

**TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN WRITING  
THESIS ABSTRACT BY FACULTY OF LAW STUDENTS  
IN UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY  
RIFAN HERRIYADI  
NIM 125110100111024**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

**TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN WRITING  
THESIS ABSTRACT BY FACULTY OF LAW STUDENTS  
IN UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**BY  
RIFAN HERRIYADI  
NIM 125110100111024**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,


Name : Rifan Herriyadi  
NIM : 125110100111024  
Address : Ds. Krandan RT 02 RW 01, Kec. Trangkil, Kab. Pati

declare that:

1. this undergraduate thesis is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. if at a later time it is found that this undergraduate thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

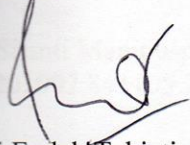
Malang, 19 December 2018



  
Rifan Herriyadi  
NIM 125110100111024

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Rifan Herriyadi** has been approved by the supervisor

Malang, 19 December 2018  
Supervisor



Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2 001

Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2 001

Department of English

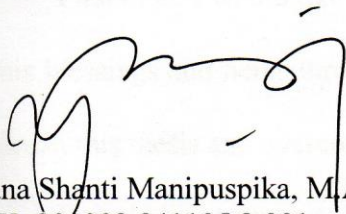
Department of English and Literature

Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2 001

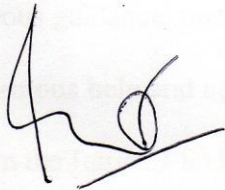
Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2 001



This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Rifan Herriyadi** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

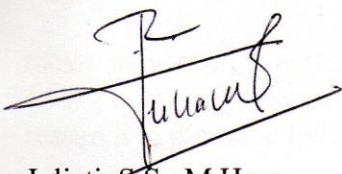


Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.App.Ling., Chair  
NIK. 201002 841105 2 001



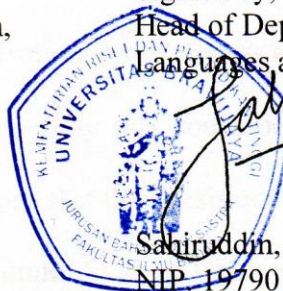
Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2 001

Acknowledged by,  
Head of Study Program of English,



Juliati, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 19720929 200604 2 001

Sighted by,  
Head of Department of  
Languages and Literature



Sahiruddin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.  
NIP. 19790116 200912 1 001

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all I would like to express my eternal gratitude to Allah SWT for all of his blessings and helps throughout the years. Without Him I would not be able to finish this thesis and overcome all obstacles.

I would like to express my deep gratitude and respect for my supervisor, Ibu Sri Endah Tabiati and also my examiner Ibu Yana Shanti Manipuspika, for the continuous guidance, meticulous suggestions and astute criticism. They have given me enormous help and advice which would be beneficial for my development and career in the future. I feel honored to have them as my supervisors and examiner.

My sincere gratitude would go to my parents, Sudadi and Yuli Hermiati, and my sister Itsna Nurul Inayah for their unconditional love and affection toward me. They have supported me mentally and physically throughout the most difficult situation.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my friends Nitia Safitri, Susanti Novita, Niken, Dhika, Adam, Yunia Parlinda, Acil for always giving me critics, suggestions and supports also motivation in the process of making this thesis. This thesis may not be perfect, but hopefully this could be used as a reference for research in the same field. I also hope that this thesis could enrich the references in translation studies in Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Malang

Malang, November 2018

The Author

## ABSTRACT

Herriyadi, Rifan. 2015. **Translation Procedures in Writing Thesis Abstract by Faculty of Law Students in Universitas Brawijaya**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati

**Keywords:** Translation, Translation Procedures, Thesis, Thesis Abstract.

Translation activity is not easy to practice because a translator has to consider the meaning of the original text. Therefore, he has to use the procedures of translation. The translation procedures analyzed in this research were proposed by Newmark (1988). The objective of this research is to discover the translation procedures used by the translators in translating thesis abstracts of faculty of law in Universitas Brawijaya.

This study used qualitative approach and document analysis to base the collection of data. The data of this research were 10 thesis abstracts written by students of Faculty of Law in Universitas Brawijaya. The researcher set several criteria to select the data source, then the data were analyzed by classifying the findings based on the classification of translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988).

The results showed that some of the translators had already understood the concept of meaning. There were several translation procedures that was not equivalent because the translator chose the method of word for word translation, instead of following law dictionary. However, in the findings, the researcher found that there were several changes needed in order to make the translation became more natural for the target language. Especially the use of Cultural Equivalent and Though Translation that have to follow the law terms. This research could still be developed by analyzing the method of translation and using different objects. The researcher hoped that the future researcher would be able to conduct a research on related topic with the current research and find interesting results that differ from the current research.

## ABSTRAK

Herriyadi, Rifan. 2018. **Prosedur Penerjemahan dalam Menulis Abstrak Skripsi oleh Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum di Universitas Brawijaya**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Sri Endah Tabiati

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Skripsi, Abstrak Skripsi.

Kegiatan penerjemahan tidak mudah dilakukan karena seorang penerjemah harus mempertimbangkan arti dari teks aslinya. Oleh karena itu, seorang penerjemah harus menggunakan prosedur penerjemahan. Prosedur penerjemahan yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teori Newmark (1988). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan abstrak skripsi fakultas hukum di Universitas Brawijaya.

Pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis dokumen digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data penelitian ini adalah 10 abstrak skripsi yang ditulis oleh mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum Universitas Brawijaya. Peneliti menetapkan beberapa kriteria untuk memilih sumber data, kemudian data dianalisis dengan mengklasifikasikan semua temuan berdasarkan klasifikasi prosedur penerjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Newmark (1988).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa beberapa penerjemah sudah memahami konsep makna. Ada beberapa prosedur penerjemahan yang tidak setara dikarenakan beberapa penerjemah terlalu menggunakan metode penerjemahan kata demi kata daripada menggunakan kamus hukum. Namun, peneliti menemukan bahwa ada beberapa perubahan yang diperlukan untuk membuat terjemahan menjadi alami ke dalam Bahasa sasaran (Bsa). Terutama penggunaan Cultural Equivalent dan Thought Translation yang harus mengikuti istilah-istilah hukum. Penelitian ini masih dapat dikembangkan dengan menganalisis metode penerjemahan dan menggunakan objek yang berbeda. Peneliti berharap agar penelitian selanjutnya dapat dilakukan dengan topik serupa dan mendapatkan hasil menarik yang berbeda dari temuan penelitian ini.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**TITLE PAGE** .....i  
**DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
**SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL** ..... iii  
**BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**.....iv  
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** ..... 1  
**ABSTRACT** .....2  
**ABSTRAK** .....3  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS** .....4  
**LIST OF FIGURES** .....6  
**LIST OF APPENDICES** .....7

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Background of the Study ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 1.2 Problems of the Study ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 1.3 Objectives of the Study ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 1.4 Definition of Key Terms ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

**CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

- 2.1 Translation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 2.2 The Process of Translation.. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 2.3 The Principles of Translation..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 2.4 The Procedures of Translation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.1 Transference ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.2 Transposition or shift..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.3 Modulation..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.4 Reduction and expansion..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.5 Naturalization ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.6 Cultural equivalent. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.7 Functional equivalent..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.8 Descriptive equivalent ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.9 Synonymy ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.10 Through-translation **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.11 Recognized translation..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.12 Translation label .... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.13 Compensation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 2.4.14 Componential analysis ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**



- 2.4.15 Paraphrase..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 2.4.16 Adaptation..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 2.4.17 Couplets ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 2.4.18 Notes ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 2.5 Previous Studies ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

### **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

- 3.1 Research Design ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 3.2 Data Source ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 3.3 Data Collection ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 3.4 Data Analysis..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

### **CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

- 4.1 Finding..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1 The Translation Procedures..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.1 Transference **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.2 Synonymy .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.3 Naturalization..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.4 Through Translation.. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.5 Cultural Equivalent ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.6 Transposition..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.7 Functional Equivalent **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.8 Modulation. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.9 Recognized Translation .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.10 Reduction/Expansion **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.11 Couplet..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.1.1.12 Componential Analysis... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 4.2 Discussion..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

### **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

- 5.1 Conclusion..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
 5.2 Suggestion ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- REFERENCES**..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**  
**APPENDICES** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**



### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Translation Process by Nida and Taber ..... 9  
Figure 4.1 The Structure of Through-Translation ..... 38



**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1:	Thesis Title: Penerimaan dan Penolakan Permohonan Dispensasi Usia Perkawinan .....	65
Appendix 2:	Thesis Title: Akibat Hukum Perceraian terhadap Kedudukan Perempuan dari Perkawinan Nyerod Beda Kasta Menurut Hukum Kekeabatan Adat Bali .....	66
Appendix 3:	Thesis Title: Bentuk Perlindungan terhadap Anak Akibat Perkawinan Beda Agama yang Tidak Dicatat .....	67
Appendix 4:	Thesis Title: Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Anak Akibat Perkawinan Beda Agama yang Tidak Dicatat .....	68
Appendix 5:	Thesis Title: Hak Anak yang Lahir dari Perkawinan yang Tidak Dicatat dalam Mendapatkan Akta Kelahiran .....	69
Appendix 6:	Thesis Title: Permohonan Izin Pernikahan Beda Agama .....	70
Appendix 7:	Thesis Title: Keabsahan Perkawinan yang Tidak Dicatat Setelah Ada Keputusan Mahkamah Konstitusi .....	71
Appendix 8:	Thesis Title: Perkawinan Online Ditinjau dari Rukun, Syarat, dan Prosedur Perkawinan dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam .....	72
Appendix 9:	Thesis Title: Status Keabsahan Perkawinan dengan Mahar yang Dibuat dalam Bentuk Hiasan .....	73
Appendix 10:	Thesis Title: Pelaksanaan Akibat Hukum Perkawinan Menak dengan Jajar Karang pada Masyarakat Suku Sasak .....	74
Appendix 11:	Thesis Abstract by Faculty of Law in Universitas Brawijaya .....	75
Appendix 12:	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi .....	89

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers four subchapters namely background of study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

In this era, translation is very important for people because people all over the world speak different languages. Whereas the development of science and technology is growing rapidly in the world. It is inevitable that to share knowledge from one country to the others, people require a deep understanding of the language. Therefore, people are encouraged to understand other languages to communicate among them. But if they do not understand the languages, translation is needed to transfer the message of information from one language to other languages.

Translation is the way to convey information from source language into target language. According to Nababan (2003, p. 24) the process of translation is a series of activities which is done intentionally. The translation process can be interpreted also as a series of activities carried out by an interpreter at the time he transferred the source language to the target language. Similar to Nababan, Newmark (1981, p.7) states that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Besides, Munday (2008, p. 5) mentions that “the term translations have several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product or the process”. The product here refers to the text that has been

translated and the process means the act of producing the translation, or known as translating. So, the point of translation is an attempt to re-express the same message from one language to equivalent another language, either spoken or written.

However, translation activity is not easy to practice because a translator has to consider the meaning of the original text. Therefore, he has to consider the culture where the language is spoken, either the source language or the target. Budianto (2010, p. 2) states that a good translation does not sound like translation, it flows naturally as if it is originally written in the target language. In translation, meaning should be given the highest priority and the translator should reproduce the message, not the form. In fact, many Indonesian translators who have been proficient in English overlook those aspects of translation work when the source language is English and the target language is Bahasa Indonesia, or vice versa.

Some experts divide the procedure of translation in some parts. As described by Nida (1982), translation procedures are divided into two, i.e. Technical Procedure and Organizational Procedure. Newmark (1988, p. 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He explains that translation methods relate to whole texts, while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. As Newmark (1988, p. 8) states that translation calls on theory in action; the translator reviews the criteria for the various options before he makes his selection as a procedure in his translating activity.

Moreover, before doing a translation activity, a translator should be able to understand the procedure of translation. Translation procedure, however, is somehow different from method. Translation procedure is defined as the translator

strategies that used in transferring the message from source language (SL) into the target language (TL). According to the Machali (2009, p. 62), procedure is “the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process.” On the other hand, the translation procedures deal with each sentence and the smaller units of the language from the source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) text

Nowadays, translation assists human to understand scientific text, literary text, philosophical text, etc. It is used in many scientific papers especially in an abstract. Abstract should be clear as it gives brief summary of the academic or scientific papers content. It is very important to motivate the readers to read the complete content of the papers. In fact, not all people in Indonesia can understand English well. Therefore, a foreign language must be transferred into Indonesian in order to help Indonesian people to understand the content of scientific paper. Consequently, it is assumed that the need of translating abstract is important.

Bond (2009) defines abstract as a greatly short version of a longer piece of writing that highlights the major point covered, and concisely describes the content and scope of the writing. Abstract serves to briefly explain to the reader about what is contained in a paper. It gives readers a chance to quickly see and guess what the main contents, even methods used by the writer. Usually, an abstract consists of a title identical to the title of the thesis, the name of the author, the date of the thesis, where the thesis is submitted, the main topic of the thesis, the methods used, as well as conclusions and recommendations (Bond, 2009).

From the explanation above, the researcher focuses on analyzing the kinds of translation procedures based on Newmark theory (1988) used in abstracts of



thesis from students of faculty of law in Universitas Brawijaya. Many studies about translation procedures had been conducted before, for example by Afifah (2014) and the analysis of thesis abstract conducted by Nurasietta (2015). However, after searching in the Central Library of Universitas Brawijaya, the researcher did not find the analysis of translation procedures on undergraduate thesis abstract of faculty of law. Therefore, the analysis of translation procedures on undergraduate thesis abstract of faculty of law in Universitas Brawijaya is necessary.

The data is the English and Indonesian abstracts published in 2015. The theses used for this research are within civil law field, since in this field there are many variations of terms in the Indonesian language. Mertokusumo (2009, p. 3) states civil law was first brought by the Dutch to Indonesia and applied in Indonesia when the Dutch were colonizing Indonesia. Later the law is known as *KUHPerdata*. Therefore, there are many variations in language from the civil law terms.

Hopefully, this research will give significant contribution in developing translation studies to the students in Universitas Brawijaya, especially for the students in faculty of law and faculty of cultural studies. Moreover, through this study, the researcher can apply his linguistic knowledge particularly the knowledge of translation procedures in the real situation. By identifying the translation procedures of the thesis abstracts, the researcher hopes the translators can develop their knowledge about the way to translate thesis abstracts. In addition, the researcher expects that this research can be used as a reference for future researchers who have interest in translation studies.

Considering all the reasons explained previously, the researcher concerns to conduct a research entitled “**Translation Procedures in Writing Thesis Abstract by Faculty of Law Students in Universitas Brawijaya**”.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on background of the study, the researcher formulates the research problem as follows: What are the translation procedures used by the translators in translating thesis abstracts of faculty of law in Universitas Brawijaya?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Concerning the problem of the study, the objective is to discover the translation procedures used by the translators in translating thesis abstracts of faculty of law in Universitas Brawijaya.

## **1.4 Definition of Key Terms**

This part elaborates some definition of important terms used and frequently mentioned in this study which are stated as follows:

1. **Translation:** Translation is a series of activities carried out by an interpreter at the time he transferred the source language to the target language (Nababan, 2003, p. 24). This study uses translation in thesis abstract of faculty of law student.
2. **Source Language:** Source language is the language of the text that is to be or has been translated (Newmark, 1988, p. 285). Usually, it is known

as SL. The source language of the thesis abstract used in this study is Bahasa Indonesia.

3. **Target Language:** Target language is the language of the translated text (Newmark, 1988, p. 285). It is usually known as TL. The target language of the thesis abstract used in this study is English.
4. **Translation Procedures:** Translation procedures is a strategy used by the translator in translating words or words group or sentences (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003, p. 67). The researcher analyzed the translation procedures in the thesis abstracts by faculty of law students in Universitas Brawijaya based on Newmark's theory (1988).
5. **Thesis abstract:** Thesis abstract is written by undergraduate students in not more than 300 words, consisting of problems of the study, objectives of the study, research methods or approach, findings and its significance, also conclusion (Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, 2013, p. 25).
6. **Civil law:** Civil law is the inter-individual law regulating the rights and obligations of individuals against the others in the family and in relationships in the association community (Mertokusumo: 2009, p. 2). In this study, the researcher used civil law in Indonesia as the object of the study.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories that support the researcher in conducting the research and previous studies used as guidance.

#### 2.1 Translation

There are many definitions of translation. Most of all, translation is described as an activity transferring source language (henceforth called “SL”) form into target language (henceforth called “TL”). According to Wilss (1982, p. 3) translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language (SL) into an optimally equivalent target language (TL). Besides, Nida and Taber (1982) defined that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Moreover, Peter Newmark (1981, p. 7) confronted that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. From the definition above it can be concluded that, basically translation is an activity in rendering the meaning by replacing textual material from one language into another language, either from oral or written form.

In translation the form of the target (receptor) language replaces the form of the source languages (Larson, 1984, p. 7). It seems that there are two important elements which are related to each other, they are the content and the form. The

content of a translation is meaning or message, and the form is a language unit. In this case, the translators have to pay attention to the meaning of the source language, then consider the phrase and the exact words in the target language.

In translating, the translator needs the procedures or steps or order of technical devices used to transfer the meaning of text into a text in another language or the SL message to TL message equivalently (Adnin, 2014). The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of text, comprising literary, religious, scientific, philosophical text, etc. The translator processes imply an entire process of how a translator produces equivalences between a text or portions of a text into another language (Budianto, 2010, p.27)

Based on Malmkjaer (1998, p.2), "A translator has a set amount of time in which to produce in a TL a text which must fulfill a specific purpose for a specific readership in a specific spatiotemporal setting. This text, the Target Text (TT), has to be based to a great extent on another text, the source text, which exists in a language other than TL, the SL too has a specific purpose to fulfill for a specific readership in a specific spatiotemporal setting, but the purposes, readership and setting for the two texts are, of course, never the same."(Malmkjaer, 1998, p.7) It is stressing that translation is not more located in the form of the message, but in the readers' response towards translation product. The response of the target language readers must be compared with the response of the source language readers towards the message in that source language. The response of both readers is possibly and relatively the same.

## 2.2 The Process of Translation

To translate a text, translator needs some process. Some experts classify it into many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. Newmark (1981) confronts that there are three basic translation processes:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.
2. The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of SL and TL corresponding syntactic, or through an underlying logical ‘interlanguage’.
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer’s intention, the readers’ expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL, etc. (Newmark, 1981, p. 144).

While Nida and Taber (1974, p. 33) describe translation process as in the diagram below:



**Figure 2.1 Translation Process by Nida and Taber (Source: Nida and Taber, 1974, p. 33)**

The system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages:

- (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words.
- (2) Transfer, in which the analyzed materials are transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and
- (3) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. (Nida, 1974, p. 33)

### **2.3 The Principles of Translation**

Translation has got some principles that confronted by the experts. The principles below are proposed by Duff (1989, p. 10 – 11):

- a. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.
- b. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. (Choliludin, 2006, p. 41-43)

### **2.4 The Procedures of Translation**

There are some procedures of translation that the translator needs to know. The procedure in this case is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process (Machali, 2009, p.62). According to Newmark (1988), while translation methods relate to whole text, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

The following are translation procedures that Newmark proposes:

#### 2.4.1 Transference

According to Newmark (1988, p. 81), “Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to TL text as a translation procedure”. This procedure usually used to translate name of all living or most dead people, geographical and topographical names, names of private companies and institutions. For example, *Orangutan* are translated directly into *orangutan* (Sayogie: 2009, p. 71).

#### 2.4.2 Transposition or shift

Transposition is one of the common procedures used in translation. It is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Transposition is the only translation procedures concerned with grammar and most translators make transposition intuitively. Vinay and Darbelnet confronted that transposition involves replacing one world class with another without changing the meaning of the message (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 149)

According to Newmark (1988), transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

- a) Automatic transposition and offers the translator no choice. For example, there are two types of it. First, the change from plural to singular, as ‘a pair of shorts’ translated into ‘*sebuah celana pendek*’. Second, in the position of the adjective, examples ‘Beautiful woman’ translated into ‘*Wanita (yang cantik)*’ not ‘*Cantik wanita*’. (Machali, 2009, p. 62)



- b) Transposition which is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. For example, SL: Kelas itu harus kamu ambil.  
TL: You should take that class. (Sayogie, 2009, p. 71)
- c) Transposition which is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the SL adverb can be shifted into a TL adverbial phrase, as follows: SL: I'm here for the recognition of H1N1. TL: Aku disini untuk mengenalkan virus H1N1. (Sayogie, 2009, p. 72)
- d) Transposition which is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. Example: SL: He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant. TL: Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong. (Sayogie, 2009, p. 73)

In short, transposition concerns the changes of grammatical categories in translation. This procedure is the most frequent device used by translators, since it offers a variety of possibilities that help avoiding the problem of untranslatability. (Newmark, 1988, p. 88)

### 2.4.3 Modulation

Modulation occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988, p.88)

Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They may take place at the same time. Newmark divided modulation into two types, as follows:

The first is Obligated Modulation; it is used when word, phrase, or structure was not having equivalence meaning in TL. Example: The *Lessor* and *Lessee*. (Newmark, 1988, p. 88) in Bahasa do not have a real equivalence meaning. *Lessor* means *orang yang menyewakan* and *Lessee* means *orang yang menyewa* (Machali, 2009, p. 69).

The second type is Free Modulation is used by translator when the translator rejects literal translation. It is the modulation that must be done by considering to a non-linguistic aspect. It is conducted to make the clearer meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar. (Machali, 2009, p. 69)

On the other hand, for another general modulation example, such: SL: I broke my leg.

TL: Kakiku patah.

'I broke my leg' is translated into 'Kakiku patah' not 'Aku mematahkan kakiku' where the translation is changed followed the point of view of SL (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 76).

#### 2.4.4 Reduction and expansion

Reduction means the decrease of the SL text. In reduction procedure, the translator is more likely to reduce in the number of elements that form the SL. This procedure should respect the principle of relevance, that is, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is dropped in translation. Based on Newmark,

it is called *contraction* means grammatical reduction (Newmark, 1988, p. 31). An example of reduction is ‘automobile’ is translated just into ‘mobil’ (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 74).

Meanwhile, expansion is the opposite of reduction in which the TL uses more words to re-express an idea of a SL word because its correspondence in the TL cannot be expressed concisely. For example, “Whale” translated into “*Ikan paus*” (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 74).

#### **2.4.5 Naturalization**

Naturalization adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988, p. 82). For example, “*Shari’ah*” in SL is translated as “*Syari’at*” in the TL (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 68).

#### **2.4.6 Cultural equivalent**

It means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one, however, “they are not accurate” (Newmark, 1988, p. 83). For example, “*Jaksa Agung*” in English is translated into “Attorney General” in the TL not “Great Attorney” (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 72).

#### **2.4.7 Functional equivalent**

Functional equivalent requires the use of culture neutral-word (Newmark, 1988, p. 83). For example, *Pecalang* in SL could be translated as *Traditional security guard* in TL (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 73).

#### 2.4.8 Descriptive equivalent

In this procedure, the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words (Newmark, 1988, p. 83). For example, *Samurai* is described as ‘Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century to provide officers and administrators’ (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 73).

#### 2.4.9 Synonymy

Synonymy is a “near TL equivalent”. Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988, p. 84). For example, “What a cute baby you’ve got!” in SL translated into “*Alangkah lucunya bayi Anda!*” In that example, “cute” is translated as “lucu”, but both words are just synonymous. “Cute” itself indicates small size, good looks and appeal to play with (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 74).

#### 2.4.10 Through-translation

Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and component of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988, p. 84). For example, *IMF* is translated into *Dana Moneter Internasional* (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 76).

#### 2.4.11 Recognized translation

Recognized translation occurs when the translator “normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.” (Newmark, 1988, p. 88). For example, *Rechtsstaat* translated as *Constitutional State/Konstitusional Negara* (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 76).

#### 2.4.12 Translation label

Translation label is a temporary translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation. Thus: 'heritage language', Erbschafisspracke, tangué dy heritage. (Newmark, 1988, p. 90)

#### 2.4.13 Compensation

Compensation occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part of a sentence or in a contiguous sentence (Newmark, 1988, p. 90). For example, an informal text in French using the second personal pronoun "tu" might be rendered in English by informal lexis or use of the first name or nickname (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 31).

#### 2.4.14 Componential analysis

Componential analysis as stated by Newmark (1988, p. 144) is comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components. For example, "*Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya*" is translated into "The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace". Through this strategy, the word "luwes" in the SL can be translated into "*bergerak dengan halus dan anggun*" or "move with great fluidity and grace" in the TL (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003, p. 77).

#### 2.4.15 Paraphrase

In this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. For example, *the signal was red* in the SL becomes *when the light was red, trains could not go* (Newmark, 1988, p. 91).

#### 2.4.16 Adaptation

Adaptation is used to recognize the equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence. This is a process when the others do not suffice. In adaptation, the translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of the language and culture in the TL community. In general, this procedure is used as an effective way to deal with culturally-bound words/expressions, metaphors and images in translation. Based on Vinay and Darbelnet (2000, p. 91) adaptation is a situational equivalence or the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 151). The example of adaptation is proposed by Hoed (1976, cited in Machali, 2009, p. 71), “Dear Sir” is translated into “Yang terhormat”.

#### 2.4.17 Couplets

Couplets occur when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988, p. 91).

#### 2.4.18 Notes

Notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988, p. 91). In this procedure the translator should explain the meaning of the word or phrase in the note. Newmark (1988, p. 92) mentioned that notes can be within the text, at the bottom of the page, at the end of the chapter and finally as a glossary at the end of the book. For example, Debrecen → the city of Debrecen, in West Hungary.

#### 2.5 Previous Studies

Regarding to this research, the researcher does not only use theories from the experts but also takes previous studies for the guidelines and to make a comparison between the previous studies and the recent studies. There are two previous studies used by the researcher. The first is a study conducted by Wachidatul Afifah (2014) entitled "*Translation Methods and Procedures Preference of English Department Students Universitas Airlangga on Translating Aesop's Fables*". This study analyses translation methods and procedures preferred by Alih Jalur (AJ) English Department Students, Universitas Airlangga on translating Aesop by mapping the most frequently used methods and procedures employed by students based on Newmark's theory of methods and procedures of translation. The data are collected from 20 random samples of fable translations in which English as the source language (SL) and Indonesian as the target language (TL). From the analysis it is found that out of 8 (eight) Newmark's methods, only 5 methods are applied; literal, semantic, faithful, communicative and word-for-word method of translation. While the most dominant procedure of translation used is couplets, in which the combination of transposition and modulation procedures is most frequently occurred. In conclusion, from the

methods and procedures of translation preferred, it can be inferred that actually the most of the students have already understood the SL but they face difficulties in rearranging the SL into TL sentence structure due to ignorance to process of translation.

The second study that is relevant to this study is conducted by Ajeng Fajriani Nurasieta (2015) entitled “*The Translation of Demonstrative References from English into Indonesian in Thesis Abstracts in Study Program of English Universitas Brawijaya*”. This thesis discussed about demonstrative references used in the thesis abstracts written by students of Study Program of English. The data of her research were the demonstrative references translated from English into Indonesian found in 10 thesis abstracts written by students in Study Program of English. She used the theory from Suryawinata (1989) to analyze the demonstrative references from English into Indonesian. She found 256 occurrences of demonstrative references in the abstracts. The demonstratives found were this, that, these, those, the, here, and then. However, she concluded that the translators had already understood the concept of meaning. Because in translating the demonstrative references, instead of translating them into the dictionary meaning, the translators were able to give translation that matched with the context and the structure in which the demonstratives appeared.

This present study has some similarities and differences with the previous studies which conducted by Afifah (2014) and Nurasieta (2015). The similarity with the study conducted by Afifah (2014) is the theory by Newmark (1988) used to analyze the data. Meanwhile the difference between this present study and Afifah



(2014) is the data. Whereas with the study conducted by Nurasieta (2015) this present study has similarity in data that is thesis abstract. While the difference is the theory used to analyze the thesis abstract.

Through this research, the researcher aims at analyzing the translation procedures used by faculty of law students in translating thesis abstracts. The researcher is interested in analyzing the thesis abstracts from civil law because the original law terms derived from Dutch. So, the researcher believes that there are a lot of terms or definitions which have no equivalent. So, to fill the gap between those two previous studies with the current study, the researcher decides to conduct a study related to translation procedures based on Newmark theory done by the students of law faculty of Universitas Brawijaya in writing their thesis abstracts from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method which includes research design, data sources, data collection, and also data analysis. All of these sections are discussed as follow:

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is intended to analyze the translation procedures applied in the thesis abstracts by faculty of law students in Universitas Brawijaya. Since the data of this study was in the form of words or sentences, the researcher chose qualitative approach as the method of the research. Ary et al (2010, p. 424) states that the qualitative research usually deals with the data which is described through the words or sentences rather than numbers or statistics. It attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations and so on. Then, the data in the form thesis abstract used to present the findings of the study.

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative since the researcher describes the procedures of translation. The method that was used in conducting this research was content or document analysis. According to Ary, et al. (2010, p. 457), “content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material”. The researcher chose this method in conducting the research because the data that was used in this research are in the form of written texts. Ary, et al (2010,

p.457) saying “Document analysis is a research method applied in written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of material. The material analyzed can be from newspapers, textbooks, advertisements and other documents.

### 3.2 Data Source

The data used as the object of this research was the thesis abstracts from Faculty of Law Universitas Brawijaya. This study intends to analyze the procedure of translation in thesis abstract used by the students of law faculty in Universitas Brawijaya. Faculty of law was chosen because the researcher believed that since the original terms of law derived from the Dutch, there is a lot of terms which have no equivalence in English. Furthermore, since the researcher chose thesis abstracts from civil law, it was very interesting because there was so many legal terms translated from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

The thesis abstracts were taken from the students who wrote the thesis in 2015. After reading 20 thesis abstracts that met the criteria which have been set, the researcher found that civil law about marriage is be the object of analysis. Then the researcher chose 10 abstracts to be used. By having 10 abstracts, the researcher expected that the analysis was done thoroughly and in detail. Meanwhile, when the researcher forced to take more than 10 samples of the thesis abstracts, the researcher was afraid to experience a data saturation. In order to ‘meet research criteria’ may simply declare that they have achieved data saturation without justifying what it means in the context of the research and how such a conclusion is reached (Ary, et al, 2010).

In order to ease the researcher when collecting data for his research, the researcher set several criteria to be used as a parameter when selecting the theses.

The criteria are as follows:

1. The theses used as the data source were civil law field. Since in this field there were many variations of terms in the Indonesian language especially adopted from the Dutch Language.
2. The theses were supposed to be in the form of qualitative research. The researcher expected that the abstracts of qualitative research gave more description and use a lot of translation in terms.
3. The theses used as the data source were published in 2015. The researcher chose the theses which were published in 2015 because the researcher took the recent theses in the periode of the researcher had started to conduct the research.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

In collecting the data which were taken from the thesis abstracts from faculty of law students, the researcher did several steps to make the data collection process easier, as follows:

1. Choosing 10 theses from the students who studied civic law published in 2015 from the library of law faculty that meet the three criteria which had set by the researcher. Originally the number of theses within the faculty of law was 312 theses published in 2015. There were about 20 or more theses within civil law field. The researcher could select 10 theses because after skimming through all thesis abstracts, the researcher found

that the data has become repetitive. Therefore, in order to be able to give qualified and varied analysis, the researcher choose 10 abstracts which had the most variation of translation procedures.

2. Copying the English and Indonesian version of each thesis abstract.
3. Analyzing the thesis abstracts by observing the procedures used.
4. Highlighting the thesis abstracts which contain several procedures with coding. By using code of A for Abstract, P for Paragraph, S for Sentence. For example: A1.P2.S2 indicate first abstract, second paragraph, and second sentence.
5. Listing all of the procedures and their translation.

**3.4 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher started to analyze the data for this research. The processes of analyzing the data based on these following steps:

1. Highlighting by simply underlying the utterances which applied translation procedures occurred in thesis abstracts based on the theory of translation procedures based on Newmark theory (1988).
2. Identifying the translation procedures in thesis abstracts.
3. Putting the data of this research into the following table:

No.	Code	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Procedures															
				T	S	N	TT	CE	ST	FE	M	DE	RT	R/E	C	CA	P	A	



Note:

T = Transference

S = Synonymy

N = Naturalization

TT = Through-Translation

CE = Cultural Equivalent

ST = Shift/Transposition

FE = Functional Equivalent

M = Modulation

DE = Descriptive Equivalent

RT = Recognized Translation

R/E = Reduction/Expansion

TL = Translation Label

C = Couplet

CA = Componential Analysis

P = Paraphrase

A = adaptation

4. Codifying the data. To codify is to arrange things in a systematic order, to make something part of a system or classification, to categorize. When codes are applied and reapplied to qualitative data, you are codifying – a process that permits data to be “segregated, grouped, regrouped and relinked in order to consolidate meaning and explanation” (Grbich, 2007, p. 21)
5. Analyzing the classification of translation procedures and the most procedures that frequently used in the thesis abstracts.
6. Drawing a conclusion from the analysis by relating it to the theory and the research findings.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher displays the findings of the research and analyzes them by using theories presented in the second chapter of this thesis in order to answer the problems of the study. This chapter also presents the comparison between the current research with the previous studies in terms of findings and results of the study.

#### 4.1 Finding

The researcher collected the data containing translation procedures by Newmark from 10 thesis abstracts that met the criteria which have been set by the researcher. When analyzing the findings, the researcher classified the findings based on the Newmark's translation theory which are 17 types as mentioned at the literature of the study.

The data which were taken from 10 abstracts proposed by law students at Faculty of Law Universitas Brawijaya who translated their abstracts from Bahasa Indonesia as the source language to English as the target language. Finally, the researcher described it respectively in the data description and data analysis.

Newmark (1988) divides the procedures of translation into seventeen types as follows: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis,

reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses. However, after reading the 10 abstracts and examining them, the researcher did not find descriptive equivalent, translation label, compensation, paraphrase, and note. The researcher displayed the number of occurrences of each translation procedures in table 4.1.

#### 4.1 Translation Procedures Occurrences in the Thesis Abstracts

Translation Procedures	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	Total
Transference	2	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	17
Synonymy	1	2	3	3	4	2	2	-	-	-	17
Naturalization	8	5	6	3	2	1	1	3	5	1	35
Through-translation	5	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	11
Cultural equivalent	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	10
Transposition	4	3	1	6	2	3	3	7	5	4	38
Functional equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Modulation	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	21
Recognize translation	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Reduction/expansion	3	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	11
Couplet	5	4	1	4	2	1	-	2	3	1	23
Componential analysis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Descriptive equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation label	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraphrase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>											<b>187</b>

The researcher found 187 translation procedure from 139 data in the English version of the abstracts. From those 139 data, 23 were couplet, which means consist of two translation procedures. Thereafter, the researcher found 17 transferences, 17 synonymy, 35 naturalization, 11 through translation, 10 cultural equivalent, 38



transposition, 1 functional equivalent, 21 modulation, 2 recognize translation, 11 reduction expansion, 1 componential analysis. The translation procedures which was used frequently was transposition with 38 occurrences.

#### **4.1.1 The Translation Procedures**

From the whole data, the writer found only 12 procedures out of 17 translation procedures those were proposed by Newmark (1988). Those 12 procedures are transference, synonymy, naturalization, through translation, cultural equivalent, transposition, functional equivalent, modulation, recognize translation, reduction/expansion, couplet, and componential analysis. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed English translation of the thesis abstract and provided several examples as the following:

##### **4.1.1.1 Transference**

The researcher found 17 data containing transference in the English version of the thesis abstracts. After examining the thesis abstracts, the researcher found that mostly the translator translates directly the words from source language because there is no word that has equivalent term between source language and target language. The researcher chose 5 data to be analyzed since the Indonesian translation of transference procedure in those 5 data were different between one and another.

##### **a. Datum 18**

SL: Pembuktian persidangan calon isteri dan anak pemohon tidak mengucapkan *syahadat*, sehingga pemohon tidak dapat mendalilkan permohonan.

TL: The wife of candidates proceeding child proof the applicant did not say *syahadad*, so that the applicant could not be argued that the petition.

From the datum 18 in the first thesis abstract, the researcher found out the term *syahadad* in the source language was translated directly into *syahadad*. It is from an Arabic word, in oxford dictionary known as *shahada*. It is the Muslim profession of faith ('there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah'), one of the Five Pillars of Islam. However, Newmark (1988) classified this procedure into transference procedure because the translator transferred a SL word to a TL text directly. Even though there is a matching word that is more appropriate to the standard of oxford dictionary.

**b. Datum 24**

SL: Perkawinan yang dilaksanakan dengan beda kasta disebut *asupundung alangkahi karang hulu*

TL: Marriages are performed by different caste called *asupundung alangkahi karang hulu*.

In the next datum from the second thesis abstract, the researcher found that the translator decided to transferred the italic and bold phrase directly. This phrase is from Balinese language, while the translator did not use the explanation in transferring this phrase into the TL language instead of transferred the SL word into the TL text.

**c. Datum 41**

SL: Pedoman Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Administrasi Peradilan Agama berdasarkan *Undang-undang no.1 th. 1974 dan KHI*.

TL: The guidelines for The Procedures and Administration of Religious Court in Accordance with *Undang-undang no.1 th.1974 and KHI*

In the datum 41 from the third thesis abstract the translator transferred the Indonesian phrase *Undang-undang* into TL text without any changing. Based on John Echols and Hassan Shadily dictionary the translation of *undang-undang* is law or constitution. However, the translator decided to transfer the word *undang-undang* into the TL text that followed by number and year which means the translator used transference procedure in this datum.

#### d. Datum 51

SL: harus dinyatakan tidak dapat diterima/NO (*on vankelijke verklaard*).

TL: have to be stated can't be approved/NO (*on vankelijke verklaard*).

In the datum 51 from the third thesis abstract, which means the same translator with the datum 41 also used transference procedure in transferring the dutch phrase, *on vankelijke verklaard* into TL text without any changing. The meaning of the phrase based on Online Law Dictionary is the verdict stating that the lawsuit is unacceptable for the reason the law contains a formal defect. This means that the lawsuit is not followed up by a judge to be examined and tried so that there is no object of lawsuit in the decision to be executed. Another case if the verdict states that the entire lawsuit granted or granted partly. The translator decided to transfer the phrase into the TL text directly instead of describing the meaning of the phrase.

#### e. Datum 77

SL: Bukti-bukti yang memenuhi syarat sesuai penetapan yang diteliti oleh penulis antara lain; *KTP* suami isteri,

TL: The evidence suitably qualified establishment studied by author, among others; *KTP* spouses,

The word *KTP* in the datum above was transferred into *KTP* by the translator of the 5th thesis abstract. *KTP* is an Indonesian abbreviation from *Kartu Tanda Penduduk* or Indonesia Identity Card. The translator decided not to change the abbreviation of the text instead of using another translation procedure for example “ID card” that is use in cultural equivalent procedure.

#### 4.1.1.2 Synonymy

The researcher found 17 datum containing synonymy procedure in the English version of the thesis abstracts. For the most sentences, the translator used synonymy in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. The researcher chose 6 different contexts of data to be analyzed. The analysis of the source text and its translation was provided as the following:

##### a. Datum 1

SL: Pada *skripsi* ini, penulis mengangkat permasalahan Penerimaan dan Penolakan Permohonan Dispensasi Usia Perkawinan.

TL: In this *thesis*, the author raises the issue of Acceptance and Rejection of Application dispensation Age Marriage.

In the datum 1 from the first thesis abstract the translator use synonymy uses the word thesis that has similar meaning with undergraduate-thesis, paper, or research. Some universities in Indonesia use their own standard of translation to transfer the word *skripsi* into English for example: minithesis, undergraduate-thesis, and thesis. In Oxford thesaurus dictionary this word has similar meaning with theory, contention, argument, line of argument, proposal, proposition, premise,

assumption, presumption, hypothesis, postulation, surmise, supposition. The definition of *skripsi* itself according to Indonesia dictionary is a scientific essay that must be written by the student as part of the final requirements of his academic education.

#### b. Datum 34

SL: Bahwa kedudukan perempuan setelah terjadinya *perceraian* dari perkawinan *nyerod* beda kasta dibagi menjadi 3 periode.

TL: That the position of women in the aftermath of the *dissolution* of the marriage *nyerod* different caste is divided into 3 periods.

The word *perceraian* from the datum 34 from the second thesis abstract were transferred into dissolution by the translator. Based on Indonesia Dictionary, the meaning of *cerai* or *talaq* is breaking up as husband and wife or divorce. However, the translator chose the word dissolution which has similar meaning with divorce. The Oxford Thesaurus English Dictionary stated that the word “divorce” has synonym as follows: **dissolution**, annulment, official separation, judicial separation, separation, disunion, break-up, split, split-up, severance, rupture, breach, parting. Newmark (1988) referred to this kind of translation procedure as synonymy.

#### c. Datum 57

SL: Keadaan inilah yang menjadikan kesulitan dalam *pemenuhan syarat* untuk mencatat perkawinan beda agama.

TL: This condition makes the difficulty in *eligibility* for interfaith marriage record.

The phrase *pemenuhan syarat* from the datum 57 transferred into eligibility which means “the state of having the right to do or obtain something through satisfaction of the appropriate conditions” based on the Oxford Dictionary. The word eligibility has similar meaning with **entitled**, permitted, allowed, qualified, **acceptable**, suitable, appropriate, fit, fitting, worthy, competent. In Indonesia, if the phrase is translated word per word it will be the fulfillment of requirement. However, the translator. However, the translator chose the word eligibility which has similar meaning to the phrase. Therefore, the researcher marked this procedure used by the translator as synonymy translation procedure.

**d. Datum 69**

SL: Bagaimana jika ada anak yang lahir dari perkawinan yang tidak *dicatatkan*?

TL: What it there is child born of a marriage that is not *listed*?

The translator transfers the phrase *yang tidak dicatatkan* into *that is not listed*, which means the translator used word for word translation instead of using English phrase unregistered marriage. The word *listed* as a verb in the Oxford Thesaurus English Dictionary has similar meaning with **recorded**, registered, noted down, written down, set down, entered. However, Newmark (1988) categorized this kind of translation procedure as synonymy since the translator use the near TL equivalent to a SL in a context although there is another equivalent word for example registered and recorded.

**e. Datum 75**

SL: Ada proses yang harus *dipenuhi* oleh orang tua si anak,

TL: There is a process that must be *met* by the child's parents,

From the example above, the phrase *dipenuhi* transferred into TL with “met” as a past participle from the verb meet. The translator chose the word “met” rather than “fulfilled”, since these words have similar context. Based on Oxford Thesaurus English Dictionary the word meet in above context has synonym as follows: **fulfil**, satisfy, fill, measure up to, match, match up to, conform to, come up to, perform, comply with.

**f. Datum 80**

SL: Apabila ada salah satu suami atau isteri masih terikat perkawinan dengan pihak lain harus segera mendaftarkan akta cerainya sebelum melakukan *perkawinan* lagi

TL: If one of the spouses is still married to the other party must intermediately *medaftarkan* divorce certificate before *mating* again

From the example above the word *perkawinan* from SL transferred into “mating” in the TL text. Oxford English Dictionary explain the meaning of mating is the action of animals coming together to breed; copulation. While Collins Dictionary explains mating is the action of pairing for reproduction. Hence, the use the word of mating is not suitable to refer the human. Nevertheless, the word mating is still equivalent with the SL to describe the meaning of marriage. With the same context, Oxford Thesaurus Dictionary explains the word “mate” has similar meaning with: **partner**, husband, wife, spouse, lover, live-in lover, amour, significant other, inamorato, inamorata, companion, helpmate, helpmeet, consort.

#### 4.1.1.3 Naturalization

Among all of the data, naturalization is the second most frequent after transposition, which occurs 35 times from 139 data. This procedure is somewhat different from transference. The difference lies in the adaptation of pronunciation and morphology of the TL. The researcher will analyze 7 different data from the SL and the English version of the thesis abstract by using Word Origin Dictionary and Merriam Webster Dictionary as follows:

##### a. Datum 2

SL: Penulis mengangkat permasalahan Penerimaan dan Penolakan Permohonan *Dispensasi* Usia Perkawinan.

TL: The author raises the issue of Acceptance and Rejection of Application *Dispensation* Age Marriage.

In the sentence above, the word *dispensasi* in Indonesian is actually transferring and adapting from “dispensation” in English. The translator adapts the target language word first to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language. The word origin of “dispensation” according to Merriam Webster Dictionary is “dispense”, whereas Word Origin Dictionary explain the word dispense comes ultimately from Latin *dispendere* ‘weigh out’ (partial source of English spends). This was a compound verb formed from the prefix *dis-* ‘away’ and *pendere* ‘weigh’, a relative of *pendere* ‘hang’, from which English gets *pendulum*, *pendant*, and *penthouse*.

##### b. Datum 3

SL: Pilihan *tema* tersebut dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya perbedaan hakim dalam menetapkan dispensasi usia perkawinan.



TL: The *theme* option effected by the difference the judge in setting the dispensation age marriage.

The word *tema* from SL was transferred into “theme” by using naturalization. It is obvious seen that there are changes in the spelling of the words. Although the TL word of “theme” was not adopted from SL word *tema*, yet the -th- consonants in “theme” is adopted from Greek *théma* denoted etymologically ‘something placed’, hence a ‘proposition’ (it was formed from the base \*the-, source also of *tithénai* ‘place, put’ and distant relative of English *do*). English acquired the word via Latin *thēma* and Old French \**tème* as *tème*, but soon reverted to the Latin spelling.

### c. Datum 8

SL: Apa *solusi* bagi yang ditolak permohonan dispensasi usia perkawinan?

TL: What is the *solution* for those who rejected age marriage?

From the example above the word *solution* with the consonant -t- of TL, while the Indonesia version uses consonant -s-. Based on Indonesian Wiktionary the word *solusi* come from English, meanwhile in this analysis English as a TL and Indonesian as a SL. Nevertheless, this translation procedure called Naturalization according to Newmark (1988) since the word *solution* uptake from the Greek according to Word Origins Dictionary, Greek *théma* denoted etymologically ‘something placed’, hence a ‘proposition’ (it was formed from the base \*the-, source also of *tithénai* ‘place, put’ and distant relative of English *do*).

**d. Datum 22**

SL: Banyak aspek yang tercampur di dalamnya, salah satunya adalah *kasta*.

TL: Many aspects are mixed in it, one of which is a *caste*.

The origin of the word *caste* according to the SL context means each of the hereditary classes of Hindu society, distinguished by relative degrees of ritual purity or pollution and of social status. The origin and etymology of the word “caste” based on Merriam Webster Dictionary is from Portuguese *casta*, literally, race, lineage, from feminine of *casto* pure, chaste, from Latin *castus*. However, the Word Origins Dictionary stated Caste has no etymological connection with cast. It is borrowed from Spanish and Portuguese *casta* ‘race, breed’, a nominal use of the adjective *casta* ‘pure’, from Latin *castus* (source of English chaste).

**e. Datum 37**

SL: Dalam perkara *poligami* terdapat beberapa syarat yang harus dipenuhi oleh pemohon.

TL: In the case of *polygamy* there some requirements that have to be fulfilled by the applicant.

In the datum 37 the translator used naturalization translation procedure precisely on the word *polygamy*. Both of the words have the same pronunciation but they were written on different word. In this context the meaning of polygamy in the law dictionary of Merriam Webster is the offense of having several and specifically more than two spouses at one time. The word *gamy* was borrowed from Greek *-gamia*, from the base of *gameîn* "to marry" + *-ia*.

#### 4.1.1.4 Through Translation

The researcher found that Through-translation is commonly used to translate common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds literally in the English version of thesis abstract. Through-translation is used only when they are already recognized terms of the target language. The best example is the names of international organizations that usually consist of universal words that may be transparent for some languages. In addition, the researcher found 11 different data from the 10 thesis abstracts as the following:

##### a. Datum 5

SL: Pilihan tema tersebut dilatar belakangi oleh adanya perbedaan hakim dalam menetapkan dispensasi usia perkawinan yang menerima dan menolak di *Pengadilan Agama*.

TL: The theme option effected by the difference the judge in setting the dispensation age marriage which accepts and rejects the *Religious Court*.

Every word in the proper noun Religious Court has been translated with its equivalence and written according to English grammar rules. This translation has modified the structure of the proper noun in the target language. The difference in both languages structures can be clearly understood through the diagram below:



**Figure 4.1 The Structure of Through-Translation**

Religious Court was written according to the English version of Legal Dictionary. Word that modifies the noun is always written after the word modified in Indonesia Language. This is opposed to English grammar. In English, the word

that modifies is usually put in front of the word modified as seen in Supreme Court.

In this case, the translator abides the translation brief given to him.

**b. Datum 70**

SL: *Kantor Catatan Sipil* Tidak Membuat akta kelahiran dikarenakan status orang tuanya yang tidak jelas.

TL: *Civil Registry Office* does not make a birth certificate because of the status of their parents are not obvious.

From the example above, the translator used through translation procedure on the phrase Civil Registry Office. Civil Registration according to Legal Dictionary is the system by which a government records the vital events (births, marriages, and deaths) of its citizens and residents. In addition, the Civil Registry Office is a English legal term for the office of civil registration.

**4.1.1.5 Cultural Equivalent**

In the most cases, the translator uses the exclusive words in the target language to translate the word from the source language which has same meaning with the source language. It is happened because the translator wants the target language sounds more natural. In this English version of thesis abstract the researcher found 10 times cultural equivalent translation procedure. These are some sentences that use cultural equivalent procedure:

**a. Datum 53**

SL: Pilihan tema tersebut disebabkan *Perkawinan beda agama* tidak dapat dihindari lagi

TL: The theme option background was the *interfaith marriage* cannot be avoided anymore.

The datum 53 from the 4th thesis abstract, the translator used cultural equivalent in transferring the phrase *perkawinan beda agama*, rather than using word for word translation the marriage of different religion. Interfaith marriage is an English cultural phrase, as stated in Oxford Thesaurus English Dictionary, this phrase has similar meaning with intermarriage, and miscegenation. However, in this thesis English as a target language. Hence, the researcher put the category of this procedure into cultural equivalent translation.

**b. Datum 68**

SL: Hak anak yang lahir dari perkawinan yang tidak dicatatkan dalam mendapatkan *akta kelahiran*.

TL: The right of children born out of marriage that is not recorded in obtaining a *birth certificate*.

Merriam Webster Legal Dictionary describe the meaning of certificate as a document containing a certified statement especially as to the truth of something for example: a birth certificate. From the example of this dictionary, the researcher categorized the phrase “birth certificate” as an English cultural phrase. In addition, as the Indonesian-English Dictionary, the translation of *akta* in English is “deed”. However, the if the word *akta* become the phrase *akta kelahiran*, the cultural equivalent translation will be “birth certificate”.

**c. Datum 102**

SL: Perkawinan tersebut memiliki akibat hukum sama halnya dengan perkawinan yang dicatatkan pada umumnya terhadap status kedudukan istri maupun suami, kedudukan anak, dan *harta gono-gini* dalam perkawinan tersebut.

TL: Unregistered marriage has the same legal consequences towards the status of husband, wife, children, and *communal property* as the registered one.

According to legal term, the term “communal property” is also known as “marital property”, “shared property”, or “community property.” Some states follow principles of “community property,” meaning that the communal property will be divided equally between the spouses upon divorce. Non-community property states may have different rules that govern the distribution of communal property. The researcher categorizes the kind of translation procedure as cultural equivalent since many legal term and some English culture states use the term of “communal property”. Based on Merriam Webster Dictionary the meaning of community property is property held jointly by husband and wife. Hence, the use of community property or communal property is a cultural phrase as the same context with the SL phrase.

#### **4.1.1.6 Transposition**

Among all translation procedures, transposition procedure is the most common. From the existing data, there are 38 data from 10 thesis abstract. Every 10 theses abstract the researcher found at least one transposition procedure. Afterward, the researcher analyzed a change in the grammar from SL to TL based on the theory of Newmark (1988). Here are some sentences which are contain transposition procedure:

**a. Datum 7**

SL: Apa *perbedaan dasar* dan pertimbangan Hakim menerima penetapan no. 33/Pdt.P/2013/PA.

TL: What are the *basic differences* and considerations judge accepted the stipulation no. 330/Pdt.P/2013/PA.

Most of the data collected by the researcher contains the transposition procedure proposed by Newmark (1988) with the type of automatic transposition. The most frequent in the position of the adjective and the singular becomes plural on the TL, as an example is the above sentence. On the phrase “*perbedaan dasar*” is a singular with the position of adjective after the noun. Whereas in the TL the phrase was changed into plural with the position of adjective before the noun.

**b. Datum 52**

SL: Penulis mengangkat permasalahan bentuk perlindungan terhadap anak akibat *perkawinan beda agama yang tidak dicatat*.

TL: The author raises the issue of children protection law due to *interfaith unrecorded marriage*.

from the above datum, the word "perkawinan" is a noun. While the phrase “beda agama yang tidak dicatatkan” is an adjectival phrase. However, the translator transfers the above clause and put the adjectival phrase before noun. The example of transposition in the above clause is the second type proposed by Newmark (1988) which is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. Since the translator did not transfer the phrase “yang tidak dicatatkan” into “that is not recorded”, instead of using the word “unrecorded”.

**c. Datum 59**

SL: Bagaimana bentuk *perlindungan terhadap anak* akibat perkawinan beda agama tidak dicatat.

TL: What form of *legal protection of children* as a result of interfaith marriage is not recorded.

The above datum has a resemblance to datum 7, which is the conversion from singular to plural. The translator transferred the word “anak” which is singular into the word “children”. The difference is that in datum 7 there are changes to the adjective, whereas in datum 59 there is addition of the word “legal” which becomes noun phrase “legal protection” from the SL word “perlindungan”.

**d. Datum 85**

SL: Penjelasan dalam pasal 35 huruf (a) bahwa perkawinan yang ditetapkan oleh pengadilan adalah *perkawinan antar umat berbeda agama*.

TL: An explanation in article 35 a that the marriage assigned by state court is *inter religious marriage*.

The translator chose the phrase “inter religious marriage” rather than “intermarriage between different religions” to replace the phrase “perkawinan antar umat berbeda agama”. In this case the translator changed the grammar structure from SL to TL.

**e. Datum 86**

SL: Dalam pasal 2 ayat 1 Undang-undang perkawinan menyatakan *sahnya suatu perkawinan* apabila dilaksanakan menurut hukum agama dan kepercayaan masing-masing.

TL: Accordance to article 2 chapter 1 Marriage Constitution stated that the *Marriage is legitimate* when implemented according to each religion and belief.



The translator transferred the phrase “sahnya suatu perkawinan” into “The marriage is legitimate” in TL. This phrase has the same meaning as SL, but the translator changed the grammar structure. Based on the theory of Newmark (1988) this type of transposition is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL.

#### 4.1.1.7 Functional Equivalent

From all data, the researcher found only one Functional equivalent example. This translation procedure applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term. The following is the functional equivalent that the researcher found:

##### **Datum 114**

SL: Sepanjang **rukun** dan syarat perkawinan islam telah terpenuhi para pihak.

TL: Throughout the **pillars of Islam** and marriage requirements have been met the parties.

The translator transfers the word “rukun” into the phrase “pillars of islam”.

In this case, noun phrase "pillar of islam" is a kind of cultural word of TL with the specific term of Islam. Since the word “rukun” is an Islamic term from the Arabic word.

#### 4.1.1.8 Modulation

From the available data, the researcher found Modulation 21 times. From every thesis abstract there is at least one modulation. Mostly translator reproduces

the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL. Here is a discussion of Modulation found from some data

#### A. Datum 4

SL: Pilihan tema tersebut *dilatarbelakangi* oleh adanya perbedaan hakim dalam menetapkan dispensasi usia perkawinan.

TL: The theme options **effected** by the difference the judge in setting the dispensations age marriage.

From the datum above, the translator rejected the use of literal translation by transferring the word “dilaterbelakangi” into “effected”. Whereas the use of the word "effected" semantically has a different meaning with the SL.

#### B. Datum 25

SL: Seiring perkembangan zaman perkawinan model ini bisa dilegalkan dengan terbitnya Paswara *DPRD Bali* No 11 Tahun 1951.

TL: As the times of this model can be legalized marriage with the publication Paswara *Bali Council* No 11 Tahun 1951.

The abbreviation of DPRD is “Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah” or “Regional Representative Council”. In this sentence the translator used the modulation by transferring the phrase of DPRD Bali into Bali Council. Since the both phrases have different meaning.

#### C. Datum 38

SL: Dengan adanya penetapan tersebut penulis dapat merumuskan tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis mengenai implementasi penetapan *harta gono-gini*.

TL: With determination the writer can formulate the good/ the aim of the research, that is to know and analyze about the implementation of determining *property aquinted jointly*.

By considering to a non-linguistic aspect, the translator, the translator transferred the phrase “harta gono-gini” into TL phrase “property aquired jointly”. Which mean the translator rejected the literal translation. The meaning is the property owned jointly between husband and wife.

#### D. Datum 44

SL: Tahap penelitian yang dilakukan adalah dengan *terjun langsung ke lapangan*.

TL: The step of the research done by *joining closely to the court*.

The translator rejected the literal translation, by transferring the sentence “terjun langsung ke lapangan” into the TL sentence “joining closely to the court”. Which mean the researcher of the thesis did the research to the court directly. Instead of plunge straight into the field.

#### E. Datum 56

SL: Pemaknaan bunyi pasal 2 ayat 1 Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang perkawinan *menjadi perdebatan* mengenai diperbolehkannya perkawinan beda agama.

TL: Article 2 (1) Law of the Republic Indonesia No. 1 of 1974 About Marriage *still become problem* to allowed or not regarding interfaith marriage.

Almost the same as the previous datum example, the translator rejected the literal meaning by transferring the phrase “menjadi perdebatan” into TL phrase “still become a problem”. Though the meaning of the problem is different from the debate. In this case the translator uses the word problem to produce meaning that is close to the “debate”.

#### F. Datum 79

SL: Bukti akta nikah si pemohon, dan apabila ada salah satu *suami atau isteri* masih terikat perkawinan dengan pihak lain harus segera mendaftarkan akta cerainya sebelum melakukan perkawinan lagi.

TL: Marriage Certificate evidence of the applicant, and if one of the *spouses* is still married to the other party must immediately medaftarkan divorce certificate before mating again.

The translator transferred the phrase “suami atau istri” into the TL word “spouses” which has meaning A husband or wife, considered in relation to their partner, based on oxford dictionary. The translator rejected the literal translation, because the literal translation of “suami atau istri” is husband or wife.

#### 4.1.1.9 Recognized Translation

From all the data collected, there are two recognize translation procedure. It normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term. Here the researcher analyzed the two examples:

##### A. Datum 62

SL: Penulisan karya tulis ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan *metode pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konsep*.

TL: This paper uses normative legal research with *statute approach methods and concept approach*.

From the datum above, the translator transferred the phrases “metode pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konsep” into the TL phrases “statute approach methods and concept approach”. These both phrases are accepted translation of law term. So, it can be concluded that the translator used the recognize translation in transferring the phrases.

## B. Datum 64

SL: Penafsiran atau interpretasi peraturan undang-undang ialah mencari dan menetapkan pengertian atas dalil-dalil yang tercantum dalam undang-undang sesuai dengan yang dikehendaki serta yang dimaksud oleh *pembuat undang-undang*.

TL: Interpretation of laws and regulations had been used to seek and establish an understanding of the arguments set forth in the law in accordance with the desired and intended by *legislators*.

Similar to the previous datum, the translator used the translation of law term by transferring the phrase “pembuat undang-undang” into the TL word “legislators”. Another meaning of legislator is lawmaker, that is a person who makes laws. This word is accepted in law term.

### 4.1.1.10 Reduction/Expansion

Based on Newmark (1988), reduction is called *contraction* means grammatical reduction. In the data some translators omitted words in transferring SL to TL, and vice versa, the translator adds some words called expansion. The researcher found 11 data from the thesis abstracts, the data is as follows:

#### A. Datum 6

SL: *Berdasarkan hal tersebut di atas*, karya tulis ini mengangkat rumasan masalah:

TL: *Based on the above*, this paper raised the formulation of the problem:

The above datum shows an example of reduction. The translator omitted the phrase “hal tersebut” to be transferred in TL. However, the translator does not eliminate the meaning aspect of the SL sentence.

### B. Datum 30

SL: *Metode pendekatan yang digunakan* adalah pendekatan konseptual dan pendekatan historis,

TL: *The method used* is the conceptual approach and historical approaches,

From the datum above, the translator omitted the word “pendekatan” or “approach” in TL sentence. So, it can be concluded that the translator used reduction translation procedure. However, the translator did not change the context from the TL sentence.

### C. Datum 60

SL: *Penulisan karya tulis ini* menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif.

TL: *This paper* uses normative legal research with statute approach method. Similar to the above datum, the translator omitted the word to be transferred to TL, but without changing the context of SL. From the example above, the translator omitted the word “penulisan” or “the writing” in TL sentence.

#### 4.1.1.11 Couplet

The researcher found 23 data couplets from all data which are detailed as follows: 2 Shift and Reduction, 14 Naturalization and Shift, 1 Transposition and Thought Translation, 1 Naturalization and Thought Translation, 1 Shift and Modulation, 1 Transposition and Modulation, 1 Cultural Equivalence and Shift, 1 Shift and Naturalization, 1 Shift and Transposition.

### A. Datum 10

SL: Kemudian penulisan skripsi ini menggunakan jenis penelitian yuridis normatif dengan **metode pendekatan perbandingan**.

TL: Then the writing of this using this type of normative juridical with *comparative approach*.

From the datum above, the researcher found couplet which is combination between Shift and Reduction. The translator transferred the phrase “metode pendekatan perbandingan” into “comparative approach, by changing the grammar from SL to TL. In addition, the translator omitted the word “method” in TL phrase.

### B. Datum 11

SL: *Bahan hukum primer, skunder*, dan tambahan wawancara dengan Hakim Pengadilan Agama Balikpapan.

TL: *Primary legal materials, secondary*, and additional interviews with Religious Court Judge Balikpapan.

The translation transferred the phrase by using Naturalization and Shift. The words primary and secondary was transferred by using naturalization, while the changing of adjective position was using shift or transposition translation procedure.

### C. Datum 21

SL: *Perkawinan adat Bali* merupakan salah satu bentuk perkawinan yang cukup rumit di Indonesia.

TL: *Balinese traditional marriage* is a form of marriage that is quite complicated in Indonesia.

The phrase “perkawinan adat bali” was transferred by using Shift and modulation, that is the changing of adjective position and the rejection of literal meaning by the translator. Bali is a noun, then translated into Balinese which is become an adjective.

#### D. Datum 25

SL: Seiring perkembangan zaman, perkawinan model ini bisa dilegalkan dengan terbitnya *Paswara DPRD Bali* No 11 Tahun 1951.

TL: As the times of this model can be legalized marriage with the publication of *Paswara Bali Council* No 11 of 1951.

The phrase “Paswara DPRD Bali” was transferred by using couplet into “Paswara Bali Council”. The word Paswara was transferred by using Transposition, while the word DPRD was changed semantically into council by using Modulation procedure. DPRD should translated into Regional Representative Council in international term.

#### E. Datum 55

SL: Pemaknaan bunyi pasal 2 ayat 1 *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia* Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang perkawinan menjadi perdebatan mengenai diperbolehkannya perkawinan beda agama.

TL: Article 2(1) *Law of Republic of Indonesia* No 1 of 1974 About Marriage still become problem to allowed or not interfaith marriage in the community.

The phrase “Undang-undang Republik Indonesia was transferred by using word for word method. Basically, in law term the phrase should be translated into Indonesia Constitution. However, the word Undang-undang was transferred into law by using Synonymy and the word “republik was transferred into republic but using Naturalization.

#### 4.1.1.12 Componential Analysis

The researcher found one datum of 10 thesis abstracts, which is from the second thesis abstract. In this datum, the translator was comparing an SL word with



a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent.

The datum as the following:

### **Datum 23**

SL: Perkawinan adat bali menginginkan adanya kedudukan kasta yang sama diantara calon *pengantin*

TL: Balinese traditional marriage want the same caste position between *the bride and groom*.

From the example above, the phrase “calon pengantin was transferred into “the bride and groom” which has different meaning. In SL, the meaning of bride and groom is female and male who want to married together. From one word “pengantin” become “bride and groom”.

Based on the previous explanation above, the writer figures out that there are several factors that affect the translator in applying translation procedures in the thesis abstracts. In transferring the thesis abstract from SL into TL, the translator used transposition and naturalization procedures. The researcher found those procedures in all thesis abstract. Since, the procedures are common in TL or English.

Those were the analysis along with examples of translation procedures in thesis abstracts from the faculty of law students. The researcher had given some comments related with the translation result. In the next section of this chapter, the researcher compared the current research with the previous studies, in terms of the findings and results.

## 4.2 Discussion

The main objective of this research was to see the translation procedures applied on thesis abstracts. The researcher chose thesis abstracts as the object of the research. After examining the abstracts, the researcher found 187 examples from 10 thesis abstract. From some procedures of translation proposed by Newmark (1988), the researcher only found 12 of them. The procedures of translation found were Transference, Synonymy, Naturalization, Through-translation, Cultural Equivalent, Transposition, Functional Equivalent, Modulation, Recognize Translation, Reduction/ Expansion, Couplet, Componential Analysis.

Based on all those findings and analysis, the researcher concluded that some of the translators had already understood the concept of meaning. Because in transferring the sentence from SL into TL some of them used the procedures, instead of translating them into the dictionary meaning. The translators were able to give translation that matched with the context and the structure in which the demonstratives appeared. As what have been proposed by Suryawinata (1989, cited in Budhianto and Fardhani 2010), there were five kinds of meaning, they were lexical, grammatical, socio-cultural, textual, and contextual meaning. In order to produce a good translation, a translator should analyze the source language carefully before translating it into the target language. And the concepts of all those kinds of meaning were already understood by the translators and they have applied it in translating the demonstrative references in their thesis abstracts.

There were several translation procedures that was not equivalent, because some of the translators chose the method of word for word translation. Instead of following the procedures of translation. However, in the findings, the researcher found that there were several changes needed in order to make the translation became natural for the target language. Especially the use of Cultural Equivalent and Thought Translation that have to follow the law terms. After all, the purpose of translation was to deliver the message intended by the source text author. As long as the meaning was conveyed, then it was acceptable.

The most frequent translation procedures are Transposition and Naturalization. There were 38 occurrences of Transposition, and 35 occurrences of Naturalization. The next most frequent procedure found by the researcher was Modulation. It was found 21 times from ten thesis abstracts. From every thesis abstract there is at least one modulation. Mostly translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL and the translator rejected the literal translation in order to get more natural translation. For example, in Datum 38, the phrase “harta gono-gini” was transferred into “property aquired jointly”. Which means the translator rejected the literal translation. The meaning of the phrase is the property owned jointly between husband and wife.

Whereas the 4th most common procedure are Transference and Synonymy. There were 17 occurrences from the 10-thesis abstract. In transference procedure mostly, the translator translates directly the words from source language because

there is no word that has equivalent term between source language and target language. For example, the word from another language, not from SL or TL language. From datum 18, the word “syahadad” is from Arabic word, then the translator transferred the word into TL with the same writing “syahadad”. Another example datum 24, the phrase “asupunding alangkahi karang hulu” was transferred into the same phrase without any changing. While the synonymy translation procedure, the translator used synonymy in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. For example, in Datum 1, the translator transferred the word “skripsi” from SL word into “thesis” in TL word which has same meaning.

The researcher only found Through-translation 11 times, and Cultural Equivalent 10 times. Through-translation is commonly used to translate common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds literally in the English version of thesis abstract. As well as cultural equivalence, it was happened because the translator wants the target language sounds more natural. Both procedures should be more in the legal dictionary. However, the researcher only found 11 for Through-translation, for example in Datum 5, the translator transferred the phrase “pengadilan agama” into TL phrase “religious court” this was in accordance with the legal term dictionary. While the researcher found 10 example of Cultural Equivalence, one example is in Datum 68, the translator transferred the phrase “akta kelahiran” into TL phrase “birth certificate”.

Based on the analysis, it might be concluded that the use of translation procedure in some thesis abstracts were translated naturally. Even though there were some changes needed, the translation given was already considered natural and convenient for the target reader. In addition, the use of legal term dictionary was not too often in transferring the legal term from SL into TL. From the findings, it might also be concluded that it was important for a translator to understand the content of the source text before translating it. It was important to avoid mistranslation and keep the intended message was remained the same.

In the study conducted by Afifah (2014) entitled "*Translation Methods and Procedures Preference of English Department Students Universitas Airlangga on Translating Aesop's Fables*". This study analyses translation methods and procedures preferred by Alih Jalur (AJ) English Department Students, Universitas Airlangga on translating Aesop by mapping the most frequently used methods and procedures employed by students based on Newmark's theory of methods and procedures of translation. However, it was also found that the most frequently applied procedures were couplets and modulation. From the discussion, it can be seen that the most frequently used translation methods on translating Aesop fables in this study is semantic and literal method with 30%. Besides, the translation procedures most frequently used is couplets. Couplets gained 28.16% among the other procedure. The most frequently used is combination of transposition + modulation procedures. The most frequently couplet combination is transposition + modulation. From the preference on methods and procedures of translation, it can be seen that AJ students have already understood the meaning of the SL but they

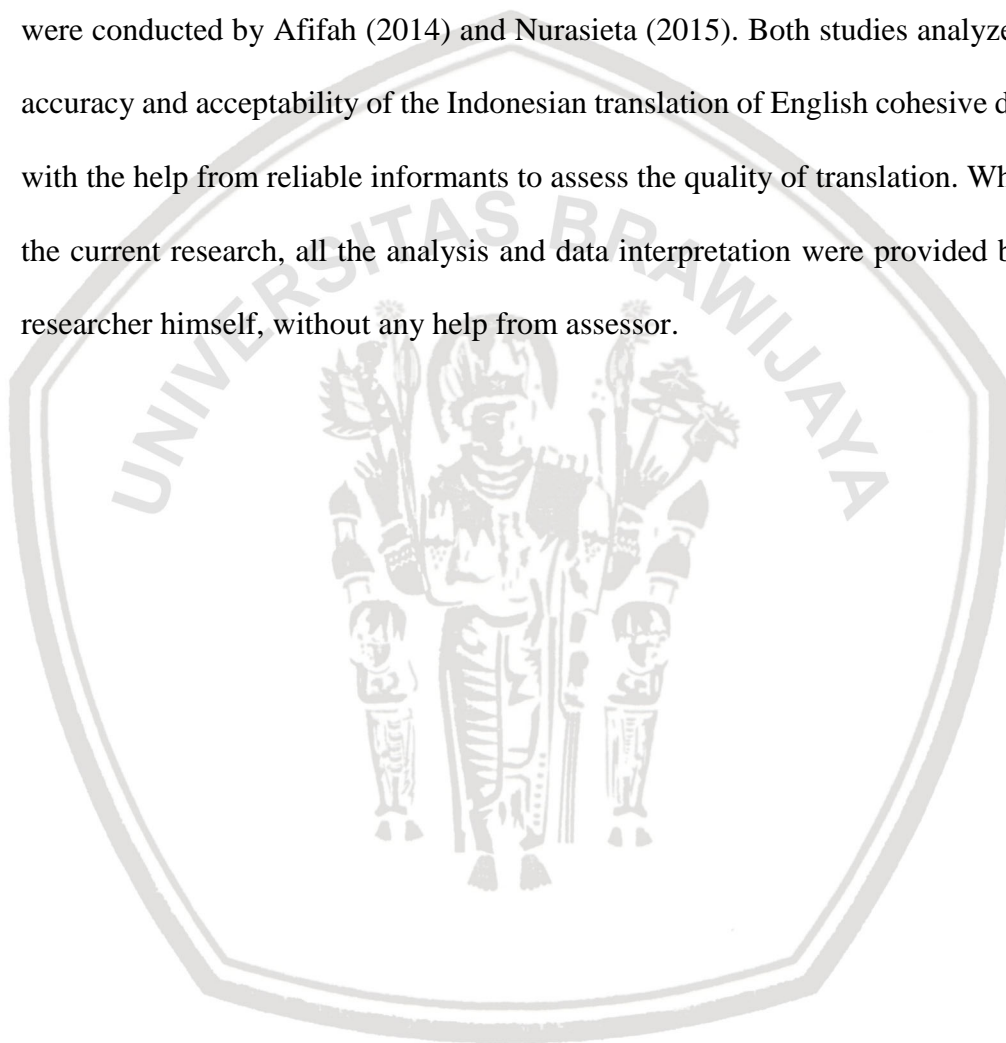
face difficulties in putting the ideas into words or appropriate TL sentence structure. Further, many of the students did not really understand methods and procedures of translation. They tend to ignore the process of translation and focus on substituting SL with TL. It explained the high occurrence of literal method and couplets which tend to be faithful to the SL instead of TL.

While the result of the study conducted by Nurasietta (2015) entitled “*The Translation of Demonstrative References from English into Indonesian in Thesis Abstracts in Study Program of English Universitas Brawijaya*”. It might be concluded that the demonstrative references in the thesis abstracts were translated successfully and naturally. Even though there were some changes needed, the translation given was already considered natural and convenient for the target reader. In most of the findings, it was found that the referred item was remained unchanged and the cohesion of the text was maintained.

From the findings of both previous studies, it might be concluded that the translation result was already accurate and acceptable, but there were some changes needed in order to make the translation became natural for the target reader. The result of both previous studies was quite similar with the result of this current research. Generally, the translation procedures applied by the translator of the thesis abstracts was already appropriate and suitable with the context of meaning in legal term. However, in some cases, it was found that the referred item was changed. Even though the message was conveyed properly, it would be better if the referred item was maintained. Nevertheless, based on the findings, it may be assumed that

the translators, in this case students of Faculty of Law, Universitas Brawijaya have already understood the concept of meaning and they succeeded in maintaining the cohesion of the text.

This current research was slightly different from the previous studies which were conducted by Afifah (2014) and Nurasieta (2015). Both studies analyzed the accuracy and acceptability of the Indonesian translation of English cohesive device with the help from reliable informants to assess the quality of translation. While in the current research, all the analysis and data interpretation were provided by the researcher himself, without any help from assessor.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of this study and some suggestions for next researcher who are going to do further studies in the same field.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the study on translation procedures used in thesis abstract by faculty of law student in Universitas Brawijaya, the researcher understands that mastering source language, target language, and the social cultural background of both languages are really important for a translator in doing thesis translation. Therefore, came into these conclusions:

1. From all the translation procedures composed by Newmark, there are 12 procedures out of 17 translation procedures. They are: Transference, Synonymy, Naturalization, Through-translation, Cultural Equivalent, Transposition, Functional Equivalent, Modulation, Recognize Translation, Reduction/ Expansion, Couplet, Componential Analysis. However, these are the most important procedures in transferring SL into TL.
2. Some of the translators have already understood the concept of meaning. Because in translating the thesis abstracts, they tried to give the most natural and convenient translation for the target reader that matched with the legal term dictionary. Although there were still some words or phrases which were not in accordance with the legal term dictionary. From 17 kinds of



translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988), the translators had applied 12 the important translation procedures. However, some of them had produced a translation which was considered natural for the target reader.

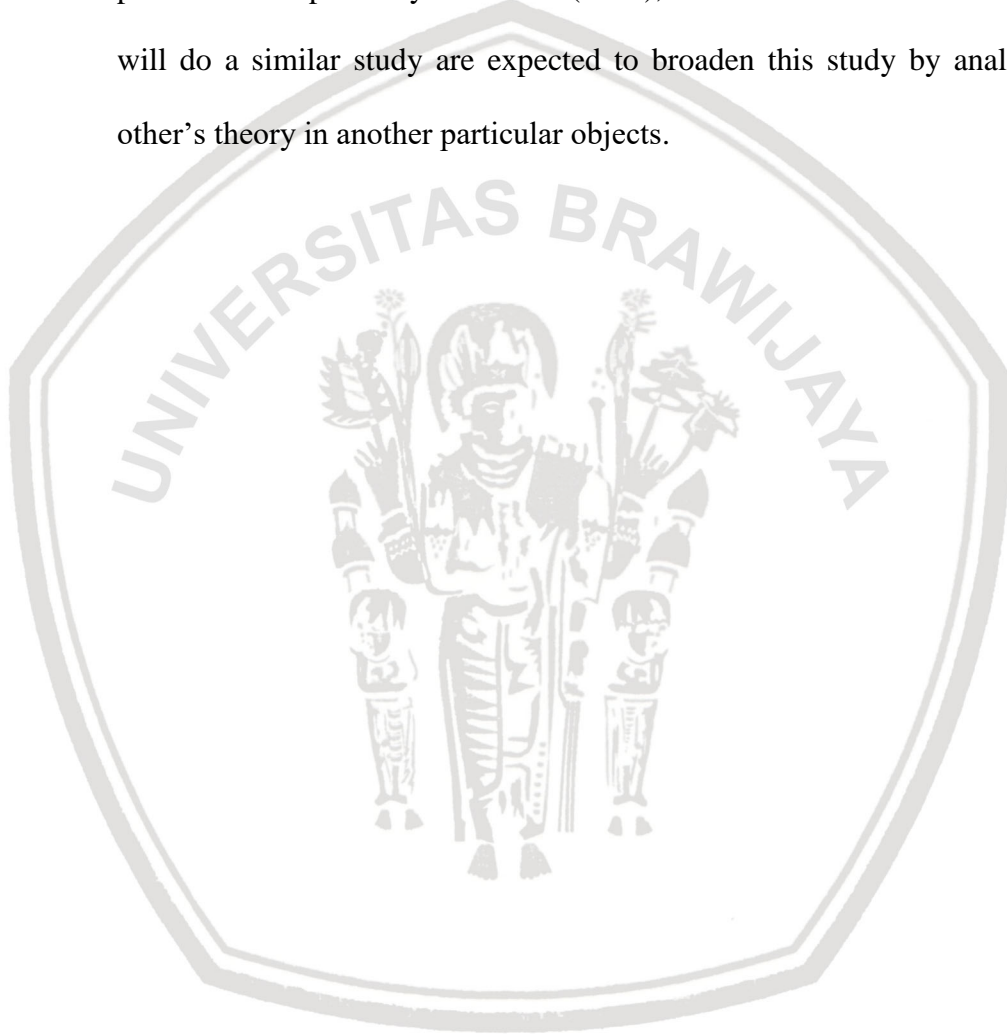
3. The best option in transferring the thesis abstracts from SL into TL was varied between each translation procedure. From the findings, the researcher concluded that the best option to translate the thesis abstracts especially in legal term was by using legal term dictionary. While for other words or phrases which were not the legal term should be the best to translate them according to the context in which they appeared.

## 5.2 Suggestion

The researcher would like to give several suggestions that might beneficial and useful for some people, especially Study Program of English and Faculty of Law Students.

1. The researcher encouraged the future researcher to conduct a research in translation. Since in the Faculty of Cultural Studies especially in Study Program of English, the number of researches about translation was still limited. There were various topics that can be analyzed regarding translation, such as explication, domestication or foreignization in translation or the way of translating complex sentences, idioms, jokes, or slang.
2. For the translators, should give more attention to the diction because the result showed that there were still many grammar errors in translating. In

this case, since the grammar errors were not the focus of this study, the researcher also suggests for the next study to analyze an error based on the translation procedures and methods. Furthermore, since this study is limited only on the researcher's point of view and uses some theories of translation procedure composed by Newmark (1988), the next future researchers who will do a similar study are expected to broaden this study by analyzing other's theory in another particular objects.



## REFERENCES

- Adnin, A.N. (2014). *An analysis of translation strategies found in English-Bahasa Indonesia short story some words with a Mummy*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.
- Afifah, W. (2014). *Translation Methods and Procedures Preference of English Department Students Universitas Airlangga on Translating Aesop* (Undergraduate thesis). Retrieved from <http://journal.unair.ac.id/download-fullpapers-anglicist3735c051f72full.pdf>
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Sorensen, C., Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to research in education eighth edition*. Canada: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
- Budianto, L. (2010). *A practical guide for translation skill*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.
- Bond, G. (2009). *Writing abstracts for bachelor's and master's theses*, 52-53. Retrieved from [https://www.thewildau.de/fileadmin/dokumente/studiengaenge/europaeische\\_s\\_management/dokumente/Dokumente\\_EM\\_Ba/Abstracts\\_in\\_English.pdf](https://www.thewildau.de/fileadmin/dokumente/studiengaenge/europaeische_s_management/dokumente/Dokumente_EM_Ba/Abstracts_in_English.pdf)
- Choliludin. (2006). *The technique of making idiomatic translation*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Duff, A. (1989). *Resource books for teachers: Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Grbich, C. (2007). *Qualitative data analysis: An introduction*. Thousand Oak, CA: Sage.
- Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: an advanced resource book. the sign language translator and interpreter (SLTI)*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Hoed, B. (1993). *Pedoman umum penerjemahan*. Lintas Bahasa, Edisi Khusus, Nomor I/7/1993.
- Larson, M. (1984). *Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence*. London: Longman.
- Machali, R. (2009). *Pedoman bagi penerjemah*. Jakarta: PT Mizan.
- Malmkjaer, K. (1998). *Translation & language teaching: Language teaching & translation*. Manchester, UK: St. Jerome Publishing.
- Mertokusumo, S. (2009). *Hukum acara perdata Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.

- Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing translation studies*. Oxon: Routledge
- Nababan, M.R. (2003). *Teori menerjemah bahasa inggris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. Great Britain: Wheaton & Co. Ltd, Kxeter.
- Nida, E.A. & Taber, C.R. (1982). *The theory and practice of translation*. The Netherlands: E.J. Brill, Leiden.
- Nurasieta, A.F. (2015). *The translation of demonstrative references from english into indonesian in thesis abstracts in study program of english universitas brawijaya*. (Unpublished thesis). Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.
- Sayogie, F. (2006). *Kata serapan bahasa inggris dalam bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: UIN Jakarta.
- Suryawinata, Z., & Sugeng, H. (2003). *Translation: bahasa teori dan penuntun praktis menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Vinay, J.P., & Darbelnet, J. (2000). *A methodology for Translation*. (J. C. Sager & M.-J. Hamel, Trans.) London: Routledge. (Original work published 1958).
- Wilss, W. (1982). *The science of translation*. Stuttgart: Gunter Narr Verlag Tübingen.

