

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Suryawinata states :

"Sampai sekarang belum disusun suatu metode evaluasi, khususnya terjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia, apalagi evaluasi terhadap terjemahan karya sastra. Tanpa adanya metode evaluasi kita tidak dapat secara sistematis dan konsisten membuat evaluasi yang benar-benar dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Tanpa evaluasi yang baik para penterjemah tidak dapat secara pasti memperoleh umpan balik dari hasil terjemahannya : mana yang telah baik dan mana yang masih kurang dan perlu dibenahi". (Suryawinata : 1982, 28)

Discussing the translation criticism, Newmark does not give clear explanation on how to evaluate translation. He only states that the evaluation of translation is done by way of a comparison between the original and the translation. He further states : the main question in the evaluation is the quality and the extent of semantic deficit in the translation, and whether it is inevitable or due to translator deficiencies. (Newmark : 1988, 186)

In doing the evaluation the writer compares the sentences in the translation and the ones in the original sentences and :

- a. Evaluate the preservation of the message and see

whether the translation is preserving, skewing or misleading.

- b. See whether the language (word choice, form and style) are acceptable to the rules of Indonesian.

The English-Indonesian translation supplied by the writer in chapter II will be used as the basis of comparison with the students' translation work to identify the differences. This is really a start of 'contrastive analysis'. The differences found in the analysis will be analyzed further in what we call 'error analysis' that will deal with syntactic and semantic problems. In this stage, the thesis will try to give descriptions and explanations of the students' errors on the basis of the whole accounts which were already given in chapter I.

3.1. Description of Errors

The data in the form of 41 (Mid-Test) and 62 (Final-Test) students' translation works expose a lot of errors which are analyzed syntactically (SYN) and semantically (SEM) and also their organization. After doing identification on the answers of the students, the writer found that it was difficult to determine the kinds of those errors. This is because sometimes the errors made by the students piling up unsystematically. Therefore, the evaluation is based on the closest equivalence of the message with the original sentence (Source Language -

English). Besides that, the analysis must also consider the natural equivalence which is acceptable to the rule of the Target-Language (Indonesian).

The following description of errors is done by dividing each sentence according to its parts of speech (Subject/NP, Predicate/VP) and then analyzing what element which shows the deviation and why it occurs.

Middle-Test

1. An atomic clock/ that operates with an ammonia molecule/ may be used/ to check the accuracy of prediction/ based on Einstein's relativity theories.

an atomic clock : only 16 students are able to translate the word into *jam atom*, the others mistranslate it into *bom atom*, *waktu atom*, *inti atom*, *lonceng atom*, *pergerakan atom*, *perputaran atom*, or *pemutaran atom*, *atom yang tepat*, *atom-atom*, *sebuah atom*, *jam atomic*..These various answers arise because students are still confused to choose the most suitable translation for the NP.

that operates with an ammonia molecule : in Indonesian this relative clause means *yang bekerja*, *yang dijalankan* or *yang digerakkan* but there are still

students who translate it to *memakai*,
bergerak, *dicampur*, *membentuk*,
bereaksi, *beroperasi*, *dioperasikan*.

maybe used : *dapat* or *bisa* is the most acceptable translation of the modal *maybe*, but most of the students mistranslate it to *mungkin*, *memungkinkan*, *boleh* or just *digunakan* this errors occur because they do not pay attention to the context of sentence.

to check the accuracy of prediction based on Einstein's relativity theories : the students seem to feel difficult to translate this verb phrase, especially for the reduced clause *based on...* which modify verb clause *to check...* Only 11 students who translate syntactically correct, although there are still found various answer , such as for *to check* is *mencocokkan*, *menguji*, *meneliti* or *menyelidiki*, instead of *memeriksa*, for *accuracy* is *keterangan* (semantically error) and for *prediction* is *penghitungan* (also mistranslated). The others mistranslate the VP *...based on...* into *dugaan dasar*, *dasar-dasar*

perkiraan, dugaan dari dasar, ketelitian dasar dugaan, dasar untuk mempertahankan instead of *berdasarkan* or *didasarkan atas*. They think that the stem *based* is a noun or adjective that modify the word *prediction* instead of VP that modify infinitives *to check...* Besides that, there are some students who avoid to translate *based on*, so the translation become *untuk menguji ketepatan prediksi teori Relativitas Einstein*. But they also mistranslate the words *to check* into *membuktikan* or *mengukur* and the word *prediction* with *kesimpulan, pendapat, perhitungan* or *perhitungan akhir* instead of *prediksi, ramalan, or dugaan*. there are some students who still do not pay attention to the mark 's together with noun or pronoun that has function as possessive, such as *Einstein's relativity theories*. Some students translate it as *teori relativitas Einstein's*. It should be translated without 's.

2. When the blood sugar concentration/ goes down, the

liver/ reconverts/ some of/ its stored glycogen/ into glucose.

Most of the students are able to grasp the message of this sentence, however they are unable to choose the right words which are acceptable to the structure and syntactic of Indonesian.

the blood sugar concentration : there are some students who mistranslate it to *gumpalan*, *kandungan* or *kekentalan* instead of *konsentrasi* or *kadar*.

the liver : some students leave it untranslated or in another expression i.e. : *hepar* or preserve the original expression *liver* whereas there is an equivalent word in Indonesian (*hati*). This error occur because of interference of foreign language.

reconvert : students give different translations for this verb such as *mengolah kembali*, *memproduksi* or *merombak*, instead of *mengubah*. We could tolerate *mengolah kembali* or *merombak* but not *memproduksi* because it does not go well with the words followed.

some of : so many students leave it untranslated, while others mistranslate it into *beberapa*,

kumpulan and *sedikit* instead of *sejumlah* or *sebagian*.

its stored glycogen : 10 students avoid to translate past participle *stored* that function as modifier of *glycogen*. Others mistranslate it to *disimpan*, *tersimpan*, *simpanan* or *kandungan* instead of *persediaan* or *cadangan*. Some students have false concept about the past participle. They think *stored* is a past verb or passive voice, so they do the error in translating the sentence. The examples are:

- *Liver menyimpan glikogen dalam bentuk glukosa.*
- *hati akan menyimpan glikogen menjadi glukosa.*
- *hati akan mengubah kembali kemudian disimpan menjadi glikogen di dalam glukosa.*
- *... untuk disimpan menjadi gula.*

3. A strict vegetarian/ is a person who never in his live eats anything derived from animals.

Various translation of the subject are made by students. However sometimes they do not care about the context of

the sentence so the answers become unacceptable in Indonesian. The other problem is how to arrange the words, have correctly become sentence which has coherency and unity.

A strict vegetarian : the most appropriate equivalence for the adjective *strict* in Indonesia is *sejati, murni or tulen*. Students mis-translate it into *sempurna, kelompok, disiplin, penderita, fanatik*. There are also students who translate *vegetarian* into *manusia yang hanya makan tumbuhan, orang pemakan tumbuhan, penduduk yang tidak makan daging karena suatu kepercayaan*. Those translations are not wrong but they do not fulfill the effective and economical sentence.

who never in his live eats anything derived from animals: there are various way done by students to translate that attributive clause e.g.:

- ...*tidak pernah memakan segala sesuatu yang berasal dari hewan selama hidupnya.*
- *tidak pernah dalam hidupnya memakan...*
- ...*dalam hidupnya vegetarian tidak pernah memakan ...*

that there is also a student who mis-

translate *derived* into *turunan*.

4. "Spare parts" surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future.

"*spare parts*" surgery : nearly all students mistranslate this NP. It should be translated into *pembedahan/pencangkokan organ-organ tubuh*, but they translate it to *bedah spare parts, bedah suku cadang, penyediaan suku cadang, suku cadang dalam pembedahan suku cadang pembedahan, suku cadang operasi, or just suku cadang*. It seems that they just translate it according to basic information from dictionary (its denotative meaning) without taking care about the context of the sentence. Some students feel difficult to find the equivalence in Indonesian so they leave it untranslated (8 students) or translate it partly.

the simple routine replacement of all worn out organs by new ones : students seem confused when translating this noun phrase which consists of adjective and prepositional phrase. The best Indonesian equivalence of the phrase is *penggantian organ-organ*

yang telah rusak dengan yang baru secara rutin/biasa dan mudah/ sederhana. Some students translate it incompletely or in a wrong form such as: kebiasaan sederhana, penggantian sederhana, penempatan kembali dengan sederhana, penggantian rutin, pengulangan rutin, rutinitas yang mudah, rutinitas yang sederhana perpindahan tempat Six students leave it untranslated. For the NP all worn out organs, there are few students who mistranslate it into organ yang lama, organ yang dikeluarkan, organ yang sobek, organ yang sederhana instead of organ tubuh yang rusak.

is still a dream of the distant future : nearly all of them can translate this nominative predicate, except two students who translate it incorrectly i.e. : masih merupakan mimpi dari masa depan yang jauh, and hanya merupakan keinginan untuk masa yang akan datang. Besides that, they still confused to translate prepositional "of" i.e. : dari, ke, untuk, instead of di or pada.

5. Scientists/ have been exploring/ the mysterious of

stress/ for nearly 50 years/ and have not yet reach/ a consensus/about how to define it.

scientists : only 3 students misassociated this word into *ilmu pengetahuan*.

have been exploring: tense is still a problem for students to translate in Indonesian. They should translate that perfect continuous tense just into *telah* instead of *telah sedang*.

the mysterious of stress : we can tolerate various answers given by students i.e. : *misteri stress, kemisteriusan stress, stress yang misterius, kemisteriusan tekanan jiwa, keanehan stress* because they still have correlation to the original message. But it can't occur to the following answers : *misteri dari tegangan, misteri dalam ketegangan misteri tekanan, misteri kelembaman* because those NP seem noncontextual. The other students leave it untranslated or give incomplete translation.

for nearly 50 years : it seem that students do not face any problem to translate this adverb of time although in various answers, such as *selama hampir, selama kurang lebih, selama kira-kira, sekitar, selama, hampir,*

mendekati, selang waktu. Only two answers which seem unacceptable i.e.: dari and selama sampai.

and have not yet reach : most students are able to translate the word reach into mencapai, mendapatkan, menghasilkan, except for several of them who mistranslate it to menjadi, mengeluarkan, menemukan data, menemukan cara, mencari.

a consensus : the most appropriate equivalence for the word is kesepakatan or konsensus, but we can tolerate the answers like kesimpulan, ketetapan after connected to the other words surrounding it. But few students still mistranslate it to kesadaran, target, or keyakinan.

about how to define it : some students give various meaning for the verb to define which seem suitable to fulfill the whole message of the sentence but actually the meaning is incorrect, i.e. mengatasi, pemecahannya, mengungkapkan, menganalisisnya. Three students mistranslate it into bagaimana menghilangkannya, tentang penurunannya and bagaimana untuk mencegah

Final-Test

1. The speed at which an animal lives/ is determined/ by measuring/ the rate at which it uses oxygen.

It is rather complicated to identify and describe the error in the translation of this complex sentence, because the translator must pay attention to the scientific terms. We must comprehend the logic of the proposition. It will be better if we read the text where this sentence came from.

the speed at which an animal lives : so many answers of students with various forms seem correct, so it is difficult to determine the errors. The Plausible Interpretation (PI) made by the writer is not the only correct answer so we can't judge wrong to the answers which is not exactly the same with PI. Some answers that are tolerable are *tingkat kecepatan hidup, kecepatan seekor binatang mampu bertahan hidup, kecepatan dari kehidupan seekor binatang, kecepatan waktu hidup, kecepatan dari lamanya hidup hewan, kemampuan lamanya binatang hidup*. Others which misassociated and could mislead the reader are : *daya tahan hidup binatang, lama singkatnya hidup binatang, kekuatan dimana seekor*

binatang dapat hidup, kecepatan pergerakan, kecepatan yang terdapat dalam hewan yang hidup, laju lari setiap binatang yang hidup, usia seekor binatang, ukuran hidup pada seekor hewan, kehidupan hewan. Those students seem confused to arrange the order within clauses.

is determined : the equivalence for this verb phrase is *ditentukan* but some students still used the original expression such as *dideterminan* and *dideterminasi*. Others mis-translate it into *dapat diperkirakan, tersusun dalam, tergantung, dipengaruhi, dapat dijelaskan, dapat dilihat dari, didasari oleh, sebanding dengan.*

by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen : Various tolerable answers are given by the students . But the others such as *ukuran percepatan penggunaan oksigen, jaminan rata-rata dalam menggunakan oksigen, jumlah persediaan, tergantung pada suhu tubuh* are incorrect.

2. A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would strive to death.

17 students can translate this sentence correctly.

a mammal or a bird : *mammal* is a borrowing word derived from Latin, translated into Indonesian *manalia* or *binatang menyusui*. One student still use the original. Other errors seem unimportant but they must be corrected, such as for the indefinite article *a*, some students mistranslate it into *suatu*, *sebuah* and *seorang* instead of *seekor*. For the conjunction word *or*, a student mistranslates it into *dan* instead of *atau*.

that weighed only two and a half grams : the best translation of this relative clause is *yang beratnya hanya dua setengah gram*. Only 17 students translate it correctly. Others mistranslate it into *dua dan tiap gram*, *dua atau setengah gram*, *dua dan separuh gram*, *dua kilogram*, *dua setengah kilogram*.

would strive to death : most students are able to translate this verb phrase although in incomplete expression or rather unacceptable, such as *akan lebih cepat mati*, *akan cenderung mati*, *akan mudah mati*, *menderita kematian*, *akan mati lebih cepat*. We can tolerate them

because the message is clear. Three students mistranslate (misconcept) it to *akan tersisa untuk kematian, dapat bertahan dari kematian, mamalia atau burung beratnya berkurang dua setengah gram akan mati kelaparan.*

3. Woman have only to 60 to 70 percent as much muscle as men for their body mass.

Majority students are able to grasp the message of the sentence, however they cannot arrange or organize the words into acceptable sentence in Indonesian. They should not translate prep. phrase "for their body mass" lexically (denotative meaning) because it will deceive/reduce the natural meaning of the translation. The sentence should have been translated into: *Tubuh wanita hanya mengandung 60-70 persen dari seluruh jumlah otot yang dimiliki pria.* Only 13 students are able to translate it correctly and acceptably in Indonesian. Students make nearly similar errors when they translate this sentence. 30 students translate it like this : *Wanita hanya mempunyai 70% otot daripada pria untuk berat badan/massa tubuh mereka.* It seem that they still preserve order within clauses of the original sentence. Therefore, it will be awkward when applied in Indonesian.

Apart from this, there are so many students miscomprehend the message of the sentence. For example:

- Perempuan mempunyai otot-otot paling banyak 30% lebih sedikit daripada yang dimiliki pria.
- Perempuan dan laki-laki sama-sama hanya mempunyai 70% otot dari berat badan mereka.
- Wanita hanya menggunakan 70% kemampuan otot mereka daripada laki-laki setiap massa tubuh mereka.
- Wanita hanya mengandung 70% otot lebih banyak daripada pria dalam berat badannya.
- Wanita hanya kehilangan 70% unsur-unsur pria untuk tubuh mereka. etc.

Further error is about diction or lexical equivalence. For the word *muscle* which means *otot* in Indonesian, there are students who mistranslate it into *molekul*, *sel*, *tulang*, *jaringan*.

4. The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes, or transistors.

The most problem faced by students for the sentence is terms or lexical equivalence/adjustment.

the heart of an electronic computer : Many students translate *the heart* lexically without taking care of the context of the sentence, for example : *jantung*, *hati*. Except for this, there is a few who misassociate it into *kepala*, *panas*.

lies in : the most acceptable equivalence for this word is *terletak pada*, but students mistranslate

and misassociate it into *menghidupkan, kesalahan, berbohong or menipu.*

its vacuum tubes or transistors : the Indonesian equivalence for *vacuum tubes* is *tabung hampa udara* while for transistor there is no equivalence; so this word is still preserved. It's still difficult for the students to give the acceptable form for the word, such as *tabung kosong, tabung yang tidak bergerak, ruang kosong, tutup kosong, tube kosong, saluran/pipa udara.* Others translate it incomplete (partly) or in a wrong way e.g. : *vacum tube, vacuum tubes, tube vakum, tube vacuum, tubes vacuum, tube hampa udara, gelombang hampa, data kekosongan, tombol-tombol keyboard, silinder yang diam, tombol-tombol.*

5. *Its electronics circuits/ work a thousand times faster/ than the nerve cells in the human brain.*

its electronics circuits : the equivalence of this .

scientific term is not yet available in Indonesian, so we just need to adjust the spelling of the word into *sirkuit elektronik.* Students mistranslate it into various expression like *elektronik*

sirkuit, gelombang elektronik, kumparan elektronik, lingkaran elektronik, aliran listrik, komputer2 aliran elektronik, rangkaian listrik komputer, alat-alat elektronik, benda yang bekerja menggunakan alat elektronik, peredaran elektronik, cirkuit listrik, putaran elektronik/ arus listrik. They seem unable to express the term into acceptable Indonesian.

Work a thousand times faster : Most students are able to translate it correctly except a few who mistranslate it into *bekerja seribu waktu, bekerja ribuan kali, bekerja seratus kali or bekerja seratus jam instead of bekerja seribu kali.*

than the nerve cells in the human brain : actually students are able to grasp the meaning of the NP but sometimes they translate it carelessly into incomplete or unacceptable translation such as for the term *the nerve cells*, they mistranslate it to : *sel saraf dalam sistim saraf manusia, sel-sel dalam tubuh manusia, urat syaraf, sistem cells, sel-sel inti otak manusia, sel saraf dalam tubuh*

manusia, sel otak manusia, cells otot, semua sel, sel-sel nervous, saraf sel, etc.

3.2. Classification and Causes of the Errors

The writer face a problem to classify the errors found in the translation made by the students. It occurred because sometimes it is difficult to determine the types of the error. Is it grammatical error or semantical error? The writer often finds that one error in grammar could also be an error in semantic, for example: for the relative clause *based on Einstein's relativity theory*, some students mistranslated the VP *based on* to noun or adjective *dasar-dasar teori relativitas Einstein, perkiraan dasar*. The errors are divided into three groups i.e. grammatical errors, semantical errors and errors in the organization of the sentence. Errors in grammar consist of several aspects such as error in participle, tense marker, pronoun, preposition, modal, word and phrase order, and order within clause. Semantical error means error in meaning realization, i.e. non contextual, choice possibilities. Eventhough, several errors can be classified into both grammatical and semantical error. Whereas problem in organization of sentence involved contamination/ ambiguous sentence, pleonasm/tautology, fragment /uncomplete translation. The list below show

various kinds of errors, the causes and also examples of wrong translation made by the students.

3.2.1 Grammatical Error

a. Participle

- Past participle which function as attributive in noun phrase translate to verb (active and passive form)

its stored glycogen === *menyimpan glikogen, disimpan menjadi glikogen*

Cause of error : insufficient mastery of parts of speech in English and how to translate it in Indonesian.

b. Tense Marker

- Inappropriate adjustment for perfect progressive tense

have been exploring === *telah sedang menyelidiki, sedang menyelidiki*

Cause of error: interference of teaching in tenses and not pay attention to the context of the sentence.

c. Modal

- Inappropriate choice of equivalence for modal

maybe used === *mungkin digunakan, boleh digunakan*

Cause of error : student confused to choose the equivalence of modal.

d. Pronoun

- Possessive pronoun 'its' misassociated to article 'it' and 'the' = 'ini', 'itu'

its electronic circuit ==== *sirkuit elektronik ini/itu/tersebut/itu sendiri, ini/itu adalah sirkuit elektronik*

Cause of error: false concept toward possessive pronoun

- Pronoun 'ones' function for substitute noun have mentioned before mistranslate to its lexical meaning
by new ones ==== *oleh satu yang baru*

Cause of error: miscomprehension

e. Error in Preposition

-Inappropriate adjustment of preposition 'of'
of the distant future ==== *dari/ke/untuk/ masa depan.*

Cause of error : unable to present the phrase in acceptable language.

f. Word/Phrase Order

-Noun phrase which should be translated by means of back-transformation

spare parts surgery ==== *suku cadang pembedahan, suku cadang operasi*

electronics circuit ==== *elektronik sirkuit*

Cause of error: student makes generalization when

translate phrase order of English to Indonesian. There is a general rule in Indonesian to write the head word before the attributive which is called "DM rule". The letter "D" stands for "Diterangkan" meaning "Modified", and "M" stands for "Menerangkan" meaning "Modifying".

- Wrong equivalence for numbering/measurement system

two and a half grams ==== *dua dan setengah gram*

==== *dua dan tiap gram*

==== *dua atau setengah gram*

Cause of error: student unable make natural adjustment in Indonesian. He/she just translate it word-for-word.

g. Order Within Clauses

-Verb of relative clause mistranslate to adjective or noun

to check the accuracy of prediction based on

Einstein's relativity theories

==== untuk menguji ketepatan *dugaan dasar* teori relativitas Einstein.

==== untuk meneliti *dasar-dasar perkiraan* yang tepat dari teori relativitas Einstein.

==== untuk menyelidiki *ketelitian dasar* dugaan dari teori relativitas Einstein.

==== sebagai *dasar* untuk mempertahankan teori...

Cause of error: false concept toward parts of speech and their position in clauses.

-Inappropriate equivalence for relative clause

the speed at which an animal lives ==== *kecepatan di mana hewan hidup*

==== *kecepatan daripada lamanya hidup hewan*

==== *kecepatan yang terdapat dalam hewan yang hidup*

3.2.2. Semantical Error

a. Non-contextual

an atomic clock ==== *lonceng atom, waktu atom*

spare parts surgery ==== *bedah suku cadang*

all worn out organs ==== *organ yang lama/organ yang sobek*

the heart of an electronic computer ==== *jantung/hati komputer elektronik*

that operates ==== *yang dioperasikan, yang beroperasi dengan*

those errors are caused by not considering the context of sentence where those phrase exist or students just pick up the meaning in dictionary (its lexical meaning).

b. Interference of Foreign Language

liver ==== *hepar, liver*

two and a half grams ==== *dua setengah grams*

Einstein's relativity theories ==== *teori relativitas Einstein's*

a mammal ==== *seekor mammal*

is determined by ==== dideterminasi/dideterminan oleh
 If there is equivalence of liver in Indonesian (TL) i.e. *hati*, we are no need to used the original word *liver* in translation. Indonesian grammar is not the same with English in plurality rule. In Indonesian no need to add the suffix *-s* or *-es* to state plurality for a word. In the case of the above phrase *grams* which state measurement just translate to *gram* in Indonesian. The explanation for possessive pronoun ...*Einstein's* is the same. Four examples above might be caused by negligence of the students. The explanation for a mammal have mentioned in sub-chapter before. The equivalence for the verb *is determined* is *ditentukan*. Those kind of errors might be caused of students who do not know the real meaning of the word.

c. Misassociation

an atomic clock ==== *bom atom, inti atom, pergerakan/perputaran/pemutaran atom, atom yang tepat, operasi atom.*

derived from ==== *turunan dari*

scientist ==== *ilmu pengetahuan*

the heart of ==== *panas dari, kepala, alat pendengar*

lies on ==== *kesalahan, berbohong, menipu*

the distant future ==== *masa depan yang jauh*

The first example show that the error is caused by

influence of the whole meaning of the sentence. The others are caused by wrong analogy toward the words which almost have the same sound. Students confused this with the other words such as derivation, science, head/hot/hear, lie and distance.

d. Substituting and Adding Meaning

to check '==== *membuktikan, mengukur*

accuracy ==== *keterangan*

prediction ==== *penghitungan, pendapat, perhitungan, kesimpulan*

reconvert ==== *memproduksi*

All worn ot organ ==== *organ yang dikeluarkan*

replacement ==== *perpindahan tempat , penempatan kembali*

the speed at which an animal lives ==== *kecepatan pergerakan, laju lari seekor binatang yang hidup*

the rate ==== *percepatan, jaminan rata-rata*

stress ==== *kelembaman*

a consensus ==== *keyakinan, kesadaran, target*

vacuum tubes ==== *data kekosongan, tombol-tombol keyboard, silinder yang diam*

muscle ==== *molekul, sel, tulang, jaringan*

about how to define it ==== *tentang bagaimana mengatasinya/pemecahannya/menghilangkannya/mencegah/ penurunannya.*

Those errors most are caused by not knowing or forgetting the real meaning of the word/phrase so the students just guessing the meaning related to the whole meaning of the sentence. Except the above examples there are students who translate in the wrong way because they have wrong concept about the meaning/message of the sentence. The examples of those wrong translation are :

"Spare parts" surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future.

Dengan menelan kapsul secara rutin untuk mengembalikan seluruh tenaga yang dikeluarkan oleh tubuh, masih merupakan angan-angan untuk di masa yang akan datang.

Scientists have been exploring the mysterious of stress for nearly 50 years and have not yet reached a consensus about how to define it.

Dalam pendayagunaan, ilmuwan memberi batas hampir 50 tahun dan tidak termasuk masing-masing consensus yang kira-kira sama.

A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death.

Seekor mamalia atau burung yang hanya mempunyai berat dua setengah gram dapat bertahan dari kematian.

Women have only to go to 70 per cent as much muscle as men for their body mass.

Perempuan memiliki otot-otot paling banyak 30% lebih

sedikit daripada yang dimiliki oleh pria berdasarkan berat badan mereka.

3.2.3. Error of Organization

Besides the errors in grammar and semantic, there are some problem in organization of sentences made by the students. These problem below can not be said exactly wrong but they have some weaknesses in organization, so they sound awkward and unacceptable.

a. Ambiguous Sentence

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen.

Kecepatan dimana hewan hidup ditentukan oleh ukuran percepatan penggunaan oksigen.

Women have only to go to 70% as much muscle as men for their body mass.

Wanita hanya memiliki 70% otot daripada pria untuk berat badan mereka.

When we translate relative clauses which have relative pronoun such as *at which, in which*, we must be careful and strive to avoid using the words: *yang mana, dimana, hal mana* etc. Unless that the translation will be ambiguous.

The first sentence should be translated to : *kecepatan/lama hidup seekor binatang/hewan ditentukan dengan mengukur jumlah penggunaan oksigen.* The translation of

second sentence sound awkward because the translator (student) just translate it word-for-word (lexical meaning) and unable to present it in acceptable language. To make it readable and acceptable the sentence should be translated to *Tubuh wanita hanya mengandung 70% dari seluruh jumlah otot yang dimiliki pria.*

b. Pleonasm/Tautology

Pleonasm in this account means useless adding information in the sentence.

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his live eats anything derived from animals.

Orang pemakan tumbuhan adalah orang yang tidak pernah dalam hidupnya memakan sesuatu yang berasal dari hewan.

The above sentence is a proposition which states definition. Therefore it is no need to translate its subject (vegetarian) into Indonesian because it will be uneffective sentence.

c. Fragment/incomplete translation

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen.

... yang mana seekor binatang hidup ... dengan ... rata-rata menggunakan oksigen.

A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half

grams would strive to death.

Mamalia atau burung itu tiap beratnya hanya dua setengah gram...

Cause of error: student unable to find the equivalence (in Indonesian) of some words or aspects of the original sentence. the translation become incomplete.