

**FINAL REPORT**  
**TRANSLATING NEWS FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES**  
**WITH GOOD METHODS AND ACCURATE STRATEGIES**  
**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Diploma Degree in**  
**English Language**



**By :**  
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**ENGLISH DIPLOMA PROGRAM**  
**FACULTY OF VOCATIONAL STUDIES**  
**UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**  
**2019**

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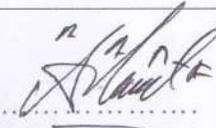
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**TRANSLATING NEWS FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES  
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By

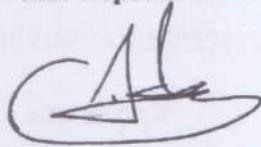
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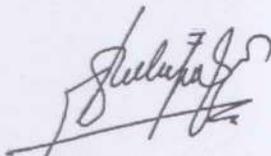
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**Indria Pramuhapsari** ✓

## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I, Muhammad Abu Rijal Fahmi (151611813061), 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, 18 Desember 2019

  
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**Muhammad Abu Rijal Fahmi**

151611813061

**This final report is dedicated for my beloved parents.**

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The Writer

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Report

According to Larson (1984) in his book *A Guide to Cross-Language Equality*, translations from source languages into target languages the meanings of must be kept the same. In the process of translation, it is very possible to find vocabulary and meaning that need to be understood more to interpret them correctly. As in the language of international news sources in Java post, there are many confusing vocabulary and expressions especially for people who are just learning to understand international news. To be able to interpret them correctly, extensive insight is needed about the language and culture contained in the news.

Added translation or English translation, both from English to Indonesian or vice versa lately is needed or very popular. This might cause difficulties in public awareness because English as an international language is very necessary in this globalization era like now. Because of the popularity of translations today, one the translator can analyze the source language properly (Nababan, 2008)

Jawa Pos is one the famous newspaper companies that is located in downtown Surabaya, nearby the main street in Surabaya, Jalan Achmad Yani, precisely at Graha Pena 4floor, JL Jendral Ahmad Yani, 88, ketintang, Gayungan, Surabaya. Therefore, it makes Jawa Pos always provides a translator. A translator is an important job because it has a big responsibility which is a source of

information. It means that a translator has job to find a trending topic on another country likes a journalist and then he or she translates the news.

As for what I do in Jawa Pos is to look for news sources from abroad, then I try to understand what is contained in the news, not only from one source but from several sources. Then, I conclude the news I read earlier to be rewritten in my own language. For news, I usually write different kinds every daylike hard news, soft news, and straight news although what I often write is soft news. The reason why I chose this title is because when I work at my internship, I gather news from overseas to then be remade and rewrote according to my own way. As for understanding news content on foreign webs, I use translation methods that I feel are convenient for me to use, and the translation strategies that I use to find out the subject matter of the foreign news. That way I can easily understand what is quoted in the news. That is the reason for choosing my final assignment title. Therefore I would like to write my final report titled “Translating News From International Sources With Good Method And Accurate Strategy”.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

There are two main problems in this report those are :

- 1.2.1 What is the methods used in translation news in Jawa Pos ?
- 1.2.2 What is the strategies used in translation news in Jawa Pos ?

### **1.3 Purpose of the Report**

The purposes of the report are :

1.3.1 To find the good and accurate translation method used by Jawa Pos

1.3.2 To find the good and accurate translation strategy used by Jawa Pos

### **1.4 Significance of the Report**

1.4.1 For the Writer

- a. The author can obtain knowledge about the translation method used, namely the style of language applied, and also the strategy in translating it international news source.
- b. The writer is able to develop his writing skills.

1.4.2 For the Almamater

- a. Maintaining and improving relationship with Jawa Pos.
- b. Improving the quality of Universitas Airlangga students.

1.4.2 For The Company

- a. Jawa Pos can improve the quality of its news which uses foreign sources.
- b. Jawa Pos journalists are able to evaluate their news.

1.4.3 For the Other Interns

- a. Other interns can prepare themselves when they are asked to make a news in Jawa Pos in the internship period.
- b. The other interns can get knowledge about the way of translation, language, how to find a good angle in making a news, and rules which must be followed in order to make a good news used by Jawa Pos journalist.

## **1.5 Review of Related Literature**

### **1.5.1 Method of Translation**

Furthermore, Newmark (1988) has classified the following translation methods into two large groups. The first four methods are more emphasized in Source Language, namely Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, and Semantic translation and the four second methods are more emphasized in Target Language, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation.

#### **1.5.1.1. Word-By-Word Translation**

In the word-for-word translation method, Target Language's words are usually placed directly under the Source Language version or called interlinear translation.

This method of translation is very tied to the word level, so the wording is very maintained. In doing its job, the translator only looks for the equivalent of Source Language in Target Language . The wording in the translation sentence exactly matches the wording in Source Language 's sentence Each word is translated one by one based on general meaning or out of context, while words related to culture are literally translated.

#### 1.5.1.2. Translation Literally

Literal translation (literal translation) or also called straight translation (linear translation) is between word-by-word translation and free translation (free translation). In the process of translating, the translator looks for the grammatical construction of Source Language that is commensurate or close to Target Language .

#### 1.5.1.3. Loyal Translation

In translating faithfully (faithful translation), the translator attempts to reproduce the contextual meaning of the original text within the limits of the grammatical structure of the target text. Here words with cultural contents are translated, but grammatical aberrations and choice of words still remain or are left unchecked.

#### 1.5.1.4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation. Faithful translation is more rigid and uncompromising with Target Language rules or

more tied to Source Language, while semantic translation is more flexible with Target Language . Unlike faithful translation, semantic translation must take into account Source Language's aesthetic elements by compromising the meaning as long as it is within reasonable limits

#### 1.5.1.5. Adaptation

Adaptation by Newmark (1988) is called the freest form of translation and is closest to Target Language . The term "adaptation" can be accepted here, provided that the adaptation does not sacrifice the theme, character or plot in Source Language.

#### 1.5.1.6. Free Translation

Free translation is free translation that prioritizes the contents of the Source Language text form. Usually this method takes the form of paraphrases that are longer than the original form, so that the contents or messages are more clearly accepted by Target Language users. The translation is long-winded and at length, even the translation looks like it is not a translation

#### 1.5.1.7. Idiomatic translation

Larson in Choliludin (2006) says that idiomatic translations use natural forms in the Target Language text, according to their grammatical construction and lexical choices. A truly idiomatic translation does not look like the translation. The translation results as if it were written directly from a native speaker.

### 1.5.1.8 Communicative Translation

According to Newmark (1988), communicative translation attempts to translate contextual meanings in Source Language text, both aspects of language and aspects of its contents, so that readers can be accepted and understood. Machali (2000) adds that this method pays attention to the principles of communication, namely the reader pulpit and the purpose of translation.

### 1.5.2. Strategy Translation

#### 1.5.2.1 Structural Strategy

There are three basic strategies relating to structural problems, addition, subtraction, and transposition.

##### 1.5.2.1.1. Addition

Here is the addition of words in Target Language because the structure of Target Language does. Adding this type is not a matter of choice but a necessity.

##### 1.5.2.1.2. Substraction

Reducing the meaning is the reduction of structural elements in Target Language . As with additions, this reduction is a must.

##### 1.5.2.1.3. Transposition

This translation strategy is used to translate clauses or sentences.

#### 1.5.2.2. Semantic Strategy

This semantic strategy is a translation strategy that is done with consideration of meaning. This strategy is operated at the level of words, phrases or clauses or sentences. This strategy consists of the following strategies :

##### 1.5.2.2.1. Borrowing

Collection is a translation strategy that brings the word Source Language into the text Target Language . The translator simply picks up The existing Source Language words, because this strategy is called levies.

##### 1.5.2.2.2. Cultural Equivalent

With this strategy the translator uses a typical word in Target Language to replace the typical word in Source Language . The main thing to note is that the typical Source Language culture words are replaced with words that are also typical in Target Language . Because the culture of a language with cultures from other languages is likely to be different, this strategy cannot maintain the accuracy of meaning.

##### 1.5.2.2.3. Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis

This strategy is carried out because the word Source Language is very related to Source Language's distinctive culture and the use of cultural equivalents is deemed unable to provide the desired degree of accuracy.

#### 1.5.2.2.4. Synonym

Translators can also use Target Language words that are more or less the same for Source Language words that are of a general nature if they are reluctant to use compound analysis. This strategy is taken because computational analysis is felt to interfere with the Target Language sentence flow.

#### 1.5.2.2.5. Official Translation

The strategy that is often used is the official translation that has been standardized. For this reason, translators working on manuscripts from a foreign language into Indonesian need to have "Indonesian Names and Foreign Language Guidelines" issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture's Center for Language Development and Development.

#### 1.5.2.2.6. Depreciation and Expansion

Depreciation means shrinking components of the word Source Language.

#### 1.5.2.2.7. Addition

In contrast to additions to structural strategies, this addition was made due to the consideration of clarity of meaning.

#### 1.5.2.2.8. Omission atau Deletion

Removal means deletion of a word or text section in Target Language text. In other words, deletion means that the word in the text section is not translated in Target Language text.

#### 1.5.2.2.9. Modulation

Modulation is a strategy for translating phrases, clauses, or sentences.

## **1.6 Method of the Report**

### 1.6.1 Location and Participant

Jawa Pos is one of the famous newspaper companies that is located in downtown Surabaya, nearby the main street in Surabaya, Jalan Achmad Yani, precisely at Graha Pena 4floor, JL Jenderal Ahmad Yani, 88, Ketintang, Gayungan, Surabaya.

I conducted a case study of several international news, starting from Hard news, Soft news, and Straight news in 1 month. In this case, I focused more on making international news based on international sources such as CNN, BBC, Reuters, Al-Jazeera. I was indirectly assigned to the translation of foreign news and translated into Indonesian into interesting and actual news. Which in the making of the news I was guided by my tutor in Jawa Pos, which he had been very clever and great in that field. At the same time, I got approval from him to involve this in the case study in my Final Project.

In terms of the background of my work, I feel I have had some problems in making this news. Starting from the selection of words, adjusting sentences in the news with the culture in the country concerned, as well as making the title that must be interesting and strange. So, when I make a sentence I cannot make a sentence too long. But, that gives me a lot of knowledge and knowledge in making news or what we usually call a journalist.

## 1.6.2. Data collection

In carrying out the case study, I used several instruments :

### 1.6.2.1. Semi structured interviews

Semi structured interview is used to give a briefing on how to carry out the internship such as what kinds of news there will be and how to edit the news.

## 1.6.3 Data Analysis

In terms of data analysis, I use triangulation data collection to answer the statements of problems. Let us take a look at the following table. Triangulation of data collection techniques to answer statements of problems.

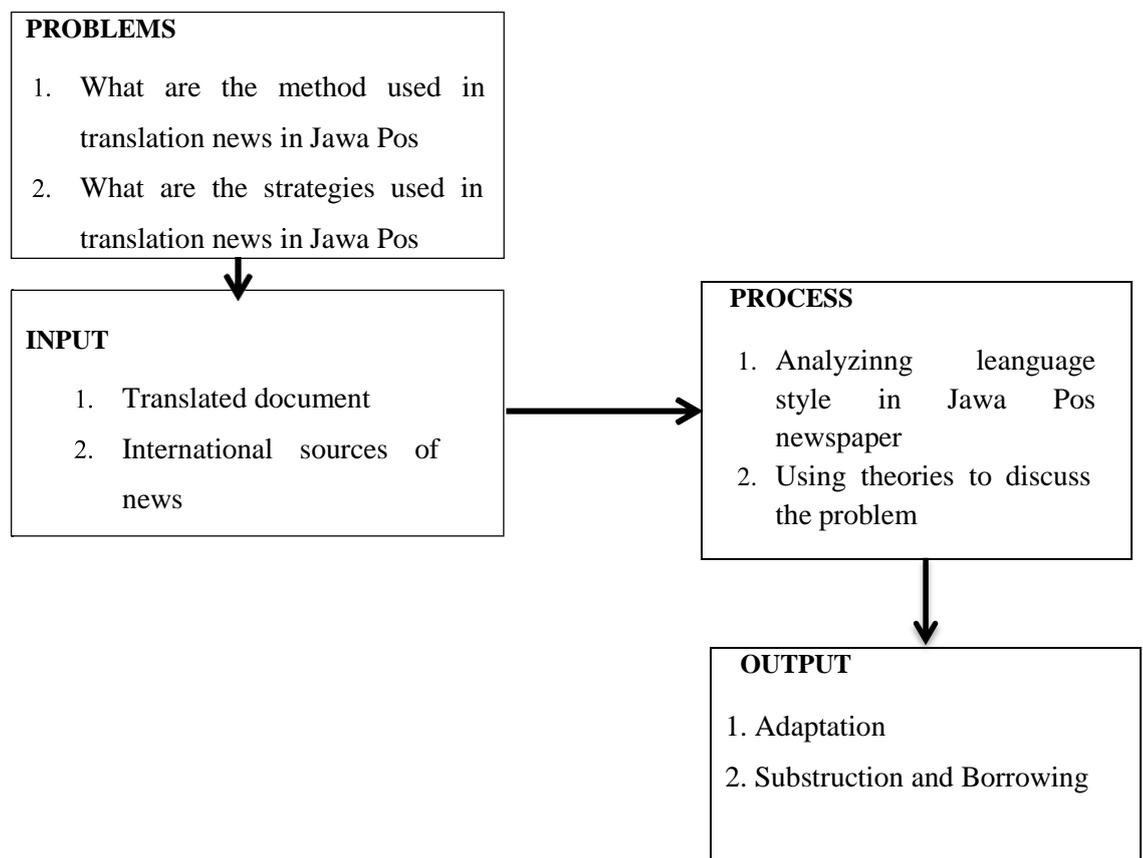
<b>Units of Analysis</b>	<b>Data Collection Techniques</b>
Using the right choice of words in writing news	Semi-structured interview Observation (notes)
Skills needed as a journalist	Semi-structured interview Observation (notes)

*Table 1 : Data Analysis*

Following up table 1, the writer analyse the data collected from each instruments separately based on the units of analysis. After the writer found patterns from each data, the writer merge the findings from each data to answer statements of problem by using semi structured interviews, the explanation of which has been explained above due to the internship system that existed in the Jawa Pos, participants were still in the stage of learning to make news, they were

not told to immediately work like Jawa Pos employees in general. It is a standardized internship system created by Jawa Pos. So, the most precise instrument was semi structured interview. The tentor will be able to directly monitor the performance of the trainees and provide a good and correct understanding in the process of making news.

### 1.7 Framework of the Report



## CHAPTER II

### COMPANY PROFILE

#### 2.1 Company History

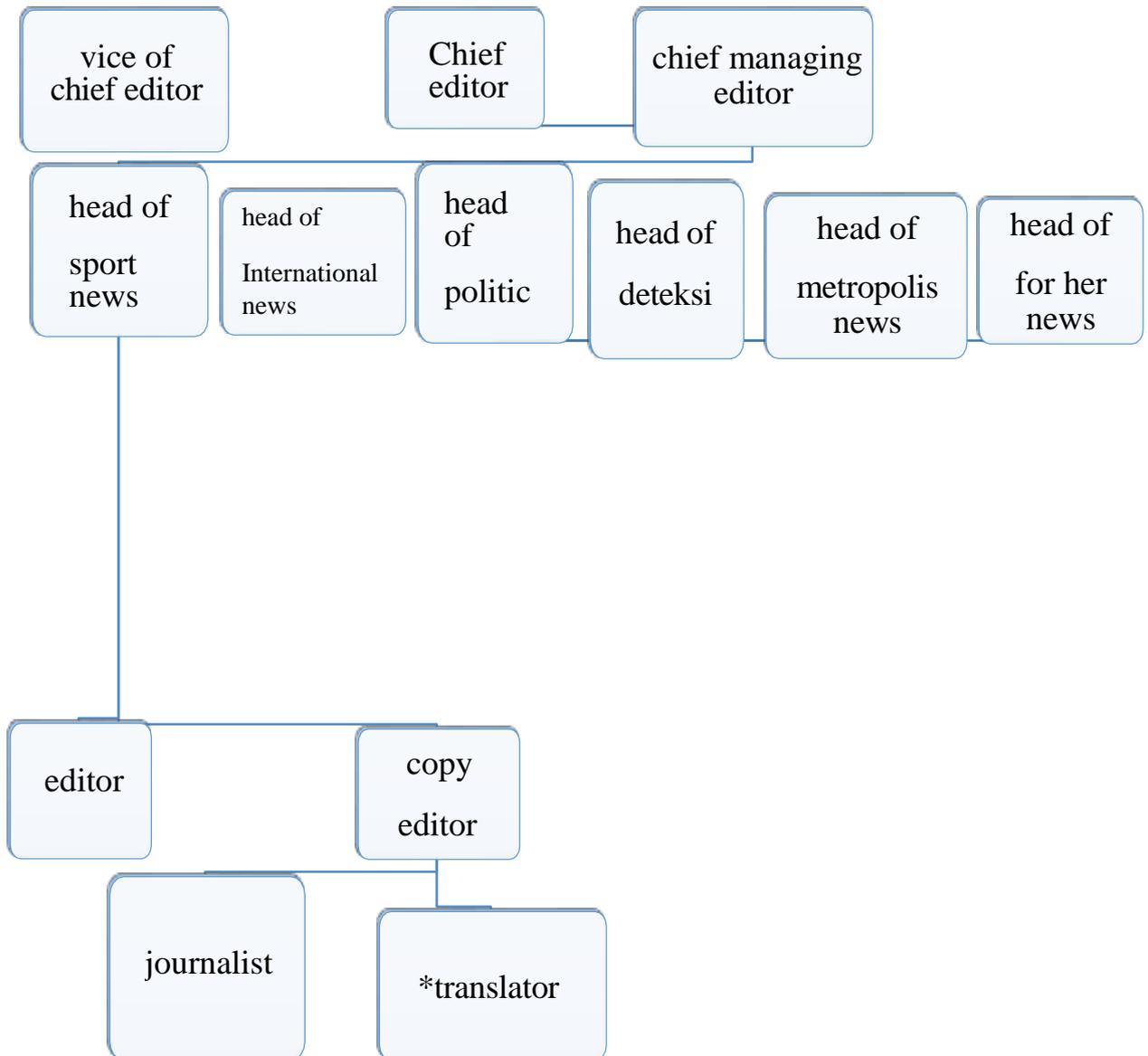
Jawa Pos was established on first of July in 1949 with the name Jawa Pos. The founder of this oldest news agency in Surabaya is The Chung Shen or Suseno Tedjo. This Chinese man was born in Bangka and worked as a marketing staff member in a movie theater in Surabaya. As a marketing staff, his job desk was to advertise the movies in newspaper, so the film would be shown in the newspaper. From the experience that he had, Mr. Tedjo started to create his own newspaper. Due to his interest in newspaper, finally he produced the Jawa Pos. 30 years after he led the news agency, his business did not work well.

Jawa Pos turnover declined sharply in 1970 and the other news agency also did the same. When Chung Shen was 80 years old, he sold Jawa Pos and no longer took care of this news agency. None of his children took over the company because they chose to live in London. In 1982, The Chung Shen decided to sell Jawa Pos to PT Grafiti Pers, the publisher of *Tempo* Magazine. Dahlan Iskan, East Javanese journalist who was heading *Tempo*'s bureau in East Java, was appointed by Eric Samola as a President Director of *PT Grafiti Pers*, to manage *Jawa Pos*. In only five years, *Jawa Pos* daily circulation rocketed from only 6.000 copies to over 300.000 copies. Now *Jawa Pos* is Indonesia's largest media network, consisting of over 150 publication and television stations.

Under the auspices of Dahlan Iskan, *Jawa Pos* improved and in 1990 the circulation reached 350.000 copies. Finally, Jawa Pos became one of the largest selling newspapers in Indonesia. Jawa Pos formed the Jawa Pos News Network (JPNN). It is one of the largest newspaper chains in Indonesia. JPNN has more than 80 newspapers, tabloids, and magazines. In 1997 Jawa Pos moved from Kembang Jepun to Graha Pena 13 Building which is located in Surabaya, and in 2002 Graha Pena building was built in Jakarta. Then in 2004, Jawa Pos established the steam power plant to maintain the continuity of power supply in paper mills.

Now Jawa Pos is Indonesia's largest media network that consisting of 164 newspapers, 20 weeklies, and 21 television stations across Indonesia from Aceh all the way to Papua.

**2.2 Organization Chart**



*\* The writer's position*

### **2.3 Jobs and Responsibilities**

#### **1. Chief Editor**

A leader of editorial position, and has a final decision when editor wants to make new news. Then, he also has responsibility for leading and control the whole process from cover until content in the news. Moreover, he/she has responsibility with her/his staff to finish the deadline.

#### **2. Vice of Chief Editor**

A person who has responsibility to help and accompany the chief editor in the whole process. This position has responsibilities to manage a task and monthly report. Then, he/she has responsibility to edit all online content for magazine and website.

#### **3. Chief Managing Editor**

A person who has responsibility to help chief editor and ensuring the news. Next, Chief Managing Editor reports the accountability report to the Chief Editor.

#### **4. Head of Sport News**

A person who has responsibility to ask and lead her/ his staff to make news that related on football, basketball, volley or final score about the match on all sport matches.

#### **5. Head of International News**

A Someone who has the responsibility to make news that is abroad. The news that is made and quoted includes political, economic, criminal, sports, fashion, awards etc. So that this section will be taken over by the head of the news who served as the final editor of the news makers in Java post

6. Head of Politic News

A person who has responsibility to make news.

7. Head of Deteksi

A person who has responsibility to make news that related on young activity like “madding 3D ceremony”. It makes this division is run on by young staff. The meaning of Deteksi is journalist have a task for Justifies the sentence from other journalists to the final process before the news will be loaded. Another term we can call is the chief journalist

8. Head of Metropolis News

A person who has responsibility to make news that related on the condition of this era, what happens, and news that make many people being curious or viral. The meaning of metropolis is we have a source news from a tragedy in our country and than we up the tragedy to be a news and sentence. From this we also up the political tradeegy in there.

9. Head of for Her News

A person who has responsibility to make news that related on something that connected with the girl like fashion, trend of the day and tips and trick. The meaning of Her News is, we make a news a specially for a women reader because we make this news like a bulletin there is in our country, which is, the news consisting of life style of the women, and than outfit of the women, food which like of the women and etc.

10. Editor

A person who has responsibility to edit all news, such as a language usage, and the article, as well as giving modification like added picture or 3D max.

11. Copy Editor

A person who has responsibility to edit a manuscript, text, and article for publication, especially to find out and make it correct.

12. Journalist

A person who has responsibility to find and get accurate news. It means that journalist is source of the news.

13. Translator

A person who has responsibility to translate news before the editing process begins. Then, he/she has responsibility to find news from foreign news agency likes BBC, CNN, Al-Jazeera, Reuters and so on. Moreover, he/she will translate news from all categories, not only sport but also economic and politic also. Last, he/she will look for interesting news from another country and translate it into Bahasa.

## 2.4 Location

The information about the location and important number of Jawa Pos Surabaya is as follow:

1. Address : Graha Pena Building, Ahmad Yani Street number 88, Ketintang Gayungan, Surabaya, Jawa Timur Indonesia
2. Phone : +6231 8202199, 08123567930 (sms)
3. Fax : 031 8288371

4. Website: [www.jawapos.com](http://www.jawapos.com)

## **2.5 Product**

For newspaper product, Jawa Pos has a lot of brands in the entire Indonesia.

- Sumatra has 39 branches.
- Jakarta has 8 branches.
- Banten and Jawa Barat has 15 branches.
- Jogjakarta and Jawa Tengah has 10 branches.
- Jawa Timur has 15 branches newspaper.
- Bali and Nusa Tenggara has 4 branches.
- Kalimantan has 15 branches.
- Sulawesi has 24 branches.
- Maluku has 4 branches.
- Papua has 3 branches.

## **2.6 The Facilities**

The facilities in Jawa Pos include:

- Lounge
- Clean toilets
- Free mineral water in pantry as long as you want
- Microwave available

## **2.7 The Customers**

Jawa Pos have many products, which spread on the entire Indonesia. Jawa Pos is one of the mass media that can be enjoyed by various societies, economic structures. Moreover, the content of news in Jawa Pos is very interesting and complete, so many readers tend to choose Java Post as their newspaper choice.

Jawa Pos readers themselves come from various circles ranging from teenagers to adults. It happens because Jawa Pos newspaper more actual and reliable. All of them can enjoy the news in the newspaper Jawa Pos. Therefore, the style of language and content in Jawa Pos itself is made always follow the existing trend, so it does not seem rigid and ancient so the various layers of society can enjoy the content of Jawa Pos news.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Findings**

The writer chose Jawa Pos as his place to do internship. He was assigned to be a translator in International News at Jawa Pos but the writer also helped to translate an article from another division. The writer did the internship from 6 January 2019 until 6 February 2019. The writer did the internship from Monday until Saturday. The writer started at 4 pm and ended at 8 pm. The writer got free day at Sunday. The writer worked as a translator in International News under the responsibilities of Mrs Hepi who guide the writer during internship.

The translator is the person who has the responsibility to manage and translate articles for the making of news so that the information or messages in the article that can be understood and obtained by the reader. Therefore, a translator does not just translate an article but also to understand and find a great article that will be translated into good news.

In order to get a great article, a translator should have a passion in writing or speaking. The translator must understand the meaning and context in their article. A good news is made to communicate directly to the readers. A good news does not only serve news based on the fact but also the way of news to tell the facts.

As a translator, the writer had a job to create news including hard and soft news from foreign news agency such as CNN, BCC, Al-Jazeera, Reuters etc. The writer did not only take on the one source to create her news, but she also took from different news agencies also. Therefore, it is the reason to enrich the information of the news.

The writer picked up the topic of the news by himself, but it has to be relevant with the condition and the accident that happens today. The writer researched the news from countries that have relation with Indonesia. Therefore, the news will get information faster and make the reader can be easily to get the idea from that news.

### **3.1.1 The Methods Used in Translation**

There are several methods that exist in the method of translation. There are around 8 types of methods available. However, I would only use one types of translation methods in my final report. This because the method has been commonly used by many journalists and is highly appropriate for news writing. The order of the sentence and the diction may be different and varies from the original writing but the content itself does not change providing an unbiased, objective writing.

#### **3.1.1.1 Adaptation Translation**

Adaptation by Newmark (1988) is called the freest form of translation and is closest to Target Language. The term "adaptation" can be accepted here,

provided that the adaptation does not sacrifice the theme, character or plot in Source Language.

Therefore, the adaptation translation in which the translated text has two quotation marks at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Then, why the translation results are different from the language sources, because from the meaning of the adaptation translation is about message and meaning translators. In Jawa Pos, there are several sources from international news such as BBC, CNN, AL JAZEERA, ROUTER, which is the language of the news written by the translator, he uses the Jawa Pos language style of his own post, which will be there is a meaning and message like a meanin of the adaptation translation. As has been explained above there are some weaknesses in the language style used by translators in Jawa Pos. So, the results of translations that differ greatly from the source language but have the same purpose in it.

#### **Example of the adaptation translation :**

##### **Source language :**

*"I want to hear from everyone, not just [the] men," she said. "I make it a point to speak with women to find out if they are on board with the arrangement. It is important that they agree to it because if I see any signs that say otherwise then I won't grant permission."*

##### **The text then was translated to target language :**

*"Semua pihak yang bermasalah harus datang dalam sidang. Saya tidak mau*

*mendengar hanya dari satu pihak saja. Harus dari dua-duanya, baik dari sisi perempuan maupun dari sisi laki-laki" terang Nenny.*

For the example *"I want to hear for everyone"* is then translated to *"Saya tidak mau mendengarkan hanya dari satu pihak saja"*. In that sentence, the translation is really different from the source language and to be the target language, but in this sentence there is a message. From the "hear for the everyone" the translation is "mendengarkan hanya dari satu pihak saja." It is really different. For example *"I point make it a to speak with women to find out if they are on board with the arrangement."* Was changed into *"Harus dari dua-duanya, baik dari sisi perempuan maupun sisi laki-laki."* From the sentence is there is a meaning. You can see from the source language go to the target language is so really different but have a meaning from this sentence. From the this sentence "speak the women" the translation to "harus dari dua duanya." The meaning of the translation is give to the same position between men and women. It is crucial to not forget quoted sentences and keep on using wording style of Jawa Pos translator.

*(The text can be seen in the appendix 2)*

### **3.1.2 The strategies that are used in translation**

To translate news, and other sentences in general, a sound strategy is needed where understanding is a part of the strategy in translation procedure. All written things must be structured, and structured things must be procedural. Moreover, a news needs to be clear about its details when did it happen, where did

it happen, all of them need to be explained clearly. For example, if the news was about natural disasters, it needs to be clear whether there were victims involved and if so, how were they involved. That is a clear example of the strategy (procedure) in translating news. Because news itself is a sentence that has structure and complex in a way that more experience and skill is needed to make news coherent and easy to read.

There are 9 types of translation strategies exist in translation science. The following are some of the translation strategies that I used when I was apprenticed in Jawa Pos. There were two main types. Example will be given for each strategy. Most of these strategies are mandatory because otherwise the translation results will be structurally unacceptable in the translation target, or may be very unnatural. Example of which will be further explained.

The strategies used were subtraction and borrowing strategy. Both strategies were chosen because news taken from a different language is common to have different word or phrases within them. With subtraction strategy, long sentences could be reduced to a phrase or even a word in the target language, with borrowing strategy, native words with its own unique definition unbeknownst to the target language could still make sense if used in sentence.

*(The text can be seen in the appendix 3)*

### 3.1.2.1 Substraction Startegy

Definition of substraction strategy.

The reduction of structural elements in Target Language. As with additions, this reduction is equally important.

#### Example for substraction strategy :

*"Gucci is deeply apologetic for the uproar caused by the balaclava wool jumpers"* translates into *"Gucci akhirnya minta maaf setelah memasarkan jumper balaclava wol"*. Because the strategy involves a phrase or word, the explanation of the sentence above shows how can use the substraction strategy, apparent by the reduction in there. In the source language, the word "is" is present but in the target language, the word is omitted there is no word of "is" definition in the sentence. After the phrase 'by' there is the phrase "the", but in the target language there is no phrase representing "the" instead it's "memasarkan jumper balaclava wol" and not "memasarkan sebuah jumper balaclava wol". So, this method shows that the strategy used was substraction for word reduction.

### 3.1.2.1 Borrowing Strategy

Borrowing Strategy is a translation strategy that brings the word from the Source Language into the Target Language text. The translator simply picks up the existing Source Language words, there for this strategy is called levies.

### **Example of the Borrowing strategy :**

"Gucci is deeply apologetic for the unrest caused by the balaclava wool jumpers" translates into "Gucci akhirnya minta maaf setelah memasarkan jumper balaclava wol yang memantik kontroversi." In accordance to the explanation of what is borrowing strategy – to borrow a word directly – there is one word taken directly from the source language to the target language which is the word "Gucci" "jumper" and "wool" that's why it is called the borrowing strategy.

## **3.2 Discussions**

### **3.2.1 The Obstacle**

When I had an internship with the Jawa Pos, I had a lot of trouble in there. The first trouble that I encountered was:

1. The style of news made by Jawa Pos.

If the writer ever read a newspaper, the writer must of course know the style of the language written in the newspaper. The writer thinks that a lot of people know the style of language of a newspaper, but the writer must have made the language a little more complicated than other sentences you might have read. The writer felt that this was a problem when the writer had an internship with the Jawa Pos. There are many language style I don't understand, because the writer have never made a news before. So the writer aims to study the arrangement of language

When the writer had an Internship in the Jawa Pos, the writer had so many mistakes and problems when the writer arranges the sentence there. So, my tentor

there taught me when I had an internship in that office. Lots of knowledge that the writer had there was a new experience for the writer in writing news with the style of Jawa Pos. The name of our tentor is Mrs. Hepi. She is the head of international news in Jawa Pos. She knows all of the news overseas. Usually, the news that the writer put in our news is from USA, Africa, and the Middle Eastern States the writer also arrange news from problems there.

The example of translated excerpt from a source language into a target language is as follows :

#### Source Language

*“A number of US media reported that the Turkish government had sound recordings and videos which according to them proved that Khashoggi was killed inside the Saudi consulate when he was lost.”*

#### Targer Language

*Masih menjadi misteri dikemanakan mayat Khashoggi sebenarnya. Ada yang mengatakan bahwa mayat Khashoggi telah dimusnahkan, ada juga yang mengakatan mayat Khashoggi dikembalikan ke Arab Saudi. Pastinya pria kelahiran Arab Saudi itu dinyatakan meninggal pada tanggal 2 Oktober 2018 oleh Tim 15 di Kedutaan besar Arab Saudi di Istanbul Turkey.*

“masih menjadi misteri” is a complicated phrase to write, why? Because if the writer do not often write about the news the writer will have difficulty writing the sentence, because that sentence is a sentence that is very often used by news writers. If young people these days often write something for their work, such as novels, daily activities, etc, the time will definitely be different from the news sentence. The context of their sentences will be very different if they become a news writer, and then the sentence “ada yang

mengatakan mayat Jamal Khassogi dibuang”, it will appear in the writer's writings if he has often written and learned how to write informative sentences. The sentence is arguably difficult because in each sentence you wrote must have information and actual meaning, and can attract the attention of the reader to enjoy reading your sentence. Such an explanation of why the sentence can be said to be difficult to write and how to master a sentence implant like that.

That was an example that the writer have when the writer had an internship with the Jawa Pos.

## 2. Accuracy of Translation.

The meaning of accuracy of translation is a when the writer make a translation for the writer's target language, it must be accurate In order to do so, the writer needs to be proficient in the target language. So, when the writer had an internship with Jawa Pos, the writer had problem translating the source language. The writer was afraid if my translation was not good and is not true to the target language, and unfortunately, it was not. It happened on my internship. The writer tried to translate the source language from one of the sources overseas, namely, CNN. Mrs. Hepi said, there are a lot of mistake in the writer's translation. The writer's translation is not really accurate to the writer's target. Mrs hepi said, “often read a newspaper in your home. Before going to the office, read letter and letter, for information before make a news.” This is an example of accuracy of translation :

*“Ini bukan pertama kalinya merek fashion internasional menuai kontroversi karena desainnya. Tahun lalu, rumah mode mewah Prada terpaksa menarik produk mereka setelah beberapa barang yang dipajang di salah satu etalase mereka di Manhattan mencitrakan kulit wajah hitam. Produk-produk yang merupakan bagian dari Pradamalia Prada itu ditarik setelah muncul gambar-gambar mirip monyet dengan wajah hitam dan bibir merah besar. Semuanya mengacu pada produk yang ditarik tersebut.”*

I think it is really accurate for news language. Yes, this is accurate because it has been corrected by the head of the international news in Jawa Pos.

### **3.2.2 The Value**

When I had an internship with Jawa Pos I studied about :

1. Writing news in Jawa Pos style.

There are many procedures to write news like a journalist in Jawa Pos. There are too many steps that must be done by the writer. When the writer wrote the title, and this is my version of the title, the writer's tutor corrected my own word. So many mistakes were made when the writer took the word and rearranged the sentence for a title, and then my tutor gave the writer some suggestion for writing the title such as, make it short and simple. Create an interesting and different title that makes the reader interested in reading the sentences, because the title is the first thing that the reader read when they want to read the author's news.

Not only the mistakes in the writer title, there are also mistakes in the sentences. The writer thought that it was far different than the one made by the journalist from Jawa Pos. The writer thought, because this is my first time writing news, which is directly tutored by the people there, the writer was so nervous and

shy when was so nervous and shy when studying news writing from the people of Jawa Pos directly. It was apparent from the mistakes the writer have made. So many correction were given my paper, particularly in wording, but Mrs. Hepi was always patient when she was teaching us about how to write news correctly. Everyday we always made a mistake in our news wording, but the writer feel it is a learning experience for our selves there is nothing instant, if you

want to be a master in your field. Almost every day the writer made a mistake, but the writer did not give up. The writer believe in the writer self.

## 2. Work Team

When the writer had an internship with Jawa Pos, many people was a part of the Jawa Pos office. Starting from the head of the news, translator, journalist, etc. the writer believe, without a great team work, it will be dangerous for the reputation of Jawa Pos. Same with when the writer was in an internship with my two friends, working together in accordance to the values of team work. The work involves looking up sources from the internet and other sources, translating the sources, and determining the kind of news can be made there are three kinds of news.

The first one is hard news, the second one is soft news, and the third one is straight news. Usually the writer make soft news for our analysis and as a training in the internship. From that I realized the importance of team work. If there is a troubled member in the writer team, the writer's team may perform inefficiently

as a result, because the skill of the writer's member in the team is really needed and is important to be highly capable but also compact enough in terms of sentence structure to not mess up the result. So team work is really important for our work in the office like in Jawa Pos. The writer can also learn about a writer's life, for the writer's future if the writer wanted to work in an office. Nothing is impossible.

### **3.3 Supporting Subjects**

During the internship, there are six subjects from Diploma III in English language, which related and helped the writer during the internship in Jawa Pos. Those subjects are:

#### **3.3.1 Practice in Translation III**

This subject teaches us to produce an accurate translation of the text and an intensive English language to Indonesia and others. The writer also learned how to choose an appropriate diction to make a good translation. This subject was beneficial for the writer when she had to translate the news.

#### **3.3.2 English for Media and Advertising**

The writer learned how to emphasize on the introduction of media that was widely used for marketing product. The subject was beneficial for the writer because this subject helped the writer to analyze text written or unwritten which has related to media advertising, editorial, and copywriter.

#### **3.3.3 Computer Application**

The writer has learned to provide interoperability between computer

programs. This subject was beneficial for the writer when she had to write the news, because she had already learned about Microsoft Word Office during her study.

#### **3.3.4 Structure V**

In this subject, the writer has learned how to understand the English structure in order to make a good sentence. Besides, this subject also taught the writer to correct grammar, pattern and lexical. This subject was beneficial for the writer when she had to identify the context of the news.

#### **3.3.5 Writing V**

This subject taught the writer to make paragraph. Then, this subject helps to identify and fix the incorrect sentence, to use capital letters and punctuation correctly, compose, revise and edit paragraphs. This subject helped the writer to rewrite the article or news with her own words.

#### **3.3.6 Reading V**

This subject helped the writer to understand an English article intensively, and understanding the discourse and several English phrases. This subject was beneficial for the writer to do scanning, skimming the article, so the writer could easily make a conclusion from the text. Besides, this subject helped the writer to make some conclusion based from the sources.