

**A FINAL REPORT**  
**A SELF-REFLECTIVE STUDY: STRATEGIES IN**  
**TRANSLATING SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT IN**  
**PT PAL INDONESIA**

**Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Diploma Degree in**  
**English Language**



**By**

**Muhammad Fadhli Muttaqin**

**Student Number: 151611813015**

**Major: Business Communication**

**ENGLISH DIPLOMA PROGRAM**  
**FACULTY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**  
**UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

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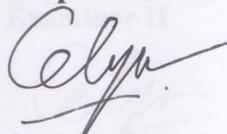
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**2019**

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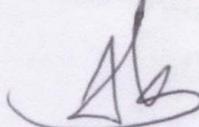
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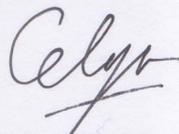
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I, Muhammad Fadhli Muttaqin (151611813015), honestly declare that the final report I wrote does not contain the works or parts of the works of other people, except that those cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Surabaya, 27<sup>th</sup> December 2019



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**This final report is dedicated for the writer's beloved parents**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Report

The whole explanation in this chapter is a self-reflective study that involves the experience of the writer as the main source of analysis. As Ferrero (2000) stated that the person's ability or expertise in a specific discipline is the concept of reflective practice as a critical process in refining. A self-reflective study can be involved to do the translation in specific area, such as translating contract as it has correlated to each other. By using the tools, such as Google translate, the translation result still need helps from a human's mind and strategies to create the best translation. Therefore the strategies from Harvey and Camila's would help through it.

The translation is one of the easiest ways to understand other languages. By the intention of understanding the meaning from the text, a translator needs to learn and practice since Awal & Zainuddin (2011) stated that translation is an act to connect meaning from a source language into a target language. It can be inferred that translation deals with the process of changing message by the context from one to another language.

The translation process can be done by using tools such as Google translate. Google translate is chosen because it is faster than human minds and hands in creating the translation result. It helps the translator to translate many kinds of texts even though the outcome is decent. In fact, the existences of Google

translate give positive impact to everyone to be able to do translation job on his/her own to overcome the language barrier.

In Indonesia, language has become a border in part of changing information, knowledge, and technology. As the development of globalization is increasing along with the number of foreign phrases, the existence of a translator is very important (Saifudin, 2018). With the current situations, translation has rule the process of exchanging information from other countries in every aspect including business. One of the instruments used to exchange information in business is a contract.

The contract is a legal document that states and explains a formal agreement between two different people or groups (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Translating contracts is not easy work; a translator needs to know legal translation since the contract is a part of legal documents. As Cao (2010) stated, legal translation is a translational activity that exchanging language related to law and legal as part of the translation process. Some requirements must be fulfilled by a translator to make an understandable legal translation; a legal translator needs to know the legal concepts itself, not only in the language of origin but also in the country of origin (Tenreiro, 2016).

PT. PAL Indonesia is one of many state-owned corporations that focus on shipbuilding yard. This company is responsible to produce and provide the manufactures ships, especially in the military area. PT. PAL Indonesia used translation in the Department of Marketing Support since translation has a role as the 'bridge' to reach a deal of shipbuilding procurement. With following

international law and having cooperation or trading between countries, English is used as the lingua franca which is a language used broadly by people who do not speak the same first language to fulfill their needs as human beings to communicate (Harmer, 2007). Translating a contract was a part of supporting the negotiation process to reach a deal to manage the understandability from both sides whose negotiating. That was the responsibility given to the writer when he was doing the internship at PT. PAL Indonesia. The writer found some problems when translating the contract in his internship that led the writer to write this report entitled “A Self-Reflective Study: Strategies in Translating Shipbuilding Contract in PT. PAL Indonesia.”

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

There are two problems in this report as follows.

1. What are the translation strategies used by the writer to translate the shipbuilding contract in PT. PAL Indonesia?
2. How does the writer translate the shipbuilding contract in PT PAL Indonesia?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Report**

The purposes of the report in the internship are in the following:

1. To discover the translation strategies used by the writer to translate the shipbuilding contract in PT. PAL Indonesia
2. To determine how does the writer translate the shipbuilding contract in PT PAL Indonesia.

## 1.4 Significance of the Report

### 1. For the writer

The benefits of this final report help the writer to:

- a. Developing the writer's writing skill in writing report.
- b. Increasing the writer's knowledge about the contract terms in PT. PAL Indonesia.
- c. Improving the writer's ability in using grammar to write the final report.

### 2. For the alma mater

The benefits of this study are:

- a. To maintain the relationship between English Diploma Program of Universitas Airlangga and PT. PAL Indonesia.
- b. To share the writer's experience to improve English Diploma Program of Universitas Airlangga's student skill about translation and doing internship.

### 3. For the institution

The making of this final report has some beneficial purposes for the institution, such as:

- a. PT. PAL Indonesia can use this final report to understand about several points that they might have to improve.
- b. PT. PAL Indonesia's employees can understand the contract that was written in English.

#### 4. For other interns

The benefits of this study for other interns, especially, for the next interns in English Diploma Program are:

- a. To motivate the other interns to write a better final report and use this final report as their guidelines.
- b. To make a new networking in terms of applying for internship program.

## **1.5 Review of Related Literature**

### **1.5.1 Self-reflective definition**

The concept of reflective practice as a critical process in refining a person's ability in a specific discipline involves thoughtfully. Considering one's own experiences in applying knowledge to practice, this became a way for beginners to know their difference between individual practices and experts (Schon, 1996). It helps the writer to involve his own experience and knowledge to cover some parts of translation result.

### **1.5.2 Contract definition**

The contract was an agreement between two parties who creates a legal obligation for both of them to perform specific acts. Each party is legally attached to perform the specified duties such as rendering a payment or delivering goods. A contract may be used for various transactions, including the sale of land or goods, the provision of services, or working cooperation (LaMance, 2018). Through this theory, it helps the writer to analyze the use of translation strategies whether to decide the words choice or the context.

### 1.5.3 The use of Google translate

Google translate enables translating texts and entire webpages in more than 40 languages. In addition, it enables searching across languages and getting search results in one language from websites written in other languages (Segev, 2010). Google translate helps the writer to convert the information or texts quickly and it can be used as the reference.

### 1.5.4 Strategies to translate contract

According to Harvey (1995), there were four that the writer considers as the strategies to translate shipbuilding contract:

First is Functional equivalence. This means using an orientation in Target Language culture whose function is similar to the Source Language reference (Harvey, 1995). For example, the word mortgage is translated to *hipotek* in Indonesian.

Second is Formal equivalence. Formal or linguistic equivalence means a word for word translation or literal translation. For example, “high court” is translated literally as *pengadilan tinggi* in Indonesian.

Third is Transcription or borrowing. Harvey (1995) states that borrowing stands as the ‘last option’ of legal document translation because his strategy is used to avoid ambiguity of SL-oriented as it only reproduces or converts the original terms. For example, “prejudice” is translated as *prejudis* in Indonesian.

Fourth is Descriptive translation. This strategy used a descriptive or self-explanatory based on standard translation rather than culture-bound terms to

convey the meaning. A descriptive translation is an ideal solution to avoid differences of both SL and TL-oriented translation strategies.

Furthermore, to translate the contract, the writer use another theory to strengthen and support the Harvey's strategy as the guidance based on target language context by Camila's theory. Camila (2014) stated that a translator required an approach that must be taken to carry out the translation process. In this case, interpreted the whole meaning of the source language text through a detailed analysis process was the method. This kind of analysis was not only about the nature of linguistic, but also the necessity of being a specialist in legal knowledge of the text contents if it needs to be understood properly. That means, the translator must get involved in analyzing some of the legal based on the target language either by studying the actual Acts and Regulations that manages the outline of the document, or find other information or trusted experts that can resolve any possible doubts. Following this, looking for the best vocabulary and linguistic structures to express the meanings in the source text can take place if the translator has already known what each part of the source text means.

## **1.6 Methods of the Report**

### **1.6.1 Location and Participant**

The writer conducted his case study on the Marketing Support Department, part of the Business and Marketing of Shipbuilding Division in PT. PAL Indonesia with the writer himself as the participant. In terms of the background of the participants, the writer was an internship student from Universitas Airlangga with two months' duration of the internship. The main job

of the writer was translating the Strategic Sealift Vessel contract (SSV contract). At some times, he was asked to help the staff to translate some of the department's standard operational. The SSV contract was an archive from the deal with the Republic of Philippines in 2014. The supervisor asked the writer to translate the contract from English to *Bahasa Indonesia*. The content of the contract will be appearing later as an excerpt due to the contract was a confidential document of the company.

### 1.6.2 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used these several steps:

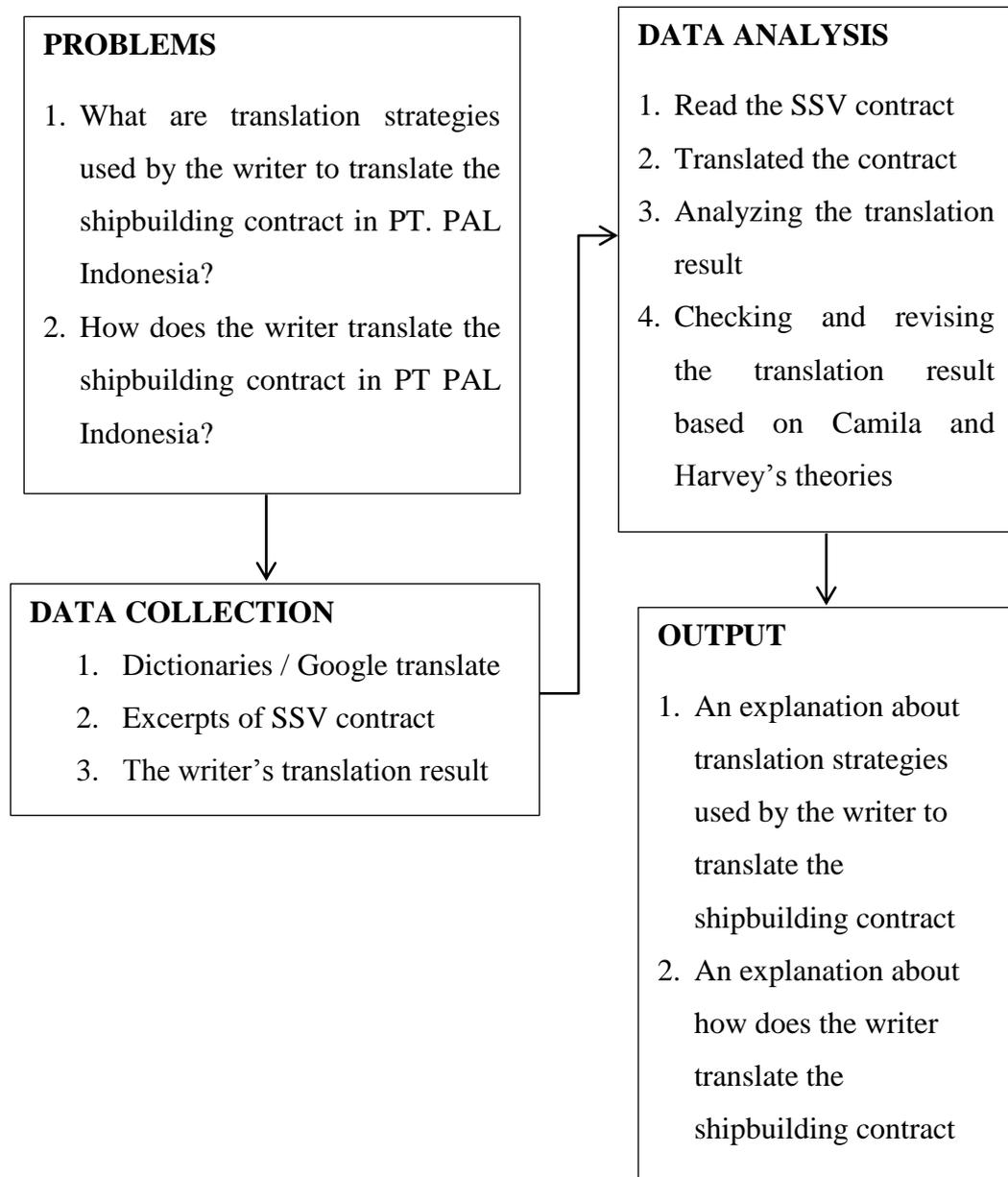
1. Reading and understanding the context of the SSV contract in the source language.
2. Translating the data into the target language by using Google translate and the writer's version.
3. Collecting the data based on translation result and Indonesia's contract regulation documents.
4. Identifying the strategies and the result of translation from Google and terms of Instruction for Bidders that were found in the target language text.

### 1.6.3 Data Analysis

In this study, there were several steps in analyzing the data:

1. Analyzing the translation strategies based on Camila and Harvey's theories.
2. Explaining the data.
3. Drawing the conclusion.

## 1.7 Framework of the Report



## CHAPTER II

### INSTITUTION PROFILE

#### 2.1 Institution History

PT PAL Indonesia originally was an idea from Governor-General Van Der Capellen (1778-1848) who wanted to look for a proper place and facilities to build a shipbuilding industry to maintain the Dutch Navy in Asia region. In 1849, there was already a ship maintenance and repairmen facilities in Ujung, Surabaya. Started from there, this industry remains and has been developed until it became Marine Establishment (ME) in 1939. Hereinafter, during the Japanese occupying process as World War II took place, the company changed its name into Kaigun SE 2124. Later on, after Independence Day, the Indonesian Government nationalized the company and changed its name into *Penataran Angkatan Laut* (PAL).

PT. PAL Indonesia has a role as one of the strategic industries that produce the main weapon system equipment of the Indonesia's defense system for sea dimension. Otherwise, the corporate has also the main business activities such as producing warships and commercial vessels, providing shipbuilding repairmen and maintenance services, and general engineering with certain specifications based on client requirements. Following its initial objectives as the national maritime industry hub, PT. PAL Indonesia has proven its reputation as the main force in the development of the national maritime industry. To strengthen the foundation for the development of the national maritime industry, the company

facilitated and distributed the knowledge, technology, and skills to the wider community related to the maritime industry in Indonesia.

## 2.2 Organization Charts

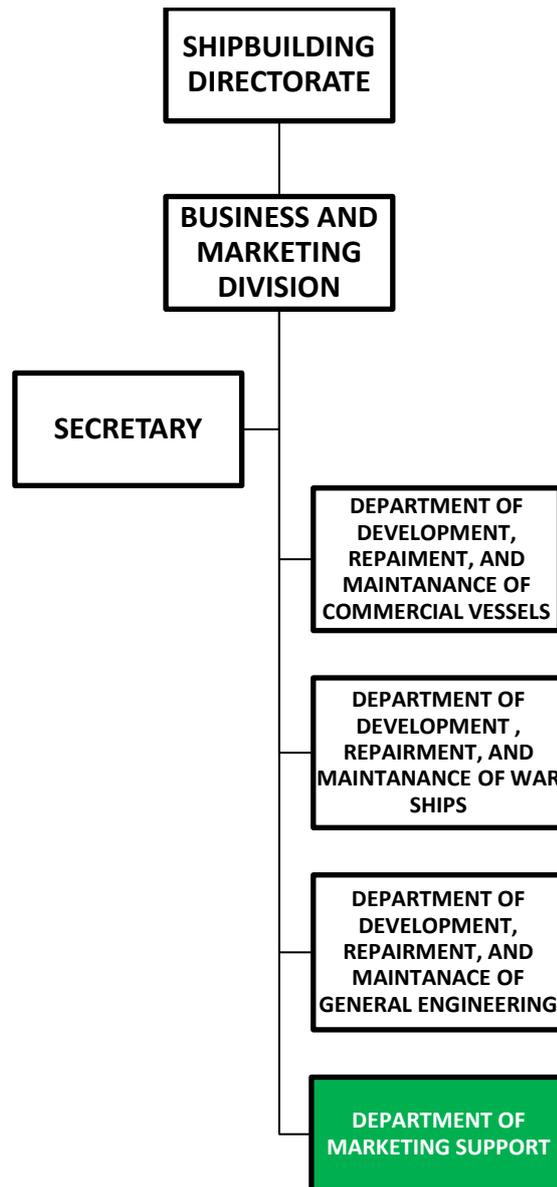


Figure 1 Organization Chart

NB:

 The writer's position

## **2.3 Locations**

PT. PAL Indonesia is located in Ujung Surabaya, inside of the Indonesian Naval base and directly faces the Madura Strait. This company has 4 main directorates such as Shipbuilding Directorate, General Engineering & Repairment, and Maintenance Directorate, Financial Directorate, and Human Resources and General Directorate. Each directorate is in charge of a lot of division that spreading around the 120 HA factory area.

## **2.4 Facilities**

### **2.4.1 Prayer Room**

The prayer room is located on the corner of the building on the first floor, near the front door of the Department of Marketing support. The room is very small that can only accommodate 10 people in it.

### **2.4.2 Dining Area**

A dining area is a small place at the corner of the department where all the staff eats or making a drink. There is a table to eat, a table to put the dirty cutlery, a dispenser, a refrigerator, and some cabinet to put eating utensils and has the same function as the partition.

### **2.4.3 Guest Room**

The guest room is a place to meet the guest. Although it is a small room, it is a cozy place because it is equipped with a sofa, a small wood table, with a large window.

#### 2.4.4 Restroom

A restroom is located in the front of the lift and outside of the department room. It is a decent room with limited lighting; and there are 3 toilets, 2 washing stands, and an ablution room.

#### 2.4.5 Meeting Room

The meeting room is located near the front door of the department room and right beside the guest room. This room is used as a stockroom since there is a lot of department stuff that is stored here and there was no meeting being held there.

## CHAPTER III

### DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Description

The writer did an internship in PT PAL Indonesia from 2<sup>nd</sup> January to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019 as a translator staff in Department of Marketing Support, a part of the Business and Marketing Division. Being a translator staff was not an easy job because the writer faced a lot of problems during translating SSV Contract. While doing the internship, the writer had lack of knowledge when translating the document because it used legal terms. Therefore, the writer took an initiative to ask the staff about legal translation and documents. The staff did explain about legal translation but the explanation was not clear for the writer.

As a translator staff, the writer had a responsibility to translate a shipbuilding contract entitled Strategic Sealift Vessel Contract (SSV contract) to make sure the understandability in case there will be some new staff to adapt and understand the contract easily. Moreover, as the writer's main job to translate the SSV contract, he also asked by the staff to translate other documents, such as department's standard operational and risks and dangers of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) document.

During the internship, the writer was accompanied with other interns who were his college mates, where one of them had allocated to other department with a different job description. In this chapter, the writer would like to answer the statements of the problem including, (1) the translation strategies used by the

writer to translate the shipbuilding contract in PT. PAL Indonesia, (2) how does the writer translate the shipbuilding contract in PT PAL Indonesia.

### **3.1.1 The translation strategies used by the writer to translate the shipbuilding contract in PT. PAL Indonesia**

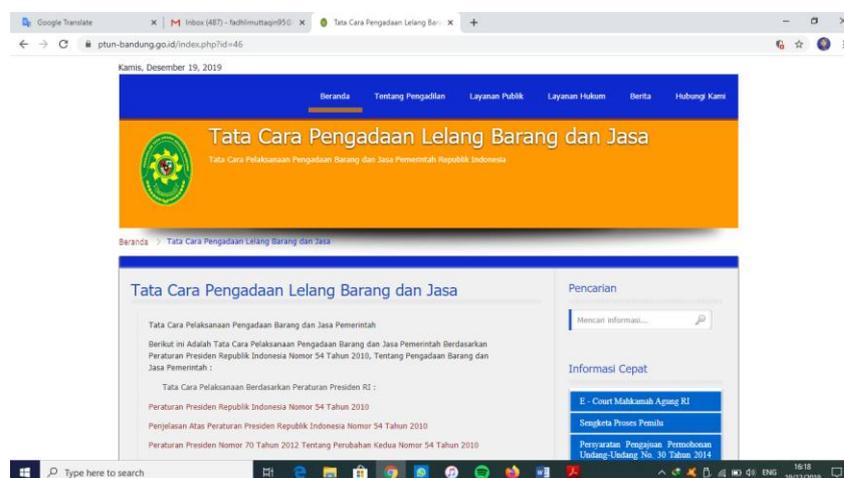
The strategies used to analyzed the contract translation was formal equivalence and descriptive. The writer decided to apply the using of both strategies based on Harvey's theory because it was intended to decide or show the functions of abbreviations or phrases adopted in Indonesian context.

The example of using of Harvey's theory was when the writer translates the words "the Procuring Entity." it has translated into "*PPK*." The writer using descriptive strategy since the words has referred into someone's position or side. Another example the using of Harvey's theory was when translating the term "the Supplier." Instead of using the machine translator result "*Pemasok*," the writer changed it into "*Penyedia Jasa*" because it has included in the formal equivalence strategy because the translation result has explained the functions or position of a party. The further explanation and examples of the excerpt will be described later on point 3.1.2.

### 3.1.2 How does the writer translate the shipbuilding contract in PT PAL Indonesia

When translating the contract (source language text), the writer only used his own knowledge by the help of Google translate (machine translator) and bilingual dictionary. However, the result of translation on the target language showed an ambiguity meaning which could confuse the reader. There were also a lot of errors especially the difficult or unfamiliar terms in the contract document.

Moreover, in translating the document, the writer also decided to do an independent research by surfing on the internet. This was intended to look for some similar contract and format in Indonesian or some documents regarding the contract based on Indonesia's government regulation. As Camila (2014) stated that by studying the actual Acts and Regulations, finding other information, or trusted experts that can resolve any possible doubts, the translator has done the text analysis of the legal bases of the text meaning to manage the outline of the document. According to that statement, the writer surfed on internet to have a look and found a website on top suggestions list on Google.



Picture 1 The website of *Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Indonesia Bandung*

From the website of Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Indonesia Bandung (<https://www.ptun-bandung.go.id/index.php?id=46>), the writer found a lot of guidance that has become the standard regulations in the making of a legal contract in Bahasa Indonesia version. The writer only chose document of Pelelangan Umum Pekerjaan Konstruksi dengan Pascakualifikasi from that website which contained Instruksi Kepada Peserta Pelelangan (IKPP). Hereinafter, IKPP will be mentioned later as Instruction for Bidders to adjust the English context.

Instruction for Bidders was a standard guidance of an auction based on Indonesia's Presidential Decree no. 80 in 2003. In this document, it contained legal terms and abbreviations that mostly appeared in contract. In Indonesia, the name of government's institution, longer phrase, or even terms frequently shortened with the first letter from each word. For example, KPK stands for Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, PPN stands for Pajak Pertambahan Nilai, or SK was an abbreviation for Surat Keputusan. Therefore, this document intended to explain about the meaning or the extension of the phrase such as in dictionary or glossary. Hence, the writer referred to Instruction for Bidders as his guidance to translate SSV contract.

After understanding the guidance from Instruction for Bidders, the writer included his own experience and ability to translate other parts that were not included in that document. Since this final report was a self-reflective study, as Schon (1996) stated reflective practice involves thoughtfully considering one's

own experiences in applying knowledge to practice. In this case, the writer used Google translate and English to Indonesia dictionary as translation references.

Take a look at the following examples:

a) Source Language (SSV contract):

The DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE/ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, (DND/AFP), for brevity) duly represented by the Chief of Staff, AFP, GEN EMMANUEL T BAUTISTA AFP with office address at General Headquarters, Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City, (hereinafter referred to as **“the Procuring Entity”**)

Target Language (Google Translate version):

*DEPARTEMEN PERTAHANAN NASIONAL / ANGKATAN BERSEKUTUAN DARI FILIPINA, (DND / AFP), untuk singkatnya) diwakili oleh Kepala Staf, AFP, GEN EMMANUEL T BAUTISTA AFP dengan alamat kantor di Markas Besar, Kamp Jenderal Emilio Aguinaldo, Kota Quezon, Kota Quezon, (selanjutnya disebut "Entitas Pengadaan")*

On the example above, when translating SSV Contract using Google translator, the word “the Procuring Entity” was translated into “*Entitas Pengadaan*” because it was the original result from that machine translator but not by the context of legal document. From that result, the writer matched it with terms on Instruction for Bidders which represented or conveyed the appropriate meaning based on acts and regulations on target language context. The word “PPK”, which stands for *Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen* in Bahasa Indonesia, has included in descriptive strategy as the words has referred into someone’s position

or side. The term has a meaning of "a job holder that responsible for massive tender's execution." It generally described that the writer used this term to explain the position of Gen. Emanuel T Bautista AFP based on the target language context on *IKPP* which ruled the use of abbreviations or terms in the contract document. Through this process, the writer revised it into his own version. Take a look at this result below:

Target Language (The writer's version):

*DEPARTEMEN PERTAHANAN NASIONAL / ANGKATAN BERSENJATA FILIPINA, (DND / AFP), untuk singkatnya) yang diwakili oleh Kepala Staf AFP, JEND. EMMANUEL T BAUTISTA AFP, beralamat di Markas Besar Kamp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Kota Quezon, (selanjutnya disebut sebagai "PPK")*

The writer still used the Google translate version in most of the writer's version because it already has enough source of translation, even though there were some words that was not translated well. For example, the word "Forces" translated into "*Bersenang*" in Google translate which has no correlated with the previous phrase "Armed Forces." Therefore, the writer changed it into "*Bersenjata*" to match the context in target language.

b) Source Language (SSV contract):

PT PAL Indonesia (Persero), a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Indonesia, duly represented by its President-Director, M. FIRMANSYAH ARIFIN Ir., with office address at Ujung Surabaya, Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "**the Supplier**");

Target Language (Google translate version):

*PT PAL Indonesia (Persero), sebuah perusahaan yang diorganisir dan ada di bawah hukum Indonesia, diwakili oleh Presiden-Direktornya, M. FIRMANSYAH ARIFIN Ir., Dengan alamat kantor di Ujung Surabaya, Indonesia (selanjutnya disebut sebagai "Pemasok");*

On the example above, when translating SSV Contract using machine translator, the word “the Supplier” was translated into “*Pemasok*” which has the original translation of the text but not by the context of legal document. From that result, the writer matched it with terms on Instruction for Bidders which represented or conveyed the appropriate meaning based on acts and regulations on target language context. The word “*Penyedia Jasa*”, has a meaning of “a party that responsible to finish the tender’s execution in period of time.” It was translated by using formal equivalence strategy because the translation result has explained the functions or position of a party. The translation result generally explained that the writer used this term to explain the position of M. Firmansyah Arifin Ir., based on the target language context. Through this process, the writer revised the machine translator version into his own version. Take a look at the result below:

Target Language (The writer’s version):

*PT PAL Indonesia (Persero), sebuah perusahaan yang diorganisasikan dan berada di bawah hukum Republik Indonesia, diwakili oleh Presiden Direktornya, M. FIRMANSYAH ARIFIN Ir., dengan alamat kantor di*

*Ujung Surabaya, Indonesia (selanjutnya disebut sebagai "Penyedia Jasa");*

c) Source Language (SSV contract):

... upon the recommendation of the DND BAC, the Secretary of National Defense issued a **Notice of Award** (NOA) in favor of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) which was duly conformed by the latter on December 31, 2013;

Target Language (Google Translate version):

*... atas rekomendasi DND BAC, Sekretaris Pertahanan Nasional mengeluarkan **Pemberitahuan Penghargaan** (NOA) yang mendukung PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) yang telah sesuai dengan yang terakhir pada 31 Desember 2013;*

On the example above, when translating SSV Contract using Google translate, the word "Notice of Award" was translated into "*Pemberitahuan Penghargaan*" which has an ambiguity meaning and did not correlate with the agreement between DND AFP with PT PAL Indonesia. It has also included in formal equivalence strategy since the words has explained about letter term. From that result, the writer matched it with terms on Instruction for Bidders which represented or conveyed the appropriate meaning based on acts and regulations on target language context. The word "*Surat Penetapan Pemenang*" was suitable with the context in *Bahasa Indonesia* because it has already mentioned based on the target language context on Instruction for Bidders document. Through this process, the writer revised the machine translator version into his own version.

Take a look at the result below:

Target Language (The writer's version):

*... atas rekomendasi DND BAC, Sekretaris Pertahanan Nasional Filipina mengeluarkan **Surat Penetapan Pemenang (NOA)** yang mendukung PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) telah memenuhi syarat per akhir Desember 2013;*

d) Source Language (SSV contract):

... during the **Submission and Opening of Bids** conducted by the DND Bids and Awards Committee (DND BAC) for the Strategic Sealift Vessel Acquisition Project on August 29, 2013...

Target Language (Google translate version):

*... selama **Pengajuan dan Pembukaan Penawaran** yang dilakukan oleh Komite Tawaran dan Penghargaan DND (DND BAC) untuk Proyek Akuisisi Kapal Sealift Strategis pada 29 Agustus 2013 ...*

On the example above, when translating SSV Contract using Google translate, the word "Submission and Opening of Bids" was translated into "*Pengajuan dan Pembukaan Penawaran*" which has the original meaning of the text but not by the context of legal document. From that result, the writer matched it with terms on Instruction for Bidders which represented or conveyed the appropriate meaning based on acts and regulations on target language context. The word "*Pemasukan dan Pembukaan Penawaran*" was more suitable and familiar in the target language. It was used formal equivalence strategy since it has literal meaning in both languages context. Likewise, it has already mentioned on Instruction for Bidders which ruled the use of abbreviations or terms in the

contract document. Through this process, the writer revised the machine translator version into his own version. Take a look at the result below:

Target Language (The writer's version):

... selama proses **Pemasukan dan Pembukaan Penawaran** yang dilakukan oleh DND Bids and Awards Committe (DND BAC) untuk Proyek Pembelian Kapal Strategic Sealift pada tanggal 29 Agustus 2013...

e) Source Language (SSV contract):

In view of the approved Contract Agreement hereto attached, hereby issued is a **Notice to Proceed** in relation to the supply and delivery of two (2) units Strategic Sealift Vessel...

Target Language (Google translate):

*Mengingat Perjanjian Kontrak yang disetujui dengan ini terlampir, dengan ini dikeluarkan adalah **Pemberitahuan untuk Melanjutkan** sehubungan dengan pasokan dan pengiriman dua (2) unit Strategic Sealift Vessel*

On the example above, when translating SSV Contract using Google translate, the word "Notice to Proceed" was translated into "*Pemberitahuan untuk Melanjutkan*" which has the original translation result of the text but not by the context of legal document. From that result, the writer matched it with terms on *IKPP* which represented or conveyed the appropriate meaning based on acts and regulations on target language context. The word "*Surat Perintah Mulai Kerja*" has a meaning of "an ordering letter that issued by the procuring entity to the supplier that marked the start of tender's execution." It has involved in formal

equivalence and descriptive strategy because it was explained about the functions of the letter and an order to do the job. The writer generally explained to use this term to explain the purpose of Notice to Proceed based on the target language context. Through this process, the writer revised the machine translator version into his own version.

Target Language (The writer's version):

*Mengingat Surat Perjanjian Kontrak yang telah disetujui (terlampir), dengan ini dikeluarkan **Surat Perintah Mulai Kerja** sehubungan dengan pengadaan dan pengiriman dua (2) unit Kapal Strategic Sealift*

From these examples above, the writer found out that he could find suitable words or phrases in the target language using the translation machine. As the translation process involved both the writer's ability in English and Bahasa, having secondary resource from Google translate saved him a lot of time since the machine was automatically showed the translation result. Thus, the writer thought the final result of the translation was understandable for the authorities as the reader of the contract document.

### **3.2 Obstacles**

During the internship in PT. PAL Indonesia, the writer faced a lot of problems or obstacles due to his lack of experience and limited knowledge. As a result, the writer encountered several problems during the two months' duration of the internship.

The first one was translating the whole content of the SSV Contract. PT PAL Indonesia is a company which produces and repairs the shipbuilding, hence

there were some words which cannot be translated based on the literal meaning of the translation engine or dictionary. To solve this problem, the writer did his own research during the translation process.

Second, the writer could not understand the context or terms of the shipbuilding contract. Since the contract was legal text and needed to use legal translation which the writer had not qualified in this area, it affected the way he organized the words that could be understood by the readers.

Third, there were no deadlines when the writer had to submit his works. It was because the supervisor gave the writer the flexible time to do his internship at PT PAL Indonesia. However, this flexible time made the writer did not get any supervision since the supervisor frequently had business trips to Jakarta. To overcome this obstacle, the writer created his own timeline to finish the document contract translation in four days.

Fourth, the writer had to be more discipline by the time during the internship process in PT PAL Indonesia since the company located inside the navy base area. There were a lot of strict rules along with the company's itself that all of the people in it must obey including being punctual, wearing the formal uniform, and using a helmet when riding a motorcycle even in the internal area of the company.

### **3.3 Added Values**

The writer had so many lessons on how being a translator staff while doing an internship with using both English and Bahasa Indonesia during translating SSV Contract.

Identifying the strategy of translating shipbuilding contract was easy because the writer has a lot of problems during the process. However, there were some values that the writer received. The writer had a further level of translation practice while translating a legal document that he had never done before. The writer also had a lot of knowledge about the shipbuilding and contract terms that had a complex meaning which the writer had no idea how to deal with it.

Being a translator staff during an internship program in PT. PAL Indonesia made the writer got a lot of new experiences in finding proper translation strategies that could be used to translate a shipbuilding contract. There were lots of sources and journals that the writer read which made the writer spent a lot of time when translating the contract.

Being an internship staff has a lot of beneficial points since the writer has a lot of tasks besides translating the shipbuilding contract such as, asking for signature to a staff which position in different departments or building and getting to know about how the staff deal with the deadline of their works.

### **3.4 Related Courses**

#### **3.4.1 Practice in Translation III**

As a translator staff intern, this course helped the writer to translate the SSV Contract. The techniques of using a translation engine helped the writer a lot to translate the document because it saved the writer's time to interpret a lot of words.

#### 3.4.2 Writing IV

This course helped the writer to write appropriately and arranging the text based on the source language context to the writer's translation result.

#### 3.4.3 Structure V

The output of this lecture is the writer could implement his own knowledge in English grammar, knew how to arrange a text-based on correct grammar, and understood whether a text uses correct grammar or not.

#### 3.4.4 Reading IV

The output of this lecture is the writer could use the skill to read and comprehension throughout the document of contracts by skimming and scanning.

#### 3.4.5 Etika Kepribadian

The output of this course is the writer could implement formally etiquette which can also affect his personality to deal with the superiors and subordinates in the working environment.