge guru kaki*" from the lyrics researchers get the following data:

1) From respondent 1 (SL/TL/10/GATRA1)

From the respondents 1 researchers get data for the translation of *tembang macapat* lyrics dhandhanggula first stanza that is as follows:

Text: "*Lamun sira hang ge guru kaki*"

From informant: *jika engkau berguru kepada seseorang*

From researcher: if you want to learn something from someone

From respondent 1: **If you have a teacher**

From the data above we can see that there is an error on the meaning understood by respondent 1, on the meaning obtained from the informant is different from the meaning conveyed by the respondent 1, on the sentence delivered by respondent 1 said that "*jika mempunyai guru*" while the informant is "*jika ingin mempelajari*" word "*guru*" by respondent 1 interpreted with teacher while from informant is "*mempelajari ilmu*". Respondent 1 make an error in category referential of meaning with sub category syntactic.

After doing analysis researcher divide in to sub category and the result of analysis :

NO	CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	TOTAL	%
1	Referential Meaning	Syntactic	13	20,6
		Semotac	1	1,6
2	Connotative Meaning	Relation between word and speaker	12	19
		Condition of speaker	0	0
		Linguistic factor	9	14,3
3	Elements of Meaning	Plural system	0	0
		Many alternative meaning	1	1,6
		Grammatical marker	0	0
		No equivalence words	27	42,9
TOTAL			63	100

V. Conclusion and Suggestion

A. Conclusion

After Students as respondent have translated *tembang macapat dhandanggula* It is found 63 errors made by students or respondents. The result of analysis researcher find data : Error for **syntactic** with 13 data or 20,6% , for **semotac** with 1 data or 1,6 % ,for **relation between word and speaker** with 12 data or 19% , **condition of speaker** with 0 data or 0% , **linguistic factor** with 9 data or 14,3% , **plural system** with 0 data or 0% ,**many alternative meaning** with 1 data or 1,6% ,**grammatical marker** with 0 data or 0% and for **no-equivalence** with 27 data or 42,9% .

From all data that researcher conclude that the most error translate is translate by respondent 6 with 11 errors, and the best translate is translate by respondent 4 with 2 errors. the most error is from sub category problems of no equivalence with 27 error and the limits of error are from sub category condition of speaker with 0 error, plural system with 0 error, and grammatical marker with 0 error.

B. Suggestion

1. Reader

From the result of research ,reader know that meaning in translation is the most important part that must be keep the suitability of meaning from source

language with meaning in the target language . Translating a poetry every word have a correlation with the other ,if there are errors in translating poetry even just one word it will make an error meaning in target language. It make a change the meaning and if the meaning of target language not suitable with the meaning in the source language it's mean error in the delivery meaning and also it's mean that the result of translation is not good ,the information that deliver from source language to target language is wrong .

Tembang macapat dhandanggula is one of Javanese traditional poetry that almost lost for our life .At this time very few people know about *tembang macapat dhandanggula* even Javanese don't know *tembang macapat dhandanggula*. It's very concern for that this research is done besides to know mistranslation done by respondent , this research also have goal to reintroduce *tembang macapat dhandanggula* with interesting way.

The current generation more interested in learning a foreign language than their language with this research they not only study translation English but also Javanese language and Javanese culture at one time. This is in addition to honoring the ability of the respondent's translation, and the enrichment of vocabulary but also helps to introduce and preserve the almost lost culture of our lives.

2. **Students**

It is better for students because after doing translation *tembang macapat dhandanggula* they will know about *tembang macapat dhandanggula*.It enrich their vocabulary in traditional words.

3. For English Language Education Study Program

To make a new variation in study about translation , and also it make students have more vocabulary in Javanese or traditional language . It is not just for Javanese poetry or song but it can be another like *melayu,batak*, and etc.

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