

**THE ANALYSIS OF IMPLICIT MEANING IN *MY NAME IN
MOTHER'S PRAYER SONG* BY PETER PHILIP BILHORN
A STUDY OF TRANSLATION**

TERM PAPER

A term-paper submitted to the faculty in part-fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining strata
one (S-1) degree



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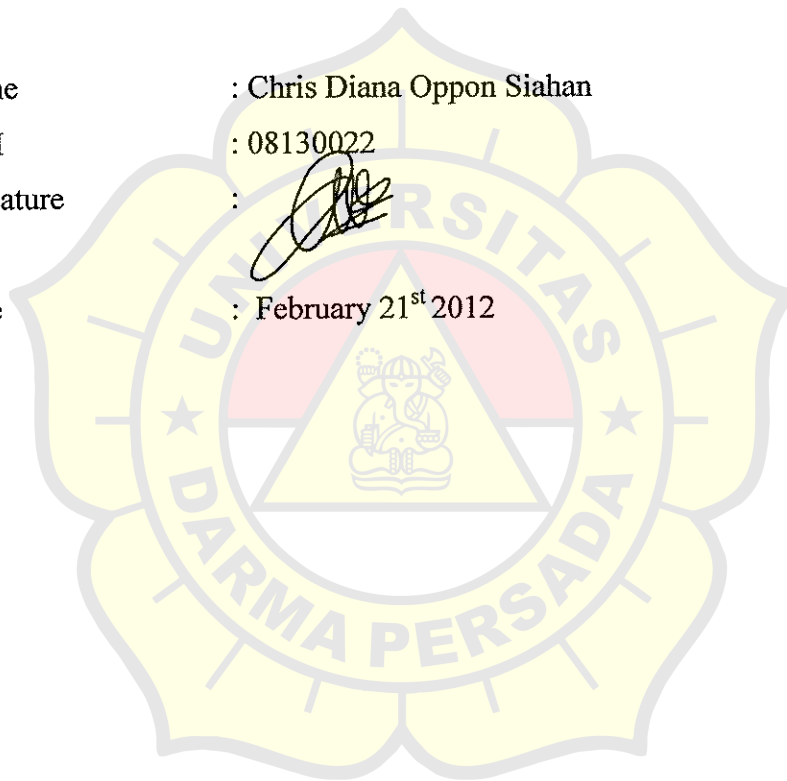
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PREFACE

Thanks to Jesus Christ for His blessing I can finish my study at University of Darma Persada Jakarta. I realize that only by His Grace I can complete this term-paper. This term-paper is submitted to the Strata One Program, English Department, University of Darma Persada as a part fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S-1) degree.

Obtaining the Bachelor Degree is not the important part while studying in this university. The most important is the process of learning English. The process of learning is not merely achieving the knowledge but also the characterization building. I am grateful for having the expert lecturers in this university who are giving their knowledge, suggestions and support to pursue my dream as a student. I warmly thank to:

- 1) Fridolini, SS, M.Hum as the Adviser who never gets tired to supervise my term-paper even though I have made the wrong one at first but she gives me a chance to improve my term-paper and finish it.
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- 4) Tommy Andrian, SS, M. Hum as the Head of English Department

- 5) My beloved aunt, Melia Rosnita Siahaan. Thanks for giving a chance and supporting me to take a collage in this University. I know my name in your prayer every night. I would like to dedicate this term-paper for you.
- 6) My Ministry friends, Persekutuan Oikumene Universitas Darma Persada who always listen my sharing while conducting this term-paper. I'm grateful for your support and prayer so I can finish this term-paper
- 7) My Parents who pray and support me for the rest of my life.

This term-paper is not far from perfect. Suggestions and constructive critic are needed to improve this term-paper. I hope this term-paper is useful for the readers and translation studies.

Jakarta, February 2012

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ABSTRACT

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Skripsi ini menganalisis tentang makna implisit yang terdapat dalam lagu “My Name in Mother’s Prayer” yang ditulis oleh Peter Philip Bilhorn (1865-1936). Lagu ini kemudian diterjemahkan oleh E L Pohan (1996), penerjemah lagu-lagu kristiani yang kemudian diterbitkan oleh Yamuger Indonesia. Penulis menggunakan teori Larson (1984) dalam menganalisis makna implicit pada lagu dan teori Newmark (1988) dalam menganalisis metode yang digunakan penerjemah dalam mengalihbahasakan pesan.

Kata kunci: implicit, metode, teori.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Translating has been instrumental in transmitting culture, sometimes under unequal conditions responsible for vague and biased translations, ever since countries and languages have been in contact with each other. Translation is not merely a transmitter of culture but also the truth. According to Catford (1965) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.

Newmark (1988:5) also gave the similar opinion that *translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. As a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language. Translation is also as a form of control or an exercise for human being in order to develop his competence and his intelligence. This is the strong point in foreign-language classes, which has to be sharply distinguished from its normal use in transferring meanings and conveying messages.*

According the statement above, translation means a tool for human being understand other language. Translation makes human being cleverer because it needs a comprehension of transferring and conveying an equivalence message from source language into target language.

Hoed (2006) said, the priority doing a translation is not about the formal correspondence but the equivalence between source language (SL) and target language (TL). It means the most important one is whether the meaning is similar (equivalence) or not.

According to Newmark (1988), as a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places. Translation also issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity, where it is too often produced from the native into the 'foreign' language by natives as a matter of national pride; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, correspondence. Textbooks convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge. Its volume has increased with the rise of the mass media, the increase in the number of independent countries, and the growing recognition of the importance of linguistic minorities in all the countries of the world

Translating is a very important activity in human life. Translating is used as a tool to transfer the development of technology, current issue from different language or culture in this world. The spread of information could be accepted through translation rapidly. The development of science all over the world could be accessed when it is translated in every language in this world. Common sense tells us that translation ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.

Based on the theory of Newmark (1988:8) *A translator, perhaps more than any other practitioner of a profession, is continually faced with choices, for instance when he has to translate words denoting quality, the words of the mental world (adjectives, adverbs, adjectival nouns, e.g. 'good', 'well', 'goodness'), rather than objects or events. In making his choice, he is intuitively or consciously following a theory of translation, just as any teacher of grammar teaches a theory of linguistics.*

Translator as an actor in this field must convey the message or ideas written from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Nonetheless, it is not as easy as we flip our palm. Difference of culture and language system is the

difficulties for the translator to transfer the message and ideas to the TL. Besides limitation of grammatical structure, culture and language system, the translator is also limited by the implicit meaning convey in SL. Translators perhaps, have to enlarge their knowledge before doing translation. The information about SL makes them easier to transfer the message to TL. Lack of information in SL affects the result of their translation into TL. The understanding of grammatical structure, cultural and language system of SL help the translator to find the equivalence meaning while translating from SL into TL.

Implicit meaning could happen in translation. Implicit meaning as information that is not uttered clearly becomes one of the problem in translation. The message in implicit meaning is hidden in the sentence itself. Implicit meaning could create ambiguity if it is not understood well. Translator has duties to avoid them. In translation, the translator has to have good comprehension about the message in SL before transferring the message into TL. The good comprehension about SL avoids the wrong message in TL. The comprehension about implicit meaning in SL assists the translation to find the equivalence meaning in TL. Besides that, the suitable translation method is an important thing that is considered by the translator. The selection of method depends on the purposes of the translation

Implicit meaning can be found in several of art. Such as; film, drama, book, speech, poetry or song. All of these works are done by human being to express something. There are messages that are brought by the author while creating those works. Song is one of the expressions of human feeling which lyrics contain of implicit or explicit meaning. According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (2000:1280) *song is a short piece of music which words that you sing*. In this research, the writer is going to analyze the implicit meaning in a song.

The writer chooses the song of "My Name in Mother's Prayer" which is written by Peter Philip Bilhorn (1865-1936). This song is a true story about the author's life. The author lives with his mother and his brother after his father

passed away. They live in a very simple house in America. This song is about his childhood. He is a naughty boy. As a naughty boy sometimes, he hurts his mother heart. After living by his father, Peter has to help his mother to earn money for their daily life. At the age of 15, Peter and his family move to Chicago. He works there as a potter. At one night, he hears someone is talking a room. He tries to find out who is in that room. He sees that it is her mother who knells down and prays. Petter doesn't know exactly what is his mother prayer. This situation happens every day. One night when he passes the room again, he hears clearly that there is his name in his mother's prayer. He hears that her mother prays for his safety in the way home. He has just realizes that every day his mother asks God to protect him in his way. Peter is very sad. He cannot bear his tears. He cries at his room. Peter realizes the prayer is his mother hopes for him. His mother hopes he would be a good boy one day. His mother also hopes he will live and work for God. Since that time and his mother has passed away, he repents from sin. He becomes a good boy for his family. Year by year passes, Peter becomes as a good boy like his mother hopes. He has good voices. He dedicates his life for God as a singer of Christian song and a choir leader. He attends worship, sing and lead a choir with his partner a well-known preacher at that time Billy Sunday.

Peter becomes a composer too. He is invited by Victoria queen at her palace, Buckingham in 1990. He also leads a choir consist of 4000 peoples at Crystal-Palace. Peter has composed more than 2000 Christian song. One of his song is "My Name in Mother's Prayer". He writes this song to memorize his mother, who always prays for him. This song also tells about his faith journey before turning from sin. This song is translated by E L Pohan, the translator of Christian Collection song *KidungJemaat* by YAMUNGER (1991). E L Pohan is not only as a Christian translator song but also as a national translator song. As a Christian Pohan finds the sense of this song. E. L. Pohan tries to transfer the implicit meaning to source language, Bahasa using translation methods (Newmark 1988:45-48) without changing the message in the original lyrics.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the writer identifies that the main problem is the implicit meaning in translated version of song “My Name in Mother’s Prayer”. The writer assumes that, the selection of method of translation affects the equivalence of message that is transferred from SL into TL.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The writer limits the problem is the implicit meaning and the selection of methods in “My Name in Mother’s Prayer” song.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

Based on the problem limitation, writer formulates the statement of the problems as written below:

- 1.4.1 What kind of implicit meaning constructed in every verse “My Name in Mother’s Prayer” song is?
- 1.4.2 What kind of translation method used in translated version of the song is?

1.5. Aim of the Research

Based on the statement of the problem, the writer’s aims to conduct this research are:

- 1.5.1 To know which method is chosen by the translator to transfer the implicit message in source language to be equivalent in target language.
- 1.5.2 To analyze the kind of implicit meaning which is constructed in every verse in translated version of “My Name in Mother’s Prayer”, song.

1.6 Theoretical of the Framework

The writer uses the theory of translation Method by Newmark (1988) and theory of implicit meaning from Larson (1984). In his book, “Meaning-Based Translation: A guide to Cross-Language Equivalence” Larson stated that there are

two kinds of information, they are implicit and explicit. The translator used the suitable method from Newmark such as; word for word translation; literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation to translate the implicit meaning in SL.

1.7 Methods of the Research

This research conducted by using qualitative method that produces descriptive data. The data source was from text, book, and articles. The method of this research is done continuously by selecting the theme, background of the research and theory.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper has paper organization. The writer arrange it to be some sections that consist of four chapters, those are:

Chapter I: INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains about background, identification of the problem, statement of the problem, the aim of the research, the theoretical of the research, methods of the research and systematic organization of the research.

Chapter II: THEORETICAL OF THE FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of the theory of implicit from Larson (1986) and translation method from Newmark (1988). In this chapter the writer also mention the related theory that is supported the theory that is used.

Chapter III: ANALYSIS OF IMPLICIT MEANING IN “MY NAME IN MOTHER’S PRAYER”

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the implicit meaning in “My Name in Mother’s Prayer” using the theory of Larson. The theory is used to analyze every verse of the lyric. Besides that, the writer also analyze the selection of method from the theory of Newmark chosen by the translation to transfer message from SL to be equivalence in TL.

Chapter IV: CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes the analysis of implicit meaning from the whole chapter in the research.

