A FINAL REPORT

THE MOST COMMONLY USED TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOR MAKING DAILY REPORT ARTICLES ON PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT IN PT PAL INDONESIA (PERSERO)

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Diploma Degree

In English Language

By

Salsabila Yurida Irsalina

Student Number: 151611813045

Major: Business Communications

ENGLISH DIPLOMA PROGRAM

FACULTY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

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ADVISOR'S APPROVAL PAGE

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Approved to be examined.

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2019

EXAMINER'S APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify the final report of
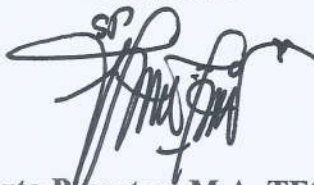
Salsabila Yurida Irsalina

has met the Final Report requirements of Faculty of Vocational Studies

Universitas Airlangga

Surabaya, 27th December 2019

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I, Salsabila Yurida Irsalina (151611813045), honestly declare that the final report I wrote does not contain the works or parts of the works of other people, except those cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Surabaya, ...

Salsabila Yurida Irsalina

151611813045

I would like to dedicate this final report to my beloved family and friends

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. Members of Bucin Pipel; Dya Syafira Putri, Greta Kurnia Nabilla, Devi Rhea Rizaldy Putri, Sekar Danty Salsabila, and Widya Mela Ameliyah they are the writer's besfriend while studying in English Diploma Program for the last three years since 2016. They help and support the writer during finish the final report. Thank you so much for all the support, love and always there for the writer. Thank you and I love you all.

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15. All friend in EDSO batch 2016.

The writer realized that this final report is still far from perfect considering the limitation as a human being. Therefore, the writer welcomes any comments, suggestions, and advice from the readers that will later improve the quality of this final report. The writer hopes that this final report could be beneficial for others.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Report

Communication is a simply act to transferring information from person to another using a language either spoken or written. According to Littlejohn and Foss (2005), communication is one of the daily activities associated with the whole human life with the message given with all its complexity, strengths, possibilities and limitations. According to Heuberger (2018), there are three categories of communication, but the easiest communication activity usually is done verbally because it makes both sides easier to understand each other. However, in this digital era, communication through website can be more effective on reaching wider audience, especially for company.

Generally, public relations functioned as a communicator which helps the company to deliver the message or giving such information to the customer or target reader. Public Relations is the act of spreading awareness on behalf of the company, product or brand. Before the advent of technology, public relations are only based on print media but these days the public relations activities are much easier and cover the global area in a short time along with technological developments, public relations are also developing in the environment. The purpose of public relations itself is to communicate and to maintain media relationships with the public and stakeholders. Due to developing technology every generation that uses the internet

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extensively leads a lot of company to do branding. Good public relations also require the ability to write and translate to convey information to the target reader, because we have to utilize technology as much as possible to attract more people from the different countries about the company not only through media print but online media too. According to Conway (2018), one of the most useful tools in public relations toolbox is the company website. It may be very different from traditional public relations methods, but in this digital era, it is the key to public relations success. Just as public relations are constantly changing to reflect evolving trends and the habits of customers, so the technology available for the website continues to evolve. That means that for the smart public relation, there is a constant need to stay up to date on just what is possible and what has become outdated. The public relations world moves swiftly, and failing to keep up with the latest trends can leave falling behind all too quickly. English is a lingua franca or language for communication that can connect a lot of people around the world and the most frequently used language in the world because it is spoken in 101 countries, Thierry (2018). Indonesian companies must translate their documents from Indonesia into English to approach foreign markets. Therefore, accurate translation is needed for the company's website because translating a website is the best way to reach foreign markets and increase international sales.

According to Manser (1996), translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. When people speak of the form language, they are referring to actual words, sentences, phrases, clauses, and paragraph which are spoken or written, when we changed it from one language into

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another language it is called Translation. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982), translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. When involved in the process of translation, translator have to face many different problems because finding equivalences word to convey the same expression and meaning of source language text to target language is no easy task to produce such a good translation, a professional translator must be able to understand ideas and thoughts, including the massage expressed in source language and representing target language to make good translation work and process.

During the internship, the writer was interested in Documentation and Publication at Public Relations Department. Documentation and Publication have responsibilities to prepare the concept of publication through print and web media including managing a website or social media related to information company and making daily articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) website every week. The writer would like to analyze the strategies of translation by Suryawinata and Hariyanto theories applied in daily report articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) and figure out the most commonly used translation strategies for the website. Thus, the writer decided to write a final report entitled "THE MOST COMMONLY USED TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOR MAKING DAILY REPORT ARTICLES ON PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT IN PT PAL INDONESIA (PERSERO)"

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1.2. Statement of the Problems

1.2.1. What are the most commonly used structural strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)?

1.2.2. What are the most commonly used semantic strategies in translation for making daily report articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)?

1.3. Objectives of Study

1.3.1. To discover the structural strategies in translation applied in daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

1.3.2. To discover the semantic strategies in translation applied in daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

1.4. Significance of the Study

1.4.1. For Writer

   a. To implement the writer's writing skill which has been taught before.

   b. To improve the writer's translation skills.

   c. To introduce and understand about office environment.

1.4.2. For Alma mater

   a. To improve quality of Universitas Airlangga learning process, especially for English Diploma.

   b. To make good relationship cooperation between Universitas Airlangga and PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

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1.4.3. For Company/ Institution

    a. PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) can use this final report to know what strategies that applied in daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

    b. PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) can use this final report to improve their works, especially about translating daily report for the website.

1.4.4. For Other Interns

    a. Other interns can understand to know how to make a good translation daily report article for website in an institution/company.

    b. Other interns can develop their English language skills to make a good translation daily report article for website in an institution/company.

1.5. Review of Related Literature

1.5.1. Strategies of Translation

A. Structural Strategy

Translation strategies are mostly used by professional translators for dealing with various types of text especially for non-equivalent words or terms because of the differences between the two languages. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), there are two strategies of translation. They are structural strategy and semantic strategy.

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Addition

Addition is a strategies that has additional words in the source language not optional but a necessity to be accepted in the target language.

Example :

- Source Language : Saya Ibel.
- Target Language : I am Ibel.

Subtraction

Subtraction means there is a reduction in the structural elements of the source language. It is like the addition strategy, the reduction is considered as a necessity too.

Example :

- Source Language : Pada tahun 2009
- Target Language : In 2009

Transposition

Transposition is used to translate sentences or clauses. The use of transposition can be optional as a choice or a necessity. It is a choice when it is only for a language style and it is can be a must when the message from Source Language is not delivered well. It can be used to change the singular to plural or vice versa,

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the active voice sentence to the passive voice sentence or vice versa, and the others of tenses.

Example :

- Source Language text   : Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups.
- Target Language text   : Alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok dasar.

B.   Semantic Strategy

Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation strategy that involves using the same word or phrase from Source Language to the Target Language because there is no equivalent word. Borrowing consists of transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a translation strategy that keeps the words from source language to target language both from the writing and the sound. Naturalization is a translation strategy that happens when there is an adaptation from source language to target language. The words or phrases borrowed is usually written in italics which contained of names of people or place, title, and the terms that is not recognized in Target Language.

Example :

Borrowing, Transliteration

- Source Language : Tank.

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- Target Language : Tank.

Borrowing, Naturalization

- Source Language : Helikopter.
- Target Language : Helicopter.

Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is translation strategy which some words from Source Language can be replaced by some words from Target Language because of the different social cultural background between the source language and target language.

Example :

- Source Language : Minggu depan Jaksa Agung akan berkunjung ke Swiss.
- Target Language : Next week the Attorney General will visit Switserland.

In the example above, "Jaksa Agung" instead translated to "Great Attorney" we translated it in to "Attorney General"

Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis

Descriptive Equivalent is a translation strategy that trying to describe the meaning or function of source language using a description of the concept it refers to in the Target Language. Componential is similar to the Descriptive Equivalent, the difference is when Descriptive used to translate the word has a relation with culture, but the Componential used the common word.

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Example :

- Source Language : The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace.

- Target Language : Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya.

Synonym

Synonym is translation strategy that translating using word from Source Language which has the same meaning with Target Language.

Example :

- Source Language : Alangkah lucunya bayi anda.

- Target Language : What a cute baby you've got.

In the example above, "Lucu" translates to "Cute". Cute and Lucu is a synonym. Cute is describe a small size, beauty, and attraction to play with. While funny just shows it is interesting.

Formal Translation

Formal Translation is a translation strategy that is translating certain words or phrases based on an official guideline from the Department of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia.

Example :

- Source Language : Read-only memory.

- Target Language : Memori simpan tetap.

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Depreciation and Expansion

Depreciation is translation strategy that there is a syllable reduction from source language to target language. Expansion is when there is a syllable reduction from source Language to target Language.

Example :

Depreciation

- Source Language : Automobile
- Target Language : Mobil

Expansion

- Source Language : Whale
- Target Language : Ikan paus

Addition

This translation strategy is different from the structural strategy. Addition is for meaning clarity and there is some additional information.

Example :

- Source Language : The skin is greyish, thus helping to camouflage it from predators when underwater.

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- Target Language : Kulitnya berwarna keabu-abuan, membantunya berkamuflase, menyesuaikan diri dengan keadaan lingkungan untuk menyelamatkan diri dari hewan pemangsa ketika berada di dalam air.

Omission or Deletion

Omission or Deletion strategy happens when some words are eliminated, which means those words are not translated and should not change the meaning of the source language.

Example:

- Source Language : Surat keputusan Presiden.
- Target Language : President's Decree.

Modulation

There are some additional phrases, clauses, or sentence and the translator should take from Source Language point of view to translate.

Example:

- Source Language : You are going to have a child.
- Target Language : Anda akan menjadi seorang bapak.

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1.6.   Methods of the Report

1.6.1.   Location and Time

The writer conducted this case study at Public Relation Department in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) for 2 months counted from April 1st – May 31st , 2019. The working hours for On the Job training students at Public Relation Department in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) based on office hours, from 08.00 AM until 4.30 PM.

1.6.2.   Data collection

The writer translated daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) website from Indonesian into English. In collecting the data, the writer took several steps :

1.   Browse the website of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

2.   Search the data that will be translated.

3.   Read and understand the data from source language.

4.   Translate the data from the source language to the target language.

5.   Analyze the translations strategies that are used in target language.

1.6.3.   Data Analysis

In this case, there were several steps in analyzing data :

1.   Analyzing the strategies of translation of Suryawinata and Hariyanto theories.

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2. Explaining the theories of Suryawinata and Hariyanto that are used in translation of Target Language in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

3. Drawing the conclusion.

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1.7. Framework of the Report

PROBLEMS

1. What are the most commonly used structural strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)?

2. What are the most commonly used semantic strategies in translation for making daily

DATA COLLECTION

1. Data from website from Indonesia

2. Offline/ Online Dictionaries

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Read and understand the data from company website

2. Translate the data with offline or online dictionaries

3. Check and edit whether it is easy to understand for the readers or not

OUTPUT

1. The translation strategies that have been used for translating daily report articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

2. The translation result that is easy to understand for the target readers

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CHAPTER II

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION

2.1. Institution History

2.1.1 Brief History

PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) as one of the strategic industries that manufacture defense systems for naval Indonesia in particular, its existence would have an important and strategic role in supporting the development of national marine industry.

The establishment of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) originated from a shipyard called MARINE ESTABLISHMENT (ME) which was inaugurated by the Dutch Government in 1939. During the Japanese occupation, the company changed its name to Kaigun SE 2124. After independence, the Indonesian Government nationalized this company and changed its name to Navy Training (PAL). Then on April 15, 1980, based on Government Regulation Number 4 of 1980, the status of the company PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) changed from a Public Company to a Limited Liability Company in accordance with deed No. 12, made by Notary Hadi Moentoro, SH.

The role of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) is getting stronger after the issuance of Law No. 16 of 2012 concerning the defense industry wheres strategic SOEs are given more space. Under the Act, PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) professionally

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carries out the mandate as well as the obligation to play an active role in supporting the fulfillment of the needs of the marine defense system and acting as the lead integrator of the sea dimension.

2.1.2 Vision and Mission

Vision :

To be a worldwide construction company in maritime and energy industry.

Mission :

1. We are the developer, maintenance and provider of engineering services for the ship and down surface as well as engineering procurement and construction in the energy field.
2. We are an integrated, friendly service provider for customer satisfaction.
3. We are committed to establishing the independence of the industrial defense and security of the sea, maritime and energy national development industries.

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2.2. Organization Chart

```
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │ Corporate Secretary │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                                    ┌─────────────┐
                                    │ Secretariat │
                                    └─────────────┘
```

Public Relation Department	Jakarta Representative Department	Legal and Compliance Department	Functional Secretariat, Directors &

Protocol

Documentation and Publication *
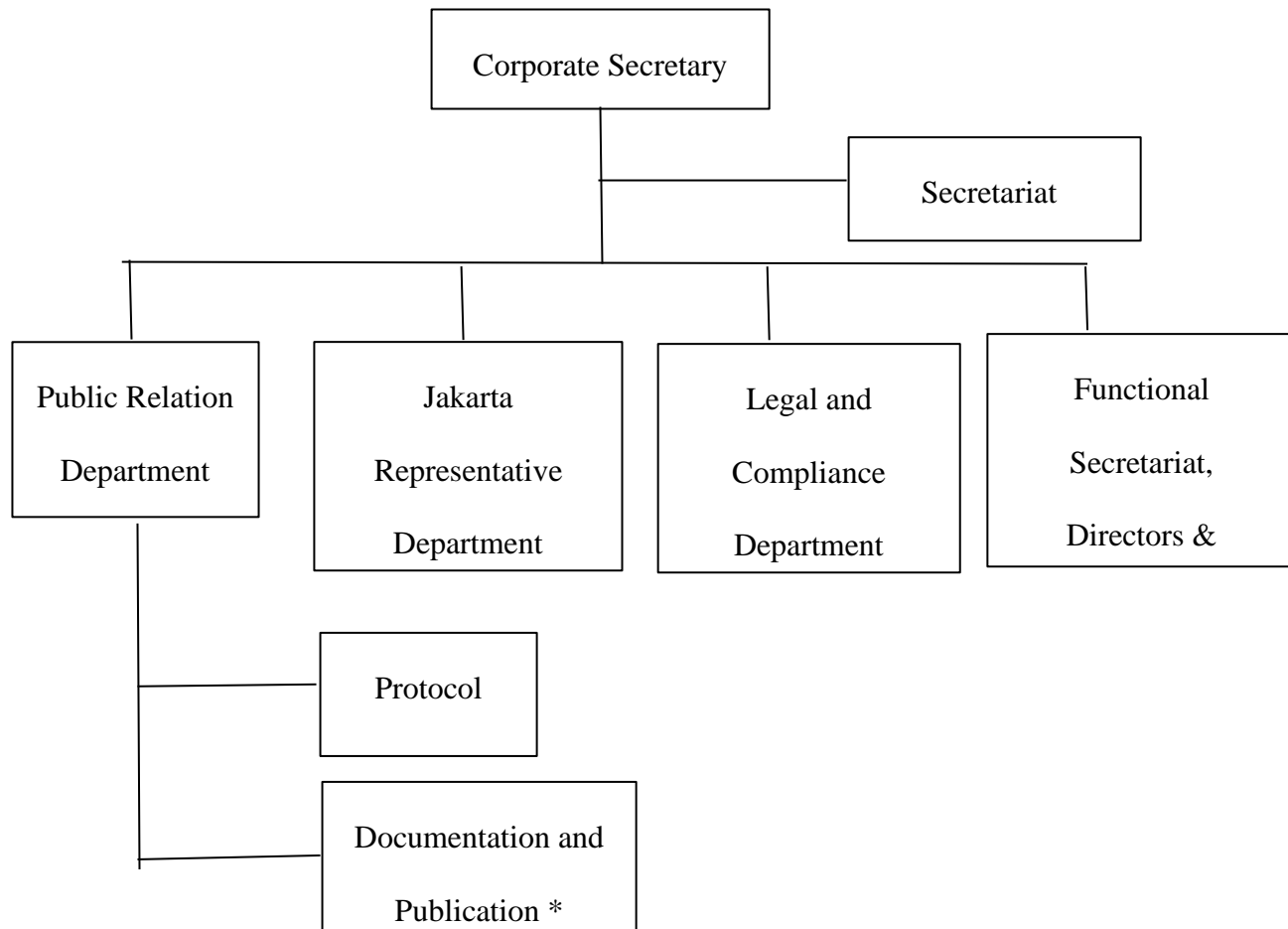
∗ Writer's position at PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

2.2.1. Job and Responsibility

A.   Public Relation Department

They have responsibility to describe, compile the strategy of implementing the Corporate Secretary policy and its work program in the field of public relations to create communication and good relations between the company and the internal

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and external public, both domestic and international to create a positive image of the company such as designing public relations strategies and systems under company policies and business development, managing a good relations with the public and the environment (internal and external) that have interests with the company directly or indirectly, Self-monitoring public opinion about the development of the views of each interest and other information to provide input to the company, collecting company development facts and communication activities, documentation, publication, and dissemination of information about policies, program, activities, and information about the company for various goals and objectives.

B.   Protocol

They have responsibility to plan, implement, control and evaluate service activities for company guests such as booking accommodation and making a letter guarantee for company guests, acting as an escort for company guests, preparing all of the equipment needed for each activities for company guest (souvenirs, safety equipment/project helmets, hats, company vehicles, etc.) they also prepare and control the implementation of ceremonies, activities, special or important events for the company.

C.   Documentation and Publication

They have responsibility to plan, coordinate and supervise the implementation of activities in the field of documentation and publication inside

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and outside the company such as they managing websites related to company information and event to establish accurate and effective communication for readers, controlling print media both company and external publications, preparing the concept of publication materials or press releases through print and web media, analyzing the communication made by the company as well as information, opinions, developments in views, attitudes, interests and public trends in every week.

2.3. Locations

PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) is located in Jalan Ujung Kel. Ujung Kec. Semampir PO.BOX 1134 Surabaya.

The detailed information is below :

Website   : www.pal.co.id//www.bumn.go.id/pal

Phone/Tax   : (031) 3292275/3292530 ext. 2020, 2035

Zip Code   : 60155

2.4. Products

As a shipyard company with more than three decades of experience, PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) together with 1,300 employees has mastered the construction of a variety of quality products as follows:

a.   MERCHANT SHIP PRODUCTION

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Development of commercial ship products that are directed at domestic and foreign markets. At present, the focus of development is to support national shipping and pioneering shipping industry models for passengers and cargo, as well as develop capabilities for the construction of LPG / LNG Carriers. The current production capacity reaches 1,600 tons / month or the equivalent of 3 units / year, 2 30,000 DWT tankers and 1 17,500 DWT tankers.

At present PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) has mastered sophisticated production technology, which is capable and experienced in producing Bulk Carrier (Bulker) vessels with a weight of 50,000 DWT, container ships up to 1,600 TEUS, tankers up to 30,000 DWT, AHTS ships up to 5,400 BHP, Long Line Tuna Fish Boat 60 GT, passenger ships up to 500 PAX. Meanwhile products that have been developed include container ships up to 2,600 TEUS, and Chemical Tanker ships up to 24,000 LTDW.

b. NAVAL SHIP PRODUCTION

PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) is developing products that will be marketed domestically and abroad, especially to meet the needs of warships and state ships according to orders, among others from the Ministry of Defense, Indonesia National Police, Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries, Ministry of Human Resources, Ministry of Finance / Directorate General of Customs and Excise and Regional Autonomy and the private sector, as well as foreign orders. Products that have been mastered include:

1. Ships Landing Platform Dock 125 meters
2. Fast Ship Missile class 60 meter

3. Fast Patrol Boat class 57 meter Steel Hull

4. Research Vessel 1200 GT

5. Fast Patrol Boat / Special Aluminum Hull Boat class up to 38 meters

6. Tugboat and Anchor Handling Tug / Supply up to 6,000 BHP class

7. Fishing Boat up to 60 GRT

8. Ferry and Passenger up to 500 Pax

c. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SERVICES

Product services for both ship and non-ship services include ship maintenance and repair services up to the depot level with a docking capacity of 894,000 DWT per year.

In addition, the services provided are annual and overhauls for commercial ships and warships, maintenance and repair of electronics and weapons, and submarine overhauls. Market opportunities for repair and maintenance services come from the Indonesian Navy, the private sector, the government, and other vessels that stop and are anchored in Surabaya, with a total of 6,800 ships per year.

d. GENERAL ENGINEERING PRODUCTION

At this time, PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) has mastered the production technology of supporting components for the power generation and offshore construction industries. This capability will continue to be improved to the level of modular and EPCIC capabilities.

Products that have been carried out include: Steam Turbine Assembly up to 600 MW, Balance of Plant and Boiler Components up to 600 MW, Compressor Module 40 MW, Barge Mounted Power Plant 30 MW, Pressure Vessels and Heat

Exchangers, Generator Stator Frame up to 600 MW, and the Wellhead Platform up to 3000 tons.

2.5. Facilities

1. Prayer Room (Musholla)

2. Air conditioner for each room

3. Full coverage of Wi-Fi area

4. Toilet

5. Canteen

6. Bank and ATM Center

7. Parking area

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CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

3.1. Description

The writer did an internship at PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) from April 1st – May 31st, 2019 as On the Job training staff on Documentation and Publication. Documentation and Publication have responsibilities to prepare the concept of publication through print and web media including managing a website or social media related to information company and making daily articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) website every week.

In this subchapter, the writer would like to answer the statement of the problem that is written in chapter I including, (1) What are the most commonly used structural strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero), (2) What are the most commonly used semantic strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero).

In this chapter, the writer took data from the website of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) which is in the form of sentences that contain a strategy of translation. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), there are two strategies of translation. They are structural strategy and semantic strategy. The structural strategy of translation consists of addition, subtraction and transposition which were

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applied in making daily report articles for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero). The writer will explain the strategies of translation and give the example one by one.

3.1.1. The most commonly used structural strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

In this chapter, the writer took data from website of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) which are in form of sentences which contain strategy of translation. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), there are two strategies of translation. They are structural strategy and semantic strategy. The structural strategy of translation consists of addition, subtraction and transposition which were applied in making daily report article for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero). The writer will explain the strategies of translation and give the example one by one (see the full data in appendix A and B).

Addition

Addition is a strategy that has additional words in the source language not optional but a necessity to be accepted in the target language.

Source language:

"KRI Banjarmasin-592 juga telah berperan penting dalam misi kemanusiaan."

Target language:

"KRI Banjarmasin-592 has also played <u>an</u> important role in humanitarian mission and disaster management."

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Source language:

"*Kapal ini memiliki Panjang 125 M (410,10 Ft) dengan lebar 18 M (72,18 Ft) dengan kecepatannya 16 knots*."

Target language:

"*This ship has a length of 125 M (410.10 Ft) with a width of 18 M (72.18 Ft) and a speed of 16 knots*"

Based on the example of the source language above, the writer used Addition Strategy of Translation for the target language text. "a" "the" and "an" must be added for the acceptability of the structure to the target language text.

Subtraction

Subtraction means there is a reduction in the structural elements of the source language. It is like the addition strategy, the reduction is considered as a necessity too.

Source Language:

"*Pada Tahun 2003, PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) sebagai BUMN yang bergerak di bidang industri galangan kapal, telah memproduksi KRI Banjarmasin- 592.*"

Target Language:

"*In 2003, PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) as a BUMN engaged in the shipbuilding industry, had produced KRI Banjarmasin- 592.*"

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Based on the example of the source language "Pada Tahun 2003." that consists of three words, the writer translated it into two words "In 2003." by using Subtraction Strategy of Translation. the proposition "In" from target language replaced "Pada tahun." because the word "tahun" was not translated to "years" in target language, making the sentences shorter.

Transposition

Transposition is used to translate sentences or clauses. The use of transposition can be optional as a choice or a necessity. It is a choice when it is only for a language style and it is can be a must when the massage from Source Language is not delivered well. It can be used to change the singular to plural or vice versa, the active voice sentence to the passive voice sentence or vice versa, and the others of tenses.

Source Language:

"Ini adalah kali pertama KRI Banjarmasin masuk ke dok PT PAL dan <u>kemungkinan akan dilakukan docking</u> kedua pada bulan Juni hingga September."

Target Language:

"This is the first time KRI Banjarmasin has entered PT PAL's dock and <u>likely to have a second docking</u> from June to September."

Based on the last example above, the writer used Transposition Strategy of Translation it is because the writer changes the structure of the target from passive

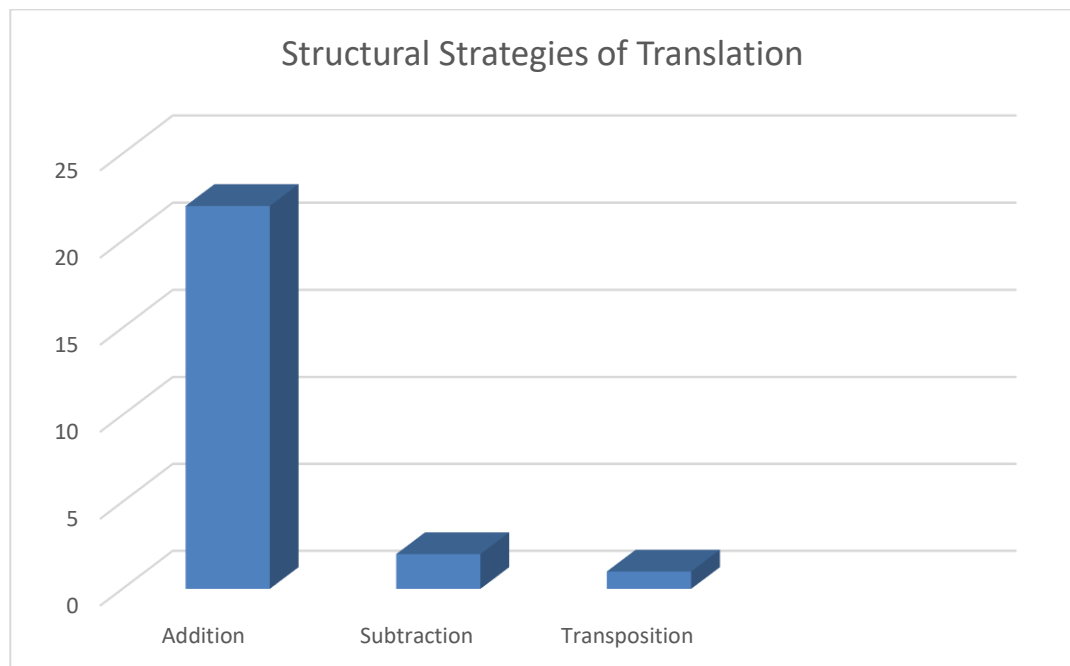to active so the target reader can understand the real meaning from source language text to target language.

Figure 1 the Structural Strategies of Translation chart

Having analyzed all sentences, the writer found that the structural strategy of translation that commonly used for making daily report articles for company website are addition with 22 cases, subtraction with 2 case and transposition with 1 case (see figure 1). In other words, from the writer's observation, the most dominant structural strategy of translation is addition.

3.1.2. The most commonly used semantic strategies in translation for making daily report articles in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

In 3.1.1, the writer already mentioned in previous subchapter that the strategy of translation has been divided into two according to Suryawinata and

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Hariyanto (2003). The first is structural strategy of translation, and the second is semantic strategy of translation. Semantic strategy consists borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent and componential analysis, synonym, depreciation and expansion, addition, omission/deletion, and modulation which were applied in making daily report article for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero). The writer will explain the strategies of translation and give the example one by one (see the full in appendix for A and B).

Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation strategy that involves using the same word or phrase from Source Language to the Target Language because there is no equivalent word. Borrowing consists of transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a translation strategy that keeps the words from Source Language to Target Language both from the writing and the sound. Naturalization is a translation strategy that happens when there is an adaptation from Source Language to Target Language. The words or phrases borrowed is usually written in italics which contained of names of people or place, title, and the terms that is not recognized in target language.

Source Language:

"KRI Banjarmasin-592 pada April 2019 saat ini sedang dalam masa pemeliharaan dan perbaikan di dock PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)."

Target Language:

"On April 2019 <u>KRI Banjarmasin-592</u> is currently under maintenance and repairs at <u>PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)</u> <u>dock</u>."

Source Language:

"<u>*KRI Banjarmasin-592*</u> *merupakan salah satu dari 13 kapal perang milik Komando Lintas Laut Militer yang berfungsi sebagai pengangkut kapal pendarat pasukan <u>operasi amfibi</u>, pengangkut <u>tank</u>, pengangkut <u>personel</u>, juga untuk operasi kemanusiaan dan penanggulangan bencana serta pengangkut <u>helikopter</u>."*

Target Language:

"<u>KRI Banjarmasin-592</u> is one of 13 warships belong to the Military Naval Command that functions as a carrier landing troop, <u>amphibious operation</u>, <u>tank</u> transport, <u>personnel</u> transport, it is also for humanitarian operations and disaster relief and <u>helicopter</u> transport."

Based from the example above, the writer used Borrowing Strategy of Translation, both Neutralization, and Transliteration. The word "Tank" from source language text is translated into "Tank" or "April" was translated into "April." There are no differences both the writing and the sound and it is known as borrowing strategy of translation, transliteration. The words or phrases borrowed is usually written in italics which contained of names of people or place, title, and the terms that is not recognized in target language text such as PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) and KRI Banjarmasin-592. The word "Helikopter" from source language text translated to target language becomes "Helicopter". The differences are the letter

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"k" from the words "Helikopter" is replaced by the letter "c" from the word "Helicopter"

Synonym

Synonym is translation strategy that translating using word from source language which has the same meaning with target language.

Source Language:

"Nama KRI Banjarmasin-592 ini sendiri diambil dari nama ibukota provinsi Kalimantan Selatan yaitu Banjarmasin."

Target Language:

"KRI name Banjarmasin-592 is taken from the name of the capital of the South Kalimantan province, Banjarmasin."

Based on the example, the writer used Synonym Strategy of Translation. It is because Selatan is a South.

Depreciation and Expansion

Depreciation is translation strategy that there is a syllable reduction from Source Language to Target Language. Expansion is when there is a syllable reduction from Source Language to Target Language.

Source Language:

"KRI Banjarmasin-592 adalah salah satu dari empat kapal perang logistic jenis Landing Platform Dock (LPD) yang dimiliki <u>*Tentara Negara Indonesia Angkatan Laut (TNI AL)"*</u>

Target Language:

"KRI Banjarmasin-592 is one of four logistical warships of Landing Platform Dock (LPD) owned by <u>*the Indonesia Navy"*</u>

Source language:

"*KRI Banjarmasin-592 merupakan salah satu dari 13 kapal perang milik Komando* <u>*Lintas Laut*</u> *Militer*"

Target language:

"*KRI Banjarmasin-592 is one of 13 warships belong to the Military* <u>*Naval Command*</u>"

Source language:

"*KRI Banjarmasin-592 juga telah berperan penting dalam misi kemanusiaan dan penanggulangan bencana di dalam maupun luar negeri.*"

Target language:

"*KRI Banjarmasin-592 has also played an important role in humanitarian missions and disaster management at home country and* <u>*abroad*</u>.*"

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Based on the example above, the writer used Depreciation of Startegy Translation. It is because the sentences from source language text that consists two words or even more such as "Tentara Negara Indonesia Angkatan Laut" "Lintas Laut" "Luar Negeri" translated to target language text, the result of the translation is "The Indonesia Navy" "Naval" "Aboard" it makes the sentences shorter than the source language text.

Addition

This translation strategy is different from the structural strategy. Addition is for meaning clarity and there is some additional information.

Source Language:

"Kapal ini bisa menampung sekitar 500 orang dan dilengkapi persenjataan seperti Meriam."

Target Language:

"This ship can accommodate about 500 people and is equipped with weapons such as cannons."

Based on the example above, the writer used Addition Strategy of Translation. It is because the writer added more information in order to clarify certain words.

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Omission/Deletion

Omission or Deletion strategy happens when there are some words that are eliminated, which means those words are not translated and should not change the meaning of the Source Language text.

Source Language:

"Misi kemanusiaan <u>yang baru-baru</u> ini dilakukan oleh KRI Banjarmasin-592 ialah membantu membangun ulang pasca bencana di Lombok dan Palu dengan mengerahkan 3 sorti awak kapal serta membawa dukungan logistik dan alat-alat berat."

Target Language:

"The humanitarian mission <u>recently</u> carried out by the KRI Banjarmasin-592 is to help rebuild post-disaster in Lombok and Palu by deploying 3 sorting crew members and bringing logistical support and heavy equipment."

Based on the example above, the writer used Deletion Strategy of Translation to omit certain word not be translated from source language text "yang baru-baru ini" to the target language text "recently".
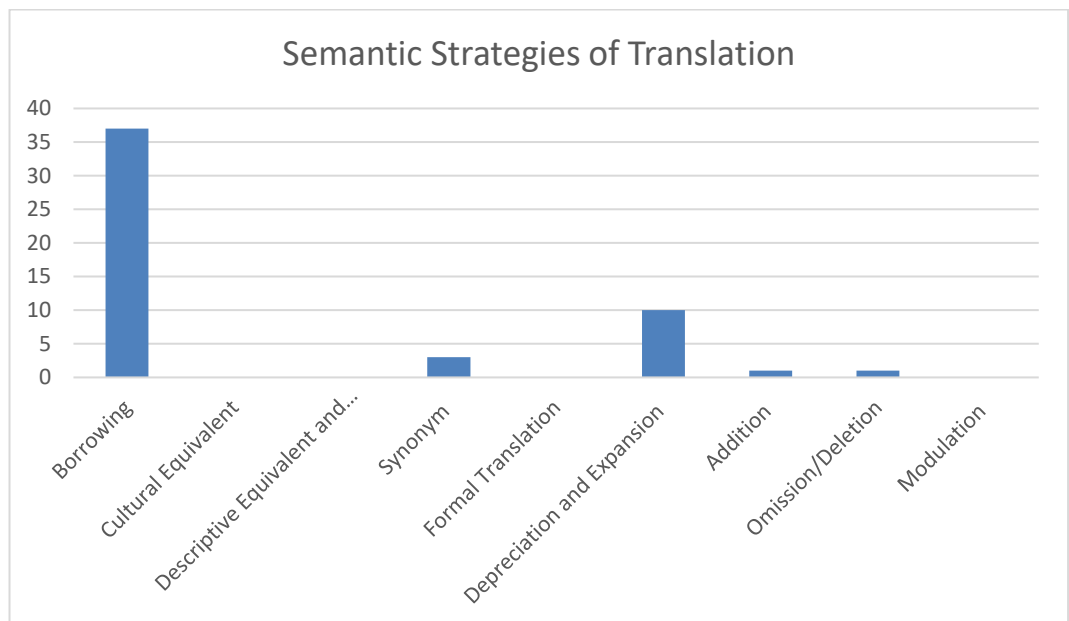
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Figure 2 the Semantic Strategies of Translation chart

Having analyzed all sentences, the writer found that the semantic strategy of translation that commonly used for making daily report articles for company website are borrowing with 37 cases, synonym 3 cases, depreciation and expansion 10 cases, formal translation with 0 case, cultural equivalent with 0 case, descriptive equivalent and componential analysis with 0 case, addition 1 case, omission/deletion 1 case and modulation with 0 case (see figure 2). In the other words from the writer's observation, the most dominant semantic strategy of translation is borrowing.

3.2. Obstacles

During the internship as a Documentation and Publication for Public Relation Department in PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) was without any problem or obstacles. There were several problems such as finding unfamiliar terms, lack

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knowledge about translation strategies, the deadlines and even more. In this subchapter, the writer wants to describe what kind of obstacles that the writer encountered while doing the internship.

First, the writer had to encounter that she found unfamiliar words and terms about maritime. To overcome this problem the writer always looks at the meaning of words or terms through the internet by her phone then writes it in a note so the writer can memorize those words.

Second, the deadline to submit the translation article during the internship is too flexible and that makes the writer could not manage the time well, so the best solution the writer could do was create her time management.

Third, the obstacle that the writer encounter was the lack of knowledge about Strategy of Translation, so the writer sometimes are still confused while identifying the data. The solution that the writer could do was ask to her friend and read more about Strategy of Translation.

3.3. Added Values

3.3.1. Added Values in finding the strategy of translation for making daily report article for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

During the internship, the writer got many experiences, especially when the writer conducted the data for the final report. When the writer made the article then translated it into English, the writer obtained the knowledge of how to write good

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daily report articles for a company. This was the most valuable experience for the writer because she could apply the writing skill that she obtained in college.

Next, the writer got discipline values. In this case, the writer must arrive on time at 08.00 AM regarding the working hours. The writer should attend a morning assembly every morning which only held on Public Relations Department. Also, the writer must submit the translation article for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) website on time even though the deadline is too flexible.

The writer can practice the use of the strategy to translate by analyzing, summarizing it is including structural and semantic strategy. By searching the strategy of translation the writer could make the better translation to the reader by following the rules that are already mentioned. In short, the writer could solve the problem based on the strategies and previous literature.

3.3.2. Added Values in finding the strategy of translation for making daily report article for PT PAL Indonesia (Persero)

The writer got new vocabulary and terms she never had before. As a translator, it is important to know new vocabularies and terms because it makes the translator be able to understand the source language text to translate into target language text.

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3.4. Related Course

3.4.1. Writing

During the internship, this course writing was really helpful for the writer to improve her writing skills to make an article and finish the final report because of this course the writer knows how to write phrases, sentences or even a paragraph.

3.4.2. Structure

During the internship, this course structure was really useful for make sentences with good grammar for daily report articles and finish the final report because of this course.

3.4.3. Practice in Translation

During the internship, this course Practice in Translation was helpful for the writer because the writer applied for her internship as a Publication and Documentation at PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) and one of the important responsibilities as a Publication and Documentation is translating daily articles. Also, it is really useful to finish this final report.

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