

## **CHAPTER III**

### **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA**

There are many techniques and procedures which can be chosen and used in doing translation. In this study, the translators use several techniques and procedures in their translation result.

The important point for doing analysis on techniques and procedures is that it can be identified the translator's interpretation toward the translation text or sentences. Besides, it would be detected the various changes of English into Indonesia.

The data are presented in the forms of sentences and words. Sentences from different translation results done by the translators are compared one to another, so the differences of the work can be found. Afterwards, the techniques and procedures can be known by comparing those differences. In process of doing translation, choosing techniques and procedure is a crucial thing since suitable techniques and procedures are needed to avoid an awkward sound of translation result. Because of an inappropriate choice techniques and procedures, the equivalent meaning can not be caught and then sentences, which are formulated by the translators in their translation result, may be not understandable.

Each translator may apply more than one technique and procedure in one text, since the techniques and procedures are various. The data shows that techniques used by the translators, are:

### 1. Translation model of Title

- Full translation
- Partial translation
- Changing the order of the words
- Defining the words
- Omitting one of the words

### 2. Deletion

- preposition
- article
- plural form

### 3. Double translation.

Looking at the list, the technique used in doing translation of title may be full translation, partial translation, adding the explanation, changing the order of the word, defining the word and omission. Deletion and double translation are also found in the collected data.

Dealing with procedures in translation, the following is the data:

		Transcription	Borrowing	Transposition	Modulation	Literal	Adaptation
Text 1	Tr 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Tr 2	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Tr 3	✓	✓			✓	
	Tr 4	✓	✓			✓	✓
Text 2	Tr 5	✓		✓		✓	
	Tr 6	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Tr 7	✓				✓	
	Tr 8	✓	✓			✓	
Text 3	Tr 9	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Tr 10	✓		✓		✓	
	Tr 11	✓	✓			✓	
	Tr 12	✓		✓		✓	
	Tr 13	✓				✓	
Text 4	Tr 14	✓	✓			✓	
	Tr 15	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Tr 16	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Tr 17	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Tr= translator

Table 3.1  
Procedures of translation applied by the translators

From the table above, it can be seen that the procedures applied in translation is more than one for each text. It means that the translators have certain choice of procedures.

The procedures used are literal, transcription, borrowing, transposition, modulation and adaptation. The most common procedures are literal and transcription. However, modulation and adaptation is rarely applied in translation of Non-literary text, perhaps the combination of the four is enough to make translation result readable.

Furthermore, the way of translation procedures that is included in many types of translation can be classified as:

- Addition

- Subtraction
- Adaptation
- Untranslatable word

### 3.1 Techniques of Translation

Techniques of translation means method of doing translation used by the translator. It is clearly known when we compare the original text and the translation result.

The techniques of translation found in the collected data can be divided into 3 types: model translation of titles, deletion and double translation.

#### 3.1.1 Model Translation of Titles

Translation of title is firstly discussed in this analysis, because title is one of the most important sections in the text. Title usually gives a special impression towards the texts, and reflects what the text says, contains, and discusses, at least the main idea of the text.

In text 1 (see enclosure), the title 'The Demon and the Disintegration of the Family' has several translations:

1. Iblis dan Disintegrasi Keluarga
2. Sang Setan dan Disintegrasi Keluarga
3. Pengaruh Buruk dan Perpecahan Keluarga
4. Demon dan Disintegrasi Keluarga

From the listed translation above, it can be seen that different techniques are applied. In translating the word *demon*, each translator has different term. *The demon* is translated into *iblis*, *setan*, *pengaruh buruk* and *demon*.

*Iblis* and *Sang Setan* may be an equivalent meaning to *demon*, since, either *iblis* or *setan* has similar concept as *demon*. They are symbols of wicked or cruel spirit. It seems that the translators use a lexical adjustment as they translate *demon* into *setan* or *iblis*. Other translation for *demon* is *pengaruh buruk*. It seems that the translator defines *demon* and then he concludes the symbol of wicked or cruel spirit as a bad influence towards nature, especially human, so that a bad influence here is taken as a translation of *demon*. Bad influence is translated as *pengaruh buruk*. The other translator takes *demon* as translation of *demon*, so she does not change *demon* into Indonesia. It seems difficult to understand the meaning of *demon*, unless the reader has known English. Disintegration is translated as *disintegrasi* and *perpecahan*, since either *disintegrasi* or *perpecahan* is known in EYD (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan).

In text 2, the title 'Pretax versus Aftertax Analysis' has 5 translations:

- Analisa Pretax versus Aftertax
- Analisis Pretax (sebelum pajak) dan Aftertax (setelah pajak)
- Analisa Sebelum Pajak dan Sesudah Pajak
- Analisis Sebelum Pajak melawan Sesudah Pajak
- Analisa Pra-pajak vs Pasca-pajak

The significant words that are interesting to note are Pretax and Aftertax. Tr 1 translates *pretax* and *aftertax* with no change. But Tr 2 gives an explanation of the meaning of *pretax* and *aftertax* besides writing the word *pretax* and *aftertax*. Furthermore, the two translators just translate it into *sebelum pajak* and *setelah pajak*, from the meaning of *pre*, *sebelum*, and *after*, *sesudah* and then *tax*,

*pajak*. It uses a lexical adjustment towards the affixed words *pretax* and *aftertax*. The other translation for *pretax* and *aftertax* is *pra-pajak* and *pasca-pajak*, *pra* is equal to *sebelum* and *pasca* is equal to *sesudah*.

The rendering of the title in text 2 can be stated as follows:

English	Pretax		versus	Aftertax		Analysis
	Pre	tax		after	tax	
Indonesian	sebelum	pajak	melawan	sesudah	pajak	Analisa
	pra		dan	pasca		Analisis
			vs			
			versus			

Table 3.1.1.1

Rendering of the title in text 2 from English into Indonesian

As can be seen, full translation is applied here, since all components (words) in the title are translated. But the order of the words is reverse arranged, it is caused by the different grammatical pattern between English and Indonesian.

In text 3, the title 'Balance of Power: Purposes and Functions' is translated into:

1. Keseimbangan kekuasaan: Fungsi dan Manfaat
2. Keseimbangan Kekuatan: Tujuan dan Manfaat
3. Keseimbangan Kekuatan: Tujuan dan Fungsi
4. Keseimbangan Kekuatan: Tujuan dan Fungsi

The difference of translation above is described below:

English	Balance of power			Purposes and Functions		
	Balance	of	power	Purposes ( <i>pl</i> )	and	Functions ( <i>pl</i> )
Indonesian	keseimbangan		kekuasaan	fungsi	dan	Manfaat
			Kekuatan	tujuan		fungsi

Table 3.1.1.2

Translation of the title in text 3

At the translation above, *power* has 2 translations, *kekuasaan* and *kekuatan*. Either *kekuasaan* or *kekuatan* is related to politics, so it is optional to render *power* into *kekuasaan* or *kekuatan* since other word such as *daya* or *tenaga* is not appropriate to *power's* translation in context of politics.

Both *purposes* and *functions* are in plural form. In Indonesian, they are grammatically translated into *tujuan-tujuan* and *fungsi-fungsi*, but all translators translate *purposes* and *functions* into *tujuan* and *fungsi/ manfaat*. It seems that there is simplicity in that translation in order to adjust Indonesian pattern of an abstract noun. It is rare to write abstract noun such as *tujuan* and *fungsi* in plural form.

In text 4, the title 'Other Clinical Syndromes associated with genital HSV infection is translated into:

1. Gejala-gejala Klinis Lainnya yang berhubungan dengan infeksi HSV
2. Gejala-gejala Klinis Lain yang berhubungan dengan infeksi HSV kelamin
3. Gejala Klinis Lain yang berkaitan dengan infeksi HSV genital
4. Kelainan-kelainan Klinis Lain yang berkaitan dengan infeksi penyakit kelamin HSV

The difference of translation above can be seen clearly as the arrangement of the phrase below:

English	Other Clinical Syndromes			Associated with	Genital HSV Infection		
	Other	Clinical	Syndromes		Genital	HSV	Infection
Indonesian	lain	klinis	Gejala-gejala	Yang berhubungan dengan	kelamin	HSV	Infeksi
			Kelainan-kelainan	Yang berkaitan dengan	Genital		
					-		

Table 3.1.1.3  
Arrangement of the title in text 4

The differences above are at *syndromes* and *genital*. In English-Indonesian dictionary, *sindrom* is an equivalent meaning of *syndromes*, while the Oxford dictionary defines *syndromes* as a set of symptoms which together indicate a particular disease or abnormal condition.

At the translation above, *syndromes* is translated into *gejala* and *kelainan*. Actually, *gejala* and *kelainan* are different concept, *gejala* emphasizes on symptoms and *kelainan* emphasizes on abnormal condition.

The other phrase which has different translation is *genital HSV infection*. *Genital* as a reproduction organs is translated into *kelamin* and *genital*. It seems that *genital* here is interpreted as a specific term that modifies HSV, so that translator can translate it freely into *kelamin* or *genital*.



Mostly, title in text 3 is full translation, since all components of the phrase are translated. However, there is a translator who omits the word *genital* in the translation, so it can be called partial translation.

By explaining techniques in translating titles of four texts above, it can be stated that different model of translation of titles does not mean different expression. So far, the titles of non-literary texts above are translated in the same notion, but different techniques. Furthermore, titles are static, mostly it is just centered on one or two phrases/ terms so that different results can be minimized.

### 3.1.2 Deletion

Deletion is one of techniques in translating activity which is used to eliminate redundancy in poorly written informational texts, especially non-literary texts. From the collected data, it can be found many deletions done by translators.

1. A review of the list of objectives and methods will show that there were internal inconsistencies in the theory and in the practice.

Sebuah penelitian dan daftar obyektif dan metode-metode akan memperlihatkan bahwa ada inkonsistensi ○ antara teori dan praktek.

2. If the balance of power had worked perfectly as all political leaders expected, .....

Jika keseimbangan kekuasaan telah bekerja sempurna sebagaimana yang diharapkan oleh ○ politikus atau pimpinan politik,.....

3. Other clinical syndromes associated with genital HSV infection

Gejala-gejala klinis lainnya yang berhubungan dengan infeksi HSV ○

4. ....territorial compensation after a war

kompensasi teritorial setelah  perang

5. Because a full cash flow analysis will always be appropriate , .....

Karena  analisis arus tunai penuh akan selalu sesuai untuk diterapkan.....

6. A review of the list of objectives and methods will show.....

Tinjauan daftar obyektif dan metode akan menunjukkan.....

7. One of the main quarrels Muslim have.....

Satu dari pertentangan  utama kaum muslim.....

8. Muslims see the pressures of tye consumesrist culture.....

Kaum muslimin memandang tekanan  budaya konsumeris.....

9. This proportionality will not be the case when the investments under consideration involve differences in depreciation,.....

Keseimbangan tidak akan menjadi masalah jika pertimbangan investasi meliputi perbedaan  depresiasi,.....

10. ....preserve the constituent elements of the system.....

mempertahankan elemen   sistem.....

Deletion (signed by  ) that is found in the data consists of many types: Deletion of article, deletion of words (as modifier) and deletion of plural form. The list of sentences and the translation above represents several deletion types. One sentence may contain more than one deletion.

Deletion of article can be found in sentence 4,5, and 6. In sentences 4,5 and 6 article *a* is not translated, *a* which means *sebuah*, *suatu*, *satu* is not included in those translations. Inexistence of *sebuah* or *suatu* perhaps does not influence the meaning of the sentence, because the function of article here is only as

complement. But the indefinite article *a* may show that the following noun/ phrase has not been known. The article is also important in modifying the following noun.

The list of sentences above also signs deletion of plural form, such as in sentence 7, 8, 9, and 10. All the underlined words in sentences 7, 8, 9, and 10 are in plural forms. As can be seen, the translation of the underlined words above is not in plural forms. As it follows grammatical pattern of plural form in Indonesia, the word/ noun is repeated using a dash. For example;

English		Indonesian	
Elements	}	Elemen-elemen	}
Differences		Perbedaan-perbedaan	
Quarrels		Pertikaian-pertikaian	
pressures		Tekanan-tekanan	
	p l u r a l		p l u r a l

Apparently, deletion of plural form in sentences 7, 8, 9, and 10 does not effect the core of the meaning. It just simplifies plural form into singular.

The following deletion is the deletion of word (as modifier). The word *internal*, *all*, *genital* and *constituent* are deleted in the translation of sentences 1,2, 3 and 10. All words above are the elements of phrase and function as modifier and attributive. *Internal* modifies *inconsistency*, *genital* is attributive for *HSV infection* and *constituent* is an adjective which modifies *elements*.

Deleting modifier means deleting the significant element within phrase. It seems that deletion of modifier is a human's fault, it means that the translator did

delete modifier accidentally or unconsciously. Since *internal inconsistency* is equal to *inkonsistensi internal*, not only *inkonsistensi* as in sentence 1.

### 3.1.3 Double Translation.

One of non-literary texts' characteristics is that it has a specific term and concerns with any topic of knowledge. It is not easy to translate a specific term, since there is a specific translation for specific term. Therefore, techniques of translating specific term is needed and one of the techniques is Double Translation. In Double Translation, the translator translates a word or phrase more than one term or transcription. It is usually lied on two brackets.

Double translation can be found in the data (translation result), as follows:

1. Pretax analysis are appropriate when the pretax monetary flows are proportional to their cash flows,.....

Analisa-analisa pretax sesuai digunakan apabila arus moneter pretax cukup proporsional bagi  arus uang tunai (cash flows)

2. ....investment tax incentives, or working capital  
....dorongan (incentives) pajak investasi, atau modal kerja.
3. It is currently unknown what percentage of women who contract primary genital HSV infection develop cervicitis alone.....

Belum diketahui berapa persentase wanita yang mengalami infeksi HSV genital primer yang hanya melibatkan cervicitis (mungkin semacam penyakit leher rahim) saja.....

4. Rattray et. al followed six women with recurrent vulvar genital herpes

Rattray et.al mengamati enam wanita dengan penyakit genital herpes (penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dan ditularkan melalui hubungan seksual)...

5. When a pretax analysis is appropriate, at what reinvestment rate should the monetary flows be discounted?

Ketika analisis pretax sesuai untuk diterapkan, pada tingkat reinvestasi apa arus moneter (monetary flows) tidak diperhitungkan?

6. The only meaningful reinvestment rate is the aftertax reinvestment rate and it should be used under all circumstances.

Satu-satunya tingkat investasi yang berarti adalah tingkat investasi sesudah pajak (aftertax) dan seharusnya digunakan dalam semua kondisi.

7. The only meaningful reinvestment rate is the aftertax reinvestment rate and it should be used under all circumstances.

Satu-satunya nilai reinvestasi yang dianggap akurat (terpercaya) adalah nilai reinvestasi pasca pajak dan metode tersebut sebaiknya/ seyogyanya digunakan/ diterapkan pada situasi/ keadaan apapun.

Double translation done by the translators are formed in many ways. First, by adding the specific term between brackets. Second, by giving the definition which explains the meaning of specific term. The last, by rendering the word into two translations in Indonesian.

Since non-literary texts concern with any topic of knowledge, the translator should know the field and the topic of translation discussion. This would make the reader interpret the translation results easily.

Double translation in the translation above is one of the techniques in translating non-literary texts. Mostly, double translation's aims are to help the reader know the context and to give a clearer message within the texts.

Double translation found in sentences 1, 2, 5 and 6 can be identified as a double translation with addition of lexical equivalent. The terms *cash flows*, *incentives*, *monetary flows* and *aftertax* are specific terms of economics and can be translated into *arus uang tunai*, *dorongan*, *arus moneter* and *sesudah pajak*. In the translation results, those terms are not only translated into Indonesian lexical equivalent meaning, but also added by those terms between brackets. For instance *cash flow* in sentence 1, is not only translated into *arus kas*, but also (*cash flows*).

It seems that the addition of lexical equivalent meaning suggests the emphasizing of the meaning of specific term. The translator may avoid mistranslating specific term by including the term within the result.

The following Double Translation can be found in sentences 3 and 4. *Cervicitis* (in sent.3) and *genital herpes* (in sent. 4) are medical terms. Both terms are not translated into Indonesia. But those terms can be defined as it is consulted into medicine dictionary.

Furthermore, giving double translation such as in sentences 3 and 4 may help the reader understand what the term means. *Cervicitis* in sentence 3 is defined as *semacam penyakit leher rahim*. Explanation of *cervicitis* above gives a clearer message within the text.

The term *genital herpes* (in sent. 4) is also translated by defining *genital herpes* meaning, since there is no lexical equivalent meaning for this term. *Genital*

*herpes* is defined as *penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dan ditularkan melalui hubungan seksual*. The reader may have description of *genital herpes* clearly after knowing the definition and relating to the medical context.

Furthermore, Double Translation found in the data is not only applied towards specific terms, but also usual word (adjective, modal, verb or noun) such as in the last sentence above.

*Meaningful* (in sent. 7) is translated into *akurat (terpercaya)*, the modal *should* is translated into *sebaiknya/ seyogyanya*, *is used* is translated into *digunakan/ diterapkan* and *circumstances* is translated into *situasi/ keadaan*. Double translation above seems redundant since the two translated meanings do not give any significance towards the word's meaning. It is enough to translate *should* into *sebaiknya* or *seyogyanya* because *sebaiknya* is similar to *seyogyanya*, *situasi* also is the same as *keadaan*. Perhaps the translator just wants to express idea in his mind but did not mean to make redundancy.

Those various double translations above have the same significance although they are in different forms. Double Translation above emphasizes the meaning of the words or terms especially specific terms.

### 3.2 Procedures of Translation

Translation procedures are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language. Translation procedures used by the translator are not exactly the same, therefore the result is

also different. The translation procedures found in the data here are analyzed per text.

### **Text 1 Demon and the Family Disintegration**

Procedures within text 1 is centered on long sentences or complex sentence. The translators have many differences as translating a long complex sentence. For example:

#### **Sentence 1 .**

*One of the main quarrels Muslim have with contemporary Western cultural concerns the disintegration of the western family.*

The differences of translation result above arise when the translators have different interpretation towards the segmentation of the phrases/ clauses within long sentences. The segmentation can be stated as follows:

One of the main quarrels/ Muslim have/ with contemporary western culture/ concerns/ the disintegration of the western family.

The translations of the sentence above are:

- Salah satu pertentangan utama kaum muslim dengan kultur Barat kontemporer menyangkut disintegrasi keluarga Barat.
- Satu yang dimiliki dari muslim bertikai yang utama dengan kebudayaan Barat kontemporer memberi perhatian pada disintegrasi dari keluarga Barat.
- Salah satu hal yang disorot oleh kaum Muslimin terhadap budaya Barat adalah perpecahan keluarga yang muncul pada kebudayaan Barat.
- Salah satu perseteruan yang dihadapi orang-orang muslim dengan kebudayaan Barat kontemporer adalah mengenai disintegrasi pada keluarga-keluarga di Barat.



As can be seen, the translator 1, 3 and 4 have similar translation, except translator 2. All translators applied literal translation in translating that sentence since all words are rendered into Indonesia. Because of different interpretation towards phrase segmentation, translator 2 results different translation, such as in identifying phrase *One of the main quarrels Muslim have*.

It seems that translator 2 identified *the main quarrel Muslim* as a sort of phrase. Therefore, she translate it into *Muslim bertikai yang utama*, *muslim* is the head and *bertikai and utama* is the modifiers. However, the other translator 1 and 4 identified *the main quarrel muslim have* as a phrase which has *quarrels* as the head. Therefore, they translate it into *pertentangan utama kaum Muslim*. Those different segmentation above brings different meaning and message.

Translator 3 translated the sentence by transpositioning the grammatical structures, but he ignored the significant segmentation of the sentence into the phrase so that the important message in English failed to be presented in translation result. *The quarrels*, as the key word in this sentence, is not translated.

Other procedures in the sentence above are transcription and borrowing. Transcription and borrowing applied in the sentence above reflect an effective use of the word. *Muslim and disintegrasi* are more effective than *orang Islam* and *perpecahan*, although both of them reflect the same meaning.

Sentence 2

*Muslims see the pressures of the consumerist culture of the west- the promiscuity, the drugs, the high expectations- as taking their toll of western marriages with about half falling apart.*

The data show four translation results for sentence 2 above:

- Orang Muslim melihat tekanan-tekanan dari kebudayaan konsumeris dari Barat- sex bebas, obat-obatan, harapan hidup yang tinggi- tengah menggantikan posisi perkawinan dalam masyarakat Barat dan tengah berada dalam keadaan setengah hancur.
- Kaum Muslimin memandang tekanan kultur konsumeris Barat- promiskuita, obat terlarang, harapan yang tinggi- mengakibatkan separuh perkawinan Barat berantakan.
- Kaum Muslimin memandang tekanan-tekanan budaya konsumerisme di Barat, seks bebas, obat-obatan terlarang, ekspektasi tinggi- telah menyebabkan perkawinan di Barat hampir hancur berantakan.
- Muslim melihat penekanan dari budaya konsumerisme barat- kekacauan, obat-obatan dan pengharapan tinggi seperti pengambilan biaya mereka dari perkawinan-perkawinan Barat dengan kira-kira separuh kejatuhan tersisa.

Sentence 2 above is a long sentence and somewhat difficult to be translated if translators do not interpret it first. The difference of translation results can be seen in the phrase "*as taking their toll of western marriages with about half falling apart*". The result shows that the translators applied literal translation firstly, before transcribing or modulating it.

Translator 1 translates it literally and followed by modulation of phrases. *As taking their toll* is translated into *tengah menggantikan posisi*, *western marriages* is translated into *perkawinan masyarakat Barat* and *with about half*

*falling apart* is translated into *tengah berada dalam keadaan setengah hancur*. It seems that procedures used by the translator is modulation, it means that he modulates each phrase within clause. The translation result may be readable, but the message is difficult to be caught.

Furthermore, Both translators 2 and 3 have translated sentence in similar way, since the translation shows similar result. As it is consulted to English dictionary, *as taking their toll* is defined as *caused something*. So, the translation of *as their taking toll* is rendered into *telah menyebabkan* or *telah mengakibatkan* and *half falling apart* is translated into *hampir hancur berantakan*. It seems that translator 2 and 3 applied modulation towards translation but it differs from what translator 1 did. Translator 2 and 3 translate phrase as an idiom, not just a unity of words.

Translator 4 applied pure literal translation towards sentence 2. As can be seen, *as taking their toll* in sentence 2 is translated literally, for instance, *as* = *seperti*, *taking* = *pengambilan*, *their toll* = *biaya mereka*, *western marriages* = *perkawinan-perkawinan Barat*, *with about* = *dengan kira-kira*, *half* = *separuh*, *falling* = *kejatuhan*, and *apart* = *tersisa*. It seems that translator 4 translates word by word and then renders it's word by word into Indonesian. The result is very difficult to read and the meaning is somewhat awkward, for the last phrase's meaning is not related to the previous clause. It is a very strange phrase in Indonesia- *seperti pengambilan biaya mereka dari perkawinan Barat dengan kira-kira separuh kejatuhan tersisa*- because that phrase has an awkward grammar

and it is not easy to understand the lexical meaning implied within the phrase above.

Besides Literal and Modulation, procedure used in sentence 2 above is a transcription. The translators transcribe some words within the text to produce effective translation, for example: *consumerist culture* is translated into *kultur konsumeris* and *the high expectation* is transcribed into *ekspektasi tinggi*. Both *kultur konsumeris* and *ekspektasi tinggi* are informative enough although they also can be translated into *budaya konsumerisme* and *pengharapan yang tinggi*.

Furthermore, transcription does not always produce an effective translation such as a transcription of *promiscuity* in translation 2. Translator 2 transcribed it into *promiskuita*, only changing the spelling and then adjusting to Indonesian lexical pattern. *Promiskuita* is a rare sound in Indonesian. So that transcription done by translator 2 above is less effective for an informative message.

### Sentence 3

*They fear din, religion, is in danger of being totally submerged under dunya, the world; this is cataclysmic to the Muslim concept of a just and balanced order.*

The translations of sentence 3 above are:

- ◆ Mereka khawatir din (agama), menghadapi bahaya tenggelam secara total dibawah dunya (dunia); ini banyak mengubah konsep Muslim tentang tatanan yang adil dan seimbang.
- ◆ Mereka takut din, agama, berada dalam bahaya karena proses peleburannya secara total tenggelam dibawah dunya, dunia; Ini adalah katalismik terhadap konsep Muslim tentang hal yang sesaat dan hal yang tersusun seimbang.

- ◆ Mereka khawatir *din*, agama, berada dalam bahaya karena proses peleburannya secara total dibawah *dunya*, dunia; ini adalah suatu perubahan besar terhadap konsep orang Muslim tentang aturan tunggal dan seimbang.
- ◆ Mereka khawatir *din*, atau agama akan disingkirkan oleh kepentingan *dunya* atau material; hal ini merupakan suatu perubahan besar terhadap konsep hidup kaum muslimin yang sederhana dan seimbang dalam kehidupan dunia dan akhirat.

In sentence 3, there are terms that are untranslatable, such as *din* and *dunya*. All the translators apply borrowing procedure by quoting those terms and not doing any changes, since the term belongs to foreign language, Arab.

The differences in sentence 3 are focused on lexical meaning instead of grammatical one, for instance: the difference on *cataclysmic* and *a just* translation. Most translators translate *cataclysmic* into *perubahan yang besar* except translator 2. Translator 2 transcribes *cataclysmic* into *katalismik*. Perhaps he has difficulties in defining *cataclysmic* so she uses transcription to avoid misrendering. However, the use of transcription above seems inappropriate since *katalismik* can not be understood easily.

The phrase *a just and balanced order* has different result in each translation. Translator 1 rendered it into *tatanan yang adil dan seimbang* and translator 2 translated it into *hal yang sesaat dan hal yang tersusun seimbang*. The distinction between translation 1 and 2 is the contextual meaning. Apparently, translator 2 wants to give the reader chance to guess what *hal yang sesaat* is. Translator 2 may be longer than translation 1, but it is not exactly clearer. It seems that both translators applied Literal procedure, but they differ in choosing a diction for *a just*.

Furthermore, translator 4 applied adaptation procedure in his translation while the other translates sentence 3 literally. As can be seen, translator 4 adds *dalam kehidupan dunia dan akhirat* to *seimbang* in order to make an equivalent meaning to *balanced order*. It seems that translator 4 interpret *seimbang* within Muslim context, so that he adjusts *balanced order* with a balance between *dunia and akhirat*.

In grammatical adjustment, the rendering of *is in danger of being totally submerged* can not be done literally, unless a clumsy result is expected. For instance, *adalah daam bahaya selama secara total tenggelam* in translation 2 is somewhat clumsy because each element is translated. To be *is* does not have to be rendered into *adalah*. Translation 1, 3 and 4 give informative and flexible sentences although the included procedure is different. Translator 1 and 3 used transposition while translator 4 create adaptation.

### Text 2 Pretax versus Aftertax Analysis

Generally, this text involves many specific terms, i.e economic terms. The difference within text arise when each translation uncovered grammatically, as in the following sentences:

#### Sentence 1

*Pretax analysis are appropriate when the pretax monetary flows are proportional to their cashflows, which are always aftertax.*

The translation result are:

- Analisa-analisa pretax menjadi sesuai bila pretax monetary flowsnya proporsional dengan cashflow, yang selalu berupa aftertax.

- Analisa-analisa pra-pajak dianggap tepat ketika aliran moneter pra-pajak dalam keadaan seimbang dengan aliran uang tunainya, dimana biasanya selalu memakai sistem analisa pasca pajak.
- Analisa-analisa pretax sesuai digunakan apabila arus moneter pretax cukup proporsional bagi arus uang tunai (cash-flow), dimana cashflow tersebut selalu merupakan aftertax.
- Analisis pretax akan tepat pada keadaan arus keuangan pretax proporsional dengan arus kas, yang selalu setelah pajak.

The conjunction *which* in sentence 1 above is significant in resulting clear and explanatory message. *Which* is commonly rendered into *yang*, *dimana* or *yang mana* and it will bring an ambiguity if it is not in suitable use. In translation 1, clause *which are always aftertax* can be simply translated into *yang selalu berupa aftertax*. It seems that translator 5 applies literal translation. Both translations 2 and 4 do not include an object to which conjunction *which* refers. The reference of *which*, i.e *cash flows* would make translation result clearer, such as translation 3. Translator 7 includes *cash flow* in translation3 in order to make reader understand easily the reference of *yang selalu aftertax*.

Transcription procedures and borrowing is applied towards terms to avoid mistranslating since text 2 is concerning an economic theory. Those terms are *pretax*, *aftertax*, *cashflows* and *monetary flows*.

### Sentence 2

*This proportionality will not be the case when the investment under consideration involves differences indepreciation, investment tax incentives, or working capital.*

The sentence above can be translated as follows:

- Proporsionalitas ini tidak akan menjadi masalah apabila investasi-investasi yang sedang berada dibawah pertimbangan mengalami perbedaan dalam depresiasi, dorongan (incentive) pajak investasi, atau modal kerja.
- Proporsionalitas ini tidak akan menjadi masalah bila investasi dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan perbedaan-perbedaan dalam hal depresiasi, insentif pajak atas investasi ataupun modal kerja.
- Keadaan yang tidak seimbang ini tidak bisa diterapkan bilamana penanaman modal (investasi) yang sudah ditetapkan melahirkan perbedaan-perbedaan dalam hal depresiasi, investment tax incentives, atau working capital.
- Keseimbangan tidak akan menjadi masalah jika pertimbangan investasi meliputi perbedaan depresiasi, insentif pajak investasi atau modal kerja.

The substantial discussion in the sentence above is the conditional sentence. The main clause *this proportionality will not be the case* can be simply translated literally into *keseimbangan ini tidak akan menjadi masalah* as translator 1, 2 and 4 did. There is misinterpretation towards translation 3 done by translator 7, the clause above is translated into *proporsionalitas tidak bisa diterapkan*. This misinterpretation here may affect a great difference dealing with the meaning.

Translator 7 translates *will not be the case* into *tidak bisa diterapkan*, accordingly, the meaning of main clause in sentence 3 is opposite to translation 1, 2 and 4. *Proporsionalitas tidak menjadi masalah* means possibility of application, but *proporsionalitas tidak bisa diterapkan* means impossibility of application. If the reader does not consider the original text (English), the reader may be trapped on the wrong meaning as read the translation.



The translation above also involves transcription and borrowing like in sentence 1. All translators transcribe *depreciation* into *depresiasi*, *investment* into *investasi* and *proportionality* into *proporsionalitas*. Borrowing procedure is applied on translation 2, i.e *investment tax incentives* and *working capital*. Apparently, the use of transcription and borrowing procedure suggest an effective form of specific terms.

Transpositioning of subclause does not seem to affect the sentence meaning. *When the investment under consideration can be rendered into jika pertimbangan investasi, bila investasi dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan or bilamana investasi yang sudah ditetapkan*. It seems that transposition in these translations complete the procedure, so that the translation is readable.

### Sentence 3

*Because a full cash flow analysis will always be appropriate, it is necessary to have any pretax (shortcut) analysis be consistent with it.*

The translation are:

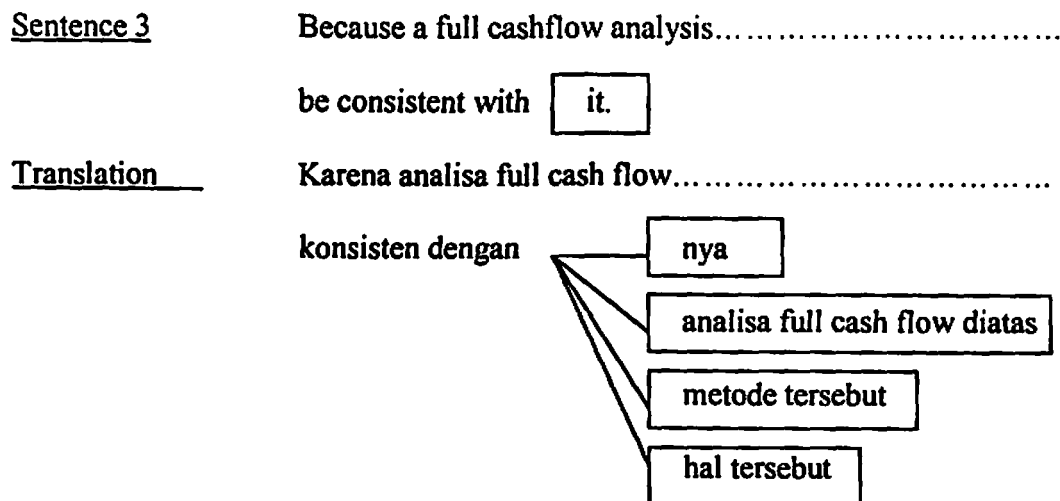
- Karena arus uang tunai penuh akan selalu sesuai untuk diterapkan, maka diperlukan adanya analisis pretax (potongan) yang konsisten dengannya.
- Karena suatu analisa full casg flow akan selalu tepat, sangatlah perlu untuk memastikan tiap-tiap analisa pretax (shortcut/ jalan pintas) konsisten dengan analisa full cash flow.
- Karena analisa menyeluruh terhadap aliran uang tunai selalu dianggap sebagai metode yang tepat, maka diperlukan analisa pra-pajak (sebagai jalan pintas) lain yang sesuai dengan metode tersebut.
- Karena sebuah analisis tentang arus kas lengkap akan sesuai, penting untuk memiliki analisis pretax (Shortcut= jalan pintas) yang konsisten dengan hal tersebut.

From the translations above, it can be seen that procedures applied to sentence 3 are literal, transposition and borrowing. The fourth translation is considered as pure literal translation since the translator does not change the structural meaning of the sentence, such as:

<u>Because</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>full cash flow analysis</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>always</u>
Karena	sebuah	analisis tentang arus kas lengkap	akan	selalu
<u>Be appropriate</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>any pretax (shortcut)</u>	
Penting	untuk	memiliki	analisis pretax	
<u>be consistent</u>	<u>with</u>	<u>it</u>		
yang konsisten	dengan	hal tersebut.		

Pure literal translation in the sentence above, implies an ambiguous meaning, such as the meaning of **it**. **Hal tersebut** is not representation of **it**, because **it** here refers to **full cash flow analysis**. If translation 1 and 3 compared to translation 2, we can find that translator 2 does not only translate, but also interprets the text. **It** here refers to ‘pronoun’ of **full cash flow analysis**.

The explanation of reference of **it** can be described as follows:



As can be seen, *analisa full cash flow diatas* is the most explicit one in replacing the position of it, since *nya, metode* and *hal tersebut* may raise a bias and implied meaning.

The other procedure used by the translators is transposition. In translation 1, .....*always be appropriate* is translated into *selalu sesuai untuk diterapkan*. Translator 2 transpositions .....*to have any pretax* into *untuk memastikan*.....and translator 3 translates ...*always be appropriate* into *selalu dianggap sebagai metode yang tepat*. *Untuk diterapkan, untuk memastikan* and *dianggap sebagai metode* are forms of transposition procedure. Transposition here can be said as a part of grammatical adjustment in order to achieve the same effect in Indonesian.

The last, procedure used by the translators is borrowing. Apparently the translators use borrowing to prevent from mistaken interpretation and to avoid misrendering. For example, translator 2 and 4 borrows *shortcut*, all the translators take *pretax* and translator 2 put *full cash flow*.

### Text 3 Balance of Power: Purposes and Function

#### Sentence 1

*A review of the list of objectives and methods will show that there were internal inconsistencies in the theory and in the practice.*

The translations are:

- Sebuah penelitian and daftar objectif dan metode-metode akan memperlihatkan bahwa ada inkonsistensi antara teori dan praktek.

- Sebuah review tentang daftar tujuan dan metode akan menunjukkan adanya ketidakkonsistenan internal antara teori dan praktek.
- Sebuah tinjauan terhadap daftar objektifitas dan metode akan menunjukkan bahwa ada ketidakkonsistenan internal antara teori dan praktek
- Tinjauan daftar dan objektif dan metode akan menunjukkan bahwa ada internal inkonsistensi dalam teori dan praktek.

The translations above show different procedures applied by translators. Translator 1 and 4 have mixed literal and transcription procedures, but translation 2 and 3 apply a literal translation mainly. So far, this difference does not arise different meaning of the sentence.

The word 'review' in sentence 1 above has many translations, i.e. *penelitian, tinjauan* and *review*, since review can be interpreted as reconsideration and a survey or report of past events (Oxford Dictionary). These two meanings will not affect or reduce meaning in each translation. Furthermore, the affixed words in 'the list of objectives and methods' is translated in somewhat different. This affixed word can be simply translated into *daftar objektif dan metode* as translator 1 and 4 did, but translator 2 interprets *objectives* as *tujuan* and translator 3 rendered *the list of objectives* as *daftar objektifitas*.

The second procedure, after literal, is transcription. All translators transcribe *internal* into *internal*, *methods* into *metode*, and *theory* into *teori*. Translator 1 and 4 transcribe *inconsistencies* into *inkonsistensi*, but the others translate it into *ketidakkonsistenan*. These transcription seems to make the translation result more acceptable and readable. This text is concerned with the theory of International Relation study. Therefore, transcription of specific term here ease the reader in understanding the context.

Sentence 2

*These were probably unavoidable, given the historic oscillation between stable and unstable equilibria within the nation-state system.*

The translations are:

- Mungkin ada yang tidak bisa dihindari, diberikan dalam osilasi sejarah antara keseimbangan stabil dan tidak stabil dalam sistem nasional.
- Hal ini mungkin tak dapat dihindari, diberikan osilasi historik antara equilibrium-equilibrium stabil dan tidak stabil dalam sistem kebangsaan negara.
- Hal ini mungkin tidak dapat dihindarkan, karena adanya osilasi antara equilibrium stabil dan labil dalam sistem kenegaraan negara.
- Hal ini mungkin sesuatu yang tidak dapat dihindari, memberikan pengaruh sejarah antara keadaan stabil dan tidak stabil dalam sistem nasional suatu negara.

Sentence 2 above is related to sentence 1, since *these* refers to *there were internal inconsistencies in the theory and practice*. So, there is a relationship between sentence 1 and 2. If translators are not careful in interpreting these two sentences, the translation of the two sentences will not probably be related anymore.

Moreover, making a comprehensive form of inter-sentence in translation is not easy, such as in sentence 1 and sentence 2. *These were probably unavoidable* (sent.2) refers to *there were internal inconsistencies in the theory and in the practice* (part of sent. 1). The translation result of *these were probably unavoidable* can be accepted, except translation 1. Translator 1 translate it into *mungkin ada yang tak bisa dihindari*. It seems that this translation has no relationship with

sentence 1. But, if hal ini is included, as translator 2, 3 and 4 did, sentence 2 and sentence 1 will not be severed. The scheme below perhaps help to explain:

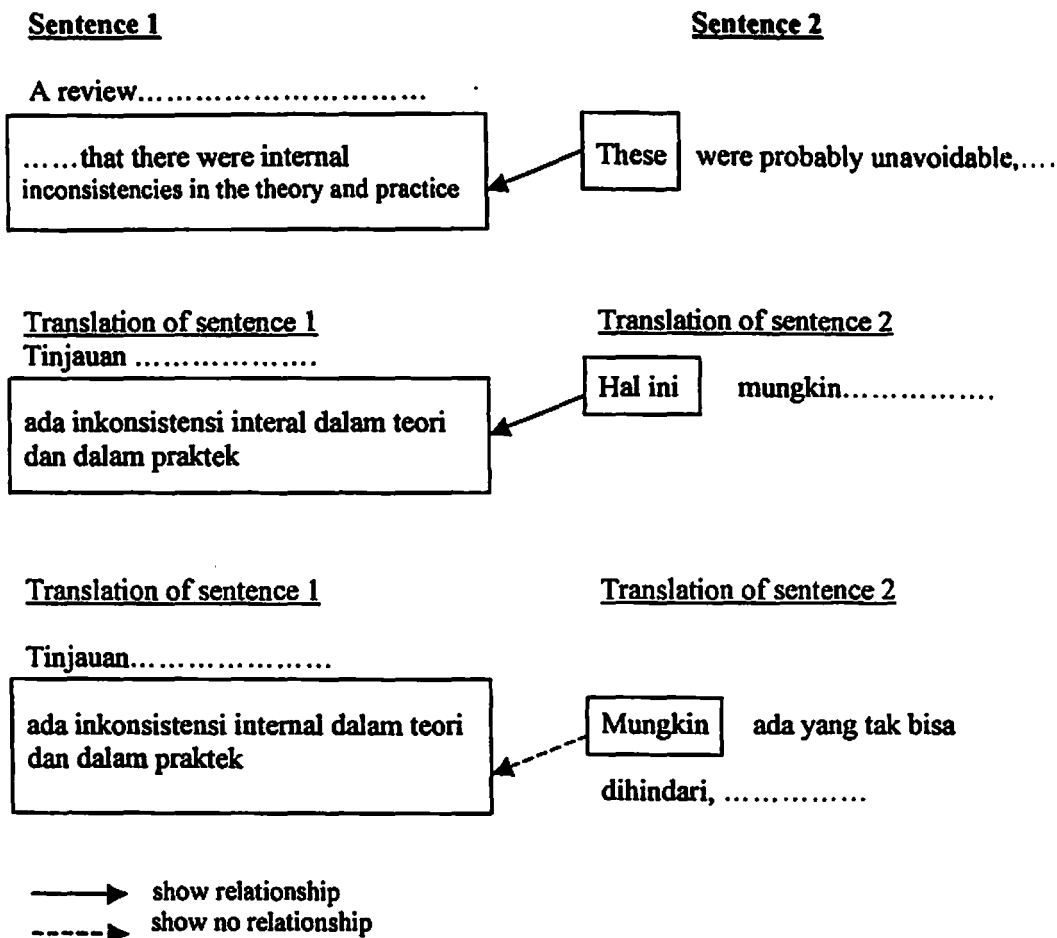


Figure 3.2.1  
Scheme of relationship meaning  
between sentence 1 and sentence 2 in text 2

The four translations above also show that almost all translators translate sentence 2 in pure literal. For instance, the verb given is rendered into *diberikan* or *memberikan* (*give= beri*). Given, participle form of give, has several meanings, such as causing somebody or something to have or receive, causing somebody to suffer, communicating, uttering or declaring, or causal meaning. It

seems that suitable meaning of given in sentence 2 is causal meaning. In Indonesian, it is signed by *karena*.

Only translator 3 uses causal meaning in interpreting sentence 2. If causal meaning is not used, the meaning will sound somewhat awkward. Like in translation 2, *hal ini mungkin tak dapat dihindari, diberikan osilasi historik antara equilibrium stabil dan labil dalam sistem kenegaraan negara*, there is no correlation between *hal ini tak dapat dihindari* and *diberikan osilasi historik*, or in short, the relationship in meaning is severed.

#### Text 4 Other Clinical Syndromes Associated with Genital HSV Infection

Text 4 contains many specific terms which are concerned with medicine topic, specially virology. Almost each sentence is not free from specific term.

##### Sentence 1

*HSV may involve the cervix alone, without involvement of the external genitalia.*

The translations are:

- HSV bisa menyerang uterus tanpa melibatkan organ-organ kelamin luar
- HSV mungkin hanya menyerang serviks tanpa menulari bagian luar alat genital
- HSV mungkin hanya melibatkan leher rahim tanpa keterlibatan bagian-bagian luar kelamin.
- HSV mungkin hanya melibatkan leher rahim saja, tanpa keterlibatan organ genital eksternal.

From the translation above, it seems that all translators apply literal translation and mix literal with transcription and borrowing.

Sentence 1 is a simple sentence which consists of Subject, Modal auxillary, Verb, Object and Complement. The structure can be seen as follows:

HSV	may	involve	the cervix	alone, without involvement of external genitalia
S	mod. aux	V	O	C

The first difference of the translation above can be found in modal auxillary *may*. Since *may* has two meanings, i.e *certainty and possibilities*, the translations above contains two expression of *may*. Translator 1 and 4 translate *may* into *bisa* and *dapat* (expressing certainty) and translator 2, 3 and 5 translate it into  *mungkin* (expressing possibilities). Based on the context, certainty is more acceptable than possibilities, but these two expressions are trivial since it is only a variety in use.

The second difference is on verb 'involve'. *Involve* can be translated into *menyerang, melibatkan, menyangkut, meliputi, ....etc.* However, the translators only choose two of them, i.e *menyerang* and *melibatkan*. So far, these two choices do not influence the meaning. Whether it means *menyerang* or *melibatkan*, it can express the same meaning. So, the differences is only on diction, not the message or meaning.

The third, the translators differ in making choice of diction, either on *cervix* or *external genitalia*. Translator 1 rendered *cervix* into *uterus*, translator 2 transcribed it into *serviks* and translator 3, 4 and 5 translate into *leher rahim*. *Eksternal genitalia* is translated into *bagian-bagian luar kelamin, alat kelamin bagian luar* or *genital eksternal*. In this case, different choice of diction does not



influence the core of sentence meaning, since those terms have been familiar to us.

The fourth, *involvement* in sentence 1 has several translations, i.e. *menulari*, *melibatkan* and *menginfeksi*. *Melibatkan* or *keterlibatan* is used by translator 1, 3, 5. Translator 2 and 4 use adaptation towards *involvement*. Apparently, they want to make a suitable contextual meaning by rendering *involvement* into *menulari* or *menginfeksi*.

### Sentence 2

*Three recurrences were associated with asymptomatic excretion of virus; one with a small vulvar lesion noted only by the examiner, from which HSV was isolated; one with no external lesions, although HSV was isolated from a skin culture; and one in which HSV was isolated from the cervix.*

The translations are:

- Tiga pemunculan diantaranya tanpa disertai gejala ekskresi virus, satu disertai luka kecil pada alat kelamin yang hanya bisa dilihat orang lain, dalam hal ini pengamat, satu tanpa disertai luka luar dan satu lagi pemunculan tanpa penyebaran HSV di uterus.
- Tiga gejala dikaitkan dengan ekskresi tanpa gejala virus; hanya satu gejala dengan lesi kecil pada vulva yang tercatat oleh penguji, dari HSV yang diisolasi; satu lagi tanpa lesi eksternal, meski HSV diisolasi dari suatu tempat pembiakan dalam serviks dan salah satunya dari HSV yang diisolasi dari serviks.
- Tiga kekambuhan berhubungan dengan pengeluaran virus secara asimtomatis; seorang dengan sebuah luka kelamin kecil yang hanya diperhatikan oleh peneliti, dimana HSV terisolasi; seorang tanpa luka bagian luar, meskipun HSV terisolasi dari pemeliharaan kulit kelamin.

- Terdapat tiga gejala kambuhan yang nampaknya berkaitan dengan peristiwa keluarnya virus dari leher rahim yang tanpa gejala, dimana kasus pertama menunjukkan penderita dengan luka kecil pada organ kelamin luarnya, dalam hal ini tanpa melihat ada tidaknya HSV; kasus kedua dimana tidak adanya luka bagian luar yang ditemukan, kendati tanpa melihat apakah HSV berjangkit pada daerah kulit organ kelamin penderita, dan kasus dimana HSV tak ditemukan pada leher rahim.
- Tiga dari seluruh pengulangan tersebut diasosiasikan dengan ekskresi asymptomatic virus; satu diasosiasikan dengan luka kecil pada vulvar yang hanya dapat dideteksi dengan alat penguji dimana HSV tersebut terisolasi; satu lagi diasosiasikan dengan tanpa adanya luka eksternal walaupun HSV diisolasi dalam kulit vulvar, dan satu lagi dimana HSV diisolasi dalam leher rahim.

Sentence 2 contains many specific terms and can be listed as follows:

- Asymptomatic
- Excretion
- Virus
- Vulvar
- Lesion
- HSV
- Cervix

In translation 1 and 2, *asymptomatic* is translated into *tanpa gejala*, while in translation 3 and 5 it is transcribed into *asimtomatis*. *Excretion* can be translated into *pengeluaran* or *ekskresi*. Then, *vulvar* is not translated since it is a name of organ. *Lesion* is translated into *luka* and transcribed into *lesi*. In short, transcription procedure is commonly used in translating specific terms.

Sentence 2 above can be classified as a long sentence, so it needs careful comprehension and interpretation either grammatically or lexically. Sentence 2 can be segmented into 4 segments: 1 main sentence and 3 long phrases as complement.

The first segment, the main sentence *three recurrences were associated with asymptomatic excretion of virus* is translated literally. *Recurrences* here is rendered into *kekambuhan*, *pengulangan* and *pemunculan*. *Kekambuhan*, *pengulangan* and *pemunculan* can not be regarded to have similar meanings. Based on medicine context, *kekambuhan* is probably a better translation than *pemunculan*. Moreover, the translation of the phrase *asymptomatic excretion of virus* in the five translations above may be different, but the message or meaning is still similar. It means that translators are allowed to create and choose diction, also to order the words as long as they do not change the meaning.

The second, the long phrase as complement. *One* within the phrase *one with small vulvar lesion noted only by the examiner, from which HSV was isolated* does not refer to certain object in the main sentence. Therefore, the translator's interpretation is needed. Translator 1 and 5 interpret *one* as *satu* only, without any complement. Translator 2, interprets *one* as *gejala* or *satu gejala* and translator 3 interpret *one* as *seorang*. The last, translator 4 interprets *one* as *kasus*. *Gejala*, *seorang* and *kasus* exactly describe different definitions. From the different and various interpretations, the message can probably be changed. Nevertheless, the contents of each complement phrase is not too different. In other words, the meaning of the complement phrase in each translation is still the same.

### Sentence 3

*While false-positive immunofluorescent assays can be seen, these data may also reflect short but frequent periods of viral shedding in which infections*

*virus is quickly inactivated by local immune mechanisms, or due to episodes of defective viral replication.*

The translations are:

- Hasil tes immunofluorescent dengan hasil salah-positif menunjukkan penyebaran virus yang sering tapi dalam jangka waktu singkat dimana virus dengan cepat dilumpuhkan oleh mekanisme/ sistem kekebalan lokal atau bisa juga menunjukkan waktu replikasi virus yang lemah.
- Sedangkan hasil positif immunofluorescent yang salah dapat dilihat, data-data tersebut mungkin juga menunjukkan sekilas namun periode frekuensi dari berkembangnya viral, pada saat virus penginfeksi secara cepat dimatikan oleh mekanisme kekebalan tubuh.
- Sementara itu pengujian immunofluorescent yang positif salah dapat dilihat, data-data ini juga merefleksikan periode-periode pendarahan viral yang singkat namun kerap terjadi dimana infeksi virus secara cepat di-inaktifkan oleh mekanisme-mekanisme kekebalan lokal atau selama masa replikasi viral yang tidak sempurna.
- Pada saat pengujian (kadar logam) immunofluorescent positif palsu dapat dilihat, data-data ini mungkin juga mencerminkan jangka waktu pelepasan virus yang pendek tapi berkali-kali dimana virus penginfeksi dinon-aktifkan oleh mekanisme kekebalan lokal, atau disebabkan replikasi/ peniruan yang cacat.

The procedures applied in sentence 3 are literal, transcription and borrowing. Different translations can be found in the phrase *false-positive immunofluorescent assays*. Translator 1 translates it into *Hasil tes immunofluorescent dengan hasil salah-positif*, while translator 2 translates it into *hasil positif immunofluorescent yang salah*. Then, translator 3 translates it into *pengujian immunofluorescent yang positif-salah* and translator 4 renders it into *pengujian immunofluorescent yang positif-palsu*.

Translation 2 and 3 reflect the same meaning, translation 1 is somewhat different while translation 4 differs with translation 1, 2 and 3, since *palsu* is different from *salah*.

Transcription procedure can be found on the rendering of *viral*, *replication*, *mechanism* and *virus*, while the borrowing only appears on *immunofluorescent* as all the translators adopted this term.

### 3.3 Interpretation of the Data

The result of the study shows that different translation result reflects different approaches used by the translators. It is obvious since the presentation of the data proves that the translation done by the translators are different, although the texts (source) are exactly the same. From the data presentation, it can be seen that different translators applied different techniques and procedures. This reflects that there are various techniques and procedures that can be applied and used in translation texts.

The techniques of translation commonly used by the translators in this study are model translation of titles, deletion and double translation. Dealing with model translation of titles, the translation is mostly focused on diction. Different diction chosen and used by the translator signs the significance of lexical adjustment. Moreover, the deletion and double translation describe differences of the result, but these techniques did not bring the sentence (of the texts) to different meaning.

The techniques of translation as part of the approaches to translation give a contribution in making translation readable and understandable. The same techniques used by the translator must bring text to the same result and meaning, but the different techniques do not always bring the text to the different meaning. The data shows that only translator 13 has different meaning on title translation result while four translations of text 1, five translations of text 2 and four translations of text 4 implied similar meaning, although the results are probably somewhat different.

The deletion technique applied by the translators does not affect the meaning of the sentence since deletion is centered on articles, plural forms and prepositions. It means that although the meaning is grammatically changed, the lexical equivalent meaning still exist. Furthermore, double translation is chosen by the translators as an effective technique in giving more information or message towards the specific terms within the texts. The translators take double translations in many ways, the most common of which is by adding the specific term between brackets. This is the simplest way to give two options (English and Indonesian) and a clearer message to the reader. Double translation by giving definition that explain the meaning of specific terms can be done only by the translator who master or is exactly familiar with the text. It is also possible if the translators consult a certain dictionary such as medicine, economics, politics, etc. All techniques applied by the translators seem to be a variety in using and choosing word (diction). The data shows that there is no different meaning within different translation result caused by different techniques.

Moreover, this study shows that each translator commonly applies more than one procedure for each text. Even, the translator may use three procedures in one sentence in order to make an equivalent meaning. The data shows that the most common procedures used in each text are literal translation and transcription. It means that all texts are translated literally and specific terms are mostly transcribed.

Theoretically, different procedures bring translation to different result and vice versa. However the data in translation 1 shows that literal translation applied by translator 2 while other translators bring the text to the different result and meaning. The difference is raised since the translator has a different segmentation towards the sentence. Hence, the grammatical equivalence can not be caught. In this case, the translators have used the same procedure, but different adjustment. Actually, this is supported by Newmark theory that stated different approaches must bring the text to the different result. However, the result of the translation here is not the representation of meaning or message.

In order to make the translation readable, understandable and acceptable, most translators mix the procedures, such as Literal-transcription-borrowing, literal-transcription-modulation, literal-transposition, etc. This is done because literal translation which is applied purely brings the meanings to clumsiness.

Transcription and borrowing are the procedures preferred by the translators in translating specific term because of their effective result. They also would help the reader understand the words easily.

Transposition, modulation and adaptation are rarely used. They are needed when a complex sentence consists of long phrases, because long sentences and phrases need to be interpreted textually and contextually. In addition to the complexity of the sentence, this study found that the more complex a sentence, the bigger difference in meaning will result.

All in all, the result of the study describes several approaches used by the translators and how they differ. Approaches to translation can not be defined as one point, because it involves process of translating activity, methods, procedures and techniques. In this study, the techniques and procedures are representation of physical aspects of approaches to translation. Thus, it is not faulty if we use grammatical and lexical adjustment to describe techniques and procedures of translation, because these adjustments are the most appropriate to adjust sentences, clauses and words. For further translation studies, approaches can be uncovered by cultural adjustment, mental aspect, quality of translation, etc, not only physical aspect or linguistic performance.



# ***CHAPTER IV***

## ***CONCLUSION***