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## The Translation Procedures of Bible Translation

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**Abstract**-Different procedures of translation are needed to analyze new testament bible of Mark's gospel. The problems always come if new testament bible of Mark's gospel from source language unknown in target language conceptly. The data sources of this research were taken from new testament of Mark's gospel. The technique used in collecting the data was content analysis. The data were analyzed clearly based on the theory of translation procedures by Newmark (1988b). In presenting the data, it was used formal and informal method. According to the results, it can be concluded that found 11 procedures of translation, namely: Transference, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shifts or Transpositions, Modulation, Compensation, Paraphrase, Couplets, and Notes. Based on the results of the analysis, it was not found 4 procedures of translation, namely: Naturalization, Componential Analysis, Through-Translation, and Recognized Translation. The procedures of translation in new testament bible of Mark's gospel mostly used were shifts or transposition, modulation, and synonymy. The data of shifts or transposition found were 136 of 636 data (21%). It can be concluded that actually holy text often applied shifts or transposition to make the process of translating text easily. In the other word, it was used different form from source text to translate into target text and it was applied also the words in target text that has similar meaning in source text,

**Keywords:** bible translation, holy text, translation procedures

### I. INTRODUCTION

One way of understanding languages in the world is through translation. As Larson states, that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken and written. These forms are referred as the surface structure of a language (Larson, 1984). Transferring the meaning from source language into target language is the key concepts of translation, as the statement "Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language" (Larson, 1984). The results of one's translation depends on several factors, for example, translator competence in the language

of the source text and target language, translator skills reiterate what he understands from the source text, translator assumptions about the target of the translation, or the type of material (genre) translated (Tjen, 2004).

Translating various kinds of text has various constraints as well, such as translating unique terms. For example: cultural terms, religious terms, legal terms, health terms and etc. In translating these terms, different translation procedures and translation methods are needed. One phenomenon can be taken in the translation of religious terms in bible.

Bible is the book of sacred writings used by Christian. The bible is used by people from time to time, walking along the lines of history. The bible is the most widely published and most widely read book in the world. The bible

is the most translated book on the planet (Kennedy & Newcombe, 1999). 110 Biblical institutions throughout the world who are members of the United Bible Societies, actively participate in efforts to translate the Bible into 624 languages in the world, including 426 languages that had never before had a bible translation or any part thereof (Latuihamallo, 1994).

There are many ways to learn about bible. First is visiting a church directly. Second is learning from some Christians or some priests about bible directly. Third is learning from the articles about bible. One of the ways to know about the meaning of bible is by learning from bible. Learning from bible will give you the information about bible specifically. The other example is if you read Vedas, Hindu holy books, you will know the information of Hindu.

"The work of translating the bible contains special difficulties because the sacred nature of the bible requires special precision which must be pursued with full awareness." Not all translators have succeeded in achieving it (Latuihamallo, 1994). Translating new testament bible of Mark's gospel is very interesting to analyze. This gospel has not analyzed yet before. Mark's gospel has many religious terms. It is caused this gospel is the oldest gospel in new testament bible. In the other hand, Mark's gospel has related data for this research.

Different procedures of translation are needed to analyze new testament bible of Mark's gospel. The problems always come if new testament bible of Mark's gospel from source language unknown in target language conceptly. The most words are easy to detect, since they are associated with a particular language and can not be literally translated, but many words in new testament bible of Mark's gospel are described in ordinary language, where literal translation would distort the meaning and a translation may include an appropriate descriptive-functional equivalent (Newmark, 1988a).

There are many previous bible researches have conducted, but this research just used three bible researches which related to this research. It aims to find the gaps, strength, and weakness. It is helpful for this research to fill in the gaps and to be a different research. The title of Mahendra's research is *Transposition In Translating Proverb Book Of New King James Version Bible Into Kitab Amsal Of Alkitab Bahasa Indonesia By LAI*

(Mahendra, 2013). In this research, he used one of translation procedures. That is transposition by Newmark (1988). But this research wants to analyze the bible translation in new testament bible of Mark's gospel by all of translation procedures by Newmark (1988). The research about bible translation also was conducted by Sukarsih (2016) entitled *Penerjemahan Metafora Konseptual Pada Perumpamaan Injil Lukas*. The title of research was translated into *The Application of Conceptual Metaphor in The Parable Found in Luke* (Sukarsih, 2016). Sukarsih's research just focused on the conceptual metaphors in Luke's bible translation, not whole of the Luke's bible translation. Therefore in this research the writer wants to focuss to the whole of the bible translation, but just focuss to the Mark's bible translation. The other research analyzed about bible translation is Erfiani's research (2016). The title of her research is *Penerjemahan Simbol-Symbol Verbal Religi Pada Kitab Wahyu*. It was translated in English as *The Translation of Religious Verbal Symbols Found in The Book of Revelation* (Erfiani, 2016). In Erfani's research also just focuss to the religious verbal symbols not whole text of bible translation. Therefore, this research tries to analyze the whole text of bible translation especially in new testament of Mark's gospel. Therefore, this research tried to analyze the bible translation by using the procedures of translation theory by Newmark (1988) as the tool for discussing bible translation to support and complete the previous research.

Based on the explanation above, this research discussed about the translation analysis of new testament bible of Mark's gospel. This research aims to inform that bible translation have different terms with another kinds of text, so that it is needed to have more knowledge for translating bible. This research was expected to give the source knowledge about bible translation, so that the other writers were interested in analyzing this topic specifically. The writer was interested in conducting this research in translation procedures applied in new testament bible of Mark's gospel.

## II. METHOD

This research is a qualitative research that aims to understand the phenomenon of language, especially linguistic phenomena that occur in the bible translation found in new testament bible of Mark's gospel. In collecting the data, qualitative research gave us the

information how the way to collect the data based on the topic discussed. In collecting the data of this research, the method used was observation. The writer read new testament bible of Mark's gospel repeatedly to find the data which were relevant with the topic discussed. Firstly, the writer focussed to the each sentences of the bible. Then, the writer read their translations in Indonesia language. Content analysis was applied to collect the data which related to the procedures of translation. After the data were collected, the data were analyzed clearly based on the theory translation procedures by Newmark. In analyzing the data in this research, it divided into two parts to answer the problem of research. They were analyzing and classification. Then they were analyzed based on the theory used, all data

were related to the topic were analyzed and served based on the scope of problems. The method used in presenting the result of the analysis were informal and formal method.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This following chart shows that there were two kinds of number in each parts of the chart. The numbers located above were the amount of the data found and the numbers located below were the percentages of the data found. As the result, shift or transposition was the procedure of translation mostly found. The data of shifts or transposition found were 136 of 636 data (21%). It meant holy text often applied shifts or transposition to make the process of translating text easily.

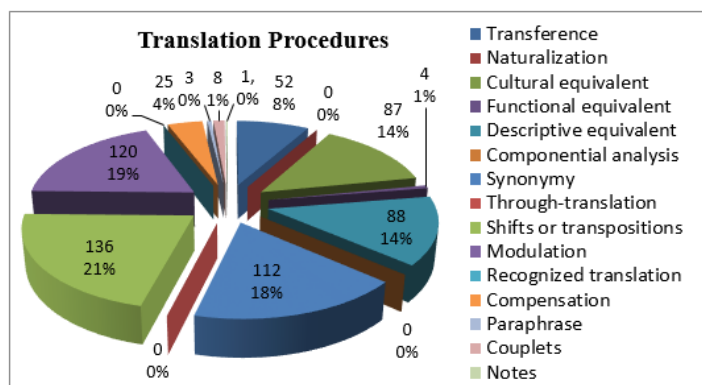


Figure 1

Translation Procedures in New Testament Bible of Mark's Gospel

Based on the theory of procedures of translation by Newmark 1988, there were 15 procedures of translation described. In this research, it was just found 11 procedures of translation, namely: Transference, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shifts or Transpositions, Modulation, Compensation, Paraphrase, Couplets, and Notes. Based on the results of the analysis, it was not found 4 procedures of translation, namely: Naturalization, Componential Analysis, Through-Translation, and Recognized

Translation. The results of the analysis were described in the following explanation.

#### Transference

It is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000) named "transcription." Based on the definition of transference above, it was found 52 data that used transference as procedure of translation in the data source. The whole data that used transference as procedure of translation in the bible translation were seen in the following table:

Table 1

Data Used Transference as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Transference as Procedure of Translation									
1:1	1:25	1:45	2:1	2:5	2:16	2:17	2:23	2:24	3:2
3:4	3:6	3:7	5:6	5:7	5:15	5:20	5:21	5:30	5:36
6:4	6:30	6:34	7:1	7:3	7:5	7:27	8:17	9:8	9:23
9:25	9:27	10:5	10:21	10:23	10:27	10:29	10:52	11:6	11:7
11:11	11:22	11:29	11:33	12:17	12:24	12:29	12:34	13:2	15:1
15:5	15:34								

For examples :

SL: (Mark 2:5):

When *Jesus* saw their faith, He said to the paralytic, "Son, your sins are forgiven you."

TL: (Markus 2:5):

*Ketika Yesus melihat iman mereka, berkatalah Ia kepada orang lumpuh itu: "Hai anak'Ku, dosamu sudah diampuni"*

Based on the example above, it was seen that the data above used transference as translation procedures. In this example, the word *Jesus* in source language (SL) was translated into target language (TL) as *Yesus*. It was said that example used transference as

procedure of translation, because this text changed a letter of the word SL text, but tried to maintain the other letters in TL text.

### Cultural Equivalent

Based on the theory by Newmark (1988b) cultural equivalent mean replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b). In new testament bible of Mark's gospel, it was found 87 data of 636 data that used cultural equivalent as procedure of translation. It was seen in the following table the data that applied cultural equivalent in the bible translation.

Table 2

Data Used Cultural Equivalent as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Cultural Equivalent as Procedure of Translation									
1:23	1:30	1:32	2:2	2:3	2:4	2:9	4:14	4:15	4:17
4:18	4:19	4:20	4:24	4:26	4:33	4:35	4:41	5:2	5:13
5:22	5:26	5:35	5:36	5:38	6:2	6:18	6:25	6:28	6:52
6:55	7:2	7:3	7:5	7:9	7:13	7:14	7:15	7:18	7:20
7:22	7:25	8:33	8:34	8:38	9:8	9:24	9:39	9:43	9:45
9:49	10:11	10:12	10:34	11:11	11:15	11:16	11:27	11:32	12:6
12:23	12:26	12:27	12:32	12:35	12:36	12:39	12:44	13:1	13:3
13:7	13:9	13:11	13:29	14:4	14:23	14:36	14:47	14:49	14:58
14:68	15:17	15:21	15:23	15:38	16:19	16:20			

For examples :

SL: (Mark 7:3):

For the Pharisees and all the Jews do not eat unless they wash their hands in a special way, holding the tradition of the *elders*.

TL: (Markus 7:3):

*Sebab orang-orang Farisis seperti orang-orang Yahudi lainnya tidak makan kalau tidak melakukan pembasuhan tangan lebih dulu, karena mereka berpegangan pada adat istiadat nenek moyang mereka;*

The cultural exuivalent means replace the cultural word in source language into the cultural word in target language. It must be used because the culture in one country was different from culture in another country. In

this example above, the word *elders* in source language was translated into target language as *nenek moyang*. This example used cultural equivalent because the meaning of the words *nenek moyang* is one of our cultures in Indonesia.

### Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalent means to requires the use of a culture-neutral word (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the theory of functional equivalent by Newmark (1988) above, it was found 4 data that used functional equivalent as procedure of translation in this research. The chapter and the article of the data were mentioned in the following table. It was completed with an example and the explanation.

Table 3

Data Used Functional Equivalent as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Functional Equivalent as Procedure of Translation			
1:21	1:29	1:39	3:1

For example :

SL: (Mark 1:21):

Then they went into Capernaum, and

immediately on the Sabba the entered the *synagogue* and taught.

TL: (Markus 1:21):

Mereka tiba di Kapernaum. Setelah hari Sabat mulai, Yesus segera masuk ke rumah ibadat dan mengajar.

The article 21 of the chapter 1 above was one of the functional equivalent's example. The word *synagogue* in source language was translated into target language as *rumah ibadat*. It was used functional equivalent as procedures of translation. The translation *rumah ibadat* described the function of something in the source language. The word *rumah ibadat* in target text explained the word *synagogue* in

source language.

**Descriptive Equivalent**

In this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the results analysis that used the theory above, 88 data from 636 data that found in new testament bible of Mark's gospel applied descriptive equivalent as procedure of translation. These data were mentioned in the following table. It was discussed some examples of the data. The description as follows:

**Table 4**  
Data Used Descriptive Equivalent as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Descriptive Equivalent as Procedure of Translation									
1:6	1:14	1:16	1:36	1:39	2:4	2:5	<b>2:6</b>	2:9	2:10
2:13	2:16	2:17	2:19	2:21	2:23	3:1	3:3	3:8	3:18
3:32	3:34	3:35	4:1	4:7	4:10	<b>4:18</b>	4:35	4:36	5:1
5:15	5:18	5:25	5:35	6:1	6:3	6:9	6:14	6:16	6:29
6:33	6:34	6:35	6:40	6:43	7:1	7:2	7:5	7:6	7:14
8:1	8:6	8:13	9:11	9:14	9:36	9:42	10:19	11:2	11:4
11:14	12:28	12:38	13:17	13:22	13:27	13:28	13:35	14:1	14:8
14:25	14:33	14:35	14:41	14:43	14:44	14:46	14:50	14:53	14:67
14:72	15:1	15:8	15:18	15:19	15:28	15:29	15:31		

For examples :

SL: (Mark 2:6):

And some of the *scribes* were sitting there and reasoning in their hearts,

TL: (Markus 2:6):

Tetapi di situ ada juga duduk berapa *ahli Taurat*, mereka beripikir dalam hatinya:

These data above were some examples of descriptive equivalent. This example used descriptive equivalent as translation procedure. In this example, the word *scribes* was translated into target language as *ahli Taurat*. The

meaning of word *ahli Taurat* in target language was described in the word *scribes* in source language.

**Synonymy**

It is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the data found in the data source which used the theory of synonymy by Newmark (1988b), it was found 112 data that applied synonymy as procedure of translation in new testament bible of Mark's gospel. These data were mentioned in the following table.

**Table 5**  
Data Used Synonymy as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Synonymy as Procedure of Translation									
1:2	1:3	1:4	1:7	1:12	1:20	1:24	1:26	1:34	2:6
2:8	2:14	2:15	2:17	2:18	2:25	2:26	2:28	3:2	3:6
3:7	3:10	<b>3:13</b>	3:19	3:23	3:28	4:1	4:3	4:11	4:13
4:21	4:28	4:34	4:39	<b>5:2</b>	5:10	5:19	5:27	5:31	6:7
6:11	6:26	6:36	6:41	6:45	6:56	7:7	7:17	7:31	7:34
7:36	8:3	8:4	8:17	8:22	8:26	8:27	8:35	8:36	9:10
9:14	9:18	9:25	9:28	9:31	9:34	9:40	9:41	10:1	10:4
10:6	10:10	10:13	10:24	10:38	10:39	10:50	11:1	<b>11:2</b>	11:3
11:9	11:12	11:31	12:9	12:11	12:13	12:15	12:16	12:31	12:37
12:40	12:41	13:20	13:26	13:37	14:14	14:16	14:26	14:32	14:34
14:37	14:38	14:62	15:20	15:45	15:47	16:1	16:3	16:11	16:15
16:16	16:19								

For examples :

SL: (Mark 3:13):

And He went up on the *mountain* and called to Him those He wanted. And they came to Him.

TL: (Markus 3:13):

*Kemudian naiklah Yesus ke atas bukit. Ia memanggil orang-orang yang dihendaki-Nya.*

This example applied synonymy as procedure of translation. The meaning of the word in source language was similar with the meaning of the word in target language. The word *mountain* in this example was translated into target language as *atas bukit*. The meaning of these words was almost similar. This example was said that used synonymy as procedure of translation.

### Shifts or Transpositions

Shifts or transpositions involve a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the data found in new testament bible of mark's gospel, it was found 136 data that used shifts or transpositions as procedure of translation. 136 data were divided into three parts of shifts or transpositions, namely: singular to plural changing, structure changing, and class of word changing. The data of each part were mentioned in the following table.

*Change from singular to plural*

**Table 6**

Data Used Intra-System Shifts as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Intra-System Shifts as Procedure of Translation									
1:3	1:4	1:6	1:9	1:10	1:13	1:17	1:18	1:19	2:6
2:7	2:9	2:15	2:23	3:22	4:9	4:15	4:19	4:23	5:3
5:28	5:30	6:5	6:52	7:4	7:6	7:21	<b>7:33</b>	7:35	8:23
8:25	8:38	9:9	10:16	11:8	11:13	11:15	12:25	13:16	13:31
14:27	16:9	16:13	16:18						

For example :

SL: (Mark 7:33):

And He took him aside from the multitude, and put His *fingers* in his *ears*, and He spat and touched his tongue.

TL: (Markus 7:33):

*Dan sesudah Yesus memisahkan dia dari orang banyak, sehingga mereka sendirian, Ia memasukan jari-Nya ke telinga orang itu, lalu Ia meludah dan meraba lidah orang itu*

Based on the example above, it was seen that this example used shifts or transpositions as procedure of translation. The words *fingers* and *ears* described plural things in english, but the words *jari* and *telinga* in Indonesian Language described singular things. Therefore these data changed the form from source language as plural thing was translated into target language as singular thing. It was said shift or transposition.

*The change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL*

**Table 7**

Data Used Structure Shifts as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Structure Shifts as Procedure of Translation									
1:5	1:6	1:7	1:11	1:13	1:28	1:33	2:11	2:15	3:9
3:12	3:13	3:16	3:17	3:27	3:33	4:2	<b>4:5</b>	4:16	4:17
4:25	5:21	5:39	7:10	7:23	7:28	7:36	8:30	9:2	9:7
9:18	9:20	9:36	10:3	10:15	10:17	10:30	10:46	11:24	11:25
11:26	11:27	11:28	11:29	11:30	12:3	12:8	12:10	12:33	12:42
13:19	13:34	14:3	14:12	14:15	14:22	14:51	14:56	14:57	15:3
15:10	15:11	15:27	15:34	15:37	16:5	16:12	16:17		

For example :

SL: (Mark 4:5):

Some fell on *stony ground*, where it did not

have much earth; and immediately it sprang up because it had no depth of earth.

TL: (Markus 4:5):

*Sebagian jatuh di tanah yang berbatu-batu, yang tidak banyak tanahnya, lalu benih itu pun segera tumbuh, karena tanahnya tipis.*

This example above used shifts or transpositions as procedure of translation, especially changing the structure of the text. In the example, it was seen that the word *stony ground* was translated into in target language as *tanah yang berbatu-batu*. The structure of word

*stony ground* are *stony* was modifier and *ground* was head. The structures of their translations in Indonesian Language were *tanah* was categorized as head of noun phrase and *yang berbatu-batu* was categorized as modifier. It had different structure.

*Change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of a SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth (Newmark, 1988b)*

**Table 8**

Data Used Class Shifts as Procedure of Translation.

Data Used Class Shifts as Procedure of Translation									
1:22	1:27	1:41	1:45	2:10	2:24	3:4	4:6	4:16	4:29
4:30	<b>4:40</b>	5:23	5:29	5:34	6:20	7:27	8:32	8:37	9:38
11:17	11:20	11:32	16:5						

For example :

SL: (Mark 4:40):

But He said to them, “Why are you so fearful? How is it that you have no *faith*?”

TL: (Markus 4:40):

*Lalu Ia berkata kepada mereka: “Mengapa kamu begitu takut? Mengapa kamu tidak percaya?”*

Based on the example above, it was said that text used shifts or transpositions as procedure of translation. The word *faith* in source language was translated into target language as *percaya*. This word *faith* had a form as noun, but it was translated into the word *percaya* which had a form as verb in

target language. Therefore, this datum changed the form into target language. It was called shifts or transpositions.

### Modulation

Modulation occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective (Newmark, 1988b). In new testament bible of Mark’s gospel, it was found 120 data of 636 data that used modulation as procedure of translation. 120 data that used modulation as procedure of translation in the bible translation were mentioned in the following table:

**Table 9**

Data Used Modulation as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Modulation as Procedure of Translation									
1:15	1:23	1:24	1:31	1:35	1:37	1:38	1:42	1:43	1:44
1:45	2:5	2:8	2:12	2:14	2:20	2:21	2:22	2:26	3:4
3:5	3:11	3:14	3:15	3:20	3:21	3:22	3:24	3:25	3:26
3:30	3:31	4:4	4:5	4:6	4:7	4:8	<b>4:11</b>	4:17	4:22
4:28	4:31	4:32	4:34	4:35	4:36	4:37	4:39	4:41	5:13
5:28	6:17	6:42	6:50	7:10	7:12	7:16	7:17	<b>7:19</b>	8:2
8:8	8:9	9:1	9:3	9:17	9:23	10:2	10:7	10:8	10:9
10:25	10:47	10:48	10:49	10:51	11:5	11:9	11:14	11:19	11:21
11:22	11:23	12:14	12:19	12:22	13:4	13:5	13:18	13:23	13:24
13:33	14:1	14:12	14:19	14:28	14:29	14:39	14:42	14:54	14:55
14:59	14:65	15:2	15:23	15:24	15:25	15:30	15:37	15:39	15:42
15:43	15:44	16:2	16:6	16:7	16:8	16:10	16:14	16:17	16:18

For examples :

SL: (Mark 4:11)

And He said to them, “*To you it has been given*

*to know the mystery of the kingdom of God:* but to those who are outside, all things come in parables

TL: (Markus 4:11):

*Jawab-Nya: "Kepadamu telah diberikan rahasia Kerajaan Allah, tetapi kepada orang-orang luar segala sesuatu disampaikan dalam perumpamaan.*

The data above was an example of modulation. Modulation was one of the procedures of translation. SL norms and TL norms had different perspectives. It was caused one country and another country had different norms, cultures, and habituals. In modulation, the message in source text was transferred into target text based on target text norms. In this example, the text *To you it has been given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God* in

source language was translated into target language as *Kepadamu telah diberikan rahasia Kerajaan Allah*. The meaning of text in source text was transferred into target text based on target text norms.

### Compensation

Compensation occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the data found in the data source, 25 data were found. These data applied compensation as procedure of translation. These data were mentioned below, then they were completed with some examples of these data and their explanation.

Table 10

Data Used Compensation as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Compensation as Procedure of Translation									
1:4	1:5	4:12	4:27	4:33	4:38	5:41	6:22	7:8	7:24
7:26	7:29	7:30	8:11	8:24	8:31	8:32	10:22	11:10	12:1
12:4	12:30	14:18	16:2	16:4					

For examples :

SL: (Mark 1:5):

Then all the land of Judea, and those from Jerusalem, went out to him and *were all baptized by him in the Jordan River, Confessing their sins.*

TL: (Markus 1:5):

*Lalu datanglah kepadanya orang-orang dari seluruh daerah Yudea dan semua penduduk Yerusalem, dan sambil mengaku dosanya mereka dibaptis di sungai Yordan.*

Based on the data above, it was seen that this data used compensation as procedure of translation. In this example, the data *were all baptized by him in the Jordan River, Confessing their sins* in source text was translated into target language as *mengaku*

*dosanya mereka dibaptis di sungai Yordan*. The meaning of *Confessing their sins* was lost and compensated in another part in source text as *mengaku dosanya*. Therefore, it was said that this example used compensation.

### Paraphrase

Paraphrase was one of the procedures of translation by Newmark (1988b). In this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent (Newmark, 1988b). In this research, it was found 3 data that used paraphrase as procedure of translation. The whole data that used paraphrase as procedure of translation in the bible translation were seen in the following table:

Table 11

Data Used Paraphrase as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Paraphrase as Procedure of Translation		
1:40	7:32	7:37

For example :

SL: (Mark 1:40):

Now *a leper* came to Him, imploring Him, kneeling down to Him and saying to Him, "If You are willing, You can make me clean."

TL: (Markus 1:40):

*Seorang yang sakit kusta datang kepada Yesus, dan sambil berlutut di hadapan-Nya ia*

*memohon bantuan-Nya, katanya: "Kalau Engkau mau, Engkau dapat mentahirkan aku."*

Based on the example above, it was seen that the text applied paraphrase as procedure of translation in the process of translating text. The example in the sentence above *a leper* was translated into target language as *Seorang yang sakit kusta*. A phrase *a leper* was paraphrased by *Seorang yang sakit kusta* in Indonesian



Language. Therefore, this example was said as paraphrase. In target text, the word *mentahirkan* had basic word as *tahir*. According to the informants (pastors) the word *tahir* in Indonesian language had the meaning of cleansing someone not only physically but also spiritually, cleansing from revenge, cleansing from the bad thoughts, and cleansing from all things that was unclean of *najis* in Indonesian language. The word *tahir* had the antonymy was unclean or *najis*. This term was seldom used in daily conversation, because not

everyone can do the meaning of this term.

### Couplets

Couplets occurs when the translator combines two different procedures (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the data source in new testament bible of Mark's gospel, it was found 8 data that used couplets as procedure of translation. These data were mentioned below. It was also discussed an example to complete it and its explanation.

Table 12

Data Used Couplets as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Couplets as Procedure of Translation							
1:6	1:8	3:29	11:18	14:61	14:63	14:66	14:69

For examples :

SL: (Mark 3:29):

But he who blasphemes against the *Holy Spirit* never has forgiveness, but is subject to eternal condemnation

TL: (Markus 3:29):

Tetapi apabila seorang menghujat *Roh kudus*, ia tidak mendapat ampun selama-lamanya, melainkan bersalah karena berbuat dosa kekal.

In the example above, the data *Holy Spirit* in source text used couplets as procedure of translation in the process of translating text. The phrase *Holy Spirit* in source language was translated into target language as *Roh kudus*. It was said that this example applied couplets, because this example combined two procedures in one process. The procedures which were combined in the process of translating in this example were shifts or transpositions and

cultural equivalent. Shifts or transpositions used, because in source text the text *Holy Spirit* has different structure with its translation *Roh kudus* in target language. The structure of this text in source text is *Holy* was called modifier and *Spirit* was called as head of noun phrase, but the structure of this data in target text was *Roh* was called as head and *kudus* was called modifier of noun phrase. This text also used cultural equivalent. It was caused the word *Holy* was translated into *kudus* based on cultural term in target language.

### Notes

Notes are additional information in a translation (Newmark, 1988b). Based on the results of the analysis, it was just found a datum that used notes as procedure of translation. The datum was mentioned and discussed in the following description. It was also completed with its explanation.

Table 13

Data Used Notes as Procedure of Translation

Data Used Notes as Procedure of Translation
7:11

For example :

SL: (Mark 7:11):

“But you say, ‘If a man says to his father or mother, “Whatever profit you might have received from me is *Corban*”- (*that is, a gift to God*)

TL: (Markus 7:11):

Tetapi kamu berkata: Kalau seorang berkata pada bapanya atau ibunya: Apa yang ada padaku, yang dapat digunakan untuk pemeliharaanmu, sudah digunakan untuk korban – yaitu persembahan kepada Allah.

It was seen that this example above used notes as procedure of translation. The word *Corban* in source text had the additional information, it was *that is, a gift to God*. The meaning of word *Corban* was added in text directly. It helped the readers to understand the word of the term easily. Especially for difficult words, such as cultural term, religious term, etc.

### IV. CONCLUSION

According to the discussion above, it was concluded that found 11 procedures of

translation, namely: Transference, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shifts or Transpositions, Modulation, Compensation, Paraphrase, Couplets, and Notes. Based on the results of the analysis, it was not found 4 procedures of translation, namely: Naturalization, Componential Analysis, Through-Translation, and Recognized Translation. The procedures of translation in new testament bible of Mark's gospel mostly used were shifts or transposition, modulation, and synonymy. The data of shifts or transposition found were 136 of 636 data (21%). It meant holy text often applied shifts or transposition to make the process of translating text easily. In the other word, it was used different form from source text to translate into target text and it was applied also the words in target text that has similar meaning in source text.

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