

Critical Discourse Analysis in Translation

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Abstract: *Critical Discourse Analysis is the most important part that a translator that can not miss. A translator is required to be able to deal with each text and to deepen the context inherent in the sentence being analyzed. Even according to Van Dijk discourse is the text "in the context of" extraordinary in if analyzed. In the viewpoint of language according to Eriyanto, namely: 1) language is seen as a bridge between humans and objects outside itself 2) Subject as a central factor in discourse activities and social relations and the 3) language as a representation that plays a role in forming a particular subject, purpose and strategy in it. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a cutting-edge approach in peeling and dismantling a particular purpose and analyzed critically from a discourse and seen from the various interests that influence it.*

Keywords: *Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Translation*

1. Introduction

As we all know that the notion of translation according to Nababan (2016: 18) refers to the transfer of written and oral messages. Some experts in the field of linguistics interpretation also interpret with different definitions and different viewpoints about the definition of translation from the weak, strong and complementary about the meaning of translation itself. Nababan (2016: 19) stated that is because every expert has different thoughts and concepts in interpreting and understanding the meaning of the meaning of translation. However, in general and can be understood together and drawn the red thread is that, the notion of translation as a process of transferring messages from source text (ST) to the target text (TT).

As explained above on the definition of translation, it is clear that we understand and agree if every translator must understand well the characteristics of the source text (ST) then sends to the target text (TT) it is should quickly and accurately, and that depends on the competence of the translator itself, whether he is able to translate the text with the appropriate or even not even in accordance with the desired results.

To accomplish that also a translator must understand the underlying theoretical concepts of translation (Nababan, 2016: 16-17). Someone who does not understand the basic concepts of translation will most probably do the fatal thing in translating a text. It is also related also in the ability of a translator in analyzing and understanding the meaning contained in a text / discourse. Because as a translator, we are given a text without us knowing the contents of the text and who wrote and what the author wants. We are really required to enter the world of the author of the source text.

In analyzing a source language text, we certainly analyze the discourse contained in a text. The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an approach that will help us look deeper in exploring the intentions contained in the word to be translated (Fairclough, 1995: 7). Critical

Discourse Analysis is a part of Discourse Analysis. CDA is one from the perspective that we know about language. CDA is a point of view in which the language itself is understood as a representation that plays a role in shaping certain subjects, themes of particular discourse, and the strategies it contains. Analysis is used to disassemble a power or something to be found in every language process. If likened to, this analysis is like a "black box" in a sentence or context using a critical perspective (Eriyanto, 2006: 6). Even Van Dijk (1997: 9) likens CDA as an iceberg at sea level so that the analyzer must be responsible for uncovering the meaning behind the texts.

Critical in an analysis of the discourse is a necessity in dismantling the "black box" is. Eriyanto also revealed that CDA can be used as a method of analyzing both oral and written. And as an object of course is language. Subur Ismail in his article conveyed that not only the language can be studied with CDA but also the context inherent in the current situation. It was reinforced by Fairclough and Wadok. Both reinforce what Subur and Eriyanto suggest that CDA can be used to investigate how language can be used by social groups to compete for political power. Thus, CDA can be used as a "black box" which of course provides benefits for its discoverers to be able to uncover certain intentions of a developing discourse.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis

We often or at least have heard what a discourse is. Whether in the media of daily newspapers, news on radio and on television broadcasting about the policies or issues related to the government both in Indonesia and abroad whose news is played many times so that people "understand", about what is a discourse. For Examples of such issues are the increasing electricity tariffs, fuel price, health insurance cards and smart cards. Or even an issue related to local policy in the area such as transfer of the capital city government from initially in Jakarta to Palangka Raya since the First President Soekarno era until now at President Jokowi era.

Discourse according to Online Dictionary Indonesian version means 1) verbal communication; conversation 2) whole speech which is a unity; 3) the most complete set of language that is realized in the form of whole essays, such as books, novels or even articles.



Pict. 1. President of Indonesia Joko Widodo giving speech at APEC

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is simply an effort to analyze a meaning that is in the language both oral and written. Fairclough (1995: 7) reveals that CDA is an approach that has a function in analyzing text and is closely related to socio-cultural. Fairclough also (1992) argues that CDA views discourse as text and social practice. According to Fairclough in Noverino (2015) CDA is used to examine texts in an attempt to understand changing language (discourse) practices.

Thus, it implies that in language there is a meaning that is related to the context inherent in the language itself and must undergo a change both in terms of different forms and different positions and it depends on the social, political and cultural context (Fairclough and Wodak 1997 in Van Dijk).

Van Dijk (2001:352) stated “Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context.

CDA is a type of discourse analysis study of abuse of power, domination, focuses on the study of how abuse of power, domination, inequality, produced, and rejected through text or oral in social and political contexts. CDA can be used as a critique of an oral or written text. CDA can also be used to build new power, new science, regulation and normalization, then hegemony (influence of one nation to the nation another).

It is true that discourse analysis is analyzing the language itself, but it seems more than that, in the previous section above that there are things that affect the birth of the text by the author both in terms of socio-political and even culture. So as a translator, must have a competent enough qualified in understanding the text and its context before being translated to the target. It would be very disconnected if the culture that exists in our source text translate freely to us regardless of the context background of the source text. Yet we as translators are required to be able to consider the quality of translation that has aspects 1) legibility; 2) acceptance; and the last is 3) accuracy.

Van Dijk explains that in a text there is a structure that relates between one structure with another structure. Van Dijk divides into three elemental structures namely the structure of macro discourse, ie structure that can be seen widely through themes or topics raised from a text. Then the superstructure, this is a discourse structure that can be observed from the framework of a text and how the text is composed intact. And finally the microstructure, as the name implies, the microstructure is the smallest structure of a discourse and can be seen or observed from the smallest part of a text. For example words, sentences, propositions, clauses and pictures.

Although divided into several elements, but in fact the structure is a unity and interconnected with each other. Global meaning is used and supported by the structure of the text structure then the selection of words and sentences to be a sentence such as news. Examples of cases that are still warmly reported and can be illustrated are about the flow of trust that will be included in the religious column on the ID card. It reap the pros and cons in the community. Why? Because in every daily newspaper will choose a particular diction in making interesting themes for sale for example about religion. As we know in Indonesia it is very easy to divide the unity as well as Indonesia has Tribe, Religion, Race, between Groups. So it will be easy to shake the news with the issue. Here is a table as an example text analysis by using Van Dijk method that his way make a separate between Macro Structure, Super structure, and Micro Structure:

Tabel 1. The elements structure by Van Dijk

<p style="text-align: center;">Macro Structure The global significance of an observable text From the topic / theme raised by a text</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Superstructure The framework of a text, such as the introduction, Contents, conclusions, and conclusions</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Micro Structure The local meaning of a text can be observed From the choice of words, sentences and styles used by a text</p>

In that process a researcher / translator can see the smallest of a text to be translated. That is to see from the perspective of the context attached to the text along with the existing proof applies in the society of the time or the past.

According to Van Dijk all oral / written texts can be observed with these elements. It is just like news, he thinks it's a journalist's strategy to sell the news or to raise the news rating in the media. It is also reinforced by Fairclough's words is how the language itself can influence social groups to fight and propose their own ideology.

3. Role of CDA in Translation

The role of AWK in the field of translation, especially to the translator provides tremendous benefits in analyzing the source text to be translated. According to Nida (Nababan, 2016: 47) reveals that a word has a number of different meanings. Not infrequently even a text is influenced by cultural, social and political elements or simply we call any external elements that bring the background to the context in the text.

Because in analyzing a discourse required a critical nature then of course we as translators are also required to have the competence or at least understand the background of the discourse that we analyze both in terms of science and knowledge especially in the field of social and political. So there are two risks to be borne by an interpreter. The first risk he as a translator and he as a analyzer of a critical discourse. As revealed by (Shahbazi & Rezaee, 2017: 97) that it is clear that critical translation is one of the most important parts of the study of translation, taking a crucial part in translation procedures. Thus, its relation to translation and AWK is a critical translation that has a vital value in translation procedures.

Although the word "critical" and "criticism" often sound negative, Bloor and Bloor (2007) state that sometimes the word "critical" may be misleading, while it is usually used as negative evaluation. In CDA, it is used in the sense of a critique which is meant that analysis has a positive outcome.

4. The Advantages and Weakness of CDA in Translation

Advantages of CDA in the field of translation based on explanation above, CDA tickles our critical attitude to our socio-political problems that occur in the context of the discourse to be studied because it will be a challenge for an interpreter to be able to disassemble the meaning of the discourse in translating from source text to our target text.

Then with the knowledge of CDA, will add our scientific treasures in the field of other fields that we examine because in CDA and translation, we do not only translate the meaning but also the things outside of the text of the discourse. Critical discourse analysis can be applied to any situation that occurs both written and oral. It would be very difficult for an interpreter make a mistake to criticize the discourse that he studied, therefore must have the ability and intelligence in the field of science of the discourse that he studied. Suppose he translated a poem or ancient works of literature that may have not been born at that time. Remember, it would be very fatal if he misinterpreted what the analysis was.

5. The Implementation of CDA in Translation from Previous Work

To see how CDA benefits in translation research, we can see some of the following references that examine how CDA can be used as an up-to-date approach in translation:

1. The research article entitled Reflection of Ideology on Translation: A Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective written by Misagh Shahbazi and Mehrdad Rezaee in Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Learning 2017 3 (4): 97-101. This study examines the reflection of translation ideology by using the method of analyzing a book entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and translated into Persian under the title "Kolbey-e Amoo Tom" by Jazani using the CDA approach with Fairclough's three-dimensional approach. And the result is that the language and meaning are changed when translated to the Persian version. Being influenced by social and political elements.
2. The next research article is entitled Critical Discourse Analysis of Martin Luther King's Speech in Socio-Political Perspective, written by Muhammad Aslam Sipra and Athar Rashid in 2013 in the Australian International Academic Center journal, Australia Volume 4 No. January 1, 2013. This study examines the first part of King Martin Luther's speech entitled "When I have a dream" in a socio-political context. Analyzed using the Fairclough modeling framework with the AWK approach to look at the first part of the text "..One hundred years ..." if we reflect on the background about the discrimination of white people against the black race.
3. Further research articles entitled Ideology and Translation: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach to the Representation of Political News in Translation by Mahdi Aslani in the journal International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature Vol 4 No. 3; May 2015 (online). This study examines the role of ideology in the process of translating news media, especially in the field of politics and its impact on the news media to the target.

6. Conclusion

Based on discussion above, it can be concluded that CDA is the latest approach in translation. It is evident that CDA based on the results of research that has been proven by the

CDA approach has a positive result that would help a translator and interpreters to understand the meaning of the text by adjusting and understanding the context of the text. So that not only interpret the language, but also the elements that affect the language itself so that it becomes a discourse that is analyzed with critical and right on target.

7. References

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