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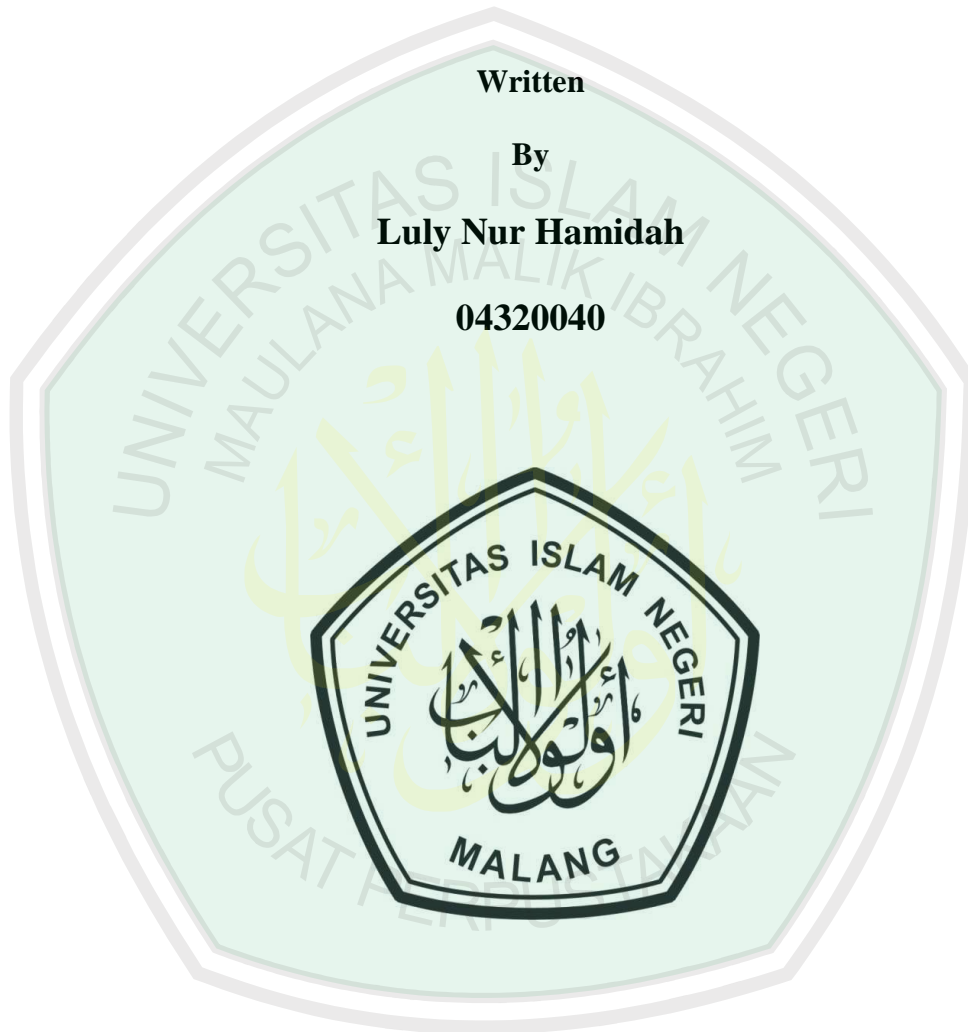
THESIS

Written

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Luly Nur Hamidah

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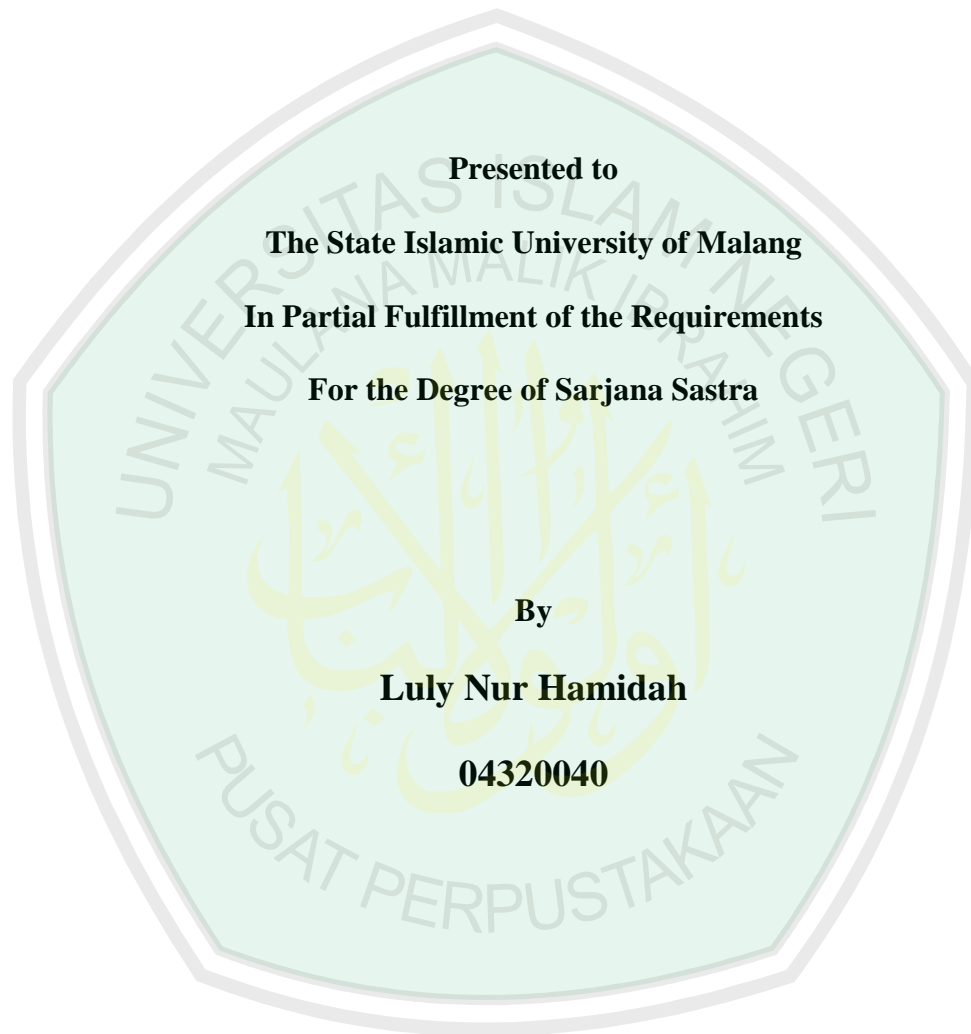
THE ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTEMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

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A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED IN "KABARA"

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

By

Luly Nur Hamidah

04320040

THE ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTEMENT

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Luly Nur Hamidah thesis entitled "*A Study on the translation procedures used in "Kabara"* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the broad of examiners.

Malang, 20 September 2008

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Live Without Knowledge is Blind

&

Knowledge Without Religion is Deaf

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother,

For endless love, pray, care and everything

You have given for me since I was born

My special one, who always

Beside me, loves me, helps me and keeps me

My brother, sister and nephew

Who always give me support

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises be to Allah who has been giving us some mercies and blessings till we can do everything in this life.

May peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophets and messenger, the lord prophet Muhammad who is mercy of all the words.

The researcher has finished this thesis entitled "A Study on the Translation Procedures Used in "Kabara". The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect; although she has effort maximally, she still has made many mistakes both in the term of the word's choice and the structure of the language.

The researcher cannot finish this thesis, without Allah's blessings and mercies manifested into the helps of lecturers and my beloved friends and all who has kindly helped the researcher. So, the researcher is willing to thank for all sides who have helped in finishing this thesis, as follow:

1. The Rector of State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayugo.

2. The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture, Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin M. Pd.

3. The advisor of the researcher who has guided her to finish her thesis, Langgeng Budianto M.Pd

4. All lecturers who taught the researcher during studying in this university.

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6. The researcher's beloved brothers and sisters for their motivations.

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Finally, the researcher open-mindedly accepts all critics and suggestions for the oddness of this thesis.

Malang,   2008

The researcher

Luly Nur Hamidah

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ABSTRACT

Hamidah, Luly Nur. 2008. A Study on the Translation Procedures Used in "Kabara" Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, The Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs. Langgeng Budianto M.Pd

Key words: Translation, translation procedure, the appropriateness of translation and Kabara.

Cahyani stated that (2004:1) there are some unprofessional translators in Indonesia. It can be proved that there are some translators are not capable enough in the source and target language and in the technique of the translation. In addition there are some translation works from Indonesian into English still uses Indonesian structure. So, it can be said that the quality of the translation, especially from Indonesian into English is still questionable and unsatisfactory.

The wise solution for many problems presented above is translation. Translation is the process of replacement's meaning, message and style from one language to another in the written form. One of the translation theories should be known by the translator is translation procedures. Translation procedure is the way used by the translator in translating the language. So, it can be said that study about translation procedure and the appropriateness of translation is needed and interesting to be discussed.

This study is aimed to answer the research problems: what are the translation procedures used by the translator in Kabara and how its appropriateness of translation are. In addition, the researcher takes one topic from twenty two topics on Kabara magazine January-February 2008 that is *KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008* into *KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production*. This topic consists of twenty six sentences. Then, she just analyzes the dominant translation procedure if there is combination between two or more procedures.

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because this study aims to describe the translation procedures and its appropriateness in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008.

The finding of this study shows that the translator uses nine procedures on Kabara magazine January-February 2008. Those procedures are addition (structure), transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, synonym, reduction and expansion, addition, omission and modulation procedures. Then, almost of all procedures used by the translator are appropriate. Those inappropriateness sentences involve the structure or the grammar of the sentence (on the sentence thirteen, eighteen and nineteen), the way constructing the sentence (on the sentence fifteen) and style (on the sentence twenty six).

The researcher suggest to the next researcher to conduct the translation procedures in another object, it can be in the literary work such us novel, poem and short story and using more than one theory in analyzing the data. Then, the researcher suggest to the translator to use the structure and semantic procedure in translating the language because structure and meaning is a part of language. A good sentence must have an acceptance grammar and meaning. So, the translator must use both of them.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of the key terms.

1. 1   Background of the Study

As a member of international society, Indonesia has to cooperate with another country. This cooperation covers many fields, for instance: education, politic, technology, art, economic and so on. So, Indonesia has to open and introduce its potential culture, society, tourism and promote their product to the world. In this case, English become an international language, a bridge between the country and the international society. Moreover, Soedarno (1991:1) in Helami, Ichwan (2002) states that "the more Indonesian participates in the midst of international world, the more we feel the need in mastering English both in oral and written form". These activities cover skills in translating text from Indonesian language into foreign languages, especially English.   In this sense, it needs a very good translation skill to do it. Furthermore, God also instruct us to translate the language that we cannot understand. It can be found in the surah yusuf : 2.

Al-qur'an in surah Yusuf: 2: said that

إِنَّآ أَنزَلْنَٰهُ قُرْءَٰنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٢﴾

We have sent it down as an Arabic qur'an, in order that ye may learn wisdom. (Yusuf: 2)

From that statement, the researcher interprets that we have to translate from one language to another language in order to understand the meaning or the content of Holy Qur'an. On the contrary, we do not only have to understand Holy Qur'an but also all knowledge. We are instructed to understand and translate knowledge because we are instructed to get the information and knowledge. Nonetheless, we should also transfer our knowledge to another people. Al-Hadits said that

بلغوا عني و لواية

The content of the Hadits above instruct us to transfer our knowledge to another people, although one sentence. Nonetheless, we may not transfer our knowledge just to the people whose same religion with us, we transfer our knowledge to all people without seeing different religion, country and the other. We should inform about our tradition or culture, tourism and the product to another country. To inform those, we need a language that is understandable by foreigners. In the contrary, there are some sources of knowledge such us book, magazine, newspaper and the other are written by Indonesian language. It will be a problem for the foreigners who want to know about Indonesia. So, in this sense, translation skill is needed, especially from Indonesian into English.

There are some works of translations, from Indonesian into English still use Indonesian structure. It happens because translator's low in mastering the

techniques of translation. In addition, in the process of translation, each translator has different ways in translating vocabulary and grammatical structure. Meanwhile, a translator may not add, lessen or change the message of the original text. Then, a translator may not use the system of source language in target language in translating language, because it will damage the meaning or the message of the text and the text will not be understood by the reader, the reader will misunderstand the translation and it will cause the translation quality become low. The fact shows that many works of translations available in this country are the product of individual and unprofessional translator (Cahyani, 2004:1). This condition, of course, seems to be ponderous. In one way, we need to encourage our people to do translation, yet, in another way; the quality of their translation is still questionable and unsatisfactory. From those phenomenons, it seems important to do research in this scope.

Translation is a part of applied linguistic area. Applied linguistic is a study of the applications, methods and results of linguistics. Then, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in the term of meaning and secondly in terms of style. It means to be a good translator, a person needs to have a wide perception; he should have enough knowledge about two languages used in the process of transferring the message from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) or receptor language (RL). The translator also need a certain knowledge such us theory of translation,

procedure or strategy of translation and language skill or at least the definition of translation itself.

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:67-70) states that translation procedure is technical devices to translate phrase by phrase or sentence by sentence. It means that translation procedure is a way to translate from one language to another. Furthermore, they stated that there are two kinds of translation procedure. First is structural procedure which relates to structure of sentence and second is semantic procedure which relates to meaning of sentence. The researcher uses this theory because Suryawinata and Hariyanto in this theory divide translation procedure into two types (structure and semantic procedure). It makes the reader more understand and makes the researcher get easiness in analyzing the data. Moreover, this theory is more complete than another. It makes every translator have many ways in translating the text of language. Then, this theory is mostly used by translator when they translate the text of language.

This study analyzes the translation procedure and the appropriateness of translation. It means that the researcher analyzes translation procedure used by translator and how its appropriateness of translation in translating the text in Kabara magazine from Indonesia to English. Kabara is a magazine which is made by some employers and given for the employee and employers in the Kaltim Prime Coal (KPC). The information in this magazine is written by Indonesian and English language. It tells about science, education, KPC's production plan and bustle of the international conference.

There are many motivations from the researcher in choosing Kabara magazine. First, it is written by two languages, Indonesian and English language in one edition and one magazine. Moreover, it is a unique magazine because most of the magazine in Indonesia is written just Indonesian or just English. Second, it is the only one that is translated from Indonesian into English that is aimed to the foreigners and Indonesian people. Third, the language in this magazine has many varieties of translation procedures and some inappropriate translations.

In this study, the researcher uses two previous studies related with this study, they are "translation procedures analysis on the subtitle of discovery channel school "understanding oceans" by Arif Furqon (2005) and "study on the appropriateness of translation used in zietzsche: a beginner's guide" by Rizqi (2006).

There are some differences between Arif Furqon's study with this study. First, he took the data from the film. Then, he just analyzed the translation procedures; he did not analyze translation appropriateness on documentary film. Moreover, he analyzed the data from English into Indonesia. Its similarity is they analyze translation procedures in the form of sentence.

The difference between Rizki's study with this study is he just focused on the phrase in the book. Then, he analyzed the data from Indonesian into English. Its similarity is both of them analyze the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translations.

In this study, the researcher analyzes the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008 in the form sentence.

In conclusion, translation is the process of changing language, from one language to another language in the form of message, meaning and style. It becomes a wise solution for many problems happened, the difficulty to understand the different language. We can assume that study about translation procedure and how the appropriateness of translation especially from Indonesian into English are interesting and important to be discussed.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Concerning the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the translation procedures used in Kabara magazine?
2. How are the appropriateness of translations in Kabara magazine?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study relate to the problem statements above are describing the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation used by the translator in translating the text on Kabara January-February 2008.

1.4   Significances of the Study

In the significance of the study, there are four elements related with this study, they are English student, the researcher, translation lecturer, and the translator.

From this study, the English student will get many things. First, the theories that are elaborate provide them with further reference for translation subject. Secondly, it can be a reference for the next researcher who has a same study with this study, the translation study.

From this study, the researcher will be more understanding about translation subject, especially translation procedure from Indonesian into English language and the appropriateness of translation.

Through this study, the lecturer of translation can teach this material in order to increase student's achievement in translating.

Finally, from this study, the translator will be aware the error he made in using appropriateness of translation. This study is also expected to improve the quality of the translation work.

1.5   Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is translation. This study focuses on the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008 by using Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory. The researcher analyzes sentences by sentences on one topic (KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008 into *KPC Looks forward to 2008 Coal Production*

from twenty two topics on that magazine. In other hand, this study does not analyze the types of translation.

This study also focuses on one procedure in analyzing the data. It means that the researcher analyzes the dominant procedure if there is a combination of some procedures in a sentence.

1.6   Definition of Key Terms

Translation is the process of replacement's meaning, message and style from one language to another in the written form. It refers to the Nida and Taber's theory; they said that translation is a process of reproducing the text in the receptor language with the closet natural equivalent of the source language message in the term of meaning and style. See on the page ten in the chapter two.

Translation procedure is some ways used by the translator in translating the language. It refers to Suryawinata's theory (1988:34); translation procedure is the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of the text from one language to another. See on the page twenty seven on the chapter two.

The appropriateness of translation means precise or suitable ways used by the translator in translating the language.

Kabara is a magazine which exists in the Kaltim Prime Coal (KPC).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of seven sub-chapters. They are definition of translation, types of translation, meaning, message and style, translation process, translation procedures, translation principles and previous studies.

2.1 Definition of Translation

At first, the researcher differentiates translation and interpretation. Translation is the process of replacement's meaning, message and style from one language to another language in the written form. Meanwhile, Interpretation is translation of oral text (Hose's 1977) in English Language as Foreign Application Standard.

In this study, the researcher uses translation analysis because it is easier to obtain the data than interpretation and the result of translation is better or more accurate than interpretation. In translation, the translator has a long time to choose the right word, grammar, and language's style in the receptor language; it is not like in interpretation.

There are many definitions of translation. Some of them are unacceptable and acceptable. Here, the researcher explains three theories from the unacceptable into the most acceptable theory; they are Brislin, Catford, and Nida and Taber's theory.

According to Brislin (1976) in Nababan, Rudolf (2003:19), translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language to another language, whether the language is in the written or oral form, whether the language have established orthographies or not; whether one or both languages based on sign, as with signs of the deaf. It is not so complete definition, because he just concerns the transferring of thought and idea, he ignores the form of target language. Hence, the transferred thought and idea are expressed in target language. Moreover it is too general.

Another expert, Catford (1965) in Nababan, Rudolf (2003:19), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in the other language (TL). Therefore, textual material must be equivalent between source language and target language. It can be in the same of vocabulary. In this point, he just mentions the textual material; he does not mention the meaning so that he just focuses on the text material. However, it is impossible for the translator to replace the textual material of source language with target language ignoring their structure and style, because two languages commonly have a different structure. So, it is not so acceptable definition.

Nida and Taber (1982) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:12) see translating as a process of reproducing the text in the receptor language the closet natural equivalent of the source language message in the term of meaning and style. In other words, translation is transferring meaning, message, and style both source language and target language. It is acceptable

definition, because they discuss about the meaning, message and style of the source and target language.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) in Rizki (2006) state that there are six equivalent elements of translation, they are reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalence, the closet equivalence, the priority of the meaning and the significance of style.

The first equivalent element of translation is reproducing the message. It means the translator can express the message of SL in TL so that the reader can understand the text in TL as good as in SL. Therefore, the aim of translation primarily is reproducing the message. To do anything else is essentially false for the translator. Nevertheless, to produce the message one must make right grammatical and lexical adjustments.

The second equivalent is equivalence rather than identity. It means the translation must thrive for equivalence rather than identity. In a sense, it is another way to emphasize on reproducing the message rather than the conversation of the form of the utterance, but it reinforces the need for radical alteration of an utterance, which may be quite meaningless.

The third one is natural equivalence. It means a translation does not like a translation. The reader does not realize that it is the result of translation. Nonetheless, it does not mean that it should exhibit its grammatical and stylistic forms any trace of awkwardness or strangeness. That is to stay; it should studiously avoid "translations" formal identity, which resulting unfaithfulness to the content and the impact of message.

The fourth one is the closet equivalence. Here, the translator must be able to express the message of the text in SL so that he must use the nearer or the closet meaning of text in SL. For example in present-day English a natural equivalent of "demon-possessed" would be "mentally distressed". Some as a natural equivalent might regard this, but it is certainly not the "closet equivalent". Moreover, "mentally distressed" is a cultural reinterpretation which does not take seriously the cultural outlook of biblical times.

The fifth one is the priority of meaning. In this sense, the translator must make the meaning as a priority, since it is the content of the message which is important for translation.

The last one is the significance of style. Though style is a secondary content, but it is important. One should not translate poetry as thought it were prose, expository material as thought it were straight narrative. In other hand, in trying to reproduce the style of the original one must be aware of producing something which is not functionally equivalent.

From the explanations above, the researcher concludes that translation is the process of replacing or reproducing or transferring the idea or thoughts or messages from the source language into the target language retaining or keeping the meaning and the style. Here, the researcher argues that Nida and Taber's theory is most acceptable because they discuss about the meaning, message and style both in the source and target language. Moreover Kasiram (2008:113) in his book "Metode Penelitian" stated that there are two categories to choose theory in related

literature, they are recency and relevance. Recency means the new theory. Relevance means the theory is appropriate with the research problem. In this case, Nida and Taber's theory is the newer than other theory and their theory is relevant with the research problem in this study. Therefore, in this study this theory is considered as the standard theory to investigate.

2.2 Types of Translation

After studying the definitions of translations, the researcher also explains the types or kinds of translations in order to larger this scope. There are many kinds of translations. It occurs because the difference of source language and target language's system, the difference of the material text; translation is as a means of communication and the difference of the purpose of translation.

Roman Jacobson (1959) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:33) states that there are three kinds of the translation, namely intra-lingual translation, inter-lingual translation and inter-semiotic translation.

Intra-lingual translation is a replacement of the text, from one text to another in the same language based on the translator's interpretation. If we rewrite Chairil Anwar's poem "Aku" in the form of Indonesian language, we call it as intra-lingual translation. Suryawinata says that this type is not real translation.

Inter-lingual translation is a replacement of the text or idea from one text to another text in the different language. In this type, the translator rewrites a message and meaning of the source language text into the target

language. It is a part of a real translation. For further explanation, see the following example:

Source language	Target language
Lenyap segala kenangan	all memories disappear
Lenyap duka dan sedih	misery and sadness vanish

In the examples above, a translator catches the message and the meaning of Indonesian text then reconstructs them into English language.

Inter- semiotic translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of sign system. This type involves an interpretation of the text into another sign system, e.g. from verbal art into music, dance, cinema or painting. The example of this type is an interpretation of novel "Ayat-ayat cinta" by Habibur Rahman into a film with the same title.

From the explanations above, the translation in this study is part of inter-lingual translation because it is a real translation, that is the translation from Indonesian into English text.

Savory (1969) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:36-39) categorizes translation into four types. They are as a follows perfect translation, adequate translation, composite translation and scientific and technical translation.

Generally, the meaning of perfect is complete. Nonetheless, in this case, it does not relate to the general meaning, but it is understood particularly in the context based on Savory's explanation (1969). Perfect translation is the informative statement which is often found in the street and public place. For further description, see the following examples:

SL: Awas anjing galak   TL: Beware of dog

SL: Awas copet   TL: Beware of pickpocket

The most important thing in this translation type is the replacement message from SL to TL and the reader will have a same respond when they read the text of SL and TL.

Adequate translation type is made for general readers who want to obtain information and ignore the original text. In the process of translating, the translator may omit the difficult phrase and disunderstandable word. The translator is free to paraphrase the certain sentence. It is done because this type more concerns the content of the text than the style of the text. So, in short, the adequate translation is the translation which more focus on the text so that the reader will read pleasantly.

Composite translation type includes the translation of serious literature which is translated hard. Poetry can be translated to the poetry and prose, prose to poetry and poetry to poetry. The translator spends a very long time on his work so that the commercial value of the translation is often neglected. He would only get the intellectual exercise and the keen intellectual pleasure.

Scientific and technical translation type involves the translation text about science and technique. This is done because this text is very important for the society. Hariyanto states that this classification is not consistent, because the first three types divided based on the text of

target language, the translator more concerns in the target language. In other word, the fourth type is based on the text of source language.

For further explanation, there are three kinds of translation based on the text of target language; they are perfect, adequate and composite translation. However, there are three types of translation based on the text of source language; they are scientific and technical translation, literature translation and news translation (magazine and newspaper).

From the explanation above, based on the material of translation, this study is news translation because the data sources in this study are taken from magazine.

Translation can be categorized into two broad types based on its method. Some experts propose type of translations using different names, but their descriptions are actually focused on the two types. In this case, concept of translation proposed by two experts, namely Larson and Newmark.

Larson (1984) in Sujono (2005) proposes two main kinds of translation namely literal translation and idiomatic translation.

Literal translation type is same as word for word translation type in Newmark's theory and restrictive translation type in Catford's theory. It is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language, so the translator uses source language words with literal meaning as stated in the source language and the source language structure. Sometimes, the original structures are acceptable and unacceptable at all in the target language. When the translator makes

some adjustments on the structures in the target language, Larson (1984: 16) calls it "modified literal translation". This type is not an ideal translation since it still results an unnatural translation.

Idiomatic translation type contradicts with the literal translation. This type tries to produce natural forms of the target language both in grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items. This type will not sound like a translation but it is like the original writing.

Newmark (1991) in Hariyanto (2003: 36-37) proposes a concept of translation, they are semantic translation and communicative translation.

Semantic translation tends toward a literal translation which is focused on the source language, but it is more complex, more awkward, more detailed and more concentrated. Moreover, semantic translation attempts to maintain semantic and syntactic structures and contextual meaning of the source language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:50).

Communicative translation type tries to produce the effect to the readers of the translation as closely as possible that might be caught by the readers of the original. In short, communicative translation is focused on the readers and it tends to be close with free translation.

In conclusion, all experts of translations above have divided translations into many types from different angle. Roman Jacobson divides translation as a general into three types (Intra-lingual translation, Inter-lingual translation and inter- semiotic translation). Savory categorizes translation based on the material in the source and target language into four types (perfect translation, adequate translation,

composite translation and scientific and technical translation). Larson and Newmark categorize translation based on the method into two types by different terms. Larson uses term literal translation and idiomatic Translation. Meanwhile, Newmark uses term semantic translation and communicative translation.

2.3   Meaning, Message and Style

2.3.1   Meaning

Meaning is the element that cannot be separated from translation; it has an important role in translation. Newmark (1991) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) defines the act of translating as the act of transferring meaning. According to Gutt (1991: 69), meaning is the information of the original text that conveyed to the reader.

Suryawinata (1989:21-22) says that there are five kinds of meaning; namely lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, textual meaning, contextual meaning and socio-culture meaning. Lexical meaning is meaning as defined in the dictionary. Grammatical meaning is meaning as defined by word formation (morphology) or word arrangement in the phrase of the sentence (syntax). Textual meaning is meaning of word directed to its relation to other words in the sentence. Contextual meaning is meaning of word or phrase or sentence that exist in situation or context when it is used. Socio-culture is meaning closely linked to the value of society and culture of the language.

Newmark (1991) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:121) classifies meaning into three varieties: cognitive, communicative and associative, these normally involved in any translation. He gives the clause, you know in English. Its meaning may include that what has been said is true (cognitive meaning), the speaker or the writer is asking the listener or reader's assent or mere attention (communicative meaning), or that the speaker and the listener are talking about the things they know well. Further he maintains that every variety of meaning can be transferred, but it does not mean that every relevant aspect of meaning in a text has to be translated. Otherwise, the translations would sometimes be longwinded and cumbersome. A translator, for that reason, many times has to establish priorities in choosing variety of meanings to transfer.

Cognitive meaning contains: linguistic meaning, referential meaning, implicit meaning and thematic meaning (Newmark, 1991) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:122). Linguistic meaning is like lexical meaning or proposition within the text. Referential meaning is word or the meaning of word that is referent by pronominal in one or many sentences. Implicit meaning is the idea determined by the tone of the passage. It cannot be found directly from line by line. The reader can find it after they read all texts. Thematic meaning is the ideas or meaning seen from the theme-rheme perspective. A theme is normally put at the beginning of the sentence and contains important meaning.

Communicative meaning consists of illocutionary meaning, performative meaning, inferential meaning, and prognostic meaning

(Newmark, 1991) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:123). Illocutionary meaning shows the basic purpose of the sentence. Performative meaning shows the actual act performed when the sentence is written or the utterance is produced. Inferential meaning is the idea of the sentence that can be inferred. Prognostic meaning shows the speaker gives a sign of what he wants in the (near) of future. So, the prognostic meaning of *tunggu apa lagi?* May mean *ayo pergi* or *let's go.*

Associative meaning according to Newmark (1991) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:124) may relate to the writer's background, the situation or the sound effect conveyed by the source language. When it related to the writer's background, the meaning can be derived and analyzed from: the class or sociolect, *bersantap* rather than *makan*, the dialect, *kenape* rather than *kenapa*; the period, *patik* rather than *saya*. Meaning based on situation covers degree of formality, generality and objectivity (Newmark, 1991). Considering the formality degree, to denote death in Indonesian language, the writer may choose *gugur, wafat, meninggal, mati, tewas* or *mampus.* Generally, a word can bring popular, neutral, or technical meaning. In the terms of objectivity, a word can show impassioned or factual meaning.

All the varieties of meaning mentioned above may or may not exist in one text. Yet, only some of them may be functionally relevant for a translation. Normally, a translator is always making choices, weighing, balancing the merit of one equivalent (used as noun), or carrier of meaning against another.

2.3.2 Message

Nida and Taber (1982) in (Hariyanto: 1999) state that message is the total meaning or content of a discourse; the feelings that the author intends the readers to understand and perceive. It involves a group of symbols that has a meaning. In real cases, nonetheless, message is not always the same as meaning and message may not be related directly to meaning brought by the words at all. It is the writer's total intention and feeling who wants to convey to the readers. In this study, message is defined as intention, feeling or impression created by an author with certain sentence for the particular context or situation.

2.3.3 Style

Style is the writer's way to construct the sentence and his word's choice (Gutt, 1991:123). This element covers diction and syntax or sentence structure.

Language vocabulary can be divided into three main categories: literary, neutral and colloquial.

Generally, literary vocabulary involves archaic words, poetical words, nonce-words, foreignism, barbarism and terms (Galperin, 1977:72). Archaic and poetical words are usually old words and only used in high literary text. Nonce-word is a new word coined to suit a particular purpose and situation. Foreignism is a word taken from another language to create

specific effect. If the foreign word has been considered as the part of the language's vocabulary, it is called barbarism. Term is a word coined to express certain concept in the certain field. It can be used as a style marker if it has new special meaning in the writing.

Neutral word is Standard English vocabulary. While the colloquial vocabulary consist of professionalism, slang, dialectal words, jargons, vulgarisms and nonce words (Galperin, 1977:72). Professionalism is word used by people in the same profession. Jargon is word by certain community members' whole creation to preserve secrecy (Galperin, 1977:110). Slang is word that is pronounced or interpreted differently from their standard pronunciation or meaning. Slang is usually used by certain community members and it is looked down. To summarize, a target language sentence is said to be equivalent in its choice of words if its words have the same category as the ones in source language.

The second area of style is structure. It relates to the complexity and completeness of a sentence.

The complexity is divided into: (a) simple, (b) compound, (c) complex, (d) compound-complex. While, based on the completeness sentence, it divided into elliptical or broken sentence and complete sentence. A complete sentence is a sentence that consists of at last "noun as subject" and "verb". Besides, elliptical sentence is sentence that consists of one or none of the element. This is important because it affects the degree of formality, one of the elements of style.

A target language text can be said to be equivalent in the terms of its structure if it has the same complexity degree and has the same completeness degree. Consequently, a target language text considered equivalent in the term of style, if it has the same complexity and completeness degree and its words or word groups have the same vocabulary classification.

Finally, impression is the emotion, feeling or insight created by the writer to the reader. The word impression here is understood as the emotion, feeling or insight and reaction of the readers on the meaning, message and style.

At conclusion, meaning, message and style has a close relationship in the translation. One word may have a different meaning and one meaning can be expressed by some different words. We can get message from the meaning of the word although the message is not always same as meaning. In addition, we have so many styles to construct the language.

2.4 Translation Process

Translation process should be understood or studied by the translator because it helps them to determine some important steps in translating the text. It involves in the mind of translator when they transfer the message from source language to target language. It is not easy as we think, it is very complex. There are some stages in the process of translation.

Larson (1984) says that there are four steps of translation process, they are analyzing lexical, analyze the grammatical structure, analyze the context of the situational communication and analyze the context of culture.

In analyzing lexical process the translator tries to find out the lexical of each word, for example: *I eat*. "*I*" in this statement is speaker, "*eat*" is put food into one's mouth and swallow it.

Analyzing the grammatical structure means the translator analyzes the grammatical structure of the sentence, such us the translator analyzes whether the sentence is pass, present, future or positive, negative, affirmative and the other.

In the process of analyzing the context of the situational communication the translator analyzes whether the sentence is represent to the friend, parent, teacher or another.

In the process of analyzing the context of culture, the translator finds the equivalent meaning in the message of the word, for example the word *hamba, kawulo, panjenengan* in Javanese language still uses the word I and you in the English language because English culture does not have language's level or there is no English word that have the same meaning with that.

Nida and Taber (1982) argue there are three steps of translation process, namely: analyzing in the terms of grammatical analysis and the meanings of words and combinations of words, transferring the analyzed material that occurred in the mind of translator from SL to TL and restructuring the

transferred material to make the message completely acceptable in the target language.

This process is then refined by Suryawinata (1989) since the process shown by Nida and Taber does not show the internal process explicitly. Suryawinata states (1989:14) in his book entitled "Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan translation process consists of four stages, they are analyzing and understanding, transferring, restructuring and revising and consideration.

In the process of analyzing and Understanding, the translator reads the SL text to understand the content of the text. In this stage, the surface structure and message in the SL analyzed in line with grammatical relations, meaning of words and combinations of words, texture and contextual meanings.

In transferring process, the materials analyzed and the meanings understood are processed in the mind of the translator from SL to TL.

Restructuring means the translator should look for the equivalent of words, expressions, and sentence in the TL if the equivalent of meaning in the TL has been obtained. At this stage, the translator should restructure the grammars in line with the rule of the TL. The nearest equivalent is obtained. In the process of revising and Consideration, if translating complex text or difficult technologies, the translator revises and considerate his translation result until accurate equivalents is obtained. If the translator had done the analysis, transfer of content, meaning and message from SL into the TL, the translation is finished and a translation is produced.

Revising and consideration means the translator revises or checks the result of translation with the original text because errors sometimes happen in other stage. In addition it is done to create a good translation.

In conclusion, all experts above have a same idea in the translation's process, they are: understanding the meaning or message of the text in the source language, looking for an equivalent meaning or message in the target language and restructuring the equivalent meaning or message in the target language.

2.5 Translation Procedures

There are many ways used by the translator in translating the language. Sometimes, they do not realize the method they use. In this case, the way used by translator in translating the language is called translation procedure. Translation method and translation procedure is different. Translation methods relate to the whole of texts. Meanwhile, translation procedure is used for sentences and smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988:81). This theory is supported by Suryawinata (1988:34); translation procedure is the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of the text from one language to another.

Pinchunk says there are seven translation procedures, they are: translation, transliteration, borrowing, literal, transposition, modulation and adaptation.

Translation is rendering the sounds of a source language into a target language form.

Example: <u>Indonesian</u>   <u>English</u>

   Betawi   Batavia

   Akhmad   Achmad

   Japang   Japan

Transliteration is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system. For example: from Arabic or the Russian Cyrillic into the Latin ones.

Borrowing is a procedure often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL units by adopting the words without any changes but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustments.

For example: <u>Indonesia</u>   <u>English</u>

    Taksi   Taxi

    Kultur   Culture

    Bamboo   Bamboo

Literal is one to one structure and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word for word translation.

Example: <u>Indonesia</u>   <u>English</u>

   Bola mata   Eyeball

   6 meja   6 tables

   Sepatu kuda   Horseshoe

Transposition is the common procedure used in translation. It involves a grammatical structure, replacement or grammatical adjustment from

source language with one of the different type in the target language to achieve the same effect.

For example:

SL: Perlu di ketahui bahwa menulis modul ini memakan waktu (passive).

TL: You should know that module writing takes time (active).

Modulation is the replacement in lexical elements in shift in the point of view. It is a kind of lexical adjustment. Modulation and transposition may take place at the same time. For example: star war (persaingan senjata)

The last procedure is adaptation. It involves modifying the concept, or using situation analogues to the source language situation though not identical to it. Adaptation may at the same time entail modulation and transposition.

According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 67-78), the procedures can be divided into two types: structural and semantic procedures.

Structural Procedure deals with structural problems and it may be divided into three procedures, they are: addition, construction and transposition.

Addition is the addition of words in the target language as required by the target language structure. So in this point the translator adds the certain word in the target language. It is not preferential matter but an obligatory. For example, *dia guru* should be translated into *she is a teacher*. In this

example, bare infinitive *is* and article *a* should be added to create the acceptance structure in the target language.

Subtraction means the reduction of the structural elements in the target language in order to be structurally acceptable, for example in a sentence *he is a student*, it should be translated into *dia pelajar*. The reduction bare infinitive *is* and article *a* are not included in the target language. In this case, the translator must reduce them in the target language because it is a grammatical rule of the target language that is different with the grammatical rule in the source language.

Transposition according to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) used to translate clauses and sentences. This procedure is different from two previous procedures. It can be a must or preference. It is a must if the translator cannot convey the message of source language without this procedure. On the other hand, it is a preference if the message of the source language can be transferred without this procedure.

The translator uses this procedure by changing the original structure of the source language in the target language sentence to produce the same effect, changing the plural into singular noun or singular into plural noun, the position of adjectives, or the structures of sentences as a whole (Newmark, 1988: 85, rachmadie et all, 1988: 1.3, Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:68).

The transposition from singular into plural and the position of adjective in a phrase is almost a must for the translator. See the example below:

SL: alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok besar.

TL: musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups.

In this example, there is a changing from singular into plural in translating the phrase *alat musik* (singular) into *musical instruments* (plural) and the position of adjective also changed from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *alat musik* into *musical instrument* and *dua kelompok besar* into *two basic groups*.

Transposition also performed when there is no sentence structure of source language in the target language. See the example below:

SL: bagi saya menerjemahkan puisi lebih sulit daripada   menerjemahkan artikel

TL: I find it more difficult to translate a poem than an article.

Transposition performed for the style of language (Newmark, 1988: 87; Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:69). See the following example:

SL: beberapa species sangatlah besar. Ikan paus biru, yang bisa mencapai panjang lebih dari 30 meter, adalah binatang terbesar yang pernah di bumi.

TL: some species are very large indeed and the blue whale, which can exceed 30 m in length, is the largest animal to have lived on earth. In this translation, two sentences become one sentence in English and it turns out that the translation is better understood.

Semantic procedure is the translation procedures based on the consideration of meaning. This procedure divided into nine procedures, namely borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym,

reduction and expansion, addition, official translation, omission or deletion and modulation.

Borrowing or transference is the process of transferring a source language word into target language word. One of the reasons for transference is showing respect for the SL country's culture (Newmark, 1988:82). Besides, the translator does not find the equivalent word in the target language (Hariyanto, 2000:71). So, borrowing is the process of bringing SL word into TL word when there is no equivalent TL word such us: *mall, sandal, orangutan*, it is translated into Indonesian language *mall, sandal and orang hutan.* This procedure includes transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a rendering letters of one alphabet to another. In this procedure the translator keeps the word source language on the pronunciation and its written. A text in Arabic letter can be transliterated into Latin letter, but on the same language. Naturalization is adapting the source language words to normal pronunciation and the normal target language morphology (Newmark, 1988:82), for example, the words *kampong, sarung, bamboo* in Indonesian language is translated into *kampong, sarong* and *bamboo* in English.

Cultural equivalent is a translation of a source language cultural word into the target cultural word; an approximate translation is the result (Newmark, 1988:82-83). In this procedure, the translator uses exclusive and special word of target language to replace the word of source language. The important thing in this procedure is the culture word of source language replaced into the culture word of target language, for example the word

"pencakar langit" translated into "skyscrapers" and the word *si brengsek* translated into *sonovabitch.*

Descriptive equivalent as the name implies, a descriptive equivalent tries to describe meanings or function of the source language (Newmark, 1988:83-89; Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:73). This procedure is adopted since the source language word has a close relationship with a culture of a specific word and the use of the cultural equivalent cannot give an expected level of accuracy. For example: "samurai" is not described as "the noblemen" but "the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century". This equivalent is often placed in the glossary. Other similar procedure to this descriptive procedure is a componential analysis. This procedure is done by translating a source language word into a target language word and also by describing components of meanings of the source language word, for example the word "memanggul" is translated into "carry on one's shoulder" in English.

Synonym procedure is used if there is no a clear one-to-one equivalent between the source language and the target language word (Newmark, 1988:83) and if the use of componential analysis may disturb the plot of the target language sentence (Newmark, 1988:83-64; Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:73). For example the word "cute" is translated into "lucu" although its real meaning of "cute" should show a small size, beauty, funny etc.

Reduction is the deletion the component of the source language in the target language such us "ikan paus" is "whale", not just *paus*, since the word

paus means "the pope". Expansion is the opposite of reduction, the one or more components are added in the target language for example the translation of the word "mobil" that becomes "automobile".

Addition is the procedure where the translator adds the additional information in his translation and the style of target language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:74). It is used when the reader requires it. It can be put within the text, at the bottom of page, at the end of chapter or the end of the book (Newmark: 91-92). This procedure is usually used to translate the words related to culture, technique or other sciences. See the following example:

SL: The skin, which is hard and scaly, is grayish in color, thus helping to camouflage it from predators when underwater.

TL: Kulitnya, yang keras dan bersisik, berwarna abu-abu. Dengan demikian, kulit ini membantunya berkamuflase, menyesuaikan diri dengan keadaan lingkungan untuk menyelamatkan diri dari predator, hewan pemangsa, jika berada di dalam air.

The word "predator" is translated into "predator" in Indonesian language but for the sake of clarity.

Official translation makes use of an official translation that has been standardized by the responsible institution. In translating Indonesian into English, there is a guide for translating English name and words published by "Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa", Depdikbud (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:74). For example the phrase "memori simpan tetap" in the guide is translated into "read only memory".

Omission or Deletion means the omission of the word or a part of the source language text in the target language. The omission is done since the word or the part of the text is not so important for the source language text and is rather difficult to translate (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:75). It can be seen from the example below.

SL: "Sama dengan raden ayu ibunya,"katanya lirih.

TL: "Just like her mother, "she whispered.

In this example, *raden ayu* is not translated. It will not influence the propositional meaning of the sentence, but cultural significance of the SL is not conveyed in the TL. In encountering such a cultural term, the translator needs to give footnote explaining the meaning of *raden ayu*.

Modulation according to Vinay and Dalbenet is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view (Venutii, 2000:89). This procedure is used for translating phrases, clauses or sentences and it is adopted when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation, for example "jari tanganku" as the subject in Indonesian language into "my finger" in English. This change point of view is a must in English to make the translation acceptable.

These are procedures that are mostly use by translator. However, the translators usually do not realize that they use them in performing their tasks since they use the procedures automatically.

In this study, the researcher uses Suryawinata's theory in analyzing the data as found in the chapter four. This theory is used to answer the first research problems as stated in the first chapter. She uses this theory because

Suryawinata and Hariyanto in this theory divide translation procedure into two types (structure and semantic procedure). It makes the reader more understand and makes the researcher get easiness in analyzing the data. Moreover, this theory is more complete than another. It makes every translator have many ways in translating the text of language. Then, this theory is mostly used by translator when they translate the text of language.

2.6 Translation Principles

Translation principle is one of the basic references in translation. It should be considered by translator (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 57). There are two types of translation principles, translation that is faithful to the author of source language texts and the translation that tends to be faithful to the reader of target language text. In term of form, the translator tries to maintain the characteristics of the author's expression that can be seen from the diction or sentence structure in the target language. Then, the translator tries to re-express the meaning and message of the source language text in the target language text to make the translation can be read and understood easily (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 54).

There are six principles that are faithful to the source language text (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 54). First, the translator should use the source language words. Second, the translation should be read like translation. Third, the translation should show the style of source language text. Fourth, the translation should show the time of writing the text. Fifth

the translation should not be added or reduced anything. Finally, a literary genre should be maintained in the translation.

As stated before, there is also a translation principle that is faithful to the target language reader (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 61). Here, there are six principles. First, the translation should convey the idea or thought of source language. Second, the translation should be read like the original work. Third, the translation should have its own style. Forth, the translation should show the time of the writing the text. Fifth, the translator may add or reduce the text of source language. Finally, a literary genre does not have to be maintained.

As it is known that the aim of translation is transferring the message so that the researcher assumes that translation principle that is faithful to the target language reader is more acceptable than the translation principle that is faithful to the source language.

2.7 Previous Studies

In a research, a previous research takes the possession as the guidelines. It becomes a reference for next or other relevant research. In this study, the researcher uses two previous studies.

The first previous study is written by Arif Furqon (2005) entitle translation procedures analysis on the subtitle of discovery channel school "understanding oceans". He took four stages in analyzing the data. First, he analyzed the meaning of a subset of all selected Indonesian subtitle of the documentary film by finding out whether the subtitle already equivalent and to be in line with

the source language (English- audio track) or not. Next, he identified the translation procedures used in the subtitle such us the structural procedures which contain addition, subtraction and transposition. Then, he classified each part of the selected and collected the data into the proper translation procedures. The last stage, he made a conclusion based on the result of analysis. In his study, he found that there are some parts of semantic procedures which are frequently used in the translation. Those procedures are borrowing, addition, omission and deletion. Meanwhile, in structure procedure, he found subtraction and transposition procedure.

From the explanation above we can say that there are some differences between Arif Furqon's study with this study. In his study, he focused on describing the translation procedures used by the translator on documentary film from English into Indonesia by using Newmark, Rachmadie et al, Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory. Meanwhile, the researcher in this study focuses on describing the translation procedure and the appropriateness of translation on the Kabara magazine from Indonesia into English by using Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory. Its similarity is they analyze translation procedures in the form of sentence.

The second previous study is the thesis written by Rizki (2006) entitles the study on the appropriateness of translation used in zietzsche: a beginner's guide". This study concerned with analyzing the appropriateness of translation and translation procedures in zietzsche's book in the form of phrase, using Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory. He used Indonesian as SL and English as TL. The study was started from identifying the source

language's text and its translation version. Second, identifying the translation procedures are used by the translator in translating phrase from source language text into target language text. Third, discussing the process how the translation procedures were appropriate or inappropriate in translation version or Indonesian version. Finally, the researcher found the translations procedures are mostly used by translator in zietzsche's book are transposition or shifting and addition (structural procedure) and transference or borrowing, deletion and synonym (semantic procedure).

The difference between Rizki's study with this study is he just focused on the phrase in the book. Then, he analyzed the data from Indonesia into English. Its similarity is both of them analyze the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translations by the same theory (Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. It is descriptive one because this study aims to describe the obtained data in the field. This study is considered qualitative because it analyzes the written data in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008. This study is intended to describe the translation procedure and the appropriateness of translation in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008.

3.2 Data Sources

Arikunto (1998:114) in Hanifa, Nurul (2005) states that data sources are the subject from the data are obtained. The researcher takes the data from Kabara magazine text on January-February 2008. This magazine consists of twenty two chapters. From this study, the data used is one chapter that is *KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008 into KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production* as a sample from Kabara magazine on January-February 2008 to be analyzed. She analyzes only one chapter because it has replaced all chapters in Kabara magazine on January-February 2008.

3.3   Research Instrument

Research instrument has an important role to obtain the result of the research. It is a set of methods which are used to collect the data. Sugiyono (2008:222-223) in his book "Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kulatitatif dan R & D" stated that researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis in qualitative research. Therefore, the main instrument in obtaining and analyzing the data in this study is the researcher herself. Moreover, she also uses another instrument in analyzing the data such us dictionary "An Indonesian-English Dictionary", and the book "Understanding and Using English Grammar". It is done to check the meaning, grammatical sentence and equivalent lexical of source and target language that is translated by the translator.

3.4   Data Collection

Salam (2007:7) stated that there are three techniques in collecting the data; they are interview, observation and documentation. The researcher uses documentation technique because she looks for the data sources that are in the form of written sources.

The researcher takes some steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher finds Kabara magazine on January-February 2008. Second, she reads and understands both source and target language's meaning and message conveyed on the topic text. Third, she chooses a topic as sample from Kabara magazine on January-February 2008, that is *KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008* into *KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production*

as a sample. Her reasons of choosing this topic are there are some kinds of translation procedures and there are some inappropriate translations in the form of the structure, lexical word and the style.

3.5 Triangulation

According to Denzin in Rizki (2006:60), triangulation can be consisting of data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation and methodological triangulation.

In this study, the researcher uses data sources and methodological triangulation to get the reliability of the data. It is called as a data sources triangulation because this study involves the main sources and secondary sources. The main sources in this study are the text of Kabara magazine. The secondary sources are the informant or the expert of the translation. The researcher tries to recheck the result of the study by interviewing with the expert of the translation, Mr. Bambang Suryanto. He is a translator of Kabara magazine January-February 2008. Then, it is called methodological triangulation because the researcher reads the text on Kabara magazine and interviews the expert of translation or the informant in collecting the data.

After interviewing about the result of the translation procedure and the appropriateness of the translation's analysis, the researcher gets two comments from the translator. The first, his reason of choosing the word *looks forward to* in the first sentence *KPC looks forward to 2008 Coal Production.* He chooses that word because *looks forward to* implies the existence of expectation. He does not choose the word welcome because it

tends to be in active and receptive whereas the Coal Production calls for an action. The second, his reason not add prepositional *by.* He does not add prepositional *by* in the eighth sentence *the higher sale rate was due to the 2007 closing stock* because the grammatical rule of the target language (English language) is preposition due to cannot be followed by prepositional "by" because the right rule is preposition *due to* is followed by noun.

3.6 Data Analysis

Kerlinger (1973) in Kasiram (2008:128) stated that analysis is categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data to obtain answers the research problem.

The researcher uses Hariyanto's theory in analyzing the translation procedure on the data. According to Hariyanto procedure is a way to translate the text and it is divided into two procedures, they are structure (addition, subtraction and transposition) and semantic procedure (borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, reduction, addition, official translation, omission and modulation.

In analyzing the data the researcher uses some steps. First, the researcher compares the original sentence and its translation of a topic text on Kabara magazine. Second, she analyzes the translation procedures used by translator in translating the sentences from the source language into target language based on Suryawinata's theory. Third, she identifies whether the text of source and target language are equivalence in the form of meaning, message and style. Fourth, she determines whether the translation of "KPC Songsong

Produksi Batubara 2008 into KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production"

Kabara magazine on January-February 2008 is appropriate. Fifth, she

discuss with the translator of Kabara magazine on January-February 2008.

Sixth, she edits the data; it means that she reads some comments from the

translator and corrects some mistakes.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two points. The first is the presentation of the data findings found from the sources of this study and the analysis of translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation in Kabara magazine. The second point is the discussion of the data presented in the findings.

4.1 Findings

This sub-chapter presents the data and the analysis of translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation on Kabara magazine January-February 2008. These findings presented based on the sequence of the data list. The data consist of one chapter, it involves 26 sentences.

Sentence one.

KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008

(KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production)

The translator uses synonym, expansion, transposition and borrowing (naturalization) procedures in translating the sentences above.

The translator translates songsong into looks forward to in TL. The meaning of look forward to is menanti-nanti, it is the near meaning with *songsong* so that the procedure applied in this case is synonym. He chooses the verb *looks forward to* because it implies the existence of

expectation. In this case the Coal Production is for an action. He does not choose *welcome* because it tends to be in active and receptive.

The translator adds the components in TL in translating *songsong* into *looks forward to*. Therefore, translation procedure applied in this word is expansion.

The translator transposes the position of head + modidier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *produksi batubara 2008* into *2008 coal production*. In this point, he must transpose their position to create the acceptance structure in TL so that translation procedure applied here is transposition.

The translator translates *produksi* into *production*. In this case, there is a transposition in the form of sound and written so that it is called naturalization.

In the end, the translator uses some appropriate translation procedures in translating the sentences above.

Sentence two

Sebuah tantangan dan harapan

(A hope and challenge)

Sentence three

Malam tahun baru dilalui sejumlah manajemen PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) dengan menyaksikan *truck* batubara terakhir yang mengisi *crusher* #6.

(A number of PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) management personnel spent the new year's eve watching the last coal truck loading the crusher #6).

There are four procedures applied in the sentence above, namely transposition, addition both in trhe structure and semantic procedure and borrowing (naturalization).

The first procedure here is transposition. The translator transposes passive sentence into active sentence in translating verb *dilalui* into *spent*. Here, he does not have to transpose it, but he does it to make the meaning of SL is more understandable in TL. Then, he transposes the position of head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *malam tahun baru* into *new year's* and *truck batubara terakhir* into *last coal truck*. In this case he must transpose them because it is a grammatical rule of TL to transpose the position of the word in the phrase form. Next he also transposes the position of structure from adverb + verb + noun (as a subject) into noun (as a subject) + verb + adverb of time in translating the sentence *malam tahun baru dilalui sejumlah manajemen PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC)* into *a number of PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) management personnel spent the new year's.* Every translator has a different style to translate the text and construct many sentences. Here, he also may construct the sentence by structure adverb + noun + verb, noun + adverb + verb and the other.

The second procedure is addition. The translator here adds expression of quantity *a number of* and article *the* in TL. It is a grammatical rule to put *a number of* and *the* before noun. Generally, addition expression of quantity *a number of* used to express the quantity of

noun and make agreement with the plural noun. So, the translator must add them in TL so it is based on structure procedure.

The third one is addition in semantic procedure. The translator adds the word *personel* in TL to make the meaning of SL more understandable in TL. If the translator does not add them the reader will get a difficulty to catch the meaning of text in TL.

The last one is borrowing in naturalization. The translator here translates the word *managamen* into *management*. In this case, he uses naturalization because he changes its written (changing from letter *j* into *g* and addition *t* in that word). This procedure also used to respect those words.

Finally, it can be said that translation used by translator in the sentence above is appropriate.

Sentence four

Pada kesempatan tersebut, *Chief Operating Officer*, disertai GM *Health, Safety and Environment* (HSE) dan *management* [*Mining Operation Division?*] MOD melakukan foto bersama dengan latar belakang truck pengangkut batubara.

(On that occassion, Chief Operating Officer, GM Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and management [Mining Operation Division?] MOD took pictures together with the coal truck as the background).

There are five procedures used by translator in translating the

sentence above, they are transposition, omission, modulation, cultural equivalent and addition.

The first one is transposition. The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating phrase *pada kesempatan tersebut* into *on that occassion*. Then, he transposes a singular noun into a plural noun in translating the word *foto* into *pictures*.

The second one is omission. The translator omits verb *disertai* and *pengangkut* in TL because they are not so important for the whole texts of TL and without translating it the meaning is understandable.

The third one is modulation. The translator has a different point of view with the text in SL in translating *melakukan foto* into *took pictures* because the real meaning of took is *mengambil*. Although, they have a different meaning, he must translate *melakukan* into *take* because it is a rule of TL. He can not translate melakukan foto into do pictures. Then, as it is known that this procedure used when there is no structure of SL in TL is like in translating *latar belakang truck pengangkut batubara* into *with the coal truck as the background.* In this case, if the translator does not use modulation the sentences will be broken and the meaning will be difficult to be understood.

The fourth is cultural equivalent. The translator translates *foto* into *pictures*. The real meaning of picture is gambar, not foto. Moreover, the foreigners always use this word (picture) to translate foto so it is a culture

equivalent. In this cases, the translator uses exclusive and special word of target language to replace the word of source language. The important thing in this procedure is the culture word of source language replaced into the culture word of target language. The last one is addition. The translator adds article *the* before noun to create the acceptance structure in TL.

The second one is omission. The translator omits verb *disertai* and *pengangkut* in TL because they are not so important for the whole texts of TL and without translating it the meaning is understandable.

The third one is modulation. The translator has a different point of view with the text in SL in translating *melakukan foto* into *took pictures* because the real meaning of took is *mengambil*. Although, they have a different meaning, he must translate *melakukan* into *take* because it is a rule of TL. He can not translate melakukan foto into do pictures. Then, as it is known that this procedure used when there is no structure of SL in TL is like in translating *latar belakang truck pengangkut batubara* into *with the coal truck as the background*. In this case, if the translator does not use modulation the sentences will be broken and the meaning will be difficult to be understood.

The fourth is cultural equivalent. The translator translates *foto* into *pictures*. The real meaning of picture is gambar, not foto. Moreover, the foreigners always use this word (picture) to translate foto so it is a culture equivalent. In this cases, the translator uses exclusive and special word of target language to replace the word of source language. The important

thing in this procedure is the culture word of source language replaced into the culture word of target language. The last one is addition. The translator adds article *the* before noun to create the acceptance structure in TL.

Summary, it can be said that translation used in the sentence is appropriate.

Sentence five

Saat itu pula, doa pun dipanjatkan semoga tahun 2008 lebih baik dari tahun 2007, baik dalam hal produksi maupun keselamatan kerja dan lingkungan.

(Then they prayed together for better 2008 in coal production as well as the environment and job safety).

In translating the data above, the translator uses modulation, addition (structural procedure), transposition and omisson.

The first procedure used in the sentence above is modulation. As it is know modulation procedure used when the sentence translated literally, it can not create natural translation is like in translating *doa pun dipanjatkan semoga tahun 2008 lebih baik dari tahun 2007, baik dalam hal produksi maupun keselamatan kerja dan lingkungan* into *they prayed together for better 2008 in coal production as well as the environment and job safety.* Here, the translator changes the structure of TL because there is no structure of SL in TL and if it is translated literally it will create unnatural translation.

The second procedure is addition. Here, the translator adds article *the* before noun in TL because it is a grammatical rule of TL. As it is known the different language has a different grammatical rule so that the task of translator is adopting the grammatical rule of SL with TL.

The third one is transposition. Here, the translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *keselematan kerja* into *job safety*. It is a must for the translator to transpose those words position because the pattern of phrase in TL is modifier + head. Meanwhile, the pattern of phrase in SL is head + modidier.

The last procedure is omission. Here, the translator omits the word *tahun* before 2008 in TL. He does not translate it because the reader understands without its existence. Moreover, if it is translated it will break the structure and the meaning of the sentence.

Conclusion, the translator uses an appropriate translation in translating the sentence above.

Sentence six

Pada detik pergantian tahun baru tersebut, tercatat produksi penambangan batubara KPC mencapai 36.336 juta ton dengan angka penjualan sebesar 39.720 juta ton di tahun 2007.

(During the seconds of exchanging years, it was recorded that the KPC coal mining production reached 36,336 million tons with the sale record of 39,700 million tons in 2007).

The translator uses cultural equivalent, transposition, addition (structure procedure), omission and borrowing (naturalization and transliteration) procedures in translating the sentence above.

The translator uses cultural equivalent in translating *detik* into *seconds*. In this procedure, the translator uses exclusive and special word of target language to replace the word of source language. The important thing in this procedure is the culture word of source language replaced into the culture word of target language.

The translator transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *detik* into *seconds, tahun* into *years* and *ton* into *tons*. Then, he also transposes the position of the word in translating *produksi penambangan batubara KPC* into *KPC coal mining production*. Therefore, it is called transposition procedure.

The translator here also uses addition based on structure procedure. He adds article *the* before noun, preposition *of* before noun or in the middle of phrases and pronoun *it* followed by bare infinitive *was (it was)* before verb three in the passive sentence in TL. He must add them in TL to create the acceptance structure in TL.

The translator here also uses omission. He deletes the word *baru* in translating *pergantian tahun baru* into *exchanging years*. Altough, it is

deleted the meaning is understandable because the meaning of exchanging

years is a new year. Then, he also deletes the word *tahun* before 2007. he

deletes it because it does not influence the whole meanings of SL and the

reader will understand the message of the text in TL.

The translator also uses borrowing both naturalization and

transliteration here. He translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is

addition suffix *ion* and there is a transposition both in the sound and its

written so that it called as naturalization. Then he translates *ton* into *tons.*

Here, there is no transposition in the form of sound and written so that it is

called transliteration procedure.

Summary, it can be said that translation used in the sentence is

appropriate.

Sentence seven

Angka penjualan yang lebih tinggi tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya

closing stock 2007.

(The higher sale rate was due to the 2007 closing stock).

Translation procedures applied in the sentence above are

transposition, addition (structure procedure) and omission.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head +

modifier into modifier + head in translating phrase *angka penjualan yang*

lebih tinggi into *the higher sale rate* and phrase *closing stock* 2007 into

2007 closing stock. It is obligation for translator to transpose their position

to create acceptance structure in TL. Therefore, this procedure called as

transposition. The translator adds definite article *the* and bare infinitive *was* in TL. It is a grammatical rule in TL to put article *the* before noun and put bare infinitive *was* in passive sentence in the past. So, it is a must for the translator to add them in TL so that it is called as addition procedure based on structure.

The translator omits the word *adanya* and oleh in TL because it is no important, the meaning is understandable although it is omitted in TL. If it is added the word *oleh* and *adanya*, it will break the grammatical rule of TL so that it will create unnatural translation. Therefore, it is called omission.

Conclusion, the translator uses an appropriate translation in translating the sentence above.

Sentence eight

Semula target produksi penambangan batubara tahun 2007 yang dicanangkan KPC adalah sebesar 40,6 juta ton.

(The initial production target for the 2007 coal mining projected by KPC was 40.6 million tons).

Translation procedures applied in this sentence are addition (structure procedure), transposition, borrowing (transliteration and naturalization) and omission or deletion.

The translator uses addition procedure here. He adds article *the*, preposition *for* and bare infinitive *was* in TL. Here, the translator must add

them in TL because it is agrammatical rule of TL to put article *the* before noun, adds preposition *for* in the middle of phrases, adds bare infinitive *was* before noun in nominal sentence in the past. There must be agreement between subject and verb. Here, the translator uses bare infinitive was because the subject of the sentence is singular noun.

The translator uses transposition procedure here. He transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modidier + head in translating the phrase *semula target produksi* into *initial production target* and *penambangan batubara tahun 2007* into *2007 coal mining*. It is a must for the translator to transpose their position in TL. Then, he also transposes singular noun into plural noun in translating the word *ton* into *tons*. It is also an obligatory for the translator to change it to create the acceptance structure. It is enough for Indonesian structure showing the quantity of noun without adding letter *s* or *es* in noun, but it is a grammatical rule of English structure to add letter *s* or *es* in plural noun.

The translator translates *target* into *target* and *ton* into *tons*. Here, there is no transposition both in the sound and its written so that it called as translitration. Then, he translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is addition suffix *ion* and there is a transposition both in the sound and its written so that it called as naturalization.

It can be concluded that all procedures used in translating the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence nine

Menurut R. Utoro, *Chief Operating Officer* (COO) berkurangnya produksi penambangan tahun 2007 terhadap target yang ditetapkan diakibatkan oleh sejumlah hambatan yang terjadi di tahun tersebut.

(According to R. Utoro, Chief Operating Officer (COO), the decreasing mining production in 2007 toward the projected target was due to some obstacles present in that year).

There are four procedures used by translator in translating the sentence above, namely borrowing (transliteration and naturalization), addition (structure procedure), omission and transposition.

The translator translates *target* into *target*. There is no a transposition both in the written and the sound so that it is called as transliteration. Next, he translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is a transposition both in the written and prnountiation so that it is called as naturalization.

The translator adds article *the*, preposition *in* and bare infinitive *was* in TL. It is a grammatical rule of TL to put article *the* before noun, put preposition *in* before 2007 to show the time and put bare infinitive *was* in passive sentence of past tense. Therefore, it is called addition procedure.

The translator omits the word *tahun* and *oleh* in TL. Here, he omits the word *tahun* and *oleh* in TL because without translating it the meaning is understandable. If it is translated literally or if he does not omit them it will break the grammatical rule of TL because it is forbidden to put *by* after *due to.* Moreover, it is called omission procedure.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *produksi pertambangan* into *coal mining*. Then, he transposes singular noun into plural noun in translating the word *tantangan* into *obstacles*. Therefore, it called as transposition procedure.

Summary, the translation procedures used in translating the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence ten

"Curah hujan di tahun 2007 lebih tinggi dibanding rata-rata hujan tahun-tahun sebelumnya, keterbatasan ketersediaan (*physical availability*) alat bor dan pompa yang mempengaruhi arah kemajuan penggalian (*digging sequence*)" ungkap Utoro.

(*"The rainfall in 2007 was higher than the average rainfall in the previous years, and the lack of physical availability of drills and pumps was responsible for the slack in the digging sequence progress," explained Utoro*).

The translator uses six procedures in translating the sentence above namely addition both in structure and semantic procedure, transposition, synonym, reduction and modulation.

The first procedure is addition. Here, the translator adds article *the*, bare infinitive *was*, preposition *in, of* and *for*. The translator must put article *the* before noun, put bare infinitive *was* in nominal sentence for single thing in the past, put preposition *in* before 2007 to show the time,

put preposition *of* and *for* to separate some phrases or words to create acceptance structure so that it is not a preference for translator to use this procedure.

The second one addition based on semantic. Here, the translator adds the word *progress* in TL. He adds it to create the clearer meaning.

The third one is transposition. The translator transposes the position of the wrod head + modifier into modifier + head in translating *rata-rata hujan into* rainfall *averag*e and *tahun-tahun sebelumnya* into *previous years*. Moreover, he also transposes singular noun plural noun in translating the word *tahun* into *years*, *alat bor* into *drill*s and *pompa* into *pumps*.

The fourth one is synonym. As it is known that one meaning can be expressed by different words, it is usually called synonym. In this case, the task of a translator is looking for the most equivalent meaning. It happens in translating the word *keterbatasan* into *lack.* The real meaning of *lack* is *kekurangan*, but *kekurangan* and *keterbatasn* has a little same meaning so that the translator uses this word (lack) to translate keterbatasan.

The third one is reduction. The translator translates *alat bor* into *drilss.* In this point there is a deletion the component of the source language *(alat)* in the target language. The last one is modulation. As it is known one message can be expressed by different words and structures. It is like in translating *yang mempengaruhi arah kemajuan penggalian*

(digging sequence)" into *responsible for the slack in the digging sequence progress"*. Here, the translator has a different point of view with the text of SL.

It can be concluded that translation procedures in translating the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence eleven

Faktor lainnya adalah rata-rata sehari sekitar 10-15 unit truk berkapasitas 135- 190 ton tidak beroperasi karena tidak tersedianya (ban).
(Another factor was the scarceness of truck tires so that in average 10 to 15 trucks of 135 – 190 tonnage capacity could not be operational).

In translating the sentence above, the translator uses four procedures, namely transposition, addition (structure procedure), borrowing (naturalization) and modulation.

The first procedure is transposition. Here, the translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *faktor lainnya* into *another factor*. Then, he also transposes from singular noun into plural noun in translating the word *truk* into *trucks* and *ban* into *tires*.

The second one is addition. Here, the translator adds bare infinitive *was*, article *the*, preposition *in* and bare infinitive *be* in TL. It is obligation for translator to put bare infinitive *was* in nominal sentence in the past, article *the* before noun and preposition *in* before noun and bare infinitive

be before noun in nominal sentence. It is done to create the acceptance structure in TL.

The third one is borrowing. Here, the translator translates the word *faktor* into *factor*, *berkapasitas* into *capacity* and *beroperasi* into *operational*. There is a replacement of the letter *k* into *c* in the word *faktor*. There is a transposition in the written form so that they are called as naturalization.

The last one is modulation. As it is known that modulation used when there is no structure of SL in TL or if it is translated literally it will create unnatural translation is like in translating the sentence above *faktor lainnya adalah rata-rata sehari sekitar 10-15 unit truk berkapasitas 135-190 ton tidak beroperasi karena tidak tersedianya (ban)* into *another factor was the scarceness of truck tires so that in average 10 to 15 trucks of 135 – 190 tonnage capacity could not be operational*.

Summary, it can be said that translation used in the sentence is appropriate.

Sentence twelve

Hal lain yang turut mempengaruhi pencapaian produksi penambangan batubara tahun 2007 adalah terjadinya perpindahan atau pertukaran sejumlah pit, seperti beralihnya Pit J dari Thiess ke KPC dan Pit Bendili dari Pama ke KPC.

(In addition, take-overs of several pits, such as the control of Pit J from Thiess to KPC and Pit Bendili from Pama to KPC, also gave an impact on the achievement of coal mining production in 2007).

The translator uses modulation, transposition, addition (structure), borrowing (transliteration and naturalization) and omission in translating the sentence above.

The translator uses modulation in translating the sentence *hal lain yang turut mempengaruhi pencapaian produksi penambangan batubara tahun 2007 adalah terjadinya perpindahan atau pertukaran sejumlah pit, seperti beralihnya Pit J dari Thiess ke KPC dan Pit Bendili dari Pama ke KPC* into *In addition, take-overs of several pits, such as the control of Pit J from Thiess to KPC and Pit Bendili from Pama to KPC, also gave an impact on the achievement of coal mining production in 2007.* Here, the structure of the sentence in SL and TL is different. The structure of SL uses nominal sentence, but TL's stucture uses verbal sentence. If the translator does not change the structure of that sentence it will create annatural translation so that the meaning is difficult to be understood by the readers. Hence, the aim of translation is transferring the meaning and expressed the message.

The translator uses transposition procedure in translating the word *pit* into *pits*. Here, there is a transposition from singular into plural noun. The translator must add the letter *s* on that word because there is a quantity number (*several*) before that word so that it is a plural noun.

The translator adds preposition *of* in the middle of phrase or some words, adds article *an* before singular noun, adds preposition *on* before noun and preposition *in* before noun in TL. The translator must add them in TL to create the acceptable structure in TL. Therefore, it is called addition based on structure prosedure.

The translator uses borrowing in translating the term of mining *pit* into *pits*, *Pit J* into *Pit J*, *Thiess* into *Thiess*, *KPC* into *KPC*, *Pit Bendili* into *Pit Bendili* and *Pama* into *Pama*. Here, there is no a transposition in the form of sound and written so that it is called transliteration. Next, he translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is a transposition both in the written and prnountiation so that it is called as naturalization.

The translator omits the word *tahun* in TL because it is unimportant meaning and without translating it the meaning is understandable.

Finally, it can be said that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence thirteen

Bagaimana dengan target tahun 2008? Utoro menjelaskan, KPC menargetkan produksi penambangan batubara hingga 46,2 juta ton di tahun 2008.

(How about the target in 2008? Utoro explained that KPC projected the coal mining production up to 46.2 million tons in 2008).

The translator uses four procedures in translating the sentence above, they are modulation, addition (structure), borrowing (transliteration and naturalization), transposition and omission.

The first procedure is modulation. The translator has a different thought in translating the word *dengan* into *about*.

The second procedure is addition. The translator adds article *the* and preposition *in* before noun and demonstration *that* in indirect speech in TL. It is a grammatical rule of TL so that the translator must add them in TL to create the acceptable structure in TL.

The third procedure is borrowing. Here, the translator translates the word *target* into *target* and *ton* into *tons*. Here, there is no transposition both in the form of sound and written so that it is called transliteration. Next he translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written. There is an addition suffix *ion* in the word *produksi*. Therefore it is called naturalization.

The fourth procedure is transposition. Here, the translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *produksi pertambangan batubara* into *coal mining production*. Then, he also transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *ton* into *tons*. In this case, he must add the letter *s* because it is plural noun.

The last procedure is omission. Here, the translator omits the word *tahun* in TL because it is unimportant and and they will not influence the propositional meaning of the sentence in TL.

The translator makes a mistake in the structure form. The translator does not add bare infinitive *is* in interogative sentence "*how about the target in 2008?*". Hence, it is a must for translator to add it in TL because it is a grammatical rule of TL. In this case, the translator must use addition and omission procedure. So, this interogative sentence should be translated into *how is the target in 2008?*

Finally, it can be said that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence fourteen

Terkait target tersebut, sejumlah persiapan pun dilakukan KPC.
(For the target, KPC has set some preparations).

The translator uses five procedures namely modulation, addition both in structure and semantic procedure, borrowing (transliteration) and transposition procedure in translating the sentence above.

The translator uses modulation procedure in translating the word *terkait* into *for*. Here, he sees the text of TL from different point of view or thought. He uses this procedure because there is no same meaning word of SL in TL.

The translator adds article *the* before noun in TL because it is a grammatical rule of TL.

The translator adds the word *set* in TL. He adds it to make the meaning is clearer so it is no a must for translator to add it in TL.

The translator translates *target* into *target*. Here, he borrows SL word into TL word because there is no equivalent word of TL. Specifically, it is called transliteration because there is no transposition both in the form of sound and written.

The translator transposes passive sentence into active sentence in translating the sentence *sejumlah persiapan pun dilakukan KPC* into *KPC has set some preparations*. It is done to make the readers can fully understand the message and the meaning of TL as well as in SL. In addition, there is also a transposition from singular into plural. The translator transposes singular (*persiapan)* in SL into plural (*preparations*) in TL. It is known that the different language has a different mark, the mark of plural in indonesian and English language is different. It is a grammatical rule to add letter *s* or *es* for more than one thing in English language. In other hand, there is no addition *s* or *es* for plural in Indonesian language. Finally, the way used by translator in translating these phrases are transposition procedure.

Finally, it can be said that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence fifteen

Untuk memenuhi target, konsolidasi dengan para kontraktor tambang terus dijalankan. Tidak tanggung-tanggung, KPC menggandeng empat kontraktor tambang, yaitu Thiess, Pama, Darma Henwa, dan Fajar Bumi Sakti.

(It keeps on consolidation efforts with the mining contractors by involving four mining contractors: Thiess, Pama, Darma Henwa, and Fajar Bumi Sakti).

The translator uses two procedures in translating the sentence above, they are transposition, addition and borrowing (naturalization and transliteration).

The translator uses transposition procedure in translating the sentence above. He translates two sentences into one sentence. His purpose is to make it easier to be understood and keeping the style of the language in TL. Next, he also transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *kontraktor tambang* into *mining contractors*. Then, he also transposes from singular into plural noun in the word *kontraktor* into *contractors*. In this case, he must add the letter s because there is a word *four* before plural noun (*contructors*).

The translator adds article *the* and preposition *on* before noun in TL because it is a grammatical rule of TL.

The translator translates *konsolidasi* into *consolidation* and *kontraktor* into *contructors*. Here, there is a transposition both in the form

of sound and written. There is a replacement letter *k* into *c* and addition suffix-*ion* on that word. So, it is called as naturalization. Next, he translates *Thiess* into *Thiess*, *Pama* into *Pama*, *Darma Henwa* into *Henwa*, and *Fajar Bumi Sakti* into *Fajar Bumi Sakti.* Here, there is no transposition in the form of sound and written so that it is called transliteration. This procedure used in translating the name of person.

This translation is difficult to be understood. So, it is better if this sentence translated into *to get the target, KPC continuously consolidates with four mining constructors, they are Thiess, Pama, Darma Henwa, and Fajar Bumi Sakti.*

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that translation in the sentence above is unappropriate.

Sentence sixteen

Tahun 2008 diperkirakan tingkat ketersediaan ban untuk semua *type truck* juga membaik sehingga diharapkan tidak ada lagi *truck* yang tidak bisa beroperasi karena tidak tersedianya ban.

(In 2008, it is expected that the availability of tires for all types of trucks improves so that there will be no more trucks left inoperational due to tire scarceness).

The translator uses four peocedures in translating the sentence above, they are addition (structure), transposition, borrowing (naturalization) and omission.

The firts procedure is addition. The translator adds preposition *in* before noun in adverb of time, adds pronoun *it* followed by bare infinitive *is (it is)* before verb three in passive sentence, adds demonstration *that* in indirect speech, adds preposition *of* in the middle of some phrases, adds *there will be* (subject + verb) in TL. If the translator does not add them in TL their structure is unacceptable in TL and make a confused meaning.

The second one is transposition. Here the translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier (*tersedianya ban*) into modifier + head (*tire scarceness*). Then, he also transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *ban* into *tires*, *tipe* into *types* and *truk* into *trucks*. It is obligation for the translator to transpose them because if they are not transposed the reader will misunderstand in catching the meaning of SL in TL.

The third one is the borrowing. The translator translates the word *tipe* into *types*. Here, there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written so that it is called as naturalization.

The last one is omission. The translator omits the word *tahun* and diperkirakan inTL because they are unimportant for the whole texts of TL and the meaning is still undersandable without translating it. Hence, if it is translated the sentence will be broken so that it will break the meaning of the text in TL.

Conclusion, the translator uses an appropriate translation in translating the sentence above.

Sentence seventeen

Selain itu, armada penunjang produksi juga akan didatangkan.

(Moreover, the fleet supporting the production will be scheduled to arrive).

In translating the sentence above the translator uses three procedures, namely addition both structure and semantic, borrowing (naturalization) and omission.

The translator adds article *the* before noun and bare infinitive *be* before verb three in passive sentence. If the translator does not add them in TL it will change the meaning of that sentence. Hence, the first aim of translation is getting the meaning to get the message.

The translator also adds the word *scheduled* in TL. He does not have to add it there. His purpose of adding that word is making the clearer meaning. So, it is called as addition based on semantic procedure

The translator translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, he brings the word of SL into the word of TL because there is no equivalent word of SL in TL. So, it is called borrowing in naturalization because there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written.

The translator does not translate the word *juga* in TL because it is unimportant meaning and without translating it the meaning is understandable.

Summary, it can be said that translation procedures used in the sentence are appropriate.

Sentence eighteen

Armada baru sebagai tambahan dan pengganti alat berat yang sudah tua yang akan turut menggenjot produksi penambangan batubara KPC adalah 1 unit alat muat *Shovel Liebherr R996*, 2 unit alat muat *Backhoe Liebherr R996*, 3 unit alat muat *Backhoe EX3600*, 20 unit haul *truck Liebherr T282B*, 18 unit *haul truck Euclid EH4500*, 16 unit *dozer Komatsu D375*, 8 unit pompa MF420, 25 unit *dozer Komatsu D85*, 5 unit *excavator Komatsu PC200*, 3 unit *drill* D55SP, 2 unit *drill D245KS*, 1 unit *excavator Komatsu PC750* dan 1 unit *Dredge Model 250HDDS*.

(The new fleet as additional resources and substitutes to the outdated heavy duty equipment will be expected to boost the KPC's coal mining production. The fleet include 1 unit of Shovel Liebher R996 loader, 2 units of Backhoe Liebherr R996 loader, 3 units of Backhoe EX3600 loader, 20 units of haul truck Liebherr T282B, 18 units of haul truck Euclid EH4500, 16 units of dozer Komatsu D375, 8 units of MF420 pumps, 25 units of dozer Komatsu D85, 5 units og excavator Komatsu PC200, 3 units of D55SP drill , 2 units of D245KS drill, 1 unit of excavator Komatsu PC750 and 1 unit of Dredge Model 250HDDS).

There are five procedures applied in the sentence above, namely addition both in structure and semantic, transposition, modulation and borrowing (transliteration and naturalization).

The translator adds article *the* before noun in TL. It is done to create the acceptance structure in TL. Therefore, it is called addition procedure based on structure.

The second procedure is addition based on semantic. The translator adds the word *resources*, *duty* and *will be expected* in TL. He adds *resources* in TL to make the meaning of additional is clearer. Then, he adds *will be expected* in TL because it is a wishes of personel management KPC, it is not an informative sentence. Nonetheless, he does not have to add them in TL, it is just a preference. The real aim of addition those words are making the meaning is clearer. In the other hand, the translator does not have to add the word *duty* in TL because it makes the confused meaning. Therefore, that word should be omitted in TL.

The translator uses transposition procedure in translating the sentence above. He translates one sentence into two sentences. It is done to avoid the broken sentence and the meaning and the message of SL can be expressed in TL. Then, he transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word unit into units. It is known that the different language has a different mark, the mark of plural in indonesian and English language is different. It is a grammatical rule to add letter *s* or *es* for more

than one thing in English language. In other hand, there is no addition *s* or *es* for plural in Indonesian language.

The translator uses cultural equivalent procedure in translating *menggenjot* into *boost*. In this procedure, the translator uses exclusive and special word of target language to replace the word of source language. Moreover, there is no word *menggenjot* in English language. The important thing in this procedure is the culture word of source language replaced into the culture word of target language.

The translator uses transliteration procedure in translating the word *unit* into *unit* because there is no transposition both in the form of sound and written. Then, he also uses naturalization in translating the word *produksi* into *production* because there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written. There is addition of suffix ion.

The translator makes a mistake in the structure form in the sentence the fleet include. As it is known there must be agreement between subject and verb. For singular noun the verb must be added the letter s or es. In another hand, the translator does not add the letter *s* on that verb. So, it (fleet include) should be changed into the fleed includes.

In the end, the translator uses appropriate translation in translating the sentence above except addition procedure (the additional of duty's word) based on semantic. So, it is unappropriate translation.

Sentence nineteen

Semua alat tersebut akan datang secara bertahap dan diharapkan sampai di *site* sesuai *schedule* yang telah ditetapkan untuk masing-2 alat pada tahun 2008 ini.

(All of the equipment will be scheduled to arrive in phases and expected to be on site at scheduled times for each type in 2008).

In translating the sentence above the translator uses some procedures, they are addition both in structure and semantic, omission, borrowing (transliteration and naturalizaton) and modulation.

The translator adds preposition *of* followed by article *the (of the)* before plural noun, adds bare infinitive *(be)* before verb three in passive sentence and adds *the* before noun. The translator must add them in TL because it is a grammatical rule of TL. their existence or addition influences the meaning of the sentence. If the translator does not add them in TL it is likely the meaning will change.

The translator adds the verb *scheduled* in TL to strength the meaning of SL. However, it is not obligation for translator to add it in TL, it is just a preference for him.

The translator omits *yang telah ditetapkan* and *tahun* in TL because the meaning of the sentence is still expressed altough it is deleted.

The translator uses transliteration procedure in translating the word *site* into *site* because there is no transposition both in the form of sound and written. Then, he also uses naturalization in translating the word *schedule* into *scheduled* and *tipe* into *type* because there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written. He uses this procedure to because there is no equivalent word of SL in TL.

The translator uses modulation procedure in translating the word *secara* into *in*, *sesuai* into *at* and *sampai* into *to be*. He sees the text of TL from different point of view, perspective and thought.

The translator makes a mistake in the structure form. He translates *semua alat tersebut* into *all of the equipment*. As it is known that the mark of plural noun in TL is additing the letter *s* or *es*, but here the translator does not add the letter s in the equipment. So, it should be translated into *all of the equipments.*

Finally, it can be said that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence twenty

Keterlambatan terhadap *schedule* yang telah ditetapkan akan sangat berpengaruh terhadap pencapaian rencana produksi yang telah ditargetkan *(The lateness in the planned schedule will be very influential on the achievement of the targetted production plans).*

The translator uses procedures of addition (structure), modulation, transposition and borrowing (transliteration and naturalization) in translating the sentence above.

The translator adds article *the* before noun and bare infinitive *be* before adjective in nominal sentence. It is a grammatical rule of TL so that the translator must add them in TL.

The translator uses modulation in translating the word *terhadap* into *in* and *on* in the second place. The translator has a different point of view or perspective on the text of SL.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating *schedule yang telah ditetapkan* into *planned schedule* and *rencana produksi yang telah ditargetkan* into *targetted production plans*. In this case, the translator must transposes their position because it is a grammatical rule of TL and it will influence the meaning of the text in TL. Then, he also transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *rencana* into *plans*.

The translator uses transliteration in translating the word *schedule* into *schedule* because there is no transposition both in the form of the sound and written. Next, he also uses naturalization in translating *produksi* into *production* because there is a transposition in the form of the sound and written. His purpose of using this procedure is there is no equivalent word of SL in TL.

It can be concluded that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence twenty one

KPC juga membuat perencanaan tambang yang matang dan akurat, termasuk di dalamnya meningkatkan "water management" agar waktu tunggu setelah hujan bisa diperpendek.

(KPC also makes an accurate and measured mining planning, including the improvement of "water management" to shorten the pending period after the rain).

The translator uses translation procedures of addition (structure), transposition, and borrowing (naturalization) in translating the sentence above.

The translator adds article *an* before singular noun, article *the* before noun and preposition *of* in the middle of phrases. It is an obligation for the translator to add them to create the acceptance structure in TL.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *perencanaan tambang yang matang dan akurat* into *an accurate and measured mining planning* and *waktu tunggu* into *pending period*.

The translator uses naturalization in translating the word *akurat* into *accurate*. Here, there is a transposition in the form of sound and written. Moreover, he borrows the word of SL into the word of TL because there is no equivalent word of SL in TL.

In the end, the translator uses appropriate translation in translating the sentence above.

Sentence twenty two

Hal yang tidak kalah penting adalah ketersediaan ban, amonium nitrat, minyak, dan spare parts lainnya yang harus terus dijaga.

(Other critical matters anticipated are the availability of tires, amonium nitrate, oil, and other spare parts).

There are four procedures applied in the sentence above, namely modulation, transposition, addition (structure) and borrowing (naturalization).

The same message can be expressed by different words and sentence it is like in translating the phrase *hal yang tidak kalah penting* into *other critical matters anticipated*. Here, they have a same message, but the text of SL is negative phrase and the phrase of TL is positive phrase.

The translator transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *ban* into *tires* and *hal* into *matters.* Then, he also transposes the position of the word from head + modidier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *spare parts lainnya* into *other spare parts.*

The translator adds bare infinitive *are* before plural noun in nominal sentence and article *the* and preposition *of* before noun in TL.

The translator uses naturalization in translating *amonium nitrat* into *amonium nitrate*. In this point, there is a transposition in the form of written.

The translator does not translate *yang harus terus dijaga* in TL because the meaning of that phrase already exist on the verb *anticipated* so that it is necessary to translated. So, it is called as omission procedure.

Summary, it can be said that translation procedres used in the sentence are appropriate.

Sentence twenty three

Seperti tahun 2007, tantangan KPC dalam produksi tahun ini adalah cuaca, jadwal kedatangan alat baru, serta ketersediaan ban.

(Like in 2007, challenges for KPC in this year's production are climates, the arrival schedule of the new fleet, and availability of tires).

There are five procedures used by translator in translating the sentence above, they are, addition (structure), transposition, borrowing (naturalization), synonym and omission.

The translator adds preposition *in*, *of* and *for* before noun, bare infinitive *are* before plural noun in nominal sentence, article *the* in TL. It is a grammatical rule of TL so that the translator must add them in TL. It is done to create the acceptance structure in TL so that it is called addition procedure based on structure.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *produksi tahun ini* into *this year's production, jadwal kedatangan* into *arrival schedule* and *alat baru* into *new fleet*. Moreover, he also transposes singular into plural noun in translating the word *tantangan* into *challenges, cuaca* into *climates* and *ban* into *tires*.

The translator translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, he brings the word of SL into the word of TL because there is no equivalent word of SL in TL. There is a transposition both in the form of sound and written that is an addition suffix *ion* in the word *produksi*. Therefore, it is called naturalization.

The translator translates *cuaca* into *climates*. The real meaning of *cuaca* is *weather* and the real meaning of *climate* is *iklim*, but they have an almost same meaning, *climate* is subordinat from *weather*. Therefore, in this case the translator uses synonym procedure.

The translator omits the word *tahun* in TL. He deletes it because it is unimportant word and the meaning is still understandable without translating it.

Finally, it can be said that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence twenty four

Namun demikian, tantangan tersebut diharapkan tidak menghambat pencapaian produksi.

(However, it is expected that those challenges will not affect the achievement of the production rate).

The translator translates the sentence above using addition (structure), borrowing (naturalization), transposition and addition (semantic) procedure.

The translator adds pronoun *it* followed by bare infinitive *is* before verb three in passive sentence, demonstration *that* in indirect speech, modal auxiliary *will* before verb one, article *the* and preposition *of* before noun in TL. It is a grammatical rule of TL so that the translator must add them in TL. It is done to create the acceptance structure in TL so that it is called addition procedure based on structure.

The translator translates *produksi* into *production*. Here, there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written. There is an addition suffix *ion* in the word *produksi*. Therefore, it is called naturalization.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *tantangan tersebut* into *those challenges*. Then, he also transposes singular noun into plural noun in translating the word *tersebut* into *those* and *tantangan* into *challenges*.

It can be concluded that translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence twenty five

Lebih jauh Utoro mengatakan tambang Bengalon diperkirakan akan turut memberikan sumbangan yang signifikan terhadap jumlah produksi batubara 2008.

(Furthermore, Utoro estimated that the Bengalon mining will contribute significantly to the coal production size in 2008).

The translator uses three procedures in translating the sentence above, they are addition (structure), transposition, borrowing (naturalization), modulation and omission.

The translator adds demonstration *that* in indirect speech, article *the* and preposition *in* before noun in TL. It is done to create the acceptable structure in TL so that it is an obligatory not a peference for translator to add them in TL. Therefore, it is called addition based on structure procedure.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *tambang Bengalon* into *Bengalon mining* and *jumlah produksi batubara* into *coal production size*.

The translator translates *produks*i into *production* and *signifikan* into *significantly*. Here, there is a transposition both in the form of sound and written. There is an addition suffix *ion* in the word *produksi* and suffix *ly* in *signifikan*. Therefore, it is called naturalization.

The translator has a different thought in seeing the word *jumlah* in SL. He translates the word *jumlah* into *size*. Hence, the real meaning of *jumlah* is *account*. Therefore, it is called as modulation procedure.

The translator does not translate the word *turut* in TL because it is difficult to translate and if it is translated it will make a confused meaning. This procedure called as omission.

Summary, it can be said translation procedures applied in the sentence above are appropriate.

Sentence twenty six

Di akhir perbincangannya dengan Kabara, Utoro berharap proses penambangan tahun ini dicapai dengan produksi dan reklamasi yang aman sesuai target dan alokasi anggaran yang sudah direncanakan. *(Zulfa)*
(Ending the interview with Kabara, Utoro hoped that the process of this year's mining can be done with production meeting the target, safe reclamation, and planned budget allocation. (Zulfa))

There are five procedures applied in the sentence above, namely addition in structure and semantic procedure, borrowing (naturalization and transliteration) and transposition .

The translator adds article *the*, preposition *of*, demonstration *that* and modal auxiliary followed by bare infinitive *can be* in TL. The translator adds article *the* before noun, add preposition *of* between some phrases, add demostration *that* in indirect speech and modal auxiliary (*can*) followed by bare infinitive (*be*) before verb three in passive sentence because it is a grammatical rule of TL. It is done to create the acceptance structure in TL so that it is called transposition procedure.

The translator adss the word *meeting* in TL. It is no obligation for translator to add that word in TL. Addition that word in TL does not make the meaning clearer, but it makes the reader confused because there is no relationship between that word and message of text in SL. So, it is unappropriate procedure.

The translator translates *produksi* into *production*, *reklamasi* into *reclamation* and *allokasi* into *allocation*. Here, there is a transposition in the form sound and written so that it is called naturalization. Next, he translates *target* into *target*. Here, there is no transposition both in the form of sound and written so that it is called transliteration.

The translator transposes the position of the word from head + modifier into modifier + head in translating the phrase *penambangan tahun ini* into *this year's mining, reklamasi yang aman* into *safe reclamation* and *alokasi anggaran yang sudah direncanakan* into *planned budget allocation*.

The translator has a different point of view in translating the word *dicapai* into *done*. The meaning of *dicapai* in English is *reach* so that both of them has a different meaning. Therefore, it is called as modulation procedure.

The style used by translator in translating *di akhir perbincangannya dengan Kabara* into *ending the interview with Kabara is not acceptable*. It is better if it is translated into *in the end of interviewing with Kabara*.

Finally, it can be said that all of procedures in the sentence above are appropriate except addition in semantic procedure and in the style form.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data presented above. The researcher found that there are nine procedures used by translator in translating the sentences applied on "KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008" into "KPC Looks Forward 2008 Coal Production" in Kabara magazine. Those are addition (structure), addition (semantic), transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, synonym, reduction and expansion, omission and modulation procedure.

In translating the data above, the most common procedures based on the structure are addition (structure) and transposition. Then, based on semantic structure the most common procedures used by the translator are borrowing, omission and modulation.

Finally, the researcher concludes that those procedures applied in the translation above are often hard to be distinguished between one and another since they are combination procedure.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents two points. The first is she presents the conclusion of the research to answer the research problem as stated in the chapter one. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research problem. The second is she presents the suggestion for the next researchers who want to take the same study and the translator.

5.1   Conclusion

The translator uses many procedures in translating the sentences applied on "KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008" into "KPC Looks Forward 2008 Coal Production" in Kabara magazine January-February 2008. Those procedures are structure and semantic procedures. The translator is based on structure procedure uses addition and transposition. Meanwhile, based on semantic procedure, the translator uses borrowing, cultural equivalent, synonym, reduction and expansion, addition, omission and modulation procedures. So, based on the structure and the semantic procedure the translator uses nine procedures.

In translating the data above, the most common procedures based on the structure are addition (structure) and transposition. Then, based on semantic structure the most common procedures used by the translator are addition, borrowing, omission and modulation.

Addition procedure consists of article *the* and *an,* preposition *of*, *in* and *on*, demonstration *that* and bare infinitive *was, are, is* and *be.*

Transposition procedure involves the replacement of head + modifier into modifier + head, passive into active sentence, singular into plural noun, the style and the structure of the sentence at all.

Borrowing procedure involves transliteration and naturalization. In this chapter, the naturalization is more used than transliteration.

The translator does not use subtraction procedure because it is a translation from Indonesian into English. Meanwhile, if it is a translation from English into Indonesian so it will be found the subtraction procedure, it is like in Arif Furqon's study (2005).

Almost of all procedures used by the translator are appropriate. Those inappropriateness sentences involve in the form of structure (on the sentence thirteen, eighteen and nineteen), the way in construct the sentence (on the sentence fifteen) and style (on the sentence twenty six).

From this study, the researcher has learnt about the translation procedures and the appropriateness of translation, especially the translation from Indonesian into English.

5.2 Suggestion

After finding the result or conclusion of this study and some previous studies, the researcher suggests that the next researchers conducting translation procedure in another object, it can be in literary work such us novel, poem and short story. From this point, the next researcher will find

whether the translator uses the same translation procedure in different genre and is there any specific procedure in specific genre. Then, the researcher suggests to next researcher to uses more than one theory in analyzing the data to enrich the translation procedures. The researcher hopes for the next researcher to conduct the translation research better than before. Specifically, the researcher suggests the translator to use structure and semantic procedure in translating the language because structure and meaning is a part of language. A good sentence must have an acceptance grammar and meaning. So, the translator must use both of them.

The researcher truly realizes that this study is far from being perfect. So, the researcher hopes the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers, especially from the lecturers and students of English Letters and Language Department of the State Islamic University of Malang.

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KPC Songsong Produksi Batubara 2008
SEBUAH HARAPAN DAN TANTANGAN

Malam tahun baru dilalui sejumlah manajemen PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) dengan menyaksikan *truck* batubara terakhir yang mengisi *crusher* #6. Pada kesempatan tersebut, *Chief Operating Officer*, disertai GM *Health, Safety and Environment* (HSE) dan *management* [Mining Operation Division?] MOD melakukan foto bersama dengan latar belakang truck pengangkut batubara. Saat itu pula, doa pun dipanjatkan semoga tahun 2008 lebih baik dari tahun 2007, baik dalam hal produksi maupun keselamatan kerja dan lingkungan.

Pada detik pergantian tahun baru tersebut, tercatat produksi penambangan batubara KPC mencapai 36.336 juta ton dengan angka penjualan sebesar 39.720 juta ton di tahun 2007. Angka penjualan yang lebih tinggi tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya *closing stock* 2007. Semula target produksi penambangan batubara tahun 2007 yang dicanangkan KPC adalah sebesar 40,6 juta ton.

Menurut R. Utoro, *Chief Operating Officer* (COO) berkurangnya produksi penambangan tahun 2007 terhadap target yang ditetapkan diakibatkan oleh sejumlah hambatan yang terjadi di tahun tersebut. "Curah hujan di tahun 2007 lebih tinggi dibanding rata-rata hujan tahun-tahun sebelumnya, keterbatasan ketersediaan (*physical availability*) alat bor dan pompa yang mempengaruhi arah kemajuan penggalian (*digging sequence*)" ungkap Utoro. Faktor lainnya adalah rata-
 rata sehari sekitar 10-15 unit truk berkapasitas 135-190 ton tidak beroperasi karena tidak tersedianya ban. Hal lain yang turut mempengaruhi pencapaian produksi penambangan batubara tahun 2007 adalah terjadinya perpindahan atau pertukaran sejumlah pit, seperti beralihnya Pit J dari Thiess ke KPC dan Pit Bendili dari Pama ke KPC.

Bagaimana dengan target tahun 2008? Utoro menjelaskan, KPC menargetkan produksi penambangan batubara hingga 46,2 juta ton di tahun 2008. Terkait target tersebut, sejumlah persiapan pun dilakukan KPC. Untuk memenuhi target, konsolidasi dengan para kontraktor tambang terus dijalankan. Tidak tanggung-tanggung, KPC menggandeng empat kontraktor tambang, yaitu Thiess, Pama, Darma Henwa, dan Fajar Bumi Sakti.
Tahun 2008 diperkirakan tingkat ketersediaan ban untuk semua *type truck* juga membaik sehingga diharapkan tidak ada lagi *truck* yang tidak bisa beroperasi karena tidak tersedianya ban.

Selain itu, armada penunjang produksi juga akan didatangkan. Armada baru sebagai tambahan dan pengganti alat berat yang sudah tua yang akan turut menggenjot produksi penambangan batubara KPC adalah 1 unit alat muat *Shovel Liebherr R996*, 2 unit alat muat *Backhoe Liebherr R996*, 3 unit alat muat *Backhoe EX3600*, 20 unit haul *truck Liebherr T282B*, 18 unit *haul truck Euclid EH4500*, 16 unit *dozer Komatsu D375*, 8 unit pompa MF420, 25 unit *dozer Komatsu D85*, 5

unit *excavator Komatsu PC200*, 3 unit *drill* D55SP, 2 unit *drill D245KS*, 1 unit *excavator Komatsu PC750* dan 1 unit *Dredge Model 250HDDS*. Semua alat tersebut akan datang secara bertahap dan diharapkan sampai di *site* sesuai *schedule* yang telah ditetapkan untuk masing-2 alat pada tahun 2008 ini. Keterlambatan terhadap *schedule* yang telah ditetapkan akan sangat berpengaruh terhadap pencapaian rencana produksi yang telah ditargetkan

KPC juga membuat perencanaan tambang yang matang dan akurat, termasuk di dalamnya meningkatkan "water management" agar waktu tunggu setelah hujan bisa diperpendek. Hal yang tidak kalah penting adalah ketersediaan ban, amonium nitrat, minyak, dan spare parts lainnya yang harus terus dijaga.

Seperti tahun 2007, tantangan KPC dalam produksi tahun ini adalah cuaca, jadwal kedatangan alat baru, serta ketersediaan ban. Namun demikian, tantangan tersebut diharapkan tidak menghambat pencapaian produksi. Lebih jauh Utoro mengatakan tambang Bengalon diperkirakan akan turut memberikan sumbangan yang signifikan terhadap jumlah produksi batubara 2008.

Di akhir perbincangannya dengan Kabara, Utoro berharap proses penambangan tahun ini dicapai dengan produksi dan reklamasi yang aman sesuai target dan alokasi anggaran yang sudah direncanakan. *(Zulfa)*

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KPC Looks Forward to 2008 Coal Production
A HOPE AND CHALLENGE

A number of PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) management personnel spent the new year's eve watching the last coal *truck* loading the *crusher #*6. On that occassion, *Chief Operating Officer*, GM *Health, Safety and Environment* (HSE) and *management* [*Mining Operation Division?]* MOD took pictures together with the coal truck as the background. Then they prayed together for better 2008 in coal production as well as the environment and job safety.

During the seconds of exchanging years, it was recorded that the KPC coal mining production reached 36,336 million tons with the sale record of 39,700 million tons in 2007. The higher sale rate was due to the *2007 closing stock*. The initial production target for the 2007 coal mining projected by KPC was 40.6 million tons.

According to R. Utoro, *Chief Operating Officer* (COO), the decreasing mining production in 2007 toward the projected target was due to some obstacles present in that year. "The rainfall in 2007 was higher than the average rainfall in the previous years, and the lack of *physical availability* of drills and pumps was responsible for the slack in the digging sequence progress," explained Utoro. Another factor was the scarceness of truck tires so that in average 10 to 15 trucks of 135 – 190 tonnage capacity could not be operational. In addition, take-overs of several pits, such as the control of Pit J from Thiess to KPC and Pit Bendili from

Pama to KPC, also gave an impact on the achievement of coal mining production in 2007.

How about the target in 2008? Utoro explained that KPC projected the coal mining production up to 46.2 million tons in 2008. For the target, KPC has set some preparations. It keeps on consolidation efforts with the mining contractors by involving four mining contractors: Thiess, Pama, Darma Henwa, and Fajar Bumi Sakti. In 2008, it is expected that the availability of tires for all types of *trucks* improves so that there will be no more *trucks* left inoperational due to tire scarceness.

Moreover, the fleet supporting the production will be scheduled to arrive. The new fleet as additional resources and substitutes to the outdated heavy duty equipment will be expected to boost the KPC's coal mining production. The fleet include 1 unit of *Shovel Liebher R996* loader, 2 units of *Backhoe Liebherr R996* loader, 3 units of *Backhoe EX3600* loader, 20 units of haul *truck Liebherr T282B*, 18 units of *haul truck Euclid EH4500*, 16 units of *dozer Komatsu D375*, 8 units of MF420 pumps, 25 units of *dozer Komatsu D85*, 5 units og *excavator Komatsu PC200*, 3 units of D55SP *drill* , 2 units of *D245KS drill*, 1 unit of *excavator Komatsu PC750* and 1 unit of *Dredge Model 250HDDS*. All of the equipment will be scheduled to arrive in phases and expected to be on *site* at scheduled times for each type in 2008. The lateness in the planned *schedule* will be very influential on the achievement of the targetted production plans.

KPC also makes an accurate and measured mining planning, including the improvement of "water management" to shorten the pending period after the rain. Other critical matters anticipated are the availability of tires, amonium nitrate, oil, and other spare parts.

Like in 2007, challenges for KPC in this year's production are climates, the arrival schedule of the new fleet, and availability of tires. However, it is expected that those challenges will not affect the achievement of the production rate. Furthermore, Utoro estimated that the Bengalon mining will contribute significantly to the coal production size in 2008.

Ending the interview with Kabara, Utoro hoped that the process of this year's mining can be done with production meeting the target, safe reclamation, and planned budget allocation. *(Zulfa)*

APPENDIX ANALYSIS

No	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Procedures	The Appropriateness of Translation
1	KPC (Songsong)[7] [8] ((Produksi)[4] Batubara 2008)[3]	*KPC (Looks Forward to)[7] [8] (2008 Coal (Production)[4])[3]*	7. Synonym 8. Expansion 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (naturalization)	Appropriate
2	Sebuah harapan dan tantangan	*A hope and challenge*		
3	(Malam tahun baru)[3] (dilalui)[3] sejumlah (manajemen)[4] (PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) dengan menyaksikan (truck batubara terakhir)[3] yang	*(A number of)[1] PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) (management)[4] (personnel)[9] (spent)[3] (the)[1] (new year's)[3] eve watching (the)[1] (last coal truck)[3] loading (the)[1]*	3. Transposition 1. Addition 9. Addition 4.Borrowing (naturalization)	Appropriate

	mengisi *crusher* #6.	*crusher* #6.		
4	Pada (kesempatan tersebut)[3], *Chief Operating Officer*, (disertai)[11] GM *Health, Safety and Environment* (HSE) dan *management* [Mining Operation Division?] MOD (melakukan (foto)[3,5])[12] bersama dengan latar belakang truck (pengangkut)[11]	*On (that occassion)[3], Chief Operating Officer, GM Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and management* [Mining Operation Division?] *MOD (took (pictures)[3,5])[12] together with (the)[1] coal truck as (the)[1] background.*	3. Transposition 11. Omission 12. Modulation 5. Cultural Equivalent 1. Addition	Appropriate

	batubara.			
5	(Saat itu pula, (doa pun dipanjatkan)³ (semoga) tahun 2008 lebih baik dari (tahun)¹¹ 2007, baik dalam hal produksi maupun (keselamatan kerja)³ dan lingkungan)¹².	*(Then (they prayed together)³ for better 2008 in coal production as well as (the)¹ environment and (job safety)³)¹².*	12. Modulation 1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 11. Omission	Appropriate
6	(Pada (detik)⁵ pergantian tahun baru tersebut)³, tercatat (produksi)⁴ penambangan batubara KPC)³ mencapai 36.336 juta	*(During (the)¹ (seconds)⁵ (of)¹ exchanging years)³, (it was)¹ recorded (that)¹ (the)¹ (KPC coal mining (production)⁴)³ reached 36,336 million (tons)³,⁴*	5. Cultural equivalent 3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 11. Omission 4.Borrowing (naturalization)	Appropriate

	(ton)[3,4] dengan (angka)[11] penjualan (sebesar)[11] 39.720 juta (ton)[3,4] di tahun 2007.	*with (the)[1] sale record (of)[1] 39,700 million (tons)[3,4] in 2007.*		
7	(Angka penjualan yang lebih tinggi tersebut)[3] disebabkan oleh (adanya)[11] (closing stock 2007)[3].	*(The higher sale rate)[3] was due to (the)[1] (2007closing stock)[3].*	3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 11. Omission	Appropriate
8	(Semula (target)[4] (produksi)[4] penambangan batubara (tahun)[11] (2007))[3] yang dicanangkan KPC adalah	*((The)[1] initial (production)[4] (target)[4] (for the)[1] 2007 coal mining)[3] projected by KPC (was)[1] 40.6 million (tons)[3,4].*	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization)	Appropriate

	(sebesar)[11] 40,6 juta (ton)[3,4].		11. Omission	
9	Menurut R. Utoro, *Chief Operating Officer* (COO) berkurangnya ((produksi)[4] penambangan)[3] (tahun)[11] 2007 terhadap ((target)[4] yang ditetapkan)[3] diakibatkan oleh sejumlah (hambatan)[3] yang terjadi di tahun tersebut.	*According to R. Utoro, Chief Operating Officer (COO), (the)[2] decreasing (mining (production)[4])[3] (in)[1] 2007 toward (the)[1] (projected (target)[4])[3] (was)[1] due to some (obstacles)[3] present in that year.*	4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization) 1. Addition (structure) 11. Omission 3. Transposition	Appropriate
10	"Curah hujan di tahun 2007 lebih tinggi dibanding (rata-	*("The)[1] rainfall in 2007 (was)[1] higher than (the)[1] (average rainfall)[3]*	1. Addition (structure) 9. Addition (semantic)	Appropriate

	rata hujan)[2] (tahun-tahun sebelumnya)[3], keterbatasan ketersediaan (*physical availability*) (alat bor)[3,8] dan pompa (yang mempengaruhi arah kemajuan penggalian)[12] (*digging sequence*)" ungkap Utoro.	*(in)[1] (the)[1] previous years)[3], and (the)[1] lack (of)[1] physical availability (of)[1] (drills)[3,8] and (pumps)[3] (was)[1] (responsible for (the)[1] slack in (the)[1] digging sequence progress)[12]," explained Utoro.*	3. Transposition 7. Synonym 8. Reduction 12. Modulation	
11	(Faktor lainnya)[3] adalah (rata-rata sehari sekitar 10-15 (unit) (truk)[3] (berkapasitas)[4] 135-190 ton	*(Another factor)[3] (was the)[1] (scarceness (of)[1] truck tires so that in average 10 to 15 (trucks)[3] (of)[1] 135 – 190 tonnage (capacity)[4]*	3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (naturalization) 12.	Appropriate

	tidak (beroperasi)[4] karena tidak tersedianya ban)[12].	*(could)[1] not (be)[1] (operational)[4])[12].*	Modulation	
12	(Hal lain yang turut mempengaruhi pencapaian ((produksi)[4] penambangan batubara)[3] (tahun)[11] 2007 adalah terjadinya perpindahan atau pertukaran sejumlah (pit)[3,4], seperti beralihnya (Pit J)[4] dari (Thiess)[4] ke (KPC)[4] dan (Pit Bendili)[4] dari	*(In addition, take-overs (of)[1] several (pits)[3,4], such as (the)[1] control (of)[1] (Pit J)[4] from (Thiess)[4] to KPC and Pit Bendili from Pama to KPC, also gave (an)[1] impact (on the)[1] achievement (of)[1] (coal mining (production)[4])[3] (in)[1] 2007)[12].*	12. Modulation 3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization). 11. Omission	Appropriate

	(Pama ke KPC)[12].			
13	Bagaimana (dengan)[12] (target)[4] (tahun)[11] 2008? Utoro menjelaskan, (KPC)[4] menargetkan (produksi penambangan batubara)[3] hingga 46,2 juta (ton)[4+3] di (tahun)[11] 2008.	*How (about)[12] (the)[1] (target)[4] (in)[1] 2008? Utoro explained (that)[1] (KPC)[4] projected (the)[1] (coal mining production)[3] up to 46.2 million (tons)[4+3] in 2008.*	12. Modulation 1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization). 3. Transposition 11. Omission	Inappropriate in the form of grammatical structure.
14	(Terkait)[12] target)[4] tersebut, (sejumlah persiapan pun dilakukan KPC)[3].	*(For)[12] (the)[1] (target)[4],(KPC has set some preparations)[3].*	12. Modulation 1. Addition (structure) 9. Addition (semantic) 4.Borrowing (transliteration	Appropriate

			)	
			3. Transposition	
15	Untuk memenuhi target, (konsolidasi)[4] dengan para ((kontraktor)[4,3] tambang)[3] terus dijalankan. Tidak tanggung-tanggung, KPC menggandeng empat (kontraktor tambang)[3], yaitu (Thiess)[4], (Pama)[4], (Darma Henwa)[4], dan (Fajar Bumi Sakti)[4].	*It keeps (on)[1] (consolidation)[4] efforts with (the)[1] (mining contractors)[3] by involving four (mining (contractors)[4,3])[3]: (Thiess)[4], (Pama)[4], (Darma Henwa)[4], and (Fajar Bumi Sakti)[4].*	3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (naturalization and transliteration).	Inappropriate in construct the sentence

16	(Tahun) 2008 (diperkirakan)[11] tingkat ketersediaan (ban)[3] untuk semua (type)[4,3] (truck)[3] juga membaik sehingga diharapkan tidak ada lagi (truck)[3] yang tidak bisa beroperasi karena tidak (tersedianya ban)[3].	(In)[1] 2008, (it is)[1] expected (that)[1] (the)[1] availability (of)[1] (tires)[3] for all (types)[4,3] (of)[1] (trucks)[3] improves so that there (will be)[1] no more (trucks)[3] left inoperational due to (tire scarceness)[3].	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (naturalization). 11. Omission	Appropriate
17	Selain itu, armada penunjang (produksi) (juga)[11] akan didatangkan.	Moreover, (the)[1] fleet supporting (the)[1] (production) will (be)[1] (scheduled)[9] to arrive.	1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (naturalization) 9. Addition (semantic)	Appropriate

			11. Omission	
18	(Armada baru)[3] sebagai tambahan dan pengganti (alat berat yang sudah tua)[3] yang akan turut (menggenjot)[5] ((produksi)[4] penambangan batubara KPC)[3] adalah 1 (unit)[4] alat muat *Shovel Liebherr R996*, 2 (unit)[4,3] alat muat *Backhoe Liebherr R996*, 3 (unit)[4,3] alat muat *Backhoe EX3600*, 20 (unit)[4,3] haul truck *Liebherr*	*(The)[1] (new fleet)[3] as additional (resources)[9] and substitutes to (the)[1] (outdated heavy duty equipment)[3] will (be expected to (boost)[5] (the) (KPC's coal mining (production)[4])[3]. (The)[1] fleet include 1 (unit)[4] (of)[1] Shovel Liebher R996 loader, 2 (units)[4,3] of Backhoe Liebherr R996 loader, 3 (units)[4,3] of Backhoe EX3600 loader, 20 (units)[4,3] of haul*	1. Addition (structure) 9. Addition (semantic) 3. Transposition 5. Cultural Equivalent 4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization).	Inppropriate in the form of structure

	T282B, 18 (unit)[4,3] *haul truck Euclid EH4500,* 16 (unit)[4,3] *dozer Komatsu D375,* 8 (unit)[4,3] *pompa MF420,* 25 (unit)[4,3] *dozer Komatsu D85,* 5 (unit)[4,3] *excavator Komatsu PC200,* 3 (unit)[4,3] *drill D55SP,* 2 (unit)[3] *drill D245KS,* 1 (unit)[4] *excavator Komatsu PC750* dan 1 (unit)[4] *Dredge Model*	*truck Liebherr T282B,* 18 (units)[4,3] *of haul truck Euclid EH4500,* 16 (units)[4,3] *of dozer Komatsu D375,* 8 (units)[4,3] *of MF420 pumps,* 25 (units)[4,3] *of dozer Komatsu D85,* 5(units)[4,3] *og excavator Komatsu PC200,* 3 (units)[4,3] *of D55SP drill ,* 2 (units)[4,3] *of D245KS drill,* 1 (unit)[4] *of excavator Komatsu PC750 and* 1 (unit)[4] *of Dredge Model 250HDDS.*		

	250HDDS.		
19	Semua alat tersebut akan datang secara bertahap dan diharapkan (sampai)[12] di (site)[4] (sesuai)[12] (schedule)[4] (yang telah ditetapkan)[11] untuk masing-2 alat pada (tahun)[11] 2008 ini.	*All (of)[1] (the)[1] equipment will (be)[1] (scheduled)[9] to arrive in phases and expected (to be)[12] on (site)[4] (at)[12] (scheduled)[4] times for each type in 2008.*	1. Addition (structure) 9. Addition (semantic) 11. Omission 4.Borrowing (transliteration and naturalization). 12. Modulation
			Inappropriate in the form of the structure
20	Keterlambatan (terhadap)[12] (schedule) yang telah ditetapkan akan sangat berpengaruh (terhadap)[12]	*(The) lateness (in)[12] (the)[1] planned (schedule)[4] will (be)[1] very influential (on)[12] (the)[1]achievement*	1. Addition (structure) 12. Modulation 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing	Appropriate

	pencapaian ((rencana)^3 (produksi)^4 yang telah (ditargetkan)^4)^3.	(of)^1 (the)^1 ((targetted)^4 (production)^4 (plans)^3)^3.	(transliteration and naturalization).	
21	KPC juga membuat (perencanaan tambang yang matang dan (akurat)^4)^3, termasuk di dalamnya meningkatkan "water management" agar (waktu tunggu)^3 setelah hujan bisa diperpendek.	*KPC also makes (an)^1 ((accurate)^4 and measured mining planning)^3, including (the)^1 improvement (of)^1 "water management" to shorten (the)^1 (pending period)^3 after (the)^1 rain.*	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (naturalization).	Appropriate
22	(Hal)^3 yang tidak kalah	*(Other critical (matters)^3*	12. Modulation	Appropriate

	penting)[12] adalah ketersediaan (ban)[3], (amonium nitrat)[4], minyak, dan (spare parts lainnya)[3] (yang harus terus dijaga)[11].	anticipated)[12] (are)[1] (the)[1] availability (of)[1] (tires)[3], (amonium nitrate)[4], oil, and (other spare parts)[3].	3. Transposition 1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (naturalization). 11. Omission	
23	Seperti (tahun)[11] 2007, (tantangan)[3] KPC dalam (produksi)[4] tahun ini)[3] adalah (cuaca)[3,7], (jadwal kedatangan)[3] (alat baru)[3], serta ketersediaan	Like (in)[1] 2007, (challenges)[3] (for)[1] KPC in (this year's (production)[4])[3] (are)[1] (climates)[3,7], (the)[1] (arrival schedule)[3] (of)[1] (the)[1] (new fleet)[3], and availability (of)[1] (tires)[3].	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (naturalization) 7. Synonym 11. Omission	Appropriate

	(ban)[3].			
24	Namun demikian, (tantangan tersebut)[3] diharapkan tidak menghambat pencapaian (produksi)[4].	*However, (it is)[1] expected (that)[1] (those challenges)[3] will not affect (the)[1] achievement (of)[1] (the)[1] (production)[4](rate)[9].*	1. Addition (structure) 4.Borrowing (naturalization) 3. Transposition 9. Addition (semantic)	Appropriate
25	Lebih jauh Utoro mengatakan (tambang Bengalon)[3] diperkirakan akan (turut)[11] (memberikan sumbangan) yang (signifikan)[4] terhadap ((jumlah)[12] produksi	*Furthermore, Utoro estimated (that)[1] (the)[1] (Bengalon mining)[3] will contribute (significantly)[4] to (the)[1] (coal production (size)[12])[3] (in)[1] 2008.*	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 4.Borrowing (naturalization) 12. Modulation 11. Omission	Appropriate

	batubara)[3] 2008.			
26	Di akhir perbincanganny a dengan Kabara, Utoro berharap proses (penambangan tahun ini)[3] (dicapai)[12] dengan (produksi)[4] dan ((reklamasi)[4] yang aman)[3] sesuai (target)[4] dan ((alokasi)[4] anggaran yang sudah direncanakan)[3]. *(Zulfa)*	*Ending (the)[1] interview with Kabara, Utoro hoped (that)[1] (the)[1] process (of)[1] (this year's mining)[3] (can be)[1] (done)[12] with (production)[4] (meeting)[9] (the)[1] (target)[4], (safe (reclamation)[4])[3], and (planned budget (allocation)[4])[3]. (Zulfa)*	1. Addition (structure) 3. Transposition 12. Modulation 4.Borrowing (naturalization and transliteration) 9. Addition (semantic)	Inappropriate in the form of the style

Certificate of Authorship of the Thesis

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Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement of *Sarjana Sastra* entitled *A Study on the Translation Procedures Used in "Kabara"* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any material previous written or published by other persons, except those which are indicated in the notes, quotations and bibliography. Due the fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claim for others.

Malang, 25 Oktober, 2008

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NO	TANGGAL	MATERI KONSULTASI	TANDA TANGAN
1	31 Maret 2008	Konsultasi Proposal Skripsi & Persetujuan Judul Skripsi	1………..
2	3 April 2008	Revisi Proposal Skripsi & Acc Proposal Skripsi	2………….
3	14 Juni 2008	Konsultasi Bab I	3………..
4	18 Juni 2008	Revisi Bab I	4………….
5	25 juni 2008	Acc Bab I	5………..
6	25 juli 2008	Konsultasi Bab II dan III	6………….
7	8 Agustus 2008	Revisi Bab II and III Acc Bab II and III	7………..
8	23 Agustus	Revisi Bab III	8………….

	2008		
9	6 September 2008	Konsultasi bab IV dan V	9………….
10	17 September 2008	Revisi bab IV dan V serta Konsultasi Abstract	10………..

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