ENGLISH SENTENCES TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA

THESIS

Presented to the Department of Education of Islamic State College of Palangka Raya in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam

By:

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Palangka Raya, December , 2009

To Director of The Islamic State
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Peace be unto you and God's mercy and blessing as well

By reading and analyzing of the thesis revision, we think that the thesis in the name of :

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Thank you for your attention .

Peace be with you and God's blessing.

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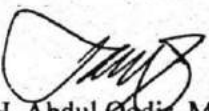Hj. Apni Ranti, M.Hum.
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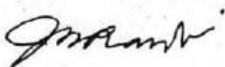
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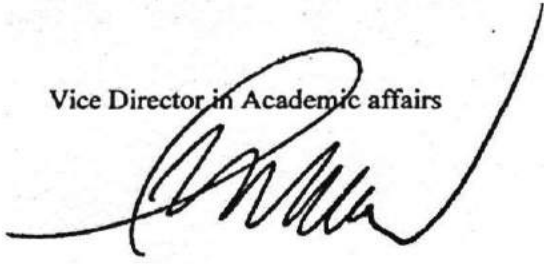Palangka Raya, December , 2009
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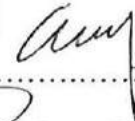
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

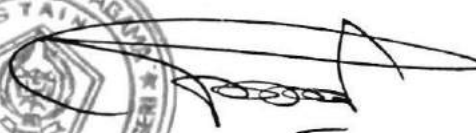Alhamdulillahirobbil' alamin, praise belong to Allah the Almighty. Because His blessing and Mercy, finally the writer is able to finish this thesis entitle " ENGLISH SENTENCES TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENT OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA "

The writer would like to thanks to all the people who have given support, advice and opportunities during the whole process so the writer could finish this thesis. Therefore, the writer would iike to thanks to :

1. Dr. H. Khairil Anwar, M.Ag., the Director of the Islamic State College of Palangka Raya for his direction and encouragement till the writer can finish this study.

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The writer realizes that this thesis is not perfect, there are many mistakes and errors. The writer hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers generally and for the writer especially.

Palangka Raya, December , 2009

NORAINAH
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DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICATION

In the name of Allah

I myself make declaration that this thesis entitles **ENGLISH SENTENCES TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA** is truly my own writing. If it is not my own writing so, it is given a citation and shown in the list references.

If my own declaration is not right in this thesis one day so, I am ready to be given academic sanction namely, the cancellation of the degree of this thesis.

Palangka Raya, December ,2009
My own declaration

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ENGLISH SENTENCES TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA

ABSTRACT

The problems of this study, are (1) What are the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences? (2) What are the difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences?

The aims of this study, are (1) To describe the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences (2) To describe the difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences.

The method of the study is used qualitative method. The subject of study was taken by purposive sampling, they were two students that got high score, two students that got average score and two students that got low score. The technique of collecting data used, interview and documentation.

The result showed that there were four strategies used by the students in translating English sentences, they were (1) The students used do identification elements of the sentences, like subject, predicate and object of the sentence (2) made the sentences to be a simple sentences (3) did not translate word by word (4) made sure what kind of translation that would be used. And there were three difficulties faced by the students in translating English sentences (1) Translated the unfamiliar vocabulary (2) translated of compound sentences (3) translated of English tenses.

STRATEGI - STRATEGI MENERJEMAH KALIMAT – KALIMAT BAHASA INGGRIS YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH MAHASISWA TAHUN KE EMPAT STAIN PALANGKARAYA

ABSTRAK

Rumusan masalah penelitian ini, adalah (1) Apa strategi – strategi yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa bahasa Inggris tahun keempat dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris ? (2) Apa kesulitan – kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa bahasa Inggris tahun keempat dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris ?

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) menggambarkan strategi – strategi yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa bahasa Inggris tahun ke empat dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris (2) menggambarkan kesulitan – kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa bahasa Inggris tahun ke empat dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Subyek dalam penelitian ini diperoleh dengan menggunakan sampel purposive, antara lain dua mahasiswa yang mendapat nilai tinggi, dua mahasiswa yang memperoleh nilai sedang dan dua mahasiswa yang memperoleh nilai rendah. Tehnik pengumpulan data yang digunakan, wawancara dan dokumentasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada empat strategi yang digunakan mahasiswa dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat bahasa Inggris, diantaranya (1) Mengidentifikasi unsur – unsur kalimat, seperti subyek, predikat dan obyek kalimat (2) menyederhanakan kalimat menjadi kalimat yang sederhana (3) tidak menerjemah kata perkata (4) memastikan jenis terjemahan yang akan digunakan. Dan ada tiga kesulitan yang dihadapi mahasiswa dalam menterjemahkan kalimat-kalimat bahasa Inggris (1) menerjemahkan kosakata asing (2) menerjemahkan kalimat gabungan (3) menerjemahkan tensis bahasa Inggris.

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to

- My beloved father and mother who always give pray and support me till I finished my study.

- My advisor, Drs. H.Abdul Qodir, M.Pd. and Hj.Apni Ranti, M.Hum. that never tired give me guidance and motivation.

- The examiners, Siminto, M.Hum. and Sabarun, M.Pd. for the criticisms and suggestions.

- All of the lecturers of Islamic State College of Palangka Raya for the support, advice and guidance during my study at Islamic State College of Palangka Raya.

- All of my best friends in English Study Program Academic year 2003.

Thank you so much for you all.

Hopefully, May Allah bless us every time.

MOTTO

TRANSLATION IS AN ART, SKILL AND SCIENCE

(M RUDOLF NABABAN)

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLE

CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study.

Language is very important in our life. By using language many people in the world can interact with others, because language is a tool of communication that has meaning to communicate, it is used orally and written. Language is also used to express opinions, ideas and also feelings. It is difficult to interact to other people if there is no language in our life.

English is one of language that has been created by human, with occupies the first position of the international language. By mastering English is expected to be able to communicate and interact with other people from the other countries. Therefore, it is known that English contains listening, speaking, reading and writing skills that important to be learnt by students of elementary school, junior high school and students of university level. In developing these four skills, the knowledge of translation is very important. Widyamartaya states that, *kebutuhan menerjemahkan bukanlah tanda keterbelakangan, justru sebaliknya, tanda keterbukaan, tanda hendak ikut serta dalam tukar menukar informasi.* [1]

Globalization also has brought the world to the development and the modernization. We are demanded to accept many kinds technology and understand the technology. It demands everyone to possess sufficient knowledge and information in order not to be left far in the back. Knowledge and skill cannot be reached by merely coming to the class and listening carefully to the instructors.

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[1] Widyamartaya, *Seni Menerjemahkan*, Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 1989, p.9

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There are many ways that can be used to reach the information, included by using technology. Reaching knowledge of technology, we can practicing and getting much information and skill.

Besides practicing knowledge to reach skill, knowledge can be also ascertained from reading. In social life, we can read much information from numerous sources even from rubbish anyway. By reading many things, there are much information that can be obtained than listening the teacher in the class.

A problem comes when it cannot understand the content of a book that is written in the foreign language. In Indonesia, there are few people understand the text written in English well and also there are few books that have been translated in Indonesian because of the problem, Indonesia still lack of information.

Due to the fact that the books are not only written in our own language, it also requires a process of translation. According to Hartono in Choiludin states that, translation can be functioned as a bridge that connects countries in the world with different languages and cultures. Furthermore, he adds that from the translation works, a nation can learn and understand the knowledge and technology developments from the other countries. [2]

As the problem, translation becomes important to be understood by everyone. There are two important things that must be aware before translating. To produce an understandable translation, one has to start translating by firstly learning how to translate well. He has to have or choose some strategies in order to make the translation to be a simple process. As the sixth strategies of translating English sentences written by Choiludin. The sixth strategies are bellow :

1. Sentence identification
2. Sentence analysis, knowing the subject, predicate, object and the adverb of the sentence.
3. Make sure that messages from the source language have been understood, that is marking the main part of the sentence. They are the subject, predicate, object or the complement.
4. Restructure the sentence that does not the same point.
5. As Duff's translating principle states " One of the most frequent critics of translation is that it does not sound natural 'natural'. This is because the translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of the source language is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory. This

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[2] Choiludin, *The technique of Making Idiom Translation*, Jakarta : Kesain Blanc – Anggota IKAPI, 2006, P.2

will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language which may not come to mine when the eye is fixed on the SL text.

6. Try to translate until the level of idiomatic.

Secondly, the translator has to understand the text and the content of the text itself, such as the parts of speech and what the things of the writer want to reveal are. Choiludin states, the problem that it is hard to master translation technique is not only caused by the man's intern factor, but also caused by some externs factors from the characteristic of the source language itself, such as the English sentence structures that mostly written in a complex formation so that make the understanding or translation process to be more complicated.

In the back an excellent translation, there are some processes that have to be completed by the translator. The processes are such as knowing the vocabularies, understanding the sentence structure, diction. In other words Choiludin writes, It cannot be ignored that the general problem in translating a language is the ability in memorizing vocabularies from the source language. But in fact, it is the main thing that can make one is able to translate. It is an element from the other elements that must be learned, one of them is knowledge of the function and position of word in a sentence.[3]

Malinowski quoted by Tou in Choiludin also says that translation must always be the re - creation of the original into something profoundly different. On the other hand, it is never substitution of word for word but invariably the translation the whole contexts[4] In the university translation is taught as a subject, especially in English education program. Automatically, the students are hoped to be able to translate well, especially Indonesian text into English and English into Indonesian. And by this translation, they are able to know and understand the ideas that contain in the English book, that facilitate the students in learning English.

Can be concluded that translation is also essence in learning English. It is impossible for us as Indonesian people to learnt English without translating it into Indonesian language. If we do not do it, we will not know what we have learned.

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[3] www.arsyads.files.wompress.com/2008/03/strategies-for -translating-sentences.

[4] Choiludin, P.4

So, the students have to know how to translate well. Because by translating, they are able to know and understand the meaning of statements or sentences they read. Regarding to what has been discussed above, the writer wants to carry out on study entitle :

"ENGLISH SENTENCES TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA".

B. Problems of the study

The problems of this study are as follow :

1. What are the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences ?

2. What are the difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences ?

C. Objectives of study

Based on the statement of the problem above, there are two objectives of the study. They are :

1. To know the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences.

2. To know the difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences.

D. Significance of the study.

This study has theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the students can know the strategies for translating English sentences. And they also can know what kinds of translation that can be used by them in translating. So they will get easy to translate English sentences. Practically, it gives contribution to the English lecturers of STAIN of Palangka Raya to solve the students' difficulties in translating English sentences.

E. Delimitation of the Study

This study was done to know the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences and the difficulties faced by them. The subject of this study were six of the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya who have taken translation subject They were two students that got high score, two students that got average score and two students that got low score. The object of this study were the strategies used by the students and difficulties faced by them.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Sentence

According to Hornby sentence is a set of words that expressing a statement, a question or a command.[5]

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[5] AS Hornby, *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, New York : Oxford University, 1995, p.1071.

6

Translation

According to Newmark in Suryawinata states that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language.[6]

Strategy

Strategy generally meant a way, technique, tactic that done by someone or a group of people to reach the objective that has been determined.[7]

G. Research Methodology

1. Type of the study

In this research the writer used qualitative method. According to Meriam in Creswell " qualitative research involves to the field work. The researcher physically goes to the people, setting, or record behavior in it is natural setting.[8] Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong defines that *metode kualitatif adalah sebagai prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata – kata tertulis atau lisan dari orang – orang dan perilaku yang dapat diamati* (qualitative method is as research procedure that can be observed in which the descriptive result of the data is in the form of words from people, orally or in written form and their attitudes).[9]

2. Time and the Place of the Study

To collect the data needed about two months, they were from May 5th – 5th July 2009. The writer used the time to collect the data by interviewed the students and then analyzed it. The place of the study that was the Islamic State College of Palangka Raya.

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6 Choiludin, P.15

[7] Ruqayah, English Teaching Strategies Applied by English Teacher in Creating Students Active Learning at Man Model Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, 2008,p.18
[8] Creswell John W, *Research Design Qualitative Approach*, California : SAGE Publication, inc, 1994, p.145

[9] Lexy J Moleong, *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung : Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004.

3. The Subject and the Object of the Study.

The subject of this study were six students of the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya who have taken translation subject. To take the subject used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the technique of getting the source of the sample data by using the definite consideration.[10] The criteria used in this research were two students that got high score, two students that got average score and two students that got low score. The object of the study were the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences and the difficulties faced by them.

4. Technique of collecting data

a. Interview technique

Moleong states that wawancara *adalah percakapan dengan maksud tertentu yang dilakukan oleh dua pihak antara orang yang mewawancarai dan orang yang diwawancarai* (interview is definite conversation that is being done by interviewer and interviewee).[11] The usage of the technique by giving question directly between interviewer to interviewee. The interview used in this study was unstructured interview. According to Sugiyono, unstructured interview or free interview is where the researcher do not use an interview guide or only used the problem outlines that will be asked.

b. Documentation technique

Arikunto states that documentation is *mencari data mengenai hal – hal atau variabel yang berupa catatan, transkrip, buku, surat kabar, majalah dan sebagainya* (documentation is to find out some things or variable that relate to note, transcript, book, newspaper, magazines and other). The documentation is a technique in collecting data by using document of writing that is gotten and or related to the data needed.[12]

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[10] Sugiyono, Metode *Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D,* Bandung : Alpabeta, 2006, p.300

[11] Lexi Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif.* Bandung : Remaja Rosda Karya, 2001.p 135

[12] Suharsimi Arikunto,p 206

This technique was used to collect the data in the form of document on the study place. The formal document was six students of the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya. The data needed such as :

a. The amount, the names, and the student's registration number of the students who has taken translation subject.

b. The syllabus of translation subject.

c. Result of interview.

5. The Endorsement of the Data

There were four techniques to determine the endorsement of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.

a. Credibility

The endorsement data was used to guarantee that all of the data have been observed that relevant with the real condition. To the level of endorsement data, the writer was guided by Lincoln and Guba who explain the data credibility was gotten through the three important points as quoted by Moleong as follows[13] :

1. Triangulation was to check the endorsement of data by comparing the data sources (*triangulation, pengecekan keabsahan data dengan cara membandingkan sumber – sumber data*)

2. Member check, the writer tried to invite the informant through interview to match the interpretation of the writer with the informant (member check, *penulis berupaya untuk melibatkan informant melalui wawancara guna mencocokan interpretasi penulis dengan pandangan informant*).

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[13] Moleong, p.90.

3. Peer debriefing, was discussed the data and information that have been collected from the other sources (peer debriefing *adalah mendiskusikan data dan informasi yang telah terkumpul dari berbagai pihak*).

b. Transferability

This transfer was related to a question, to the research result than can be applied and used in other situation. Therefore, in other the people understanding the research result, so the researcher in making the report must given the detail, clear, systematic and real data.

c. Dependability.

Dependability was done with doing audit to whole the research process. The process was done by auditor or advisor for auditing the whole researcher activity in doing a research for getting the reliable data.

d. Conformability

The research conformability if the research agreed by many people. Conformability test it meant to test the research result, relate to the process was done. If the research result form function from the research process that done, so the research had fulfilled the conformability standard.

6. The data analysis Procedure

Widiharjo in Marzuki states that *analisis data adalah membatasi penemuan – penemuan hingga menjadi suatu data yang teratur, serta tersusun dan berarti* (data analysis is using for limit the research till becomes the regular data, arranged and has meaning).[14] And Bogdan in Sugiyono states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that is accumulate to increase our own

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[14] Marzuki, *Metodologi Riset*. Yogyakarta : BPFE – UII, 2002, P.87

understanding and unable us to present what we have discovered to others[15]. Miles and Huberman in Abdul Qodir mention there are four techniques that are used to analyze the data as follows :[16]

a. Data collection : in data collection the writer studied all of the data that have been collected and gotten in the field and then made a conclusion of the data that can be understood and analyzed.

b. Data reduction : in reduction process the writer did selection, chose the data that relevant of the study, focus on the data that direct to solving of the problems or to answer the research.

c. Data display : in data display, the result of the data reduction in report systematically which can be understood and reasonable of the data that is gotten in the field by the writer.

d. Data conclusion : in this case, the writer made conclusion from all of the data that was gotten in order to make clear and understood for the reader.

The interactive model of analysis is as follows :

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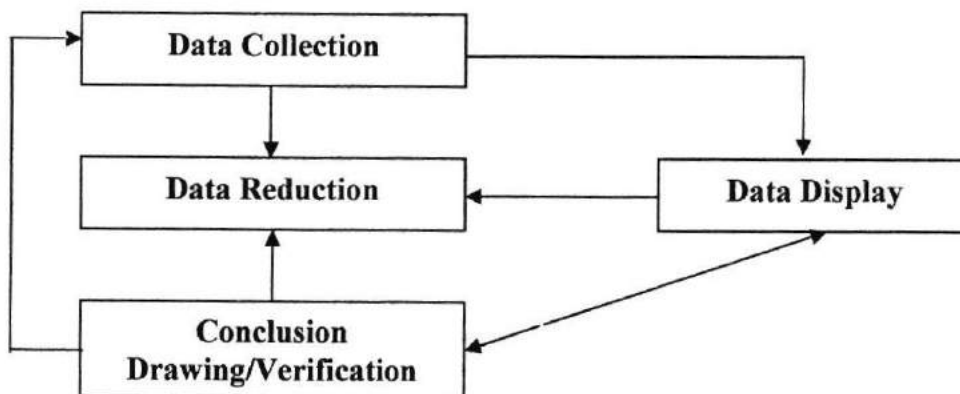
[15] Sugiyono, p.23

[16] Abdul Qodir, *Metodologi Riset Kualitatif, Pedoman Melakukan Penelitian Ilmiah*, Palangka Raya : STAIN, 1999, P.84.

Based on the four techniques of analysis the data above, data that were collected from the result of interview and documentation related to the topic of the study was English sentences translation strategies applied by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya.

H. Frame of Thinking

Translation is one of English material learnt by the English students translation subject. It could help the students to know the strategies and the kinds of translation. By knowing the strategies and the kinds of translation the students are hoped to get easy in translating English sentences. Although the students have known the strategies and the kinds of translation, but some of them still had difficulties when they translated English sentences. Therefore, by this study the writer want to know the strategies used by the students and the difficulties faced by them.

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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │   Translation    │
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                             │
                             ▼
                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │     English      │
                    │    Sentences     │
                    └────────┬─────────┘
                   ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                   ▼                   ▼
        ┌────────────────────┐  ┌────────────────────┐
        │   The Strategies   │  │   The Difficulties │
        │ Used by the students│ │ Faced by the students│
        └─────────┬──────────┘  └─────────┬──────────┘
                  │                        │
                  └──────┐        ┌────────┘
                         ▼        ▼
                 ┌──────────────────────────┐
                 │  Analysis and Discussion  │
                 └────────────┬─────────────┘
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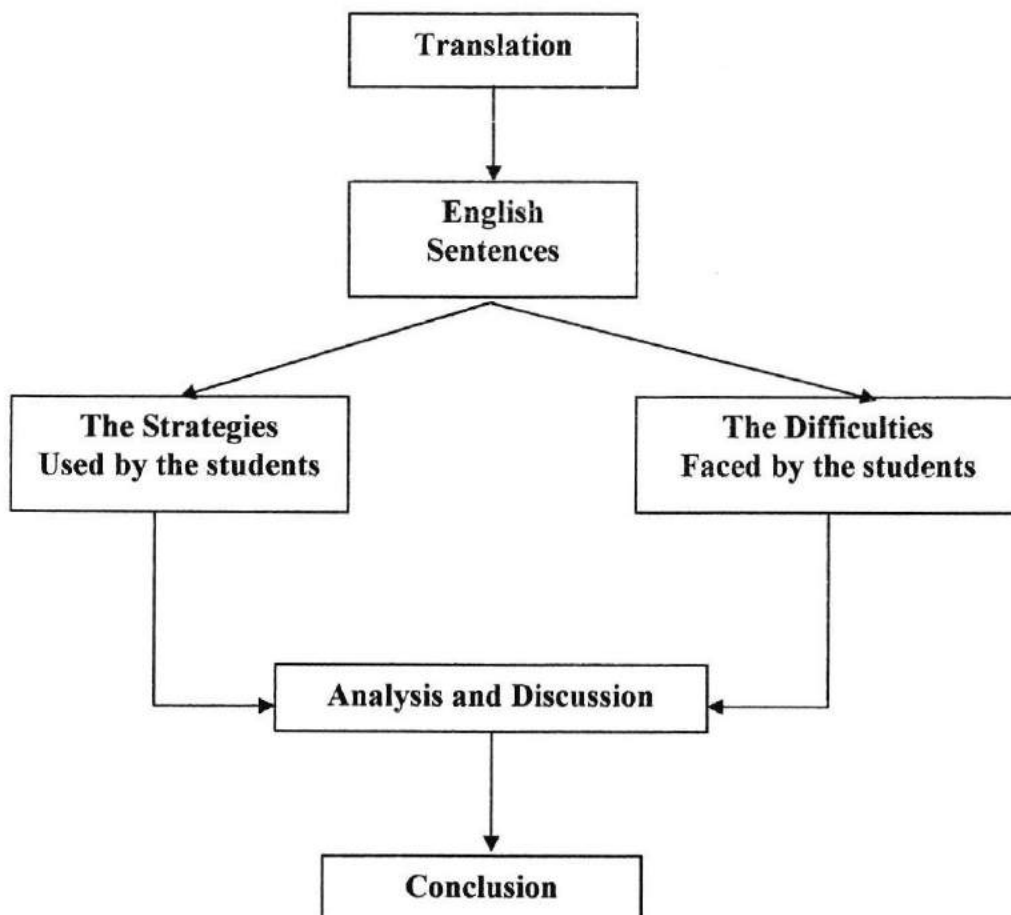
CHAPTER II

CHAPTER II

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES, SENTENCE AND TRANSLATION

A. Previous Studies

Based on the previous studies, the writer found there were some previous studies as follows :

1. A Study that has been conducted in Islamic State College of Palangka Raya, that was : The Students' Ability in Translating Paragraph (A Study on English Education Students of the Department of Islamic Education of STAIN Palangka Raya in Academic Year 2003 / 2004) written by Norainah. The result of the study showed that the students' ability in translating paragraphs based on the compounding of the 3 texts were categorized " A " (very good) because total of students who had " very good " category by point number 456 (76 %) was more than " good ", " enough ", " poor " and " very poor " categories by point number 144 (24 %) of total 30 students.

2. Three studies at University of Palangka Raya, A Study on the Translation of the Noun Phrase Into Indonesian In the Novel " The Man In the Brown Suit " written by Siti Juwariah. The result of the study showed that, in translating noun phrase as subject from English into Indonesian in the novel " The Man in the Brown Suit " into " Pria Bersetelan Coklat " there are one hundred and fifteen (115) data found, which are classified into four (4) types of order. The types of noun phrase found in the novel "The Novel In the Brown Suit " are NP 1 (Modifier + Head), NP 2 (Head + Modifier),

12

NP 3 (Modifier + Head + Modifier) and NP 4 (Modifier + Head + Modifier + Head).

3. A Comparative Study on the Students' Result in Translating Short Indonesian Text Into English By Using MT and without MT Of the Seventh Semester Students of the English Education Study Program of the University of Palangka Raya in Academic Year 2002 /2003 written by Nur Astika. The result of the study showed that, the students result in translating short Indonesian text into English without used MT was not worse than the students result by used MT.

4. A Study on the Translation of the Noun Phrase Into Indonesian In the Novel "Memories of Midnight" Written By Sidney Sheldon, Written by Anita Verlina. The result of the study showed that, it was found that the dominant type of translation used to translate the noun phrase from the novel Memories of Midnight into Padang Bayang Kelabu is literal translation. There are one hundred and forty two (142) literal translation has been used. Then it is followed by word for word translation that is forty four (44) and thirty eight (38) by free translation.

Based on the previous studies, the differences from this study English sentences translation strategies applied by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya were discussed the strategies used by the students and the difficulties faced by them in translating English sentences. The result of the study showed that there were four strategies used by the students and there were three difficulties faced by them.

B. Translation Strategies.

There are some definitions of strategy which are taken resources, they are:

Strategy is a term that comes from the Greek strategia, meaning the generalship of the art of the war. Strategy also refers to the development of troops. Here, the employment of troops is central.[17]

Suwarna Pringgawidagda also states that strategy generally meant a way, technique, tactic hat done by someone or a group to reach the objective that has been determined.[18]

Webster states that, strategy is careful plan or method, the art of devising or employing plans or stratagems toward a goal an adaptation or complex of adaptation that serves or appears to serve an important function in achieving evolutionary success.[19]

More ever, an article via Teracy and Wiersema state that:

Strategy is a term that refers to a complex of thoughts, ideas, insight, experience, goals, expertise, memories, perception and exceptions that provides general guidance for specific action in pursuit of particular ends.[20]

Translating English sentence is a simple thing when the sentence to be translated a simple sentence and does not have a special idiom. But it will change

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[17] Nor Asiah, *Writing Strategies of The English Education Department Students in Academic Year 2002-2003*, Palangka Raya, 2007, p 8

[18] Ruqayah, English Teaching Strategies Applied by the English Teacher in Creating Students Active Learning at Man Model Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, 2008, p.8

[19] Nor Asiah, p.8

[20] *Ibid* p.8

when the sentences become complex and use special idioms, as the example below :

The whisky market, older and more traditional than Martini market, is created to in advertising by an emphasis on the quality of the product, on the discerning taste of the buyer and on the social status the product will confer.

A beginner translator is usually confused by the complex sentences. He has difficulty in determining the part of sentences. As Choiludin states, it knows many kinds of subject, verb, objects and adverb and master Indonesian grammar well and rightly. Those words illustrate that mastering English grammar is important, and mastering Indonesian grammar is more important in translating English sentences. Furthermore, Choiludin writes the sixth important strategies for translating English sentences, they are :[21]

1. Sentence identification

2. Sentence analysis; knowing the subject, predicate, object and adverb of sentence.

3. Make sure that messages from the source language have been understood, that is marking the main part of the sentence. The are the subject, predicate, object or complement.

4. Restructure the sentence that does not have the same point.

5. As Duff's translating principle states" One of the most frequent critics of translation is that it does not 'natural'. This is because the translator's

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[21] Choiludin, p.46

thoughts and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of source language is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language which may not come to mine when the eye is fixed on the SL text.

6. Try to translate until the level of idiomatic.

And according to Suryawinata, there are three strategies for translating English sentences, such as :[22]

1. Addition

SL : *Saya guru*

TL : I am a teacher

In the example above, word "am" and "a" must add. In the sentence bellow word "do" also must add.

SL : *Saya tidak mengira kalau kamu bisa datang hari ini*

TL : I do not expect that you come today

2. Subtraction

Subtraction means is subtraction element structural in TL. Like addition, subtraction is necessary.

Example :

TL : You should go home

SL : *Kamu mesti pulang*

In the example above, verb "go" is subtraction from TL

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[22] Suryawinata & Hariyanto, *Translation : Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*, Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 2003, p 68

3. Transposition

This translation strategy is used for translating clause or sentence. Transposition can be choice or necessary, or different with addition or subtraction. In the following sentences, transposition is done because the structure of the source language there is no in target language. This transposition type is in the sentence equivalent, is not in phrase equivalent.

SL : *Bagi saya menerjemahkan puisi lebih sulit daripada menerjemahkan artikel*

TL : I find it more difficult to translate a poem than an article.

As the problem above, can be concluded that strategy is the important thing in translation. Of course the translator need strategies before translate the sentence. The translator should have strategies in order to make the translation to be a simple process.

C. Sentence

In discussing English sentence, we should know what is a sentence. According to Hornby "A sentence is a set of words that expressing a statement, a question or a command. Sentence usually contains a subject and a verb". [23]

One of the ways to understand a sentence is to analysis it into elements of subject, predicate, object and adverb. According to Arthur Waldhorn and Arthur Zeigher in Fuad Mas'ud, states that there are four sentence types, they are :

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[23] AS Hornby, p.1071

1. Simple sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence that only consist of one main verb (one main clause) that show one idea.

For example :

Bird fly in the sky

(*Burung terbang dilangit*)

I arrive at school on time

(*Saya tiba disekolah tepat waktu*)

2. Compound sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence that formed by two or more simple sentence (main clause) which related by a connector (conjunction) such as, **and, or, but, so** "

For example :

Udin is happy but Budi is sad

(*Udin bahagia tapi Budi bersedih*)

3. Complex sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence that has one main clause and one or more dependent clause (subordinate clause) that both of it related by connector "relative pronoun "who, whom, which, that and whose.

For example :

He is the man that you saw last week.

(Dia adalah pria yang kamu temui minggu lalu)

4. Compound – complex sentence

Compound – complex sentence is a sentence that formed by compound sentence and complex sentence. Compound – complex sentence is a sentence that has one or more main clause and one or more sub clause.

For example :

I just visited Mr.Nurdin who was taken to the hospital three days ago and brought him a bunch of flower which my son bought from a flower – shop near my office. (*saya baru saja mengunjungi pak Nurdin yang dibawa kerumah sakit tiga hari yang lalu dan membawakan dia seikat bunga yang anak saya belikan dari sebuah toko bunga didekat kantor saya*)[24]

D. Translation

The linguist give different opinion about the translation, there maybe different definitions one to another. Their opinions are : Eugene A.Nida and Charles R. Taber in the book entitled " The theory and practice of translation" in Widyamartaya gave the definition that is, translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in term of meaning and secondly in terms style. [25]

Kridalaksana in Widyamartaya states that, translation is a replacement the message from the source language into the target language, firstly by knowing the

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[24] Fuad mas'ud, *Essential of English grammar a practical guide (BPFE)*, Yogyakarta : Anggota IKAPI, 1992, p.18.

[25] A widyamartaya, *Seni Menerjemahkan*, Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 1989, p .11.

meaning and secondly express the language style.[26] Yusup states that source language or first language is a language that is used by the author to express a message, idea or information that will be material to be translated. Target language is a language of message, idea and information is poured by the author[27]. According to Lapedes in Nababan message (communication) is a series of words or symbols, transmitted with the intention of conveying information. And according to Sudjiman message is a message that want to express by the author to the reader or the listener. [28]

J.C. Cartford in Iwan fauzy states that : "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (The source language as SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (the target language as TL).[29]

And Larson says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.

Can be concluded that translation is to replace message from source language into the target language. These replacement means the source language translate into the target language, according to the rule of language.

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[26] Ibid, p.12.
[27] Yusup, p.8
[28] Nababan, p.52

[29] Iwan Fauzi, *how to be a good translators*, p.9

1. The Kinds of Translation

According to Nababan there are ten types of translation as follows : word ford word translation, literal translation, free translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, esthetic – poetic translation, ethnographic translation, linguistic translation, communicative translation, and semantic translation.[30]

a. Word ford word Translation

According to Nababan, this translation type can be used only if the source language and the target language have the same structure.[31] On the other way, if the structure of that two language is different, better if not use word for word translation, because the result will difficult for understanding and of course the structure of the sentence is wrong.

For example :

She likes (her) students

(*Dia menyukai dia murid – muridnya*)

The sentence structure of that translation is wrong although the meaning of the sentence can be understood.

In this case the structure of English sentence should have the same structure with Indonesian sentence. So, the word for word translation can be applied :

For example :

I go to school everyday

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[30] M. Rudolf Nababan, *Teory Menerjemah BahasaInggris*, Yogyakarata : Pustaka Belajar, 2003, p.11

[31] *Ibid*. p.12.

(Saya pergi ke sekolah setiap hari)

b. Free Translation

According to Nababan, free translation often not related to word or a sentence, but it incline to paragraph structure or passage. The translator must be able to know the meaning of the source language in the paragraph structure or passage completely and then express it into the target language.[32]

For example :

English sentence : it's raining cats and dog.

Word for word translation : *hari hujan kucing dan anjing.*

Free translation : *hujan turun dengan lebat*

c. Literal Translation

Nababan states that :" *Terjemahan harfiah adalah terjemahan yang berdasarkan atau mengutamakan bentuk"* Literal translation is translation that based on or give priority to form.

In literal translation, first a translator translate word for word translation. Then translator adapts word structure in his translation sentence appropriate with word structure in target language sentence. Meanwhile, structure in result of it translation still uses structure of source language.

For example :

What do you do everyday ?

(*Apa yang kamu lakukan setiap hari ?*)

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[32] Ibid. p15

And according to Larson in Suryawinata, literal translation is a translation that both its structure form almost have similarity one each other. It means the form here is the words and the structure used. On the other word, in literal translation, the translator is using source language words that has some meaning with it source language words. Meanwhile, the structure in its translation result still its source language structure. Sometime the original structure can be received or can not be received.

By Larson this kind of translation connected to idiom translation. Like literal translation, this kind translation also try to create meaning in source language, that is the meaning that want to tell by the writer or the native speaker. In the word and the sentence equivalent in source language. So, the literal translation will not like translation, but we will feel like the original writing

Can I have your name ?

(Boleh saya memperoleh namamu ?)

On the sentence above, is not impossible to use word for word translation. But even though the meaning can be understood is impossible to use word for word translation. It means the translation better to use literal translation. On the sentence bellow word for word translation can be used because both the source language and the target language have same structure.

I will go to New York tomorrow

(*Saya akan pergi ke New York besok*)

Joanne gave me two tickets yesterday

(*Joanne memberi saya dua tiket kemarin*)

d. Dynamic Translation.

Dynamic translation is also called as natural translation. Message of source language is changed and expressed by natural expression in target language. Example ' The author has organized this book since 1995 '. Is not common when translated to be : *'Penulis mengorganisasi buku ini sejak 1995 '*. *'Menyusun'* is the common translation of the word 'to organize'.

e. Pragmatic translation

This translation refers on message transfer with empashing accuracy of information delivery in target language. Pragmatic translation does not pay attentions aesthetic form aspect of source language.

Example: White Cross Baby Powder is soft and smoothing. It absorb moisture and keeps baby cool and comfortable. It contains Chlorhexidine 0.038 % and antiseptic widely used in hospitals and clinics.

(Cross Powder White Baby lembut dan halus, menyerap kelembaban, menjaga kesegaran dan kenyamanan bayi anda. Mengandung chlorhexidin 0,038 % antiseptik yang banyak digunakan di rumah sakit dan klinik)

f. Esthetic – Poetic Translation

Esthetic – poetic translation gives more priority transfer of accurate information. In esthetic – poetic, the translator does not focus only his attention on information transfer problem, but also on felling, emotion, impression problem by considering target language beauty. Esthetic – poetic translation is used in art especially in literature. Because it gives more priority to language beauty. The example of Esthetic-Poetic translation of Brislin.

The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun

It is the world which goes around

The bachelor is found not to be bachelor

It is the flower that thought he was a liar

The love that shine collides with the lust and desire she fear

And the bachelor files to the skies to get the dice to show in front of her

eyes

But he dies and she dies

Terjemahannya

Matahari bukanlah matahari

Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit

Sang bujangan ternyata bukanlah seorang bujangan

Si bungalah yang menganggapnya pengarang

Cinta yang bertabrakan dengan birahi dan hasrat yang dia takutkan

Dan sang bujangan terbang kelangit tuk mengambil dadu untuk

ditunjukan didepan matanya

Namun sang bujangan mati dan sang bungapun mati.[33]

Snow

Branches are a memory

Now growing ever more faint

To be lost behind the snow

Pines that usually dance in the delight

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[33] Choiludin, p. 27

With the wind from the south

Are silent now in suffering

Bowing with the weight

Of the pale now and memories

Of a love with no heart to complain

Pale, white, and ever more white

All memories disappear

Misery and sadness vanish

My longing is white, my love is white

Is my love in memory and longing

Terjemahannya

Salju

Batang batang itu adalah kenangan

Yang semakin kurus

Dan akhirnya hilang dibalik salju

Cemara yang biasa gaduh dalam canda

Dengan angina tenggara

Kini bungkam dalam derita

Menunduk berat ditindih salju

Pucat dan semakin berat

Dalam kenangan cinta

Tiada hati buat mengaduh

Pucat, putih dan semakin putih

Lenyap segala kenangan

Lenyap duka dan sedih

Adalah cinta dalam kenang dan rindu [34]

g. Ethnographic Translation

In ethnographic translation, a translator efforts to describe culture contex of source language into target language. He must be able to find it leveling target language. This will be difficult if a word of source language have not yet level in target language, it is caused by it culture. An example is the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yea' in America.

h. Linguistic Translation

Linguistic translation is a translation that has content of implicit linguistic information in source language that made explicitly, and form change is used return transformation and meaning component analysis. In linguistic translation, we find linguistic information only, such as morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The information is implicit in source language then in target language is made explicit.

For example :

1. Harry is willing to help

2. Harry is difficult to help

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[34] Suryawinata, p.36

i. Communicative Translation

As a mean of communication, translation must be returned in main function it as device to convey or express in idea or feeling for other people. Communicative requires that translation has form, meaning and function.

For example :

Sentence of *"Awas anjing galak"* it will be exact if it is translated become "beware of the dog" than "beware of the vicious dog"

j. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is focused on the most suitable word for the receptor language that pays attention to the source language culture. Example differences in using word 'dad' and 'sir'. Although the word are used to call the same person, the meaning can be different; *'papa'* and *'pak'*

And according to Larson translation is classified into two main types, they are :[35]

a. Form Based Translation

An interlinear translation is completely literal translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic feature of the source text, as in a linguistic study of that language. Although these literal translation may be very useful for purposes related to study of the source language, they are little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little

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[35] Choiludin, p.22

communication value. The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages are similar.

Example :

SL : *John pergi ke sekolah setiap hari.*

TL : John go to school everyday.

b. Meaning Based Translation

Larson says that idiomatic translation use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sound like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is his or her goal.

Example :

Against this background it is difficult to explain the Indian influence on old Javanese which was, as we have seen, almost excursively Sanskrit as being the result of ordinary social contact or, in particular, of intermarriage between Indonesians and foreigners of Indian origin who have established themselves either temporarily or permanently in Java.

Sulit menerangkan pengaruh bahasa India terhadap bahasa Jawa kuno apakah sebagai hasil dari hubungan sosial biasa atau hasil dari hubungan perkawinan antara orang Indonesia dan orang asing dari keturunan India yang telah menetap baik secara sementara maupun secara permanen di pulau Jawa.

2. The Process of Translation

According to Nida and Taber in Choiludin, in the translation process the first thing to do is to understand the total meaning of the source text. There are three types of 'meaning' that can be determined in the analysis of meaning the source text.

1. Grammatical Meaning

When one thinks of meaning, it is almost inevitably in terms of words or idioms. Generally grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangement, rules that must be followed in one wants to understand, but not rules themselves that seem to have any meaning. A comparison ' John hit Bill ' and 'Bill hit John' should convince us that grammar has meaning. It is the first word which performs the action of the second word. 'Did you go' and You did go' can be altered with the same pattern of intonation, but the grammatical difference of order provides quite a different meaning.

2. Referential Meaning.

This refer to word as symbols which refer to objects, event, abstract, and relations. For example :

He bought a **hammer.**

Dia membeli sebuah palu.

They will **hammer** the nail.

Mereka akan memukul paku dengan palu.

He will **chair** the meeting.

Dia akan memimpin rapat.

He was condemned to the **chair**.

Dia akan dihukum mati di kursi listrik.

The distinct meaning of terms " hammer " and " chair " are very closely marked by the occurrence of these terms in quite a different contrast with verb.

3. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the word and their combination. Sometime the associations surrounding some words become so strong that people avoid using them at all. This is what is called verbal taboos. There are positive and negative taboos. Negative taboos associate feelings of revulsion, or disgust, against word such as those which refer to a certain organ of a body and function. Hornby defines taboo words as " words that are often considered offensive, shocking or rude, example because they refer to sex, an organ of body or race". The fact that taboo is against the word and not referent, can be from the fact that there are quite innocent terms which refer to the same things and which are perfectly acceptable.

However, the feeling against the words is such that even though everyone knows them, they are not used in polite society, and even many dictionaries refuse to print them. Such words are thought to defile the users. On the other hand, there are positive taboos, associated with feeling of fear, certain words (often names of the powerful beings) are also regarded as powerful, and the misuse of such words may bring destruction upon the hapless users.

Nababan states *proses penerjemahan dapat diartikan sebagai serangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh seseorang penerjemah pada saat dia mengalihkan amanat dari bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa sasaran* (translation is an activity that is done by the translator to transfer the message from the source language into the target language). [36]

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[36] Nababan, p.24

Nababan also describes the process of translation, they are :

1. Source language text analysis

It starts from reading the source language text and understanding the linguistic and extra – linguistics elements of the text. Language analysis implemented to source language has some levels, they are : level of sentence, clause, phrase, and word. Understanding the levels is the main thing to have for understanding the whole text.

2. Transfer Meaning

It is transferring the context, meaning and message of the source language text to the receptor language text. After thinking about the content, meaning and message in his thought, the translator will express them both in spoken or written way.

3. Restructuring.

Restructuring is changing the transferring process to the suitable stylistic form of the receptor language, reader or listener. It indicates that a translator must pay attention to kinds of language to determine the suitable receptor language style. It is also important to see about who the receptor language.

And according to Ronald H. Bathgate, in Widyamartaya states that there are seven steps that in translation process,[37] they are :

a. Tuning, by this we mean getting the feel of the text to be translated. Defending on their field work, translator needs to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, lawyer or economist. If the text is difficult

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[37] Suryawinata, p.13

or type which is not so familiar to the translator, the translator may consult the author or some other advisor.

b. Analysis, once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of text to be translated, he will take each sentence in turn and split it up into translatable units – word or phrase.

c. Understanding, after having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, the translator will generally put together in a for which he can understand or respon to emotionally.

d. Terminology, the next step is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart from understanding them and feeling what they imply, one has translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive the target – language reader.

e. Restructuring, when all the brick needed for the edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will put them together in form which is in accordance with good usage in target language. This is the phase where 'form', as opposed to 'content' comes into its own.

f. Checking, the translator will doubtless check his draft translation for typing error and passage where a second perusal suggest a more elegant or more correct translation.

g. Discussion, for this reason, a good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between translator and expert on the subject matter.

De Maar in Widyamartaya also states that before translate English text, the translator need to do these steps as follow :

1. *Membaca dan mengerti karangan itu* (reading and understanding the text)
2. *Menyerap segenap isinya dan membuatnya menjadi kepunyaan kita* (take all of the contents and make it to be ours)
3. *Mengungkapkannya dalam langgam bahasa kita dengan kemungkinan perubahan sekecil – kecilnya akan arti atau nadanya* (expressing it into our own language probably of change of it smallest meaning or it intonation). [38]

3. The Problems of Translation

Soemarno states about some problem in translation. He says, every language has its own system, a system from one language is different from another language system. Example the difference in the structure between the source language and the target language can be the problem faced by a translator.

The other problem of translation is the choosing of suitable meaning of a word or a group of words. He writes, the difficulty of choosing the most suitable word or a group of words in translation is caused by the various meanings carried by the words. The problem will be more difficult if it has something to do with the different social and cultural matters.[39]

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[38] *Ibid*, p.15

[39] Thomas Soemarno, *Terjemahan Dalam Penulisan Buku Teks*, Surakarta : Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1992,p.7

4. The difficulties of translation

According to Nababan there are some difficulties in translation, they are:[40]

a. The system of the source language and the target language are different.

As we know there is no language have same system, like syntax structure, lexical and morpheme. For instance in Indonesian language nominal sentence, the word 'is' it does not always use in Indonesian language, like in the sentence below.

1. *Mahasiswa yang berbaju merah itu rajin sekali*

2. *Dia adik saya*

The word 'is' must in Indonesian language nominal sentence that express definition, like in the sentence below.

3. *Bahasa adalah alat komunikasi*

Beside that, the presence of to be (is, am, are, was, were) must in English nominal sentence below, because without to be it is not true grammatically.

4. The students in red is very diligent.

5. He is my brother.

The differences both source language and the target language system is also showed by differences structure in phrase, clause, and sentence. In English, inconceivable is written as one word but consist of three morphemes: in. conceive, able. If this word transfer to Indonesian language, the translation will be : can not be thought or can not be imagine.

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[40] Nababan, p. 55

b. The level of the translators are different.

Translator is the main factor in translation process. Because translator ability is the factor of success or not the translation is done. If the translator have had the translation competence that comprehensive, the problem that appear in translation practice can be solved. Beside that, the beginner translator that still have limited translation competence will find many difficulties.

c. The level of source language text

The difficulties in translation is also can be caused by the low level of source language quality. The message in source language will be difficult to understand because the quality of the text is not good, like the wrong grammatical, equivocal sentence and mistakes spelling.

5. The Principles of Translation

Suryawinata states that " *Yang dimaksud prinsip – prinsip penerjemahan adalah seperangkat acuan dasar yang harus dipertimbangkan oleh para penerjemah. Didalam penerjemahan tidak ada satupun prinsip dasar yang berlaku umum. Setiap prinsip mempunyai syarat, setiap acuan mempunyai tumpuan. Meskipun begitu, secara garis besar dapat dapat dikatakan bahwa pemilihan prinsip – prinsip harus didasari dengan ragam – ragam terjemahan* (It means by the principles of translation is the things that become basic principles that must be considered by translator. Every principle has the requirement and every reference need the basic. Although like this, the principles must be based on the varieties of translation).[41]

Suryawinata divided the principles of translation into two categories, they are :

1. The principles of translation that is loyal to BSu (source language text) that consists of :

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[41] Suryawinata, p.57

a. *Terjemahan harus memakai kata – kata teks bahasa sumber* (the translation must use the source text words)

b. *Kalau dibaca, terjemahan harus seperti terjemahannya* (if it read, the translation must be like translation)

c. *Terjemahan harus mencerminkan gaya bahasa teks BSu* (the translation must describe of the source language text)

d. *Terjemahannya harus mencerminkan waktu ditulisnya teks asli* (the translation must describe contemporary of the author)

e. *Terjemahan tidak boleh menambah atau mengurangi hal – hal yang ada di teks bahasa sumber* (the translation can not add or subtract the things in the source language text)

f. *Genre sastra tertentu harus dipertahankan didalam penerjemahan* (the literature genre must be depended in translating)

2. The principles of translation that is loyal to BSa (target language text) that consist of :

a. *Terjemahan harus memberikan ide teks BSu, dan kata – katanya* (the translation must give the idea of the source language text and needn't its words)

b. *Kalau dibaca, terjemahan harus seperti teks asli dalam hal keluwasannya* (if it read, translation must be like natural text)

c. *Terjemahan harus memiliki gayanya sendiri* (the translation must be in its style)

d. *Terjemahkan harus menggambarkan waktu dan saat teks Bsu itu diterjemahkan* (the translation must describe when the time of the source language text translated)

e. *Terjemahan boleh menambah atau mengurangi teks BSu* (the translation can add or subtract source language text)

f. *Terjemahan tidak mempertahankan genrenya* (the translation must not depend its genre)

Choiludin quotes the principles in translation proposed by Duff :[42]

1. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily or removed, though sometimes part of the meaning can be transposed.

2. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal document, guarantees, contract, etc. However, differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress full.

3. Language often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example in the business letter. To resolve this differences, the translator must distinguish between formal and fixed expression and personal expression in which the writer or speaker set the tone.

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[42] Choiludin, p. 41

4. One of the frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound 'natural'. This is because the translator's thought and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of the source language is to set the aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory.

5. It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original. But if it is needed, for example because thee text is full of repetitions or mistakes in writing, the translator may change it.

6. The Principles of Good Translators

According to Suryawinata there are some principles to be a good translator, like :[43]

1. Mastering the source language and the target language.

2. Know the source language culture and the target language culture.

3. Mastering the topic or the text problem that will be translated.

4. Have an ability in understanding writing language .

5. Have an ability for express idea in writing.

6. Have an ability for using dictionary or the other references.

   Dollet in Yusuf states that the principles of good translator are :[44]

1. Translator must understanding message and the author mean that is poured in source language.

2. The translator must know language science perfectly, source language nor the target language.

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[43] Suryawinata, p.27
[44] Suhendra Yusuf, *Teori Terjemah : Pengantar Kearah Pendekatan Linguistik dan Sosiolinguistik*, Bandung : Mandar Maju, 1994, p.64

3. The translator don not translate word for word, because it will broke the original language.

4. The translator have an ability to express the 'original color' of the source language in his translation work.

Can be concluded that the principles above can be very useful guidelines for translator to help them in translating. The guidelines can be formulated in such a way that basically the requirement of translation works have to be making sense conveying the message of the original text without omission or addition, having a nature and easy from of the expression, and producing the similar response to the reader.

7. How to Translate

a. The Text

Read over the passage two or three times to get a clear grasp of the general meaning of the whole and of the relations of the parts. The process of translation involves three stages : (a) reading and understanding the passage (b) absorbing its entire content and making it our own; (c) expressing it in our own idiom with the least possible change in meaning.

b. The Sentence

Remember that the smallest unit of expression is the sentence, not the word. A single word does not by itself convey a meaning; it expresses an idea, but not a thought. Just as we have a combine ideas into thoughts in order to think, so words are combine ideas into sentences to express our thoughts. A word derives its significance only from the context in which it is used, it has no fixed meaning

of its own. Even a sentence partly derives its full meaning from its neighboring sentences, for the various parts of a continuous prose passage influence each other.

c. The letter

Be faithful to the original and give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. No important idea must appear in the translation, unless it appears in the original. No significant detail of the original must be omitted from the translation

d. The spirit

Consider carefully in what spirit or mood the original written. If its style is familiar, be familiar in your translation; if elevated, give to your translation an elevated tone.

e. The Indonesian

A translation should not read like translation. The Indonesian rendering should not remind one of the English original, but should read exactly as if it had come straight from the students' mind. It should read like a piece of original composition. The translation must express the whole meaning of the original, but it must do this without sacrificing its claim to be good, idiomatic Indonesian[45].

8. Translating English words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

a. Translating English words

1. English Plurals

In Indonesian, English plurals should not be translated to reduplication.

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[45] Suryawinata, p.34

Example : Few members support the movement (*tidak banyak anggota yang*

mendukung gerakan itu).

In Indonesian there is no nominal concord or agreement form to express

variety and plural numbers or plural words and the nouns.

In Indonesian there are reduplication words to express variety and plural.

But the reduplication word is useless when there is another word expressed plural.

Example : *Sekelompok mahasiswa (- mahasiswa) mengadakan aksi damai*

didepan kampus.

2. Indefinite Article

English indefinite article should not be translated in Indonesian.

Example : A dog is an intelligent animal (*anjing adalah binatang yang cerdas*)

English indefinite article – a or an – do not express singular nouns but also

express general definition or conceptual definition. Conceptual definition is only

in our thought, the nouns or the reality is not always presented.

(1) *A dog is an intelligent animal* only express a conceptual definition about the

dog ; it express that there is a dog in the real situation.

(2) *There is a dog in the garden* does not express a conceptual definition about

the dog ; it express that there is a dog in the real situation.

3. Definite article

Definite article – the – is translated to be – nya, *itu, tersebut, tadi* in indonesian.

Yet, is should not always be translated in Indonesian. Although it is be not

translated, sometime the meaning has been seen from the situation or the context.

Example :

Turn on the light in the kitchen (only the light in the kitchen)

Have you been to the mountains recently (mountains nearby that are known to everyone)

They prefer to live in the city (The reader, it is assumed, understands the difference between living in the country or suburb and living in the city)

4. English pronoun

English pronoun should not always be translated in Indonesian pronoun. The amount and the meaning of Indonesian pronouns are not as many as English pronouns.

Example :

My brother married to an English girl. He loves *her* very so much.

(*kakak laki – laki saya menikah dengan seorang gadis Inggris. Ia sangat mencintainya*)

There are female personal pronouns in English, like she, her. The meaning context is not only used for human but also for animals. In Indonesian, There is not female personal pronoun.

5. Is, was or the other conjunction from to be.

The English words is, was or the other conjunction from the verb to be also must be translated well. The linking verbs that are from to be should not be translated in Indonesian.

When they are used after a noun as the nominal predicate, they are usually translated to be ' *adalah* ' , especially to define something.

Example :

He is a very a good teacher (*dia adalah guru yang sangat baik*)

Rectangle is surface that its four sides are equally length (*Bujur sangkar adalah bidang yang keempat sisinya sama panjang*)

Yet, it is incorrect when we translate :

Your help is very useful (*Bantuan anda adalah sangat bermanfaat*)

b. Translating English phrases

Alice in Yusuf states that " a phrase is two or more words that work together as a unit or as the same part of speech. The main word in phrase is sometimes called the head word ". By knowing the head of word of the phrase, we can translate a phrase correctly.

Noun phrase : The large white **house** was sold yesterday (*rumah putih yang besar itu telah terjual*)

The head of word of the noun phrase above is *house*. The words before *house* are describing the noun.

Verb phrase : The house has been sold (*rumah itu telah terjual*)

The head word of the verb phrase above is *sold.*

Infinitive phrase : the house to be **sold** is across the street

(*rumah yang akan dijual berada diseberang jalan*)

Gerund phrase : **selling** the house may be difficult

(*Menjual rumah bisa menjadi sangat sulit*)

Participial phrase : Having **sold** the house, he was happy.

(*Rumah di sudut sana telah terjual*)

Adverb phrase : They sold the house very quickly.

(*Mereka menjual rumah itu dengan sangat cepat*)

Quickly modifies *sold* and *very* modifies *quickly*.

c. Translating English clauses and sentences

Before translating English sentences, we should firstly understand about kinds of sentences in English :

1. Simple sentence, such sentences have only full prediction in the form of an independent clause.

Example :

The man stole the jewelry

2. Compound sentence, such sentences have two or more full prediction in the form of independent clauses.

Example :

The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home.

3. Complex sentence, such sentence also have two or more full predictions. One of these is an independent clause (or, main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple sentence, and or more of these are dependent clauses (or, subordinate clauses)

Example :

The man who stole the jewelry hid it in his home.

4. Compound – Complex sentences, contains two or more independent clause and more independent clauses.

Example :

The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out town.

Secondly, we have to know and determine the subject and the predicate of the sentence (and also the object, if any). Then we have to find the parts of the sentence that belong to : *when, where, why and how.*

Example :

> We Find that in the 7th century (there is not much exact information to be gathered about earlier times) Chinese pilgrims on their way to and from India, where they visited the holy places of Buddhism and devoted themselves there to the study of that religion , frequently visited Indonesia, too

Complex Sentences

When we find a complex sentence, we have to identify the main clause and the subordinate clause. Then we have to identify the function of the subordinate clause in the sentence: subjective, predicative, or adverbial. "The major mistake in translating is caused by the translator who doesn't Firstly analyze the subject, predicate, object, and adverb of the sentence.

Example :

_ Subjunctive Clause : *whoever drew this painting,* certainly have an excellent talent. (*Siapapun yang melukis lukisan ini pasti mempunyai bakat yang sangat baik.*)

- Objective Clause : I wonder *whether he is autism.* (*Saya mengaguminya meskipun ia penderita autis.*)

- Predicative Clause : The surprise is not that *there is a party but that you really understand me* (*Yang mengejutkan bukanlah pestanya tetapi kamu benar – benar mengerti aku.)*

- Attributive Clause : He is the man with *whom I watched the move yesterday .(Dia laki-laki yang nonton film bersamaku kemarin.)*

- Prepositional Clause : I will be happy *for whatever you give to me. (aku bahagia atas apapun yang kau berikan untukku.)*

- Adverbial Clause : Shinta stopped *crying when her mother gave her a glass of milk . (Sinta berhenti menangis ketika ibunya memberinya segelas susu .)*

Choliludin writes that when we find a complex sentence, firstly we have to determine the main parts of the sentence.

The determination of the degree to which Sanskrit loan-word show Javanese influences in their meaning forms a rewarding subject of investigation for linguists.

The determination of the degree forms rewarding subject of investigation for linguists.

Secondly, we have to translate the words :

The determination of : kuatnya

- Degree   : tingkat
- Forms   : membentuk
- Rewarding   : berharga
- Subject   : subjek
- Investigation   : penyelidikan

- For : bagi

- Linguist : ahli bahasa

Kuatnya tingkat membentuk subjek penyelidikan yang berharga bagi para ahli bahasa .

According to Larson, the sentence above is still inconsistent mixture. To change it to be idiomatic, we have to adjust some words:

Kuatnya tingkat yang menjadikan hal tersebut subjek penyelidikan yang berharga bagi para ahli bahasa.

Then, we have to translate the clause bellow :

....to which Sanskrit loan- words show Javanese influences in their meaning......

....pengaruh bahasa Jawa pada makna terhadap kata-kata pinjaman bahasa sanskerta....

The complete translation is as Follow:

Table 2.1

Idiomatic Translation

The determine of the Degree	Subject	Kuatnya Tingkat
To which Sanskrit loan – words Javanese influences in their meaning	adverb	Pengaruh bahasa Jawa pada makna kata – kata pinjaman Sanskerta
Forms	Verb	Menjadikan hal tersebut
A rewarding subject of investigations for linguist	object	Sebagai subjek penyelidikan yang berharga bagi para ahli bahasa

Kuatnya tingkat pengaruh bahasa Jawa pada makna terhadap kata-kata pinjaman bahasa Sanskerta menjadikan hal tersebut sebagai subjek penyelidikan yang berharga bagi para ahli bahasa.[46]

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[46] www.arsyads.files.wompress.com/2008/03/strategies-for-translating-sentences

CHAPTER III

CHAPTER III

THE RESULT OF THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences and the difficulties faced by them.

A. The Strategies Used by the Fourth Year English Students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in Translating English Sentences.

To know the strategies used by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences, the writer interviewed the students. They were six students, two students that got high score, two students that got average score and two students that got low score.

1. Based on interview result[46], the strategies used by the students that got high score in translating English sentences, they were :

a. MY

" *Kalau menurut saya apabila ingin terjemahan kita mudah dipahami, maka strategi yang kita gunakan dalam menerjemah adalah dengan menyederhanakan kalimat menjadi kalimat yang sederhana. Selain unsur kalimatnya seperti subject, predicate dan objectnya mudah dikenali, kata –katanyapun mudah dipahami baik oleh pembaca maupun oleh penerjemah itu sendiri* "

MY said that her strategies for translating English sentence by made the sentences to be a simple sentences. Because the elements of the simple sentence

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[46] Based on interview to students on may 20th , 2009.

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like subject, predicate and the object not only easy to identified but also easy to understood. For the reader or the translator itself.

b. JY

"Strategi saya dalam menerjemah tidak kata perkata, karena hal itu akan merusak makna kata. Seperti yang kita tahu struktur kalimat dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran memiliki struktur yang berbeda. Jadi kalau terjemahannya kata perkata, maka makna dalam bahasa sumber maupun bahasa sasaran akan sulit dipahami".

JY said that his strategies for translating English sentences that did not translate it word by word. Because it would broke the meaning of the words. According to him, structure of the source language and the target language are different. So if the translation used word by word, the meaning of the source language and the target language would be difficult for understanding.

It can be concluded that, the strategies used by MY in translating English sentences as strategies writes by Choiludin, that was sentence analysis. She used simple sentences and also identified the elements of the sentences, like subject, predicate and the object of the sentences. And JY also used strategies writes by Choiludin, that was as Duff's translating principle states " One of the most frequent critics of translation is that it does not natural. This is because the translator's toughs and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text."

2. Based on interview result[47], the strategies used by the students that got average score in translating English sentences, they were :

a. AN

"Strateginya dengan mengenali unsur – unsur dalam kalimat yang diterjemahkan. Seperti subject, predicate dan objectnya. Menurut saya hal itu akan mempermudah kita dalam menerjemah. Setelah memahami unsur – unsur kalimat, saya juga menerjemahkan kosakata asing yang belum saya ketahui. Barulah setelah itu saya menerjemah"

AN said that her strategies for translating English sentences by identify the elements of the sentence like subject, predicate and the object. After she have understood the elements of the sentence, she also translated the unfamiliar vocabularies that she did not know. And then she will begin to translate.

b. FB

"Strateginya pertama – pertama yang pasti menentukan jenis terjemahan yang akan saya gunakan. Terjemahannya bisa free translation atau literal translation. Literal translation apabila kata – kata dalam bahasa sasaran tidak terlalu sulit dipahami, tidak terlalu kata yang ditambahkan ataupun dikurangi. Free translation apabila kata – kata dalam bahasa sasaran sulit dipahami.

FB said that his strategies for translating English sentences firstly by made sure what kind of translation that would be used by him for translating. The kinds of translation can be literal translation or free translation. Literal translation if the words in the target language were difficult for understanding, not a lot of word

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[47] Based on interview to the students on may 22nd, 2009.

addition or word subtraction. Free translation if the words in the target language were difficult for understanding.

It can be concluded that, the strategies used by AN in translating English sentences as strategies writes by Choiludin, that was sentence analysis. Before translated the sentence, she identified the elements of the sentences, like subject, predicate and the object of the sentence. And FB used strategies writes by Suryawinata, they were addition and subtraction. He used addition and subtraction if the words in the target language were difficult for understanding.

3. Based on interview result[48], the strategies used by the students that got low score in translating English sentences, they were :

a. AS

"Menerjemahnya jangan perkata, karena seperti yang kita tahu kita tidak harus menerjemahkan semua kata dalam bahasa Inggris kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Seperti penggunaan artikel 'the, an' dalam kalimat bahasa inggris yang tidak harus kita terjemahkan, atau adanya pengurangan kata dalam bahasa inggris itu sendiri. Tetapi kadang kita juga harus menambahkan kata – kata dari bahasa Indonesia kedalam bahasa Inggris. Hal ini berarti adanya penambahan atau pengurangan dalam terjemahan kita."

AS said that his strategies for translating English sentences was not word by word. Because we should not translate all of English words into Indonesian language. Like the using of article 'the, an' in English sentences. It means there was subtraction in our translation. But sometime we should add some Indonesian

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words in our translation. That means there would be subtraction and addition in our translation.

b. HS

" *Dengan menandai subject, predicate and object kalimat. Dengan mengetahui subject, predicate dan objectnya maka akan mempermudah kita menyusunnya menjadi kalimat yang baik. Yang akan mudah dipahami baik oleh penerjemah maupun oleh pembaca*".

HS said his strategies for translating English sentences by marked subject, predicate and object of the sentence. By known the subject, predicate and object, so he would get easy to arrange the sentence to be a good sentence. That would be easy to understood by the translator or the reader.

It can be concluded that, the strategies used by AS in translating English sentences as strategies writes by Suryawinata, they were addition and subtraction. He translated the sentences was not word by word. He did not use word by word because according to him all of English words should not be translated into Indonesian language. And HS used strategies writes by Choiludin, that was sentence analysis. He translated the sentences by marked subject, predicate and object of the sentences.

Based on interview result, the strategies used by the students can be seen in the table below :

Table 3.1

The strategies used by the students

No	Name of the Students	The Strategies
1	MY	She used simple sentence for translated the sentences
2	JY	He did not translate the sentences word by word
3	AN	She translated the sentences by identified the elements of the sentences like subject, predicate and object of the sentence.
4	FB	He made sure what kind of translation that would be used for translated the sentences
5	AS	He translated the sentences was not word by word
6	HS	He marked the subject, predicate and the object of the sentences for translated the sentences.

B. The Difficulties Faced by the Fourth Year English Students of STAIN of Palangka Raya.

To know the difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences, the writer interviewed the students.

1. Based on interview result[49], the difficulties faced by the students that got high score in translating English sentences, they were:

a. MY

"Kesulitan banyak, terutama bila kita menerjemahkan dari bahasa kita kebahasa yang lain yang tidak kita gunakan sehari –hari. Contohnya, kosakata yang tidak kita ketahui dibahasa yang ingin kita terjemahkan atau ditarget languangenya"

MY said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated the foreign language that she did not know. In example, the vocabulary in the language that she would translate or the target language.

b. JY

"Tentunya ya, dalam menerjemah terkadang saya mendapatkan kesulitan terutama mengenai kata – kata baru dalam penerjemahan tersebut".

JY said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated the new vocabulary in the translation.

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[49] Based on interview to the students on may 20th, 2009

2. Based on interview result[50], the difficulties faced by the students that got average score in translating English sentences, they were :

1. AN

"Ya sering menemukan kesulitan misalnya pada saat saya menerjemah suatu teks terus saya temukan suatu slang atau jargon bahasa Inggris. Kadang saya tidak mengetahui arti dari slang atau jargon tersebut. Itu yang membuat saya kesulitan"

AN said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated slang or jargon in English. Because she did not know the meaning of the slang or jargon.

2. FB

"Kesulitan dalam menerjemah apabila kita menemukan kata – kata yang asing, yang kita tidak tahu artinya".

FB said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated the unfamiliar vocabulary or the vocabulary that he did not know the meaning.

3. Based on interview result[51], the difficulties faced by the students that got low score in translating English sentences, they were :

1. AS

"Dalam menerjemah saya menemukan kesulitan dalam menerjemah kalimat – kalimat gabungan atau frase".

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[50] Based on interview on may 22nd , 2009.
[51] Based on interview on may 23rd , 2009.

AS said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated the compound sentences or phrases.

2. HS

"Kesulitannya kurangnya vocabulary yang saya ketahui, kurang menguasai vocabulary. Selain itu saya juga kurang memahami tenses atau English grammarnya".

HS said that the difficulties in translating English sentences were to translated the unfamiliar vocabulary or did not master the vocabulary. He also said that he did not understand the tenses or the English grammar.

It can be concluded that there were three difficulties faced by the fourth year English students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in translating English sentences. They were, translated the unfamiliar vocabularies or master vocabularies, translated compound sentences and understood the tenses or the English grammar.
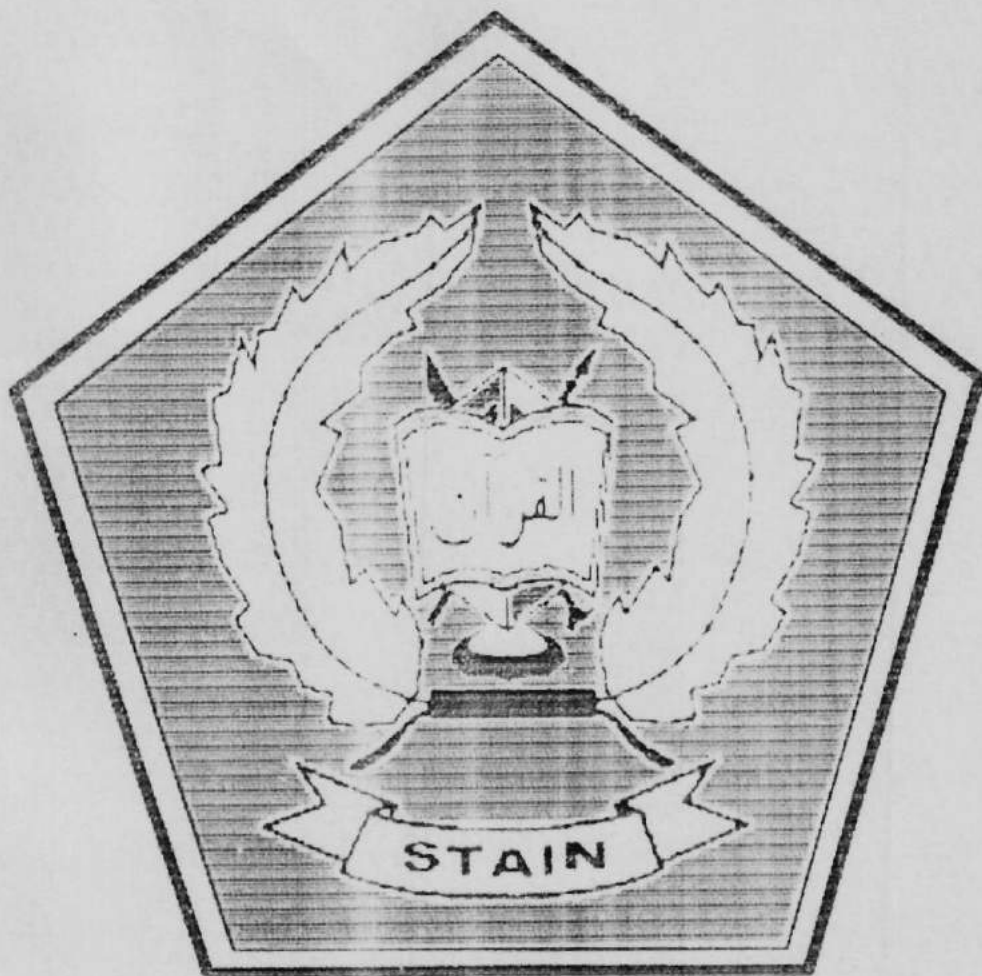
CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER IV
CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

1. The Strategies Used by the Fourth Year English Students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in Translating English Sentences, they were :

a. Used do Identification elements of the sentences, like subject, predicate and object of the sentence.

b. Made the sentences to be a simple sentences.

c. Did not translate word by word.

d. Made sure what kind of translation that would be used.

2. The Difficulties Faced by the Fourth Year English Students of STAIN of Palangka Raya in Translating English Sentences, they were :

a. Translated the unfamiliar vocabulary.

b. Translated of compound sentences.

c. Translated of English tenses.

B. Suggestion

1. To the lecturer.

a. The lecturer should explain to the students the understanding of good translation and the strategies for translating.

b. The lecturer also should increase the students knowledge that can support them in translating. So, in translating English text into Indonesian will be easy to do by the students.

2. To the Students

a. The students are hoped to translate English text into Indonesian and have English book especially English grammar and dictionary that can facilitate them in translating.

b. They also should translating that can help them to increase their knowledge in translating by reading, writing and comprehend the English grammar and vocabulary well.

c. The students are also hoped to know or have strategies in translating English sentences.

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APPENDICES

THE SYLLABUS OF TRANSLATION

Code : TBI 521.1
Credit Points : 2 SKS
Prerequisite : TBI 504.2 Structure IV

I. Objectives
This course is designed to developed students' knowledge of translation theory and concepts and skills in transitioning text so as to enable the to translate written and oral texts from English into Indonesian and vice versa.

II. Materials.
This course provides the following materials :
1. Theory and practice of translation
2. Process of translation both from English into
3. Indonesian language and vice versa
4. Word by word translation
5. Literal translation
6. Interpretation
7. Language function in communication
8. Grammatical Equipment and Adjustment
9. Lexical equipment and equipment.
10. Structure aspects
11. Cultural aspects
12. General linguistics of theory of translation
13. Linguistics description of the process of translation
14. Level of language
15. Linguistics meaning
16. Referential meaning
17. Emotive meaning
18. Equivalent translation
19. Adjustment by means of additions, subtractions, and alternations.

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INTERVIEW

1. Menurut kamu apa pengertian menerjemah ?

2. Menurut kamu kalimat yang baik seperti apa ?

3. Apa yang dimaksud simple sentence ?

4. Apa yang dimaksud compound sentence ?

5. Apa yang dimaksud complex sentence ?

6. Apa kesulitan yang kamu hadapi dalam menerjemah ?

7. Bagaimana kamu mengatasi kesulitan tersebut ?

8. Apa strategi yang kamu gunakan dalam menerjemah ?

9. Menurut kamu penerjemahan yang baik seperti apa ?

Interview result of the students that got high score

Subject : MY

Day/Date : Wednesday, 20th 2009

Room : JY's House

Time : 3.00-3.15

1. Menurut saya menerjemah adalah memindahkan dari bahasa satu ke bahasa lain.

2. Kalimat yang baik yaitu kalimat yang terdiri dari subjek, predikat dan juga ada keterangannya.

3. Simple sentence bisa dikatakan kalimat sederhana, kalimat yang hanya mengandung satu verb utama atau satu main clause. Kalimat induk yang mencerminkan adanya satu gagasan. Contohnya, I arrive at campus on time.

4. Compound sentence adalah kalimat majemuk yang mengandung dua verb atau kata kerja utama atau lebih yang mencerminkan adanya dua gagasan dan diantara gagasan – gagasan itu dihubungkan dengan sebuah kata sambung. Contohnya, I will not come to your house unless you fat me.

5. Kalau complex sentence itu juga bisa dikatakan sebagai kalimat sempurna. Kalimat yang mengandung satu main clause dan satu atau lebih independent clause. Anak kalimat yang tergantung pada main clause yang diantara keduanya dihubungkan dengan menggunakan relative pronoun atau kata ganti penghubung.

6. Kesulitan banyak, terutama bila kita menerjemahkan dari bahasa kita kebahasa yang lain yang tidak kita gunakan sehari –hari. Contohnya, kosakata yang tidak kita ketahui dibahasa yang ingin kita terjemahkan atau ditarget languangenya.

7. Mengatasi kesulitan tersebut kita bisa menambah kosakata kita selain dari kosakata kesulitan juga bisa didapat dari tidak tahunnya bahasa itu sendiri. Jadi, untuk meminimalisir kesulitan dengan mempelajari tata bahasa target language itu sendiri.

8. Kalau menurut saya apabila ingin terjemahan kita mudah dipahami, maka strategi yang kita gunakan dalam menerjemah adalah dengan menyederhanakan kalimat menjadi kalimat yang sederhana. Selain unsur kalimatnya seperti subject, predicate dan objectnya mudah dikenali, kata – katanyapun mudah dipahami baik oleh pembaca maupun oleh penerjemah itu sendiri.

9. Penerjemahan yang baik adalah yang ada subjek, predikat, objek dan ada kata keterangannya.

Subject : JY

Day/Date : Wednesday, 20th 2009

Room : JY's House

Time : 3.15-3.30

1. Menerjemah adalah usaha untuk mengalihkan satu bahasa ke bahasa lain untuk mendapatkan maksud dari bahasa tersebut.

2. Kalimat yang baik yang sempurna, artinya kalimat tersebut memiliki struktur kalimat yang lengkap atau memiliki arti yang utuh apabila diartikan.

3. Simple sentence adalah kalimat sederhana dengan kata lain disebut juga dengan independent clause. Jadi artinya kalimat tersebut adalah kalimat yang berupa subjek dan dilengkapi dengan verb. Misalnya, Andi plays adalah independent clause atau simple sentence.

4. Compound sentence adalah kalimat majemuk setara artinya kalimat yang terdiri dari penggabungan dua simple sentence atau dua independent clause. Misalnya, Andi plays football and Rita plays guitar.

5. Complex sentence adalah kalimat sederhana, kalimat independent clause digabung dengan kalimat dependent clause. Anak kalimat digabung dengan induk kalimat. Jadi didalam bahasa Indonesia diartikan dengan kalimat majemuk bertingkat.

6. Tentunya ya, dalam menerjemah terkadang saya mendapatkan kesulitan terutama mengenai kata – kata baru dalam penerjemahan tersebut.

7. Biasanya untuk mengatasi permasalahan kata – kata baru yang tidak saya ketahui dalam satu kalimat biasanya saya mengunakan tehnik free translation

yaitu dengan melihat keseluruhan kalimat tersebut dan mencoba menebak apa makna kata yang saya tidak ketahui tersebut. .

8. Strategi saya dalam menerjemah tidak kata perkata, karena hal itu akan merusak makna kata. Seperti yang kita tahu struktur kalimat dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran memiliki struktur yang berbeda. Jadi kalau terjemahannya kata perkata, maka makna dalam bahasa sumber maupun bahasa sasaran akan sulit dipahami.

9. Penerjemahan yang baik penerjemahan yang mampu menyampaikan apa isi dari makna bahasa pertama pada bahasa kedua. Jadi penerjemahan yang baik itu adalah penerjemahan dimana dapat menyampaikan makna kata tersebut kepada pembaca. Jadi pembaca dapat mengetahui apa makna bahasa pertama.

Interview result of the students that got average score

Subject   : AN

Day/Date : Friday, 22nd 2009

Room   : STAIN Library

Time   : 10.45-11.00

1. Menerjemah artinya kegiatan mengartikan kalimat satu kedalam kalimat atau kata, dari bahasa yang satu kebahasa yang lain.

2. Kalimat yang baik misalnya strukturnya benar, kemudian susunan kalimatnya itu juga benar.

3. Simple sentence ialah kalimat yang hanya terdiri dari subjek, predikat dan objek. Predikat itu verb misalnya.

4. Compound sentence ialah gabungan dua kata yang membentuk satu unit kata, satu unit kata itu mempunyai makna tersendiri.

5. Complex sentence menurut saya kalimat yang lebih rumit atau yang lebih komplek yang mempunyai dua subjek. Misalnya, The man whose talking with me is my uncle. Nah, disitu ada dua subjek. Jadi itu komplek sentence menurut saya.

6. Ya sering menemukan kesulitan misalnya pada saat saya menerjemah suatu teks terus saya temukan suatu slang atau jargon bahasa Inggris. Kadang saya tidak mengetahui arti dari slang atau jargon tersebut. Itu yang membuat saya kesulitan.

7. Cara saya mengatasi kesulitan tersebut dengan menambah pengetahuan saya tentang slang atau jargon tersebut dengan membaca atau membeli buku slang atau jargon berbahasa Inggris.

8. Strateginya dengan mengenali unsur – unsur dalam kalimat yang diterjemahkan. Seperti subject, predicate dan objectnya. Menurut saya hal itu akan mempermudah kita dalam menerjemah. Setelah memahami unsur – unsur kalimat, saya juga menerjemahkan kosakata asing yang belum saya ketahui. Barulah setelah itu saya menerjemah.

9. Penerjemahan yang baik itu grammarnya benar.

Subject : F.B

Day/Date : Friday/22nd 2009

Room : STAIN Library

Time : 12.00-12.15

1. Menerjemah menurut saya adalah suatu proses memindahkan bahasa satu kebahasa yang lain. Misalnya bahasa Inggris kebahasa Indonesia.

2. Kalimat yang baik itu kalimat yang mempunyai subjek, predikat dan objek.

3. Simple sentence adalah kalimat sederhana sekurang – kurangnya dia mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Contohnya, Amir pergi kepasar atau bahasa Inggrisnya Amir go to market. Jadi Amir adalah subjek dan predikatnya atau kata kerjanya itu adalah pergi.

4. Compound sentence adalah kalimat yang terdiri dari dua klausa atau independent clause yang berdiri sendiri.

5. Komplek sentence adalah kalimat yang terdiri dari dua atau lebih independent clause atau kalimat yang berdiri sendiri.

6. Kesulitan dalam menerjemah apabila kita menemukan kata – kata yang asing, mungkin yang kita tidak tahu.

7. Biasanya untuk mengatasi kesulitan tersebut saya cari dikamus, kita cari kata – kata yang mendekati arti tersebut. Terus kita padankan sedemikian mungkin atau sedekat mungkin artinya tidak keluar dari yang semestinya. Jadi tidak mengubah makna yang semestinya atau sebenarnya.

8. Strateginya pertama – pertama yang pasti menentukan jenis terjemahan yang akan saya gunakan. Terjemahannya bisa free translation atau literal translation.

Literal translation apabila kata – kata dalam bahasa sasaran tidak terlalu sulit dipahami, tidak terlalu kata yang ditambahkan ataupun dikurangi. Free translation apabila kata – kata dalam bahasa sasaran sulit dipahami.

9. Penerjemahan yang baik itu adalah ketika seseorang menerjemah dari bahasa Inggris kebahasa Indonesia atau sebaliknya penerjemah itu itu mempunyai beberapa padanan kata dulu kemudian dia bisa menerjemah itu tanpa ada ambiquitas dalam penerjemahannya. Jadi fungsinya adalah supaya pembaca ini bisa menangkap apa isi dari terjemahan itu. Jadi tidak ada kerancuan makna, membuat pembaca enak membacanya.

Interview result of the students that got low score.

Subject   : AS

Day/Date : Saturday, 23rd 2009

Room   : D2-6

Time   : 8.45 – 09.00

1. Menurut saya menerjemah adalah mencari makna perkata dan juga mencari makna global atau seluruhnya untuk mendapatkan makna yang sempurna.

2. Kalimat yang baik dalam bahasa Inggris adalah yang mencakup empat kriteria. Pertamanya subjek, verb, complement dan modifier.

3. Yang dimaksud simple sentence adalah bentuk kalimat sederhana. Contohnya, I go to school.

4. Compound sentence adalah jenis kalimat yang merupakan gabungan dari dua induk kalimat atau lebih dengan menggunakan kata penghubung. Contohnya, I agree and I joined the group, dan juga menggunakan titik koma. Misalnya, I agree, I joined the group all of the member were pleased. Kemudian menggunakan kata transisi seperti accordingly, also, beside, because dan sebagainya.

5. Complex sentence adalah kalimat komplek. Didalam kalimat ini terdapat induk kalimat dan atau satu dan beberapa induk kalimat. Contohnya, The fact in the blow we found is known by us.

6. Dalam menerjemah saya menemukan kesulitan dalam mengartikan kalimat – kalimat semacam kalimat gabungan atau frase.

7. Saya mengatasi kesulitan tersebut dengan mencari sumbernya, mengumpulkan buku – buku yang lengkap seperti buku frase dan kamus yang lengkap jadi bisa teratasi semuanya.

8. Menerjemahnya jangan perkata, karena seperti yang kita tahu kita tidak harus menerjemahkan semua kata dalam bahasa Inggris kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Seperti penggunaan artikel 'the, an' dalam kalimat bahasa inggris yang tidak harus kita terjemahkan, atau adanya pengurangan kata dalam bahasa inggris itu sendiri. Tetapi kadang kita juga harus menambahkan kata – kata dari bahasa Indonesia kedalam bahasa Inggris. Hal ini berarti adanya penambahan atau pengurangan dalam terjemahan kita.

9. Penerjemahan yang baik mengikuti prosedur atau aturan yang sudah berlaku. Jadi hasil dari terjemahan tersebut bisa dipahami oleh kita sendiri dan juga orang lain.

Subject : H.S

Day/Date : Saturday, 23rd 2009

Room : HS's House

Time : 11.00 – 11.15

1. Menerjemah adalah mentranslate satu bahasa kebahasa lain. Contohnya, bahasa satu yang kita translate ke bahasa dua.

2. Kalimat yang baik yaitu kalimat yang strukturnya benar dan jelas.

3. Simple sentence berarti kalimat sederhana.

4. Compound sentence adalah kalimat majemuk yang dihubungkan dengan kata – kata penghubung. Seperti, dan, atau, dan sebagainya.

5. Complex sentence adalah kalimat bertingkat. Misalnya, The car that i bought yesterday was stolen.

6. Kesulitan kurang mengetahui vocab, kurang hapal vocab.

7. Banyak – banyak menghapal vocab.

8. Dengan menandai subject, predicate and object kalimat. Dengan mengetahui subject, predicate dan objectnya maka akan mempermudah kita menyusunnya menjadi kalimat yang baik. Yang akan mudah dipahami baik oleh penerjemah maupun oleh pembaca..

9. Penerjemahan yang baik dapat menyimpulkan suatu kalimat yang dari kalimat tersebut kata – kata yang berhamburan disusun menjadi suatu kalimat yang baik dan dapat menyimpulkan arti dari kalimat tersebut.

Name   : Mayasarah
Day/Date   : Wednesday, 20th 2009
Room   : JY's House
Time   : 03.00-03.15

Picture 1 The writer interviewed with the student

Name   : Juliansyah
Day/Date   : Wednesday, 20th 2009
Room   : JY's House
Time   :   03.15-03.30
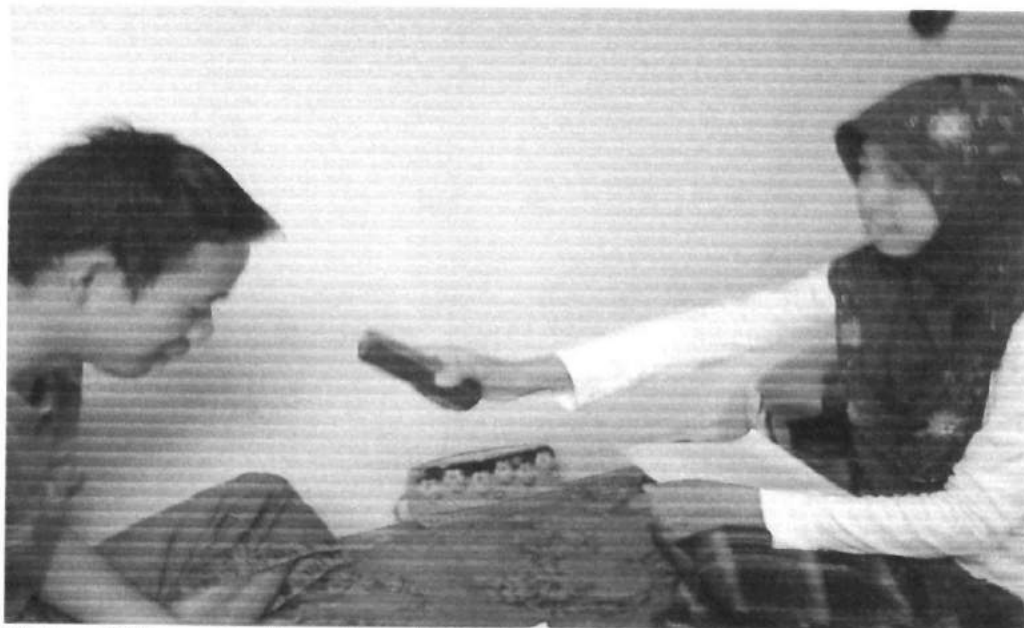
Picture 2 The writer interviewed with the student

STAIN

LETTERS

Nomor : Sti.15/5/PP.00.009/ *1560*/2007   Palangka Raya, 30 Oktober 2007
Hal   : Persetujuan Judul dan
          Penetapan Pembimbing

                                        Kepada
                                Yth. Sdr. **Norainah**
                                    NIM. 0301120115

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Setelah membaca, menalaah dan mempertimbangkan judul dan desain proposal yang saudara ajukan dan sesuai hasil seleksi judul skripsi Jurusan Tarbiyah STAIN Palangka Raya, maka kami dapat menyetujui judul dimaksud sebagai berikut:

"The Ability on English Sentence Translation (a Research at the Eight Year Students at MTs N I and MTs N II Palangka Raya)"

selanjutnya kami menunjuk/menetapkan pembimbing skripsi saudara:

1. Drs. Abdul Qodir, M.Pd sebagai Pembimbing I
2. Hj. Apni Ranti, M.Hum sebagai Pembimbing II

Untuk itu kami persilahkan saudara segera berkonsultasi dengan pembimbing skripsi sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

                                        An. Ketua
                                Ketua Jurusan Tarbiyah,

                                HAMDANAH. HM, M. Ag
                                NIP. 150246249

Tembusan:

1. Yth. Ketua STAIN Palangka Raya Up. Pembantu Ketua I
2. Yth. Drs. Abdul Qodir, M.Pd sebagai Pembimbing I
3. Yth. Hj. Apni Ranti, M.Hum sebagai Pembimbing II

Hal : Mohon diseminarkan
Seminar proposal skripsi

Palangka Raya, 24 Januari 2009

Kepada
Yth. Ketua panitia seminar
Proposal skripsi
Di –
Palangka Raya

Assalamua'laikum wr.wb.

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama   : Norainah
Nim   : 0301120115
Semester   : XI (sebelas)
Jurusan   : Tarbiyah Bahasa Inggris
Judul skripsi : **ENGLISH SENTENCE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE THIRD YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN PALANGKA RAYA**

Pembimbing : 1. Drs H.Abdul Qodir M.Pd
              2. Hj.Apni Ranti M.Hum

Dengan ini mengajukan kepada ketua panitia seminar proposal skripsi untuk dapat diperkenankan mengikuti seminar proposal skripsi.

Bersama ini saya lampirkan 7 (tujuh) eksemplar proposal skripsi saya.
Demikian, atas perkenan dan kesediaan bapak / ibu di ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamua'alaikum wr.wb.

Mengetahui

Pembimbing I

Drs.H.Abdul Qodir M.Pd
Nip 150244629

Pemohon

Norainah
Nim 0301120115

SURAT KETERANGAN
No: 13 /PAN-SPSM/SG/III/2009

Panitia Seminar Proposal Skripsi Mahasiswa Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Palangka Raya, menerangkan bahwa :

N a m a	:	NORAINAH
NIM	:	030 112 0115
Jurusan / Prodi	:	TARBIYAH/TBI
Judul Proposal	:	ENGLISH SENTENCE TRANSLATION STRATEGIS APPLIED BY THE THIRD YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN PALANGKA RAYA

Telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada tanggal 3 Maret 2009 di Ruang Aula STAIN Palangka Raya dengan Penanggap Utama : **Dra.HALIMAH,M.Pd** Moderator : **UMMI SHALIHAH,S.PdI** dan dinyatakan **lulus** dapat diterima sebagai syarat penyelesaian skripsi.

Palangka Raya, 13 Maret 2009

PANITIA

Ketua,   Sekretaris,

ASMAWATI,M.Pd   HARLES ANWAR,M.Si
NIP. 150 311 460   NIP.150 292 523

DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI
(STAIN) PALANGKA RAYA

Alamat Jl. G. Obos Komplek Islamic Centre Telp. (0536) 39447, 26356, 21438 Fax 22105 Palangkaraya 73112

Palangka Raya, 6 Oktober 2009

Nomor   : Sti.15.8/TL.00/ 1905 /2009.
Lampiran   :   --
Perihal   : Pemberian Perpanjangan Izin Observasi /Penelitian

Kepada

Yth.   Sdr. Norainah
         NIM. 0301120115
         Jurusan Tarbiyah /TBI
         di –
           Palangka Raya.

Berdasarkan Surat Saudara tertanggal 3 Oktober 2009 perihal perpanjangan Izin Riset / Penelitian dalam rangka mengakhiri studi pada Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Palangka Raya, maka Ketua STAIN Palangka Raya memberikan Perpanjangan Izin Riset / Penelitian kepada Saudara:

Nama   : Norainah
NIM   : 030 112 0115
Jurusan/Prodi   : Tarbiyah / TBI
Jenjang   : Strata 1 (S.1)
Lokasi Penelitian : STAIN Palangka Raya .
Judul Skripsi   : " ENGLISH SENTENCE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE THIRD YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN PALANGKA RAYA "
Metode   : Dokumentasi, Tes dan , Wawancara
Waktu Pelaksana: 1 (bulan) bulan, terhitung sejak tanggal 7 Oktober s/d 7 Nopember 2009

Demikian Surat Izin Riset / Penelitian ini diberikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

An. Ketua
Pembantu Ketua I,

BUBAKAR HM. M.Ag
551231 198303 1 026

Tembusan :

1. Yth. Ketua STAIN Palangka Raya (Sebagai Laporan)
2. A r s i p.

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : Sti.15.8/TL.00/2173/2009.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Ketua Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Palangka Raya dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

N a m a	: Norainah
NIM	: 030 i12 0115
Jurusan	: Tarbiyah.
Program Studi	: TBI
Judul Skripsi	: "ENGLISH SENTENCE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY THE FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH STUDENTS OF STAIN OF PALANGKA RAYA ".
Mulai Tanggal	: 7 Oktober s/d 7 Nopember 2009

Telah melaksanakan Observasi/Penelitian untuk mengakhiri studi dalam pembuatan Skripsi di Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Palangka Raya.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini diberikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Palangka Raya, 18 Nopember 2009

An. Ketua
Pembantu Ketua I,

Drs. H. ABUBAKAR, HM, M.Ag
NIP. 19551231 198303 1 026

Pada Hari ini ....Kamis.... Tanggal ...10.. Bulan .Desember..Tahun .2009............telah
dilaksanakan ujian skripsi dengan judul :

....English Sentence Translation strategies Applied by the Fourth
....Year English Students of STAIN of Palangka Raya ....

Nama : Norainah
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Nanga Bulik / 11 Sept. 1984
N I M : 030 1120 115
Jurusan/Prodi : Tarbiyah/....TBI...........

Tim Penguji : Tanda Tangan

1. ....Siminto , M. Hum . ... ( )
2. ....Sabarun , M. Pd. .... ( )
3. ....Rahmadi Nirwanto, SPd. ( )
4. ....Hj. Apni Ranti , M. Hum ( )

CATATAN HASIL UJIAN SKRIPSI

1. "Students' ability in Translating Eng. sentences Applied by the Fourth Year
Eng Students of STAIN of P. Raya "
1. Relate the result of the study based on the experts theories → the strategies.
2. For the problems : only write the strategies and difficulties
generally based on the text.

3. Ommit the pages of 35 - 61.

Palangka Raya, 10 - 12 - 2009
Sekretaris

(..............................)
NIP

CURICULLUM VITAE

A. Writer Identity

1. Name : Norainah

2. Place and Date of Birth : Lamandau, November 11ᵗʰ 1984

3. Educational Background : a. SDN 1 Lamandau (Graduated in 1996)

   b. SMPN 1 Lamandau (Graduated in 1999)

   c. SMA 1 Lamandau (Graduated in 2002)

4. Hobby : Reading

5. Address : Jl. G.Obos X no.9 Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan.

B. Parents Identity

1. Father

   a. Name : Abdul Wahab

   b. Job : Merchant

   c. Address : Jl. JC Rangkap Lamandau, Central Kalimantan.

2. Mother

   a. Name : Masniah

   b. Job : Housewife

   c. Address : Jl. JC Rangkap Lamandau, Central Kalimantan.