CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

As Machali stated in *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, translation analysis has a very crucial part due to some reasons: (1) to create a dialectic relation between theory and practice within translation work; (2) to figure out criteria and standardization in assessing translator competency, particularly in analyzing several versions of the target text from the same source text (2000: 108). Therefore, it is important to concern which theory should be more appropriate to use in analyzing a translation work.

Since translation work projects to 'recreate' the writer's original work and intention in other language, a translator must not act as if that work is such a 'creative' work or creation of the first hand so that he deserves to alter the writer's purpose. Based on what was previously stated, a translator, in 'recreating' the original work, must be as neutral as he can. In other words, he attempts to result in the most exact work to the original writer.

It is doubtless to say that a translation assessment must follow validity and reliability principles. Yet, as this assessment is bound to be relative, the assessment validity in turn refers to the aspects of content and face validities. This is because assessing a translation work means to refer to the content aspect and others, 'things that can be physically seen by the reader' like spelling (face), though it also much deals with meaning aspect. Based on these two aspects,

reliability aspect can be hopefully achieved through the *Translation Equivalence* of Rochayah Machali.

As the writer explained previously, the data were gained from the mid-term test worksheets of the English Department students of Airlangga University in the odd semester 2002-2003. There are thirteen students' worksheets being analyzed in this study. For the information, there are two exam models made by the lecturer, the English-Indonesian and the Indonesian-English versions. The writer then chose the English-Indonesian one. Specifically, this study attempts to seek for some errors made by the respondents particularly in terms of linguistic, semantic and pragmatic aspects. Hence, by revealing those errors, it is expected to present the more exact work at last.

III.1 ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

III.1.1 The Accuracy of Meaning Reproduction

In Machali's theory, it is mentioned that there are three prominent aspects affecting to the recreation of the valid and accurate source text into another language. Below are the analyses of each part.

III.1.1.1 Linguistic Aspect

There are four kinds of linguistic aspects as stated by Machali:

1. Transposition (Grammatical Shift)

Examining the thirteen versions of the target text (TT), the writer finds that all of them have already committed the so-called grammatical shift, or

transposition. They perform different degrees of accuracy in reasserting the meaning of the source text (ST). There are four grammatical shifts identified in this section. Let us see the following illustration.

A. Obligatory and Automatic Grammatical Shifts due to the Language System and Convention

There are three sub-points of this obligatory and automatic grammatical shift, in which not all of them are violated by the respondents. Each of which will be systematically presented in tables, if possible, in order to ease the readers in understanding the analysis.

The first sub-point discusses the alteration of some English plural nouns or noun phrases to Indonesian singular nouns or noun phrases. In this sub-point, occurrence of this shift is not a must. It means there are only some cases that need to be treated in such a way. Herewith the writer presents the data taken from the respondents in Table 1 and later attains some discussion in the following part.

Table 1.   Respondents' Data Presenting the Alteration of Some English Plural Nouns or Noun Phrases to Indonesian Singular Nouns or Noun Phrases

	Business managers (Line 5)	Nature of materials (Line 8)	First understandings (Line 9)	Humans (Line 12)
Respondent 1 (R1)	Manajer bisnis	Sifat alam dari bahan-bahan	Pemahaman awal	Manusia
Respondent 2 (R2)	Pengaturan kinerja	Bahan-bahan	Pengertian	Manusia

	kinerja			
Respondent 3 (R3)	Manajer bisnis	Jenis bahan	Pemahaman pertama	Manusia
Respondent 4 (R4)	Pengelola bisnis	Kondisi bahan-bahan	Pemahaman pertama	Manusia
Respondent 5 (R5)	Pengelola usaha	Sifat dari bahan	Pemahaman	Manusia
Respondent 6 (R6)	Pengatur bisnis	Sifat alami dari bahan	Pengertian pertama	Manusia
Respondent 7 (R7)	Manajer bisnis	Pada dasarnya bahan-bahan	Hal pertama yang harus dipahami	Manusia
Respondent 8 (R8)	Manajer bisnis	Bahan alami dari material	Pemahaman-pemahaman pertama	Manusia
Respondent 9 (R9)	Menejer yang berbisnis (buruk)	Kealamian material-material alam	Pemahaman pertama	Manusia
Respondent 10 (R10)	Manajer bisnis	Material alami	Pemahaman awal	Manusia
Respondent 11 (R11)	Sering dianggap (buruk)	Penggunaan bahan alam	Pemahaman pertama	Setiap orang
Respondent 12 (R12)	Manajer bisnis	Sifat dari bahan-bahan	Pengertian awal	Manusia
Respondent 13 (R13)	Para manajer	Bahan-bahan alami	Pengertian pertama	Manusia

It is overtly seen that though some of the respondents undergo difficulties in searching for the correct lexicon, they are considered to apply this theory, that is to change some plural nouns in English to singular nouns in Indonesian. There are merely very few misuses made by some respondents, like 'bahan-bahan' by

respondent 1, 2, 4, 7, 12 and 13, and 'material-material' by respondent 9 for 'nature of materials'. Another example can also be noticed from the noun 'first understandings' which is plurally rendered into 'pemahaman-pemahaman' by respondent 8. Meanwhile, the problem of lexicon that often occurs within the work of translation will be deeply identified in the following session (see on *lexicon*).

The second sub-point is about reduplication of adjective in Indonesian of which meaning is stated implicitly within its adjective to plural nouns in English, and reversely. Unfortunately, the writer hardly ever finds examples of errors in this obligatory and automatic grammatical shift, but in one case. Of the whole respondents, only R4 and R12 render the first part of the source text (ST). In addition, as a matter of fact, there is no other part of the text which conveys this rule. Therefore, it is indeed not necessary to provide data in form of table.

From the original text, the readers may find that an example of such reduplication is performed by an English adverb 'quickly', which is then properly translated into an Indonesian adverb 'serta-merta'. The word 'serta-merta' is a repetition word of which function is to explain the verb goes after it. Its form merely differs on one-single consonant, so-called consonant 's' in 'serta' and 'm' in 'merta', and both are conjuncted by symbol '-'. On the other hand, R4 and R12 similarly translate it into 'akan segera'. Though this word is an adverb, its form is considered not to meet the rule available for there is no reduplication which occurs within.

The third shift is the alteration of English pattern 'adjective + noun' to Indonesian pattern 'noun + adjective'. Unlike prior explanation, there are several examples that may come to the analysis. The following is a representation of respondents' data which exemplifies the rule. In turn, the data will be performed in Table 2 (look at the next page).

Observing the table below, we will see that there are some errors made by the respondents. Of the six instances, it can be noticed that many respondents are able to translate simple noun phrases, which contain two words, but not more. However, we can find an error made by some respondents related to this context (see 'direct impact'). This adjective phrase, best translated into 'pengaruh langsung', has some similar forms such as 'efek langsung', 'dampak langsung', and 'akibat langsung' which are still acceptable. Unfortunately, R1, R4, R7 and R9 incorrectly translate this term into 'hubungan langsung', 'berpengaruh langsung' (by R4 and R7), and 'kesan bagus'.

Apart from prior discussion, the respondents tend to face more difficulties in rendering the longer ones, which cover more than two words (see the detail application on the next session about *natural expression*). Let us check the following examples. In the phrase 'bad business managers', which is appropriately translated into 'pengelola bisnis yang buruk', many respondents are able to create the correct form, or at least which resemble the proper one. Here, the word like 'manajer bisnis yang buruk' or 'pengelola usaha yang buruk' is considerable enough for 'bad business managers'. Meanwhile, we may say that R6 over-dramatizes his work by giving unnecessary word 'sangat' as in fact, we

cannot find the equivalent word for that. On the contrary, R13 does not even translate the word 'business' in his work, but merely 'para manajer yang buruk'.

Still in the same phrase, we know that this term is constructed by two parts of speech, namely adjective and noun phrase. Thus, the Indonesian construction must be noun phrase and adjective indeed, unlike the work of R9 which translates it into 'manejer yang *berbisnis* buruk'. Instead of the previous examples, there is one ridiculous mistake by R2 which fatally mistranslates it into 'pengaturan kinerja yang jelek atau buruk'. This phrase does not only change in the matter of form (the subject), but also of meaning.

Now let us pay attention to other examples, still in the same table. Overall, they all convey simpler noun phrases (two parts of speech), those are 'first understandings' (see on Table 1), 'common building materials', 'different ways', and 'prehistoric forebears'. Some have already recreated compatible translations, but the rest are still stuck with word choice problems. There is almost no mistake found in the first phrase translation mentioned above, except in 'hal pertama' by R7. 'Hal' here is not suitable for altering 'understandings', but better refers to 'thing' or 'matter' in English. Meanwhile, the second phrase is best suited to 'bahan-bahan bangunan yang sudah umum dikenal'. However, some of them are regarded insufficient translations. The problem is that respondents get blended with the concept of 'building materials' to 'material bangunan', or 'materi bangunan' as found in R10 and R11. Even worst, R2 undergoes a false form of 'bahan-bahan material pembangunan yang tahan lama' instead of the right one.

The third one, we may say, has a very simple translation, that is 'cara-cara yang berbeda'. In fact, most respondents are already in the correct path of this translation, ignoring whether they apply plural or singular form in the work, except R9. Translation made by R9 shows totally different sense, and of course different meaning as well. Moreover, he makes use of two words which so much differ in concept: 'bentuk' which refers to 'form' and 'hasil' which refers to 'result'. 'Metode', as in R2 and R11, does not quite match actually, but is still rather acceptable compared to the previous one. Apart from prior illustration, the fourth phrase is properly presented into 'nenek moyang prasejarah'. In this case, respondents basically have kept the idea of this phrase inside their minds. However, not all of them succeed in expressing it in the equivalent writing form. Another mistake is related to the word-forming problem. According to the Indonesian language rule (read *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (EYD) in Indonesian) about sentence or word formation, 'prasejarah' comes from a stem word 'sejarah' which means 'history' added by a morpheme 'pra' which means 'before'. In this rule, the Indonesian writing for this is by combining both morpheme and word to be a new single-word with a new different meaning indeed. Thus, the correct form is 'prasejarah' (without space), not 'pra-sejarah' or 'pra sejarah' (with space).

Table 2. **Respondents' Data Showing the Alteration of English Pattern 'Adj + N' to Indonesian Pattern 'N + Adj'**

	Bad business managers (Line 4)	Direct impact (Line 8)	(All were) common building materials (Line 13)	Different ways (Line 15)	Prehistoric forebears (Line 15)
R1	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Hubungan langsung	(Adalah) bahan-bahan yang biasa dipakai	Cara berbeda	Nenek moyang prasejarah
R2	Pengaturan kinerja yang jelek atau buruk	Efek langsung	(Adalah) bahan-bahan material pembangunan yang tahan lama	Metode yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) pada jaman prasejarah
R3	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Dampak langsung	(Semuanya adalah) bahan-bahan bangunan yang biasa dipakai	Cara yang berbeda	Para nenek moyang
R4	Pengelola bisnis yang buruk	Berpengaruh langsung	(Merupakan) bahan-bahan material yang umum	Cara-cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang prasejarah
R5	Pengelola usaha yang buruk	Pengaruh langsung	(Semuanya dipakai) sebagai bahan bangunan biasa	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) dimasa pra-sejarah
R6	Pengatur bisnis yang sangat buruk	Akibat langsung	(Semuanya adalah) bahan bangunan yang umum digunakan	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) dari jaman pra-sejarah
R7	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Berpengaruh langsung	(Adalah) bahan-bahan bangunan yang banyak digunakan	Cara yang berbeda	Pendahulu

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R8	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Pengaruh langsung	(Semuanya adalah) bahan bangunan yang biasa dipakai	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) di jaman prasejarah
R9	Menejer yang berbisnis buruk	Kesan bagus	(Adalah) bahan-bahan bangunan yang biasa dipakai	Bentuk/hasil karya yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) di masa prasejarah
R10	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Dampak langsung	(Kesemuanya adalah) material bangunan yang umum	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang pra-sejarah
R11		Efek langsung	(Merupakan) materi bangunan yang dulu digunakan	Metode yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) waktu jaman prasejarah
R12	Manajer bisnis yang buruk	Dampak langsung	(Merupakan) bahan-bahan bangunan yang lazim digunakan	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang (kita) di jaman pra-sejarah
R13	Para manajer yang buruk	Pengaruh langsung	(Semua merupakan) bahan umum bangunan	Cara yang berbeda	Nenek moyang jaman prasejarah

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B. Shift due to the Absence of Grammatical Structure in the TL as in the SL

There is always an option offered in such a grammatical shift. It means the acceptable TT (Target Text) may be more than one version only. Under this point, Machali later classifies this shift into two parts. They are: (1) the absence of object positioning on subject position in English grammatical structure concept, except in passive voice or exceptional structure, which results in alteration of grammatical shift to declarative sentence structure; and (2) the absence of verb positioning on subject position in English grammatical structure, except in imperative sentence, which results in alteration of declarative sentence structure.

Realizing that the paper is significantly oriented in the study of English-Indonesian translation, not vice versa, the writer concludes that this point is beyond what she actually intended. Otherwise, this point puts the stress on the study of Indonesian-English translation, so that it is impossible to be implied in this analysis.

C. Shift Concerning the Natural Expression

Unlike point B above, point C here is considered applicable. In other words, this point can be implied both on the work of English-Indonesian translation and that of Indonesian-English one. For the information, this sort of shift is revealed when an expression in the SL can be literally and grammatically rendered into the TL, however, the equivalent sounds unnatural and sometimes even peculiar. Specifically, there are five sub-points that can be found in the study, and the writer will individually discuss each of which after this.

The first sub-point indicates the alteration of noun in the SL to verb in the TL In doing the analysis, the writer recognizes three expressions (read: nouns) concerning this alteration. In order to make it easier for the readers, the respondents' data will be reasserted in Table 3 below (see on the following page).

From Table 3 we may discern that many respondents still experience some errors in doing the translation work. The primary problem they face is due to the lack of translation knowledge, particularly relating to this concept. In this context, expressions '(not) because of a quest for money', 'for an inner satisfaction', and 'fundamental importance of understanding (building materials)' are properly translated into '(bukan) untuk mencari uang', 'untuk mencari/mendapatkan kepuasan batin', and 'sangat pentingnya memahami (bahan-bahan bangunan)'. Nevertheless, many respondents are not able to translate them properly.

In the first expression, of the thirteen respondents, R5, R9, R10, and R12 meet suitable translations though the word 'because of' here actually directs to 'untuk' instead of 'karena'. In other case, though R13 has already presented it in the form of verb, he failed in catching the ideal entity of the sentence. Actually R2 and R11 also attempt to recreate it in the verb form, as we can see from the information illustrated in Table 3 'karena mereka (tidak) berpatokan pada uang' and '(tidak) berpatok pada uang'. But they do not consider about other matter which is as important as the alteration, that is concerned to meaning. 'Quest' is a noun which literally means 'pencarian' in Indonesian. Further, because this word is intentionally changed into verb, so the best Indonesian meaning must be

'mencari'. The rest cannot be regarded appropriate as they do not perform correct translations.

Moving to the next expression, we will find that there is such an ambiguity appearing within this discussion. When we look at the sentence as a whole, we may see that the sentence is involved with parallelism. It means we have to fully respect prior part of the sentence. Sometimes we do not even need to re-write certain sentence structure (e.g. verb or predicate) as it has already been stated previously. If we may say, the complete form of the sentence could be '…not because of a quest for money, but *because of a quest* for an inner satisfaction …' Perhaps, due to this reason, almost all of the respondents perceive that it is not necessary to put a verb in the sentence rendered. Rather, they prefer to directly translate the following noun (noun phrase) without recurring the verb. Yet, application of verb 'berpedoman' by R11 is not adequately equivalent with 'quest'.

Apparently, the most significant mistake of this part made by the respondents is the implication of the last expression performed in Table 3. There is almost none of the respondents able to correctly reveal compatible form or at least slightly similar one, but R4. R4 can similarly recreate message intended by the writer of the original text without adding other unnecessary things as other respondents do, though he does not use the word 'sangat' to put more stress within the related part of the text. Here, he tries to minimize redundancy by simply translating it into 'pentingnya' (see also on the first Free Modulation).

Table 3.　Respondents' Data Performing the Alteration of Noun in the SL to Verb in the TL

	(Not) because of a quest for money (Line 5)	For an inner satisfaction (Line 6)	Fundamental importance of understanding (building materials) (Line 10)
R1	(Bukan) karena uang	Untuk kepuasan batin	Kepentingan fundamental dari pemahaman (membangun bahan)
R2	Karena mereka (tidak) berpatokan pada uang	Sebagai kepuasan batin	Dasar yang penting dari pengertian (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R3	(Bukan) karena tuntutan uang	Lebih pada kepuasan batin	Pokok yang penting dari pemahaman (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R4	(Bukan) karena uang semata	Untuk kepuasan batin	Pentingnya memahami (bahan-bahan material)
R5	(Bukan) untuk mencari uang	Untuk kepuasan batin	Kepentingan pokok untuk memahami (bahan bangunan)

R6	(Bukan) karena uang semata	Lebih ke kepuasan batin	Kepentingan yang mendasar dari pengertian (bahan bangunan)
R7	(Bukan) hanya demi uang	Untuk kepuasan diri	Kemampuan dasar pemahaman akan (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R8	(Bukan) karena kebutuhan akan uang	Untuk kepuasan yang lebih dalam	Kepentingan utama dari pemahaman akan (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R9	(Bukan) karena untuk mencari uang	Untuk kepuasan batin	Pentingnya fundamental dalam pemahaman (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R10	(Bukan) karena mencari uang	Untuk suatu kepuasan dalam diri sendiri	Kepentingan dasar dan pemahaman (material bangunan)
R11	(Tidak) berpatok pada uang	Berpedoman pada kepuasan pribadi	Pemahaman (materi bangunan)

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R12	(Bukan) karena ingin mencari uang	Untuk kepuasan batiniah	Pentingnya suatu dasar pengertian dari (bahan-bahan bangunan)
R13	Dikarenakan oleh mencari uang	Untuk sebuah kepuasan terdalam	Pokok penting dari pemahaman (bahan bangunan)

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The second shift is the alteration of combination of 'derivative adjective + noun or noun phrase' form in the SL to 'noun + noun' form in the TL. Similar to the first illustration of the natural expression, since we notice that there are some phrases to be found in this idea, the writer also provides the data of respondents in form of table.

Table 4. Respondents' Data Referring the Alteration of Combination of 'Derivative Adjective + Noun or Noun Phrase' Form in the SL to 'Noun + Noun' Form in the TL

	Building blocks (Line 7)	Building materials (Line 10 and 13)
R1	Balok-balok bangunan	Membangun bahan
R2	Balok gedung	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R3	Balok-balok bangunan	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R4	Balok-balok bangunan	Bahan-bahan material
R5	Mainan balok	Bahan bangunan
R6	Balok kotak	Bahan bangunan
R7	Batubata sebuah bangunan	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R8	Balok-balok kayu untuk membuat gedung	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R9	Pembangunan gedung-gedung	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R10	Balok-balok	Material bangunan
R11		Materi bangunan
R12	Balok-balok susun	Bahan-bahan bangunan
R13	Bangunan balok	Bahan bangunan

'Derivative adjective' refers to adjective constructed from certain modified sentence structure (part of speech, such as noun, verb, and so forth), which purposively describes the main word after it (read 'noun'). The modification can be structured by adding morphemes 'ion', 'ish', 'ing' etc in the stem word, before combining with the noun. In turn, phrases as 'building blocks' and 'building materials' may represent samples of this alteration.

'Building blocks' is a combination of two words 'building' and 'blocks' which each of them functions as 'adjective' and 'noun'. 'Building', a modification of a base word 'build' and a morpheme 'ing', provides information related to 'blocks'. Under this circumstance, the proper translation could be 'balok-balok bangunan'. Further, it is found that R1, R3, and R4 do convey this rule. Meanwhile, R2 with 'balok gedung' is plausibly rather acceptable compared to others. Apart from that, several respondents mistranslate '*building* blocks' into 'balok *kotak*' (by R6) and 'balok *susun*' (by R12). Not getting better, R7 and R8 poorly translate it into 'batubata sebuah bangunan' and 'balok-balok kayu *untuk membuat gedung*'. However, there are other examples which are even much more improper than the previous ones. Here, the respondents show not only a poor understanding about what the appropriate translation, but also how to translate it properly (concept of DM and MD in Indonesian). Consequently, they bear definitely unsuitable translations, like 'mainan balok', 'pembangunan gedung-gedung', and 'bangunan balok'.

Another example is 'building materials' which is properly rendered into 'bahan-bahan bangunan'. Resembling prior one, this phrase is structured by two-

word formation of an adjective and a noun. In this case, even the modification is the same indeed. Thus, the only difference existing between those two phrases is mere the matter of meaning. In fact, most respondents are able to write down the right form, despite R10 and R11 still make use of 'material' and 'materi' to depict 'materials', and R4 of 'material' to depict 'building'. Unluckily, R1 entirely distortes this into 'membangun bahan' which is counted a verb rather than a noun.

The third shift considers participle clauses in the SL which are stated in full and explicit forms in the TL. It is related to what people commonly said by relative clauses. As we know, relative clauses are conjuncted by certain relative pronouns like *who(m)*, *(of) which, whose, that,* and others, to substitute the subject or object of verbs in the sentence. Such conjunctions can be left out in certain kinds of sentences, notably when functioning as the object of the verb. Omission of these pronouns in relative clauses is later so-called participle clauses. Regarding this situation, there are several kinds of participle clauses, namely adjectival, adverbial, and complement clauses.

Having examined the text, we may find an example illustrating this notion, in the expression '...the nature of the materials *being used* has a direct impact...' in line 8. Basically, this expression has a complete form '...the nature of the materials *which is being used* has a direct impact...' This example is a representation of adjectival participle clauses. These clauses, of which function is to identify the subject, give more information about the nouns they are connected with. Concerning this, we may then properly translate it into ' ...sifat bahan *yang (sedang) digunakan* mempunyai pengaruh langsung...'

On the whole, most respondents are considered able to recreate the suitable translations, but in few cases. The relative pronoun used in this statement is 'which' of which meaning is 'yang'. Meanwhile, 'is being used' which follows the pronoun refers to passive progressive form, which indicates a thing that is in progress. Yet, R11 and R13 mistranslated it so much differently into 'penggunaan bahan alam' and 'bahan-bahan alami menjadi berguna'. Instead of the conceptual mistake, R9 is regarded not too appropriate either by rendering it into 'yang dipola'.

The fourth sub-point relates to the alteration of noun phrase 'derivative adjective + noun' from intransitive verb in the SL to 'noun + relative clause' in the TL. Tracing back to our previous discussion about the respondents' difficulties in rendering longer phrases (see on *Obligatory and automatic grammatical shifts due to the language system and convention,* specially the third sub-point), there are two complex phrases found in this session, namely 'often-held belief' and 'creative, well-thought, well-crafted form'. These phrases are constructed by derivative adjectives (specifically compounds of derivative verbs <first phrase>, and adjective and derivative verbs in a hand <second phrase>, which function as adjective) followed by nouns. Later, the translations begin from the closest adjectives to the nouns moving forward to the left. In sequence, the suitable translations should be 'kepercayaan/keyakinan yang sering muncul' and 'bentuk/karya yang kreatif, yang dipikirkan dengan baik, dan yang dikerjakan dengan teliti'. Presentation of the respondents' data concerning this analysis is clearly seen in Table 5 below.

After observing the data available, we may conclude that the most significant error which occurs in this sub-point is the translation of the second phrase and continued with that of the first one. Unfortunately, there is almost none of the respondents who could reveal the least similar meaning, particularly in the second phrase. Now, let us start with the first one.

Table 5. **Respondents' Data Indicating the Alteration of Noun Phrase 'Derivative Adjective + Noun' from Intransitive Verb in the SL to 'Noun + Relative Clause' in the TL**

	Often-held belief (Line 4)	Creative, well-thought, well-crafted form (Line 6)
R1	Kepercayaan yang sering muncul	Kreativitas, pemikiran yang baik, kerajinan yang bagus
R2	Sebagian orang beranggapan	Kreativitasnya, sentuhan pikiran yang cemerlang, keahlian dalam membuat suatu rangka/bagan
R3	Sekedar anggapan	Kreativitas, kemampuan berpikir yang baik, dan bentuk pembangunan yang baik
R4	Kepercayaan yang sering terjadi	Kreativitas, pertimbangan yang baik, serta keahlian yang mumpuni
R5	Seringkali dianggap	Bentuk yang kreatif, dihormati dan dikerjakan dengan terampil
R6	Terdapat suatu kepercayaan yang sering dipegang	Kreativitas, pemikiran yang bagus, bentuk dari suatu keahlian yang bagus
R7	Sering ada keyakinan	Kerativitas, ide, dan keahlian mereka
R8	Anggapan yang sering ada di masyarakat	Bentuk yang kreatif, mudah diperkirakan dan karya yang indah

R9	Banyak orang yang menganggap	Kreativitas, kepandaian, dan keindahan hasil karya mereka
R10	Kepercayaan yang sering terjadi	Kreatif, pemikiran yang bagus, bentuk dari keahlian yang bagus
R11		Daya kreativitas menghasilkan inovasi dalam pemikiran dan hasil rancangan
R12	Mereka sering dianggap	Kreativitas, kehormatan, dan bentuk hasil yang baik
R13	Seringkali dipegang kepercayaan	Kreativitas, pemikiran yang bagus, bentuk suatu keahlian yang baik

In the first phrase, R1 is able to reassert the exact translation provided by the writer. Meanwhile, other Indonesian translations such as 'kepercayaan yang sering terjadi' (by R4 and R10) and '(terdapat suatu) kepercayaan yang sering dipegang' (words between brackets are optional) (by R6) are still considerably acceptable. Word 'anggapan' in R8 is best rendered into 'opinion' or 'assumption' in English. Actually this does not quite match to the original text. However, it is said to be better than others, which undergo fatal mistakes.

Continuing to the second one, we might devise more mistakes done by the respondents within the translation of this phrase. Here, almost all of them experience quite the same fault, attributed to word-forming problem. They appear to have misconception about it, so that the result is relatively in disarray order. Yet, there are two exceptional cases, work of R5 and R8, which we can notice within this analysis. Both cannot be regarded fully correct yet. Minimally, they do partly true compared to other respondents. R5, as also made by R8, has already begun the correct first step, that is to make use of the word 'bentuk' to represent

'form' (remember to translate the phrase from the most right side to the left). The next step is to re-adjust the derivative adjective in sequence. R5 undergoes difficulty in rendering the second derivative verb 'well-thought', but he can be able to correctly translate the last part 'well-crafted' into 'dikerjakan dengan terampil' (in this context, 'terampil' is still considerable enough). Rather, R8 does face difficulty in both parts by improperly translating them into 'mudah diperkirakan' and 'karya yang indah'.

The last shift in this section is a transposition in which Catford named as class shift. In this session, Machali attempts to adopt one of Catford's theory of translation shift, namely class shift. It comprises a shift from one part of speech to another, e.g. an adjective may be translated as a noun or a verb. In turn, she emphasizes this point on three types of class shift: alteration of noun in the SL (within a phrase) to verb or verb phrase in the TL, alteration of adjective in the SL to verb in the TL, and alteration of noun phrase in the SL to verb phrase in the TL. Actually, the first type of this theory has been introduced in prior discussion (see on *Natural Expression*, notably the first alteration). However, there is such a small difference between these two parts. Shortly, we may say, while the first shift focuses the alteration on one-single noun to one-single verb only (within a phrase), this section (being discussed now) refers to the alteration of noun group structure to another distinct form. Thus, understanding of the whole sentence is surely needed in in this section. The following is the respondents' data presented in Table 6.

Table 6. **Respondents' Data due to Catford's Class Shift**

	High in credibility (Line 4)	(Forms) that are possible (Line 9)
R1	Sebenarnya berkredibilitas tinggi	(Bentuk) yang mungkin terbangun
R2	Mempunyai kredibilitas yang tinggi	
R3	Memiliki kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk-bentuk) yang mungkin dibuat
R4	Memiliki kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk-bentuk) yang dimung-kinkan
R5	Dapat dipercaya	
R6	Mempunyai kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk) yang dimungkinkan
R7	Orang yang kredibilitasnya tinggi	
R8	Mempunyai kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk) yang memungkinkan
R9	Pekerjaan yang berkredibilitas tinggi	
R10	Memiliki kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk) yang memungkinkan
R11	Suatu pekerjaan yang berkredibilitas tinggi	
R12	Mempunyai kredibilitas yang tinggi	(Bentuk-bentuk) yang me-mungkinkan untuk dibuat
R13	Puncak kepercayaan	(Bentuk) yang tidak mungkin

From the table above, we could observe two instances connected to the second type, so-called the alteration of adjective in the SL to verb in the TL. It seems that many respondents still do not get the translation concept, notably related to how to carry out this change in such a way. The first instance, as we can

see in the expression 'high in credibility', is best rendered into 'mendapat kepercayaan yang besar'. It is doubtless to say that word 'credibility', in this case, perfectly refers to 'kepercayaan' or 'situation in which things are credible or dependable'.   To convey the rule, we have to recreate adjective 'high' to be 'mendapat' which functions as verb. Nevertheless, the most difficulties undergone by the respondents concerning this point could be their drawbacks of understanding the meanings of 'credibility' and of 'high' themselves. Hence, they decide to adapt the original form of the English to that of Indonesian, namely 'kredibilitas', and irregularly change that adjective into various ways.

Of the thirteen respondents, there is actually none who is able to translate as equal as the previous available alternative. But, there is always such a tolerance in translation world since there has not been any legal standardization yet toward certain translation work up to this day. Therefore, it is still counted plausible to include the work of R2, R3, R6, R8, R10 and R12 as rather respectable translations by 'mempunyai/memiliki kredibilitas yang tinggi'. Therewith, the rest of the respondents are concerned very poor translations.

Moving to the second sample '(forms) that are possible', we may figure out a proper translation into '(bentuk-bentuk/karya-karya) yang bisa dibuat'. Similar to what we can see on prior description, the word 'possible' here is an adjective which should be changed into verb form, passive voice exactly. Since the initial word 'forms' refers to 'construction or building' or 'things that sounds concrete and real', then the alteration has also to be adjusted with it. Many of the respondents are bound to merely translate it in such literal way. Consequently, the

result seems to be unnatural and little awkward. Under this condition, R3 and R12 are considered appropriate translations by '(bentuk-bentuk) yang mungkin dibuat' and '(bentuk-bentuk) yang memungkinkan untuk dibuat'. Instead of the literal reassertions by R4 up to R10, it can be noticed that R13 incorrectly renders this expression into '(bentuk) yang tidak mungkin'. This is not only devoid of the very important of the available pattern, but also important of meaning.

D. Shifts in terms of Adapting the Appropriate Vocabulary

It is necessary to commit these shifts in search for accomplishing lexical discrepancy appearing within certain context (read: target language) by implementing certain grammatical structure. This constitutes the very common use of various textual devices, both in English and Indonesian Languages (see the details below). It is worth noting here that this transposition is important in order to put a stress more on specific part of the sentence, e.g. subject. In other words, we may say, this occurrence is much more necessary in underlining what the writer intends to denote. Here, there are two kinds of shifts that we can put into analysis.

The first shift relates to the textual devices used in the SL which are stated in grammatical structure in the TL. As stated previously, we may find the application of this notion both in English and Indonesian, such as the use of /this/ and /that/ (English), and /-lah/ and /-pun/ (Indonesian). Nevertheless, there is no instance found within the text reflecting this point.

The next shift talks about a transposition in which Catford named as unit shift. Under this circumstance, Machali applies another of Catford's theory of translation shift, so-called unit shift or rank shift. It means there are shifts when the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. 'Rank' here involves what Catford mentions as hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Simply, there are changes from a word to a clause or to a phrase, a phrase to a clause or to a sentence, and so forth, which we often discover in free translation of English words. In point of fact, similar to the previous discussion, we do not find any example concerning these shifts.

2. Modulation (Meaning Shift)

Sometimes the occurrence of grammatical shift or transposition in the original text does involve certain alteration related to a meaning shift due to changes in perspective, point of view, or other meaningful aspects. This kind of shift is commonly named modulation. The concept of modulation discussed here is in accordance with Peter Newmark's theory about translation procedures. Further, there are two kinds of modulation: obligatory/fixed modulation and optional/free modulation:

A. Obligatory/Fixed Modulation

This modulation is revealed when there is no equivalent in the SL for certain word, phrase, or other word orders. Here are three notions regarding this obligatory modulation.

The first obligatory modulation concerns a set of words in the SL which has incomplete equivalent form in the TL. A simple example of this sub point (beyond the available original text) is the application of a word pair 'lessor' and 'lessee' in English. Basically, the word 'lessee' is rendered into 'penyewa' in Indonesian or 'someone who hires something'. Yet, there is no significant equivalent for the word 'lessor'. Thus, we can seek for the equivalent by turning the point of view or by creating the reverse order. As a matter of fact, we do not find any example regarding this idea within the original text.

The second meaning shift contains the alteration of active voice in the SL to passive voice in the TL, and reversely. Having analyzed this, we may find several instances which perform turns of active constructions in English as the SL to passive constructions in Indonesian as the TL. Let us check the details on the following table.

Table 7. **Respondents' Data Informing the Alteration of Active Voice in the SL to Passive Voice in the TL**

	They were losing money (Line 1)	(Every project) they design (Line 2)	(As) anyone knows (Line 7)	A student of architecture reaches (Line 9)
R1			(Seperti) orang lain tahu	Yang dicapai mahasiswa arsitektur
R2			Setiap orang tahu	Yang dicapai oleh mahasiswa arsitektur
R3			(seperti yang) orang ketahui	Yang dicapai oleh mahasiswa arsitektur

R4	Sebuah perusahaan arsitektur kehilangan dana	(Setiap proyek) yang mereka rancang	(Seperti yang tidak) diketahui semua orang	Seorang murid arsitektur
R5			(Seperti) diketahui semua orang	Yang dicapai seorang murid yang belajar arsitektur
R6			(Sebagaimana yang) diketahui oleh semua orang	Yang dicapai oleh mahasiswa arsitektur
R7			(Sebagaimana) semua orang tahu	Yang harus dipahami seorang mahasiswa arsitektur
R8			(Seperti yang) telah diketahui oleh orang	Yang didapat oleh siswa jurusan arsitektur
R9			(Sebagaimana yang) orang tahu	Yang didapat oleh seorang mahasiswa jurusan arsitektur
R10			(Seperti yang) orang ketahui	Yang dicapai mahasiswa arsitektur
R11			(Seperti telah) kita ketahui	Yang harus diketahui oleh pelajar arsitek.
R12	Mereka selalu rugi	(Setiap proyek) yang mereka desain	(Sebagaimana telah) banyak diketahui orang	Yang dicapai oleh mahasiswa arsitektur
R13			(Sebagaimana) setiap orang ketahui	Yang dicapai oleh mahasiswa arsitektur

Before examining this session further, there is additional information we should realize, that almost none of the respondents translates the opening paragraph of the original text (read: introduction). Consequently, in the first two instances presented in Table 7, only two of them (R4 and R12) may be put into analysis. English expressions 'they were losing money' and '(every project) they design' are better translated into Indonesian expressions 'mereka kehilangan (banyak) uang' and '(setiap proyek yang) mereka rancang'. Under this circumstance, these two points try to indicate what so-called a zero passive construction in Indonesian Language, performed by passive verbs 'kehilangan' and 'rancang'. Regardless of their meanings, R4 is able to recreate relatively the same passive verb in the first expression. Meanwhile, in the second expression, both respondents are certainly able to reassert what the writer exactly intends to.

Moving to the third and fourth expressions, we will observe that some of the respondents are able to better translate two of them. However, there are also some of them that remain to contend with difficulties in understanding the statements. In '(as) anyone knows', for example, which is properly rendered into '(seperti yang) diketahui orang-orang', R5, R6, R8 and R12 perform the appropriate translations. Apart from that, the work of R3, R7, R9, R10 and R13 could be semantically regarded acceptable by rendering it into '(seperti yang) orang ketahui', '(sebagaimana) semua orang tahu', (sebagaimana yang) orang tahu', or '(sebagaimana) setiap orang ketahui'. Yet, they structurally do not form passive voice as they are supposed to do. As a result, the translations they perform tend to be little bit unnatural. Dissimilarly, R4 and R11 experience such
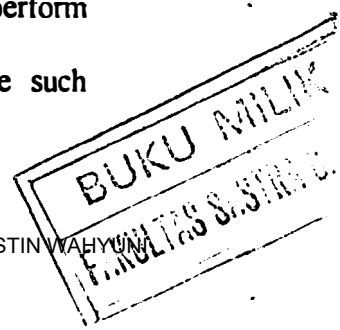
misconception related to this matter by adding some unnecessary and incorrect information as 'tidak' (by R4) and 'kita' (by R11). This is due to the reason that theses additions refer to the construction of new and different contexts, which means different meanings as well.

The last expression, which is better translated into 'yang dicapai oleh seorang mahasiswa arsitektur', could be appropriately reasserted by many respondents, like R1, R2, R3, R6, R10, R12 and R13. In similar case, R5 actually represents a quite respectable translation by providing 'yang dicapai seorang murid yang belajar arsitektur', regardless of its word-forming effectiveness. The rest of the respondents basically leads to the similar sense of meaning with the proper one. However, some of them mistranslate the word 'reaches' into 'dipahami' (by R7), 'didapat' (by R8 and R9), or 'diketahui' (by R11).

The third fixed modulation is concerned with the separated subject structure in Indonesian which needs to be modulated in English. Since we are not involved with Indonesian—English translation, but with English—Indonesian translation, there is no reason that we have to bring about this point forward.

B. Free/Optional Modulation

Optional modulation is a kind of translation procedure occupied due to linguistic reasons, as to overtly clarify the meaning, bear translation equivalence within the TL, search for the natural equivalent within the TL, and others. There are three kinds of free modulations: alteration of implicit statement in the SL to the explicit one in the TL, alteration of causal prepositional phrase in the SL to

causal clause in the TL, and alteration of double-negative structure in the SL to positive structure in the TL. Here, we are about to describe them individually.

The first free modulation discusses the alteration of implicit statement in the SL to the explicit one in the TL. In the world of translation, this phenomenon is so-called the explicitation phenomenon or *gejala eksplisitasi* in Indonesian where the objective is to clarify what implicitly stated in meaning. However, this kind of explicitation phenomenon may occur just the opposite way.

In Table 8 below, we may see several examples of this phenomenon. The first example, 'they'd quickly <u>agree that</u> they should make it up by taking on a greater volume of work', is appropriately rendered into 'mereka serta-merta harus mengatasi (permasalahan) itu dengan (cara) meningkatkan produktivitas kerja'. Notice that the translation does not consider the underlined part of the sentence above. Rather, it directly goes to the following part, so that it merely constructs one-single sentence, not compound one. The main verb of the sentence 'should make (it) up' is properly turned into 'harus mengatasi' rather than one of 'harus menebusnya' by R12.

On the other part, R4 is counted acceptable by giving the alternative of 'harus menyelesaikannya'. Another modulation occuring is within a phrasal adverb 'by taking on a greater volume of work'. In this case, that adverb should not be translated separately, that is between verb 'taking' and the following noun phrase 'greater volume of work'. Here, the word 'taking' should not be translated into 'mengambil', then 'greater volume of work' should not be that of 'volume kerja yang lebih besar (by R4) or 'pekerjaan dalam jumlah yang lebih banyak',

despite both sentences are semantically understandable. Connecting to the thorough sentence, it will be better if we simply change it into 'meningkatkan' for 'taking' and 'produktivitas kerja' for 'greater volume of work'. In other words, we are not about to render it mere literally (read: word to word), but also to concern the whole parts of the sentence.

The second example, '(forms) that are possible', seems not to be a new issue anymore. The information about this is provided previously in Table 6. We have already discussed it concerning the class shift (see on *Natural Expression*, in the last alteration). Yet, this can also be another example of free modulation, as we need to explicitly re-ascertain what performed implicitly within the sentence. Here, the translation offered could be '(bentuk-bentuk/karya-karya) yang bisa dibuat'. The adding of verb 'dibuat' is regarded necessary to make the sentence much easier to understand. This is what we call explicitation phenomenon.

In general, there are some of the respondents which may represent compatible translations (R3 and R12). Meanwhile, R4 up to R10 attempt to result in the explicit forms. But, as they perform literally, the translations they make sound bit unclear and not too easy to follow compared to prior ones. In other case, Indonesian prefix 'ter' in the word 'terbangun' (by R1) is bound to refer to 'something which is accidentally done', whereas in this context we intend to lead tothe vice versa, 'a thing which is intentionally done'.

Table 8. Respondents' Data Representing the Alteration of Implicit Statement in the SL to the Explicit One in the TL, and vice-versa

	They'd quickly agree they should make it up by taking on a greater volume of work (Line 2)	Our predecessors got around to figuring out (Line 13)
R1		Pendahulu kita berpikir
R2		Orang terdahulu kita menemukan
R3		Pendahulu kita berkeliling untuk menemukan
R4	Mereka akan segera menjawab bahwa mereka harus menyelesaikannya dengan mengambil volume kerja yang lebih besar	Leluhur kita tertarik untuk mengetahui
R5		Pendahulu kita menemukan
R6		Para leluhur kita berusaha untuk menerka
R7		Para pendahulu datang untuk mempertimbangkan
R8		Para pendahulu/nenek moyang kita berputar-putar mencari tahu
R9		Para nenek moyang bekerja keras untuk menemukan
R10		Leluhur kita berusaha untuk menemukan
R11		Nenek moyang kita (mengetahui tulisan)
R12	Mereka akan segera setuju bahwa mereka harus	Nenek moyang kita secara aktif berusaha untuk mengetahui

	menebusnya dengan cara mengambil pekerjaan dalam jumlah yang lebih banyak	
R13		Pendahulu kita berusaha untuk memahami

The third is an example of simplified form of the original text, that is the opposite of explicitation phenomenon. Like prior example, this has also been highlighted in the previous section (see the illustration on Table 3, in the first point of *Natural Expression*). Under this circumstance, the expression 'fundamental importance of understanding (building materials)' is simply turned into 'sangat pentingnya memahami (bahan-bahan bangunan)'. Observe that the translator (read: the writer) does not literally translate the word 'fundamental', but prefers to use the word 'sangat' to replace it before continuing the translation of 'importance...' As we may infer from the respondents' work, there is almost few which considers acceptable, but R4. R4 could be regarded able to correctly catch the idea of the sentence and pour it into the appropriate way as well.

Further, the expression '(all were) common building materials' in line 13, best rendered into '(semua adalah) bahan-bahan bangunan yang sudah umum dikenal', is another instance of the explicitation phenomenon. We may observe that there is a meaning expansion conveyed within the application of adjective 'common' of which literal meaning is 'biasa' or 'umum' or 'lazim' in Indonesian to be 'sudah umum dikenal'. Although it is not mentioned before, we may interpret in such a way that everyone may well comprehend. Several respondents are able to result in proper ways by providing '(semuanya adalah) bahan-bahan

bangunan yang biasa dipakai' (by R3, R8, R9), '(semuanya adalah) bahan bangunan yang umum digunakan' (by R6), '(adalah) bahan-bahan bangunan yang banyak digunakan' (by R7), and '(merupakan) bahan-bahan bangunan yang lazim digunakan' (by R12). For further information, notice the respondents' data in Table 2 above.

In turn, we are not trying to judge that rest of the respondents' work is totally false. In this situation, we merely attempt to raise the alternatives that we can apply in the translation work. R1 is actually counted applicable as well. Unfortunately, he lacks in rendering the word 'building' in 'building materials'. Sometimes, it is allowed to turn the word 'material' simply into 'materi' or 'material' in some cases, regarding the context. However, under this condition, the use of this word is not too suitable exactly. As a matter of fact, several respondents like R10 and R11 make use of these two words.

Compared to the previous illustration, the following translation work is considered less compatible. R13, for example, who translated this into '(semua merupakan) bahan umum bangunan' undergoes a kind of mis-sense to what is supposed to intend. It is necessary to notice that there are different senses between expressions 'bahan (-bahan) bangunan yang (sudah) umum (dikenal)' with that of 'bahan umum bangunan'. The first phrase denotes to 'bahan bangunan' or 'building material' as the main focus, while the second goes to 'bahan umum' or 'common material'. Besides, R4 seems to be confused in differentiating 'building' and 'material'. As the consequence, he is improperly mixed both words into '(merupakan) bahan-bahan material yang umum'. Another example can be seen in

R2, who translated it into '(adalah) bahan-bahan material pembangunan yang tahan lama'. Here, he does not only get blended with that of 'building' and 'material', but also misinterprets the adjective 'common' into 'tahan lama'. Both absolutely bear distinctive meaning and conception.

The last instance, 'our predecessors got around to figuring out' is suitably translated into 'nenek moyang/pendahulu kita sampai pada suatu pemahaman'. This involves a pure free modulation since we should deeply comprehend the sentence before deciding to choose the appropriate Indonesian version. There is no exact alternative for this. However, we still have to wisely detach of which translation is respectable and of which is less respectable.

Although not too close to the alternative translation the writer offers and perhaps structurally so much different from that, some of the respondents could be regarded able to catch the idea of the involved sentence. Moreover, as we can see from the above alternative, this expression also reflects a process, that to bear their belief our ancestors need significant times. For instance, 'para nenek moyang bekerja keras untuk menemukan' (by R9), 'leluhur kita berusaha untuk menemukan' (by R10), and 'nenek moyang kita secara aktif berusaha untuk mengetahui' (by R12). In fact, this cluster of phrasal verbs, namely 'got around' and 'figuring out', may be categorized as uneasy expressions, considering that so many respondents experience difficulties notably in understanding this segment. Even less, the proper translation is achieved not by word-to-word approach, or namely literally, rather by this optional modulation which very much requires our thorough comprehension and interpretation. Due to this problem, there are some

instances illustrating this condition, like 'pendahulu kita berkeliling untuk menemukan' (by R3), 'para pendahulu datang untuk mempertimbangkan' (by R7), 'para pendahulu/nenek moyang kita berputar-putar mencari tahu' (by R8) and so forth.

The second free modulation refers to the alteration of causal prepositional phrase in the SL to causal clause in the TL. The implementation of this point may be denoted from the use of conjunctions or prepositional phrases, such as: because, since, as, for, due to, because of, in terms of, for the sake of, as the consequence of, and other similar terms. In this text, we may find one example representing this point. Notice a statement in line 5. It is written down this way: Architects, on the whole, do the work they do not *because of* quest for money... Look carefully at the italized part of the sentence. There is a prepositional phrase 'because of' used in the SL. It means the alteration of the sentence to the TL must also involve the application of causal structure (read: clause) indeed. Later, the translation offered could be 'arsitek, pada umumnya, melakukan pekerjaan mereka bukan *untuk mencari uang...*'

Emphasizing on the italized term, we may conclude that some respondents are able to reassert proper translations, such as in R5, R9, R10, R11 and R12. One thing we should realize is that we must concern not only the change of a phrase to a clause (including the correct word-forming within the clause), but also a matter of meaning. Basically, almost all of the respondents could be regarded semantically correct in recognizing the meaningful aspect. Yet, some of them are

failed in constructing the right form (see the details on *Natural Expression*, specially the first alteration).

The last sub-point in this segment is the alteration of double-negative structure in the SL to positive structure in the TL. In point of fact, there is no instance we could recognize connected with the existence of double-negative structure in the original text. Indeed, the application of this structure is relatively avoided as to minimize the misunderstanding occurs among readers. Rather than in scientific discourses like students' compulsory manuals or handbooks, and academic journals, this expression is plausibly found more in non-scientific discourses or ones with less formal languages, like fiction books or articles. Even if it occurs, there will be much hardly few in numbers.

3. Lexicon

This section involves various vocabulary used in translating certain texts. We should consider not only the inter-word relation, but also the thorough text relation. This is due to the reason that one-single word may cover several meanings with different contexts as well. Basically, we may find so many examples connected with the application of this lexicon, as we can see on Table 9 below, both as noun, verb, and adverb. However, we merely take some of them into the analysis.

First, we discuss the lexicon choice concerning the noun. Of the whole items in Table 9, we pick 'business managers' (see on Table 1 above), 'stick house', 'saplings', and 'exploits' as the samples. In this context, 'business

managers' is suitably translated into 'pengelola bisnis'. Other dictions such as: 'manajer bisnis', 'pengelola usaha', and 'pengatur bisnis' for this term are considered acceptable. However, there are some mistranslations revealed by certain respondents, such as 'pengaturan kinerja' (by R2) and 'sering dianggap (buruk)' (by R11). They do not only undergo wrong forms, but also serious meaning distortions. The right alteration must be in the form of noun, under this circumstance, referring to the doer of the action. In fact, though R2 performs noun form, still the lexicon he chose emerge a very distinctive context—'pengaturan kinerja' refers to 'a thing', not 'a person'. Indeed, R11's mistake could be regarded fatal since his lexicon is absolutely meaningless. Meanwhile, R9 and R13, still a bit better than prior ones, are regarded incomplete translations. R13 partly translates the term into 'para manajer', regardless of the word 'business' as a part of the whole term. The other, R9, experiences similar thing as well. Yet, he mistranslates 'business', which should function as a noun, into 'yang berbisnis (buruk)', which in fact, clarifies the adjective after it (read: buruk).

The next instance, 'stick house', is usually rendered into 'rumah-rumahan'. Unfortunately, none of the respondents is able to recreate the same way. However, the translation '*rumah-rumahan* dari ranting' by R3 (notice the italized part) is regarded a bit close to that of the compatible one compared to others. At least, he could catch the idea of this expression inside his head. Pay attention to the use of similar expressions 'rumah kayu' (by R2 and R12), 'rumah dari stik' (by R4 and R5), 'rumah dari stik kayu' (R6), 'rumah-rumah dari bahan kayu' (by R9), 'rumah dari kayu kecil/stik' (by R10). Those items are rendered

literally, or by word-to-word translation. Basically, they do not convey any mistake. However, in this matter, we should concern not only the base meaning, but also the textual problem (further information about textual meaning can be seen on *Referential Meaning* below). Another example also making use of this method is performed by R13 with 'rumah batangan'. In this case, the respondent incorrectly interprets 'stick' as 'batangan'. Even worse, the translation made by R7, 'tiang-tiang rumah', undergoes both structural and meaning distortions.

The word 'saplings' in line 12 can be best rendered into 'jerami'. Basically, all of the respondents do not convey any mistake in rendering this term for in the dictionary it is clearly written as 'pohon muda' or 'anak pohon'. Yet, once again, we have to concern with the context of the original text, that the translation chosen does not sound awkward. Consequently, none of them reasserts it just as the writer wishes.

The last example of this section is the word 'exploits' in line 14. Based on the dictionary, particularly English-Indonesian version, we may find some translations concerning this, like 'perbuatan yang berani/luar biasa', or 'eksploitasi'. But in this context, we are supposed to render it into 'penemuan'. Observing the respondents' data, we may conclude that most of them have already comprehended the intention of the related statement very well. It can be overtly seen from their abilities in turning this expression exactly the same as proposed to. Only R5 and R12 still result in pure dictionary-based translations, so-called lexical meaning (see completely on the next session about *Referential Meaning*).

In other case, R4 and R9, with 'karya-karya' and 'keahlian', try to change this term based on their own interpretation which is rather different from prior one.

Further, we continue the discussion with the choice of verb. There are some instances representing this: '(that) comes from', 'crafted', and 'to record'. Expression '(that) comes from' is properly turned into 'yang berasal dari'. Similar translations as '(yang) muncul dari', '(yang) datang dari', or '(yang) mereka peroleh dari' are certainly compatible. As a matter of fact, almost all of the respondents afford to convey the correct form, except R2 with '(adalah) dari' and R11 with 'dengan'. Both translations definitely cause meaning discrepancy and result in very different meanings.

The second expression also bears several synonyms that are still considerably suitable. 'Crafted' is actually appropriately translated into 'membuat'. While others, such as 'menciptakan' and 'membangun', may be used as the alternatives. Notice the translations made by R5 with 'memiliki, R7 with 'membutuhkan', R11 with 'butuh', and R13 with 'ahli pada'. It seems clearly that they do not understand the rendered text, notably this part. As the consequence, they totally perform different meanings, and even carry new meanings. Specifically, R13, who uncarefully turns it by using lexical meaning, indeed emerges a new sentence structure (a change from a verb to a noun).

The third expression of this kind of lexicon, that is 'to record' in line 14, is very easy to translate. Dealing with the English-Indonesian dictionary, we will find some meanings which refer to this expression, like: mencatat, membuat catatan, merekam (remember the part of speech this term belongs to). Later, we

may simply turn it into the word 'mencatat'. The words 'menyimpan' (by R1, R4 and R13) and 'mengabadikan' (by R9) are plausibly applied in this study, though they seemingly have different senses from that of 'mencatat'. The resemblance of the two terms compared to the previous one is that they aim to keep or to save all of the ancestors' discoveries during their lives. Meanwhile, the difference is in the ways they use to keep or save their forefathers' discoveries. Nevertheless, there is still one respondent (R11) who mistranslates this term into 'mengetahui', which is so much different from prior ones.

The last discussion is about the choice of adverb. Here, there are two instances we may observe, namely 'on the whole' and 'long before'. Check the first expression in line 5. This term, which is best rendered into 'pada umumnya', possesses some synonyms, such as: generally, in general, commonly, usually, and so forth. In turn, we can find some Indonesian synonyms, which are still respectable, in the work of certain respondents: 'secara garis besar' (by R2), 'secara umum' (by R7 and R11), and 'secara keseluruhan' (by R3, R5, R6, R8, R10, R12 and R13). Of all the work, 'seluruhnya' (by R1) is not too appropriate translation.

Moving to the next expression, we may notice that the whole respondents are able to recreate the correct translations, that is 'jauh sebelum', or by applying its synonym 'lama sebelum'. For the translation 'sebelum' (by R2 and R11), it will be better if they pay more attention to the additional information following the term. The use of adjective 'long' is actually intended to emphasize significant duration of time.

Table 9a. Respondents' Data Concerning the Lexicon Choices (Part A)

	Principals of an architecture firm (Line 1)	Inner satisfaction (Line 6)	Shelter (Line 12)	Sand castles (Line 7)	Stick house (Line 8)
R1		Kepuasan batin	Tempat berlindung	Istana pasir	Rumah lidi
R2		Kepuasan batin	Sesuatu untuk bernaung/ber-tempat tinggal	Pasir rumah	Rumah kayu
R3		Kepuasan batin	Tempat tinggal	Istana pasir	Rumah-rumahan dari ranting
R4	Sebab utama	Kepuasan batin	Tempat perlindungan	Istana-istana pasir	Rumah dari stik
R5		Kepuasan batin	Perlindungan yang dibangun dengan terampil	Istana pasir	Rumah dari stik
R6		Kepuasan batin	Tempat untuk berlindung	Istana pasir	Rumah dari stik kayu
R7		Kepuasan diri	Tempat tinggal	Semen	Tiang-tiang rumah

R8		Kepuasan yang lebih dalam	Tempat perlindungan	Istana pasir	Rumah bongkar pasang
R9		Kepuasan batin	Tempat tinggal	Rumah-rumah dari pasir	Rumah-rumah dari bahan kayu
R10		Kepuasan dalam diri sendiri	Tempat untuk bernaung	Istana pasir	Rumah dari kayu kecil/stik
R11		Kepuasan pribadi	Tempat bernaung	Istana pasir	Rumah
R12	Para pimpinan	Kepuasan batiniah	Tempat berlindung (perumahan)	Istana-istana pasir	Rumah kayu
R13		Kepuasan terdalam	Tempat perlindungan	Istana pasir	Rumah batangan

Table 9b.   Respondents' Data Concerning the Lexicon Choices (Part B)

	Saplings (Line 12)	Exploits (Line 14)	On the whole (Line 5)	(That) comes from (Line 6)	Crafted (Line 12)	Long before (Line 13)	To record (Line 14)
R1	Anak pohon	Hasil penemuan	Seluruhnya	(Yang) muncul dari	Berusaha membuat	Lama sebelum	Menyimpan
R2	Pohon-pohon yang muda	Penemuan	Secara garis besar	(Adalah) dari	Menciptakan	Sebelum	Mencatat
R3	Pohon muda	Penemuan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) datang dari	Membangun	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat
R4	Ranting dahan	Karya-karya		(Yang) datang dari	Membangun	Jauh sebelum	Menyimpan
R5	Ranting/anak pohon	Eksploitasi	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) berasal dari	Memiliki	Lama sebelum	Mencatat
R6	Pohon yang masih muda	Penemuan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) berasal dari	Membangun	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat
R7	Batang pohon	Penemuan	Secara umum	(Yang) berasal dari	Membutuh-kan	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat
R8	Anak pohon	Penemuan-penemuan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) datang dari	Membuat	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat

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R9	Pepohonan	Keahlian	Pada umumnya	(Yang) mereka peroleh dari	(Kreatif dalam) menciptakan	Jauh sebelum	Mengabadi-kan
R10	Pohon muda	Penemuan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) berasal dari	Membangun	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat
R11	Batang pohon muda		Secara umum	Dengan	Butuh	Sebelum	Mengetahui
R12	Pohon-pohon muda	Perbuatan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) datang melalui	Menciptakan	Jauh sebelum	Mencatat
R13	Pohon muda	Penemuan	Secara keseluruhan	(Yang) muncul dari	Ahli pada	Lama sebelum	Menyimpan

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4. Idiom

Realizing that the original text is taken from a formal source, which means the language used is quite formal, we do not find any idiom within the analysis. Idiom is such an expression causally applied in a text which is less formal, like in novel, roman, and others. Idiom may contain a cluster of flowery words or of linguistic usage that aims to beautify or make modification to certain part of a text. Thus, texts which use idiom commonly constitute longer and more complicated sentences than those which are more formal and scientific.

III.1.1.2 Semantic Aspect

There are two kinds of semantic aspects:

1. Referential Meaning (Primary Meaning)

As stated before in Chapter 1, it is clear that this meaning refers to so-called denotative meaning. It means there are no social and cultural contexts involved within. Having analyzed this, we may figure out that the original text focuses on this point. It mostly prefers using such base or literal words to that of involving socio-cultural meaning. Sometimes, we will see that this semantic aspect much deals with prior discussions, particularly the session of *Lexicon*. In turn, some instances below will enhance our comprehension about this point.

The first examples in the analyzed text focus on the lexical aspect. This aspect refers to meaning which is equivalent with general dictionary, like English-Indonesian dictionary. As a matter of fact, almost the whole parts of the original text constitute this lexical meaning (see again on previous tables). For example:

- 'Architecture firm' (line 1) means 'perusahaan/firma arsitektur'

- 'Project' (line 2) means 'proyek'

For the first two points above, it is overt that only R4 and R12 translate these

expressions, and they convey just the right way.

- 'Money' (line 1 and 6) means 'uang'

- 'Architects' (line 4) means '(para) arsitek'

- 'Credibility' (line 4) means 'kepercayaan/kredibilitas'

- 'Inner satisfaction' (line 6) means 'kepuasan batin'

- 'Stone' (line 12) means 'batu'

- 'Mud' (line 12) means 'lumpur'

- 'Wood' (line 12) means 'kayu'

- 'Predecessors' (line 13) means 'pendahulu/leluhur'

From the respondents' data, it can be noticed that all respondents are able to

translate the above terms correctly without any difficulty. Specifically, the

underlined part in 'inner satisfaction' is our main focus about lexical meaning.

- 'Belief' (line 4) means 'kepercayaan/keyakinan'

    Under this circumstance, we may notice that only some of the respondents

    who are able to render it properly, namely R1, R4, R6, R7, R10 and R13.

    Meanwhile, a few of them (R3 and R8) render it into 'anggapan', which is

    actually not quite suitable. The rest of them falsely alter this term, which

    must be in the form of noun, to verb form, such as 'beranggapan' (by R2),

    'dianggap' (by R5), 'menganggap' (by R9), and 'dianggap' (by R12). For

    the details please notice Table 5.

- 'Building blocks' (line 7) means 'balok-balok bangunan'

  It seems that many of the respondents undergo difficulties in rendering this term, except R1, R3 and R4. As we can see on Table 4 above, many respondents get confused in reasserting it literally. Even, R8 constructs such a long noun phrase, which is under this rule not counted compatible (see the additional information about *Natural Expression*, the second alteration).

- 'Sand castles' (line 8) means 'istana-istana pasir'

  Basically, most respondents translate this expression in proper way, except R9, R2 and R7 (look again at Table 9a). A mistake made by R9 is from the unsuitable choice of word 'castles', where he translates it into 'rumah-rumah' instead of 'istana-istana'. Another case performs that R2 has absolutely changed its meaning (read: sand castles) by accidentally exchanging the position of each element ('pasir' for 'sand' and 'istana-istana' for 'castles'). Even worse, R7 fatally dislocates his own interpretation by providing 'semen' for the translation.

- 'Nature of materials' (line 8) means 'sifat bahan'

  From Table 1 above, it is clear that R1, R5, R6 and R12 can be regarded capable of recreating the compatible translation, although they are said to be rather excessive by giving some unnecessary information following the term. Unfortunately, R3 and R4 misinterpret the word 'nature' with 'jenis', which refers to 'kind' or 'sort', and 'kondisi', which refers to 'condition'. Whereas, other respondents experience fatal errors by

providing 'pada dasarnya bahan-bahan' (by R7), 'bahan alami dari material' (by R8), 'kealamian material-material alam' (by R9), 'material alami' (by R10), 'penggunaan bahan alam' (by R11), and 'bahan-bahan alami' (by R13).

- 'First understandings' (line 9) means 'pemahaman/pengertian awal/pertama'

Based on general dictionary, in this case English-Indonesian dictionary, almost all of the respondents can be considered capable of translating this prior term. Yet, R2 and R5 partly render it into 'pengertian' and 'pemahaman' and disregard to translate the initial word 'first'. In other matter, R7 improperly turns the word 'understandings' into 'hal' which is much more better to reflect 'thing' or 'matter'. See the details on Table 1.

- 'Building materials' (line 10) means 'bahan-bahan bangunan'

Most respondents are able to construct the same way as what the writer intended (check Table 4). However, R10 and R11 still make use of the word 'material' to replace the word 'materials'. In the cases of R1 and R4, we may find that they still face the word-forming problem.

- 'Combination' (line 11) means 'kombinasi'

This is actually a very simple and easy word (read: noun). Thus, the translation must also be in the form of noun. Ironically, a half of the respondents still reveal unnecessary and similar mistakes by altering it to a verb rather than to a noun. Notice the application of the words 'dikombinasikan' (by R2, R4 and R7), 'berkombinasi' (by R8), and

'mengkombinasi' (by R11). Although they posses the right base form, that is 'kombinasi, the modification they make (signed with the use of affixes) has created very different part of speech and sentence structure indeed. Another modification we can observe is the use of suffix 'nya' in the word 'kombinasinya' (by R9). Meanwhile, when looking at the translation 'satu kesatuan' by R6, we may infer that he is bound to emphasize this term in the aspect of linguistics, specifically free modulation, instead of the aspect of semantics, significantly the referential meaning.

- 'Humans' (line 12) means 'manusia'

In accordance with the English-Indonesian dictionary and considering its function as a noun, the only translation plausible is 'manusia'. Indeed, almost all of the respondents sufficiently reassert the exact way, except R11. In fact, he renders it into 'setiap orang', which is literally incorrect, whereas this term is much better referred to 'everybody/one' or 'each person'. Look again previous discussion at Table 1.

- 'Grass' (line 12) means 'rumput'

As the word 'humans' above, the word 'grass' is not complicated either. We may directly determine that the literal or lexical meaning best representing it is the Indonesian word 'rumput'. Basically, the whole respondents are able to reassert it appropriately, except R6 (with 'ilalang') and R7 (with 'jerami'). At a glance, the word 'ilalang' is truly similar to the word 'rumput'. In spite of their similarity, they have so much difference in context. While 'rumput' is used to describe 'a common

grass', 'ilalang' or 'alang-alang' is better to illustrate 'a tall or coarse grass'. The other mistake by R7 even brings a totally new meaning ('jerami' means 'straw' in English).

- 'Prehistoric forebears' (line 15) means 'nenek moyang prasejarah'

This expression consists of two words, one main word which functions as a noun and one supportive word which functions as an adjective. Based on the general dictionary, the word 'forebears' is exactly translated into 'nenek moyang', while the word 'prehistoric' is best into 'prasejarah'. Observing the respondents' data in Table 2, we will realize that it is very easy for them to do this part, since there is almost no fault found within their translation work, except one made by R3. However, R3 does not make such a fatal error for he only partly translates this term into 'para nenek moyang'. It means he ignores to render the word 'prehistoric' which perhaps he perceives unnecessary information.

The next instances correspond to namely contextual meaning. Basically, contextual meaning may be constructed by inter-word relation within the text (later Catford named as textual meaning), or that of outside the text (Machali so-called direct context). Yet, the first one is being our main discussion concerning this referential meaning.

From the analysis, we may find some items which illustrate the textual meaning (see the details mostly on Table 9). For instance:

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION