CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter IV shows the result the equivalence of translation in Wonderful Indonesia articles from Indonesia to English. This chapter is divided into two chapters they are data description and findings and discussion.

4.1 Data Description

The data of the study are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences found in the articles of Wonderful Indonesia. The data were analyzed by using theory of equivalence from Mona Baker. In her theory, there are five levels of equivalence: word level, above word level, grammatical level, text level, and pragmatic level. The writer only uses three levels. First in word level which has seven strategies: general word, neutral/less expressive, cultural substitution, loan word, paraphrase using related word, paraphrase using unrelated word, and omission. Second is above word level which has four strategies: idiom of similar meaning and form, idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form, paraphrase, and omission. The last is grammatical level which has five categories: number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice.

4.2. Findings and Discussion

4.2.1. Findings of Strategy Used at Word Level in Wonderful Indonesia Articles

After analyzing the articles, the writer found 66 equivalences at word level in 25 articles Wonderful Indonesia website. The data findings are listed in the following table and chart.

No.	Equivalence strategies at word level	Total	Percentage
1.	More general word	16	25.80%
2.	More neutral/less expressive word	10	16.12%
3.	Cultural substitution	0	0%
4.	A loan word/ loan word plus explanation	5	8.06%
5.	Paraphrase using related word	11	17.74%
6.	Paraphrase using unrelated word	8	12.90%
7.	Omission	12	19.35%
Total		62	100%

Table 4.1. Findings on Strategy Used in Translating Word Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

Figure 4.1. Illustration of Strategy Used in Translating Word Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

The table and chart above is the equivalence strategies at word level used by the translator. According to the table and chart, there are 62

data, 15 words are translated by using more general word (25.80%), 12 words are translated by omission (19.35%), 10 words are translated by more neutral/less expressive and paraphrase using related word (16.12%), 11 words are translated by paraphrase using related word (17.74%), 8 words are translated by paraphrase using unrelated word (12.90%), and 5 words are translated by using a loan word/loan word plus explanation (8.06%).

4.2.1. Findings of Strategy Used at Above Word Level in Wonderful Indonesia Articles

Baker also gives several strategies in solving the problem of non-equivalence translation in translating text in above word level. The strategies suggested by Mona Baker (1992:72-77) are: Translation by using idiom/collocation of similar meaning; translation by changing meaning; translation by paraphrase; translation by omission. The frequency of the strategies is shown in the table and chart below.

No.	Equivalence strategies above word level	Total	Percentage
1.	Translation by using an Idiom of similar meaning and form.	16	29.63%
2.	Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.	14	25.93%
3.	Translation of paraphrase.	11	20.37%
4.	Translation by omission.	13	24.07%
	Total	54	100%

Table 4.2. Findings on Strategy Used in Translating Above Word Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

Strategy Used at Above word Level

Translation by
omission
24%

Translation by
using an Idiom of
similar meaning
and form
30%

Translation of
paraphrase
20%

Translation by
using an idiom of
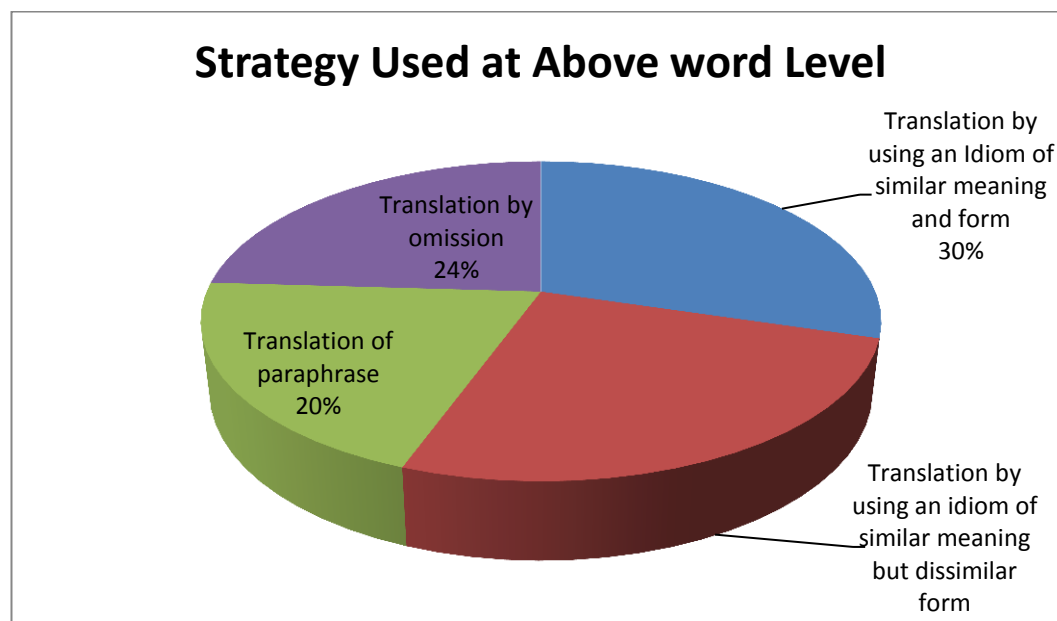similar meaning
but dissimilar
form

Figure 4.1. Illustration of Strategy Used in Translating AboveWord Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

According to the table and chart above, when translating the phrase, there are 54 data are found above word level. From the data, the translator translated 16 phrases by using an Idiom of similar meaning and form (29.63%), 14 phrases by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (25.93%), 13 phrases by omission (24.07%), and 11 phrases by paraphrase (20.37%).

4.2.3. Findings of Strategy Used at Grammatical Level in Wonderful Indonesia Articles

Another strategy to solve the problem of non-equivalence grammatical structures in the text is using grammatical level. Translator usually find difficulty because differences in some grammatical structure of source and target language. Some major categories are: number, gender,

person, tense and aspect, and voice. The frequency is shown in the table

and chart below.

No.	Equivalence strategies in grammatical level	Total	Percentage
1.	Category of number	18	41.86%
2.	Category of gender	1	2.32%
3.	Category of person	3	6.97%
4.	Category of tense and aspect	18	41.86%
5.	Category of voice	3	6.97%
	Total	43	100%

Table 4.3. Findings on Strategy Used in Translating Grammatical Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

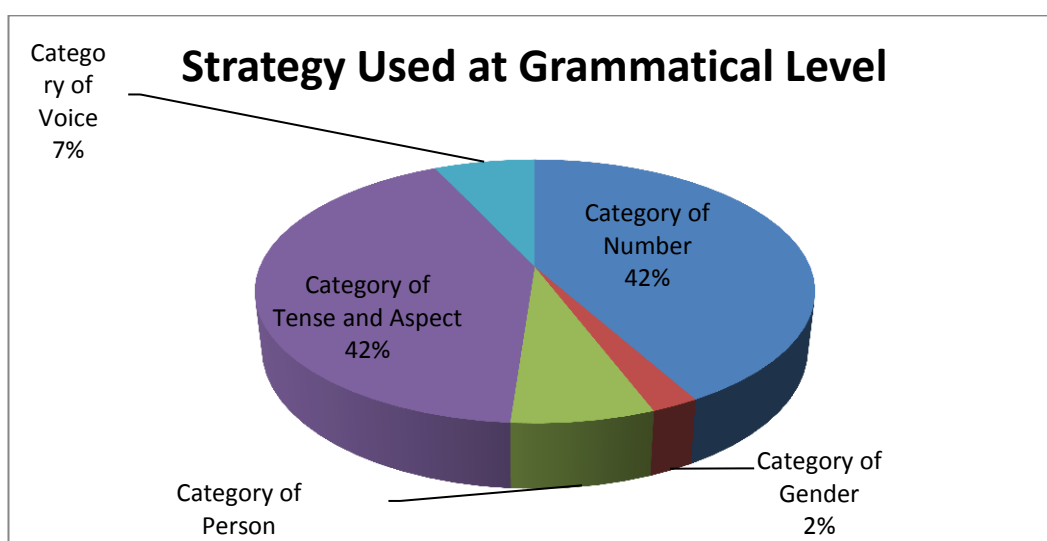Figure 4.3. Illustration of Strategy Used in Translating Grammatical Level of 25 Articles Wonderful Indonesia

According to the table and chart above, when translating

grammatical structures, there are 43 data are found. From the data, the

translator translated 18 category of number (41.86%), 18 category of tense

and aspect (41.86%), 3 category of person (6.97%), 3 category of voice

(6.97%), and 1 category of gender (2.32%).

4.2.4. Discussion of Strategy Used in Translating Word Level

4.2.4.1 Translating by a more general word

The translator used this strategy when there is no direct equivalence in TL. So, the translator used general word to get the propositional meaning as SL. The following are some examples of this strategy found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Sunda (orang-orang yang tinggal di Jawa Barat disebut orang Sunda) memiliki *minuman* yang menggoda.

TL: Sundanese (the people living in West Java are called Sundanese) has tempting *refreshments*.

The word *minuman* is translated into *refreshments*. *Minuman* based on KBBI is *barang yang diminum.* The translator used word *refreshments* is to represent the word *minuman*. In Oxford dictionary, *refreshments* is defined as a light snack or drink. The using of the word *refreshments* would be familiar and more general word to the TL.

Example 2:

SL: Saat matahari terbenam dan mulai gelap, arena ini secara dramatis diterangi oleh cahaya *obor*.

TL: As the sun goes down and darkness sets in, the arena is dramatically lit by flickering *bamboo torches*.

The definition of *bamboo torches* based on Oxford Dictionary is a portable means of illumination such as a piece of wood or cloth soaked in tallow and ignited, sometimes carried ceremonially. The word *obor* based on KBBI is defined as *suluh terbuat dr daun kelapa kering atau seruas bambu yg diisi minyak tanah (minyak kelapa), ujungnya disumpal dng secarik kain (atau sabut).* The translator used more general word to translate *obor* into *bamboo torches* because it is more general word in TL.

Example 3:

SL: … menikmati makanan yang *enak* dan menikmati keuntungan dari akomodasi yang nyaman dan murah.

TL: … enjoy *great* food and take advantage of comfortable and inexpensive accommodation.

The translator translated *enak* into *great*. According to KBBI, enak is defined as *nikmat atau menyenangkan* and the word *great* according to Oxford Dictionary is very good or excellent. Both are adjective and equivalent in the meaning. There is another translation to translate *enak* like *delicious* but, great is the translation that the translator used to make it general.

Example 4:

> SL: ... benteng tersebut dijadikan bangunnan *permanen.*
>
> TL: … the simple fence was rebuilt into a more *solid* fortness.

The translator translated *permanen* into *solid*. In KBBI, *permanen* is defined as *tetap (tidak untuk sementara waktu); berlangsung lama (tanpa perubahan yg berarti).* The word *solid* is strongly built or made of strong materials; not flimsy or slender. The meaning from SL to TL is equivalent and both are in the same word class. The word *solid* is the translation that used more general word.

Example 5:

> SL: Orang Konawe yang menjadi warga setempat percaya legenda bahwa *bidadari* kerap turun dari langit untuk mandi di tempat ini.
>
> TL: … the local Konawe people to believe that *angels* frequently descend from heaven to bathe in its refreshing stream.

The translator translated *bidadari* into *angels*. Acoording to KBBI, *bidadari* is defined as *putri atau dewi dr kayangan; perempuan yg elok*. The word *angels* based on Oxford Dictionary is

a spiritual being believed to act as an attendant, agent, or messenger of God, conventionally represented in human form with wings and a long robe. Both are in the same class word and equivalent in the meaning. *Angels* is the translation that used more general word that familiar and natural in English word.

4.2.4.2. Translation by More Neutral/Less Expressive Word

When there is no direct translation exists, usually translators use this strategy. They use the neutral or less expressive word. These are some examples of the strategy found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Taman ini *dibuat* menjadi daerah yang merupakan habitat alami burung-burung tersebut, lengkap dengan pepohonan dan artefak tradisional.

TL: The park is *divided* into regions that recreate the natural habitats of our birds, complete with indigenous plant life and traditional artefacts for authenticity.

According to KBBI, *dibuat* is defined as *menciptakan (menjadikan, menghasilkan); membikin*. While the word *divided*, based on Oxford dictionary is allocate (different parts of one's time or efforts) to different activities or places. Both have different meaning. However, the translator translated *dibuat* into *divided* in this context is acceptable and more neutral because it equivalent in the meaning.

Example 2:

> SL: … Anda dapat *merasakan* keindahan Ubud seperti yang
> dia rasakan.
>
> TL: … just like her you can *experience* this place of wonder
> and beauty.

According to Oxford dictionary, the word experience is feel (an emotion or sensation). Both of *merasakan* and *experience* refer to the same meaning that is to feel, but experience is less expressive to show the meaning of *merasakan*.

Example 3:

> SL: Danau Kelimutu *dipopularkan* seorang warga Belanda
> bernama Van Such Telen pada tahun 1915.
>
> TL: Lake Kelimutu was *discovered* by a Dutch named Van
> Such Telen in 1915

According to KBBI, *dipopulerkan* is defined as *dijadikan popular*. While the word *discovered* based on Oxford dictionary is defined as be the first to find or observe (a place, substance, or scientific phenomenon). Both of *dipopulerkan* and *discovered* have different meaning, but the translator translated the word *dipopulerkan* into *discovered* in this context is acceptable and more neutral because it equivalent in the meaning.

Example 4:

> SL: … Y. Bouman *melukiskan* keindahan dan perubahan warna air danau tersebut dalam tulisannya tahun 1929.
>
> TL: … Y. Bouman *wrote* in his notes in 1929 about the bizarre color-changing lakes.

According to KBBI, melukiskan is defined as *menceritakan (membayangkan, menggambarkan)*. While the word *wrote* based on Oxford dictionary is describe in writing. Both of *melukiskan* and *wrote* have similar meaning, but *wrote* is less expressive to show the meaning of melukiskan.

Example 5:

> SL: Berjalan-jalan melalui *kandang-kadang* burung yang meniru sistem ekologi hutan Bali dan hutan hujan Papua.
>
> TL: Stroll within the *boundaries* of our giant walk-through aviaries that replicate the natural eco-systems of the Bali Jungle and Papuan Rainforest.

According to KBBI, *kandang-kandang* is defined as *bangunan tempat tinggal binatang; ruang berpagar tempat memelihara binatang*. While the word boundaries based on Oxford dictionary is a line which marks the limits of an area; a dividing line. Both of *kandang-kandang* and *boundaries* have different meaning, but the translator translated the

word *kandang-kandang* into boundaries in this context is acceptable, familiar and more neutral because it equivalent in the meaning.

4.2.4.3. Translation by Cultural Subsitution

This strategy is replacing a culture item or expression with a TL item which does not have the same proportional meaning but have a similar impact to target reader (Baker, 1992:30). This strategy gives the reader a concept with which s/he can identify something familiar and appealing. The writer cannot find any examples of this strategy in the articles.

4.2.4.4 Translation by a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

A loan word or loan word plus explanation are particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items modern concepts, and buzz words. The translator uses loan words depending on the norms in their society. These are some examples of the strategy found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Makanan Sunda cenderung lebih manis namun lezat kecuali jika Anda menambahkan *sambal dadak (cabai dan lainnya dihaluskan bersama-sama)* pada makanan Anda.

TL: Sundanese food tends to be bland yet tasty unless you add *sambal dadak (chili and other ingredients grinded together)* to your food.

In this case, the translator translated *sambel dadak* into English as *sambel dadak* too. The translator using loan word plus explanation to make the reader of TL understand what *sambel dadak* is.

Example 2:

> SL: Jika Anda mencari rasa yang lebih pedas,tambahkan saja sambal dadak ini dengan *nasi timbel (nasi putih yang dibentuk di dalam gulungan daun pisang)* dengan makanan istimewa lainnya.
>
> TL: If you're looking for more spicy taste, just add this sambal dadak with *nasi timbel (steamed rice formed into a roll inside a banana leaf)* and other specialties.

In this case, the translator translated *nasi timbel* into English as *nasi timble* too. The translator using loan word plus explanation to make the reader of TL understand what *nasi timble* is.

Example 3:

> SL: *Batagor (baso tahu goreng)* adalah salah satu makanan istimewa yang paling dicari.
>
> TL: *Batagor baso tahu goreng (literally means, fried meatballs & beancurd)* is one of the most well-sought specialty.

Similar to the case above, the translator translated *batagor* into English as *batagor* too. The translator using loan word plus explanation to make the reader of TL understand what *batagor* is.

Example 4:

SL: Bunga Edelweiss tumbuh di sebuah lapangan luas yang dikenal sebagai *alun-alun* Suryakencana, terletak di sebelah utara Gunung Gede.

TL: Edelweiss grow in a field known as the *alun-alun* Suryakencana, located to the north of Mt. Gede.

In this case, the translator translated *alun-alun* into English as *alun-alun.* *Alun-alun* based on KBBI defined as *tanah lapang yg luas di muka keraton atau di muka tempat kediaman resmi bupati, dsb.*The translator did not translate the word into TL but using the word *alun-alun* as loan word.

4.2.4.5 Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Word

This is the strategy that tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the TL, but in a different form to make it natural in the TL. These are some examples found from the data:

Example 1:

SL: Desa Olele terkenal dengan tempat menyelamnya yang *menantang* diantara para penyelam profesional dunia.

TL: Desa Olele or Olele Village is well known as the *wild* diving spot among world class diver.

In this case, the word *menantang* is translated into *wild*. The word *menantang* itself is defined as *hal atau objek yg menggugah tekad untuk meningkatkan kemampuan mengatasi masalah* (KBBI). According to Oxford dictionary, wild is indicating distraction or strong emotion. The translator translated *menantang* into *wild* which is different in the form but equivalent and natural in TL.

Example 2:

SL: Salah satu kegiatan yang paling populer di sini adalah *berjalan-jalan* di Jalan Raya Ubud dan Istana Ubud …

TL: One of the most popular attractions here is the *sightseeing* at Jalan Raya Ubud …

In this case, the word *berjalan-jalan* is translated into *sightseeing*. The word *berjalan-jalan* itself is a verb and defined *as bersenang-senang dng berjalan kaki (untuk melepas ketegangan otot, pikiran, dsb)*(KBBI). According to Oxford dictionary, *sightseeing* is a noun and defined as the activity of visiting places of interest in a particular location. The translator used *sightseeing* as equivalent word of *berjalan-jalan*, It is different in the form but seems natural in TL.

Example 3:

SL: … Anda dapat melihat *sisa-sisa* budaya megalitik.

TL: … you can see the remains of an *extinct* megalithic culture.

In this case, the word *sisa-sisa* is translated into *extinct*. The word *sisa-sisaa* itself is a noun and defined as *sisa-sisa manusia purba, binatang purba dan tanaman purba yg membatu* (KBBI). According to Oxford dictionary, the word *extinct* is an adjective and defined as no longer in existence. It is different in the form but seems natural in TL.

Example 4:

SL: Hal yang paling *menonjol* dari Taman Gede-Pangrango adalah tiga ekosistemnya yang sangat berbeda …

TL: Most *notable* about the Gede-Pangrango Park are its three very distinct ecosystems …

Similar with the case above, *menonjol* is translated into *notable*. The word *menonjol* itself is a verb and defined as *kelihatan nyata; mencolok mata* (KBBI). According to Oxford dictionary, the word *notable* is an adjective and defined as worthy of attention or notice; remarkable. It is different in the form but seems natural in TL.

4.2.4.6 Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word

This is the strategy of paraphrasing based on modifying a superordinate or simply unpacking the meaning of the source item, especially if the item in question is semantically complex. The main advantage of this strategy is that it achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning. The disadvantage using this strategy is

paraphrase does not have the status of a lexical item and therefore cannot convey expressive, evoked, or any kind of associative meaning. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

> SL: Airnya jernih, sejuk dan nyaman sempurna untuk berendam atau *berenang* dengan kedalaman satu meter.

> TL: Among these stages, small ponds are formed which make a perfect place for bathing or just *playing around.*

Berenang is a word in SL was translated into English as *playing around*. According to KBBI, *berenang* is *berseliweran (di air)*.Based on the given definition, *playing around* lexically does not have relation to *berenang*. *Playing around* in Oxford dictionary mean have affairs/an affair, flirt, dally. In this case, the translator did not deliver the meaning of SL.

Example 2:

> SL: *Anda* dapat pula melakukan perjalanan di kawasan konservasi dengan menelusuri habitat liar menakjubkan dengan menggunakan mobil pribadi atau bus yang tersedia.

> TL: *Visitors* can also travel in this conservation area using their private car or a provided bus through these amazing wild habitats.

Anda is a word in SL was translated into English as *visitors*. According to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia third edition, *Anda* is used when to

neutralize the non-personal relationship and not addressing to specific person. Based on the given definition, lexically *visitors* do not have relation to *Anda*. *Visitors* in Oxford dictionary is a person visiting someone or somewhere, especially socially or as a tourist. In this case, the translator did not deliver the meaning of SL.

Example 3:

> SL: Warna biru danau ini berasal dari ganggang biru yang berada di *dalam* danau.
>
> TL: The blue colour comes from thea blue algae with which this lake is *covered*.

Dalam is a word in SL was translated into English as *covered*. According to KBBI, *dalam* is *jauh ke bawah (dr permukaan); jauh masuk ke tengah (dr tepi).* Based on the given definition, lexically *covered* does not have relation to *dalam*. *Covered* in Oxford dictionary is scatter a layer of loose material over (a floor or other surface), leaving it obscured. In this case, the translator did not deliver the meaning of SL.

Example 4:

> SL: Diapit oleh terumbu karang yang hidup dan *menawan*, …
>
> TL: Embraced by vivid and *healthy* coral reefs, …

Menawan is a word in SL was translated into English as healthy. According to KBBI, menawan is menarik hati; memikat. Based on the given definition, lexically healthy does not have relation to menawan.

Healthy in Oxford dictionary is   a good physical or mental condition; in good health. In this case, the translator did not deliver the meaning of SL.

4.2.4.7 Translation by Omission

If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanation, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or the expression in question. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Untuk ukiran kayu yang terbaik, pergilah ke desa Mas tempat master pengukir kayu *berkarya*.

TL: For fine woodcarvings, go to the village of Mas, where are the master woodcarvers.

In this case, *berkarya* is omitted from SL to TL. *Berkarya* according to KBBI means *mencipta (mengarang, melukis, dsb)*. In the TL, the translator did not translate and omitted it because it is not vital enough to the translation.

Example 2:

SL: … *keletihan* Anda akan dihargai dengan berselancar dan pemandangan   yang   luar   biasa.

TL: … you'll be rewarded with excellent surf and incredible views.

In this case, *keletihan* is omitted from SL to TL. *Keletihan* according to KBBI means *keadaan (hal) letih; penat; kelelahan*. In the TL, the translator did not translate and omitted it because it is not vital enough to the translation .

Example 3:

> SL: … konferensi Asia-Afrika terus menjadi sumber inspirasi bagi generasi *berikutnya*.

> TL: … , the Asian-African Conference continues to be a source of inspiration for generations.

In this case, *berikutnya* is omitted from SL to TL. *Berikutnya* according to KBBI means *yg tsb di bawah ini; yg datang sesudah ini; yg menjadi lanjutannya*. In the TL, the translator did not translate and omitted it because it is not vital enough to the translation.

4.2.5 Discussion of Strategy Used in Translating Above Word Level

4.2.5.1 Translations by Using Idiom/Collocation of Similar Meaning

Like what stated in chapter two, this strategy is used when the translator finds no difficulties in finding the equivalence and serving the acceptable and natural translation by translating the original text without changes both in meaning and form. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

> SL: *Airnya jernih, sejuk dan nyaman sempurna …*

> TL: *The water is refreshingly clear and calming which is perfect …*

In this clause, the words *Airnya jernih, sejuk dan nyaman sempurna* was translated into *The water is refreshingly clear and calming which is perfect*. The translator used words of TL similar meaning with SL. The translator did not have to adjust the words since s/he could find the direct and acceptable meaning.

Example 2:

> SL: *Saat matahari terbenam dan mulai gelap,* arena ini secara dramatis diterangi oleh cahaya obor.
> TL: *As the sun goes down and darkness sets in*, the arena is dramatically lit by flickering bamboo torches.

In this sentence, the words *Saat matahari terbenam dan mulai gelap…* was translated into *As the sun goes down and darkness sets in.* The translator used words of TL similar meaning with SL. The translator did not have to adjust the words since s/he could find the direct and acceptable meaning.

Example 3:

SL: *Ketika awan mulai gelap* maka kehidupan malam Kuta dimulai …

TL: *Then as darkness falls*, Kuta's nightlife starts to throb with loud music …

In this sentence, the words *Ketika awan mulai gelap* was translated into *Then as darkness falls*. Although it is different in the lexical,but has similar meaning of the source idiom or expression. The translator did not have to adjust the words since s/he could find the direct and acceptable meaning.

4.2.5.2 Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form

It is often possible to find idiom or fixed expression in the TL which has a meaning similar to that of source idiom or expression, but which consist of different lexical item. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Jika Anda berniat membeli oleh-oleh *makanan yang tahan lama*, …

TL: If you wish to buy *dried food stuffs*, …

The words *makanan yang tahan lama*, … was translated into *dried food stuffs*, …. The *dried food stuffs* mean that the food will last longer because

it might be a preservative in the food. The translator used *dried food stuffs* because it is more familiar in TL.

Example 2:

> SL: … *menghabiskan waktu* di pantai.
>
> TL: … *endless days* on the beach.

The phrase *menghabiskan waktu* was translated into *endless days*. Endless has a definition as never finishing, or seeming never to finish (Cambridge dictionaries). So *endless days* mean spending the never finish days. The translator changed the form of the text but still equivalent, familiar, and expressive in TL.

Example 3:

> SL: Kehidupan laut dan koral yang terang di sini akan membuat *Anda terkagum-kagum.*
>
> TL: The bright marine life and coral here will *take your breath away*.

The idiom *Anda terkagum-kagum* was translated into *take your breath away*. According to Cambridge dictionaries, *take your breath away* is when something takes your breath away, you feel surprise and admiration because it is so beautiful or exciting. The translator changed the form of the text but still equivalent, familiar, and expressive in TL.

4.2.5.3 Translation of Paraphrase

This is the strategy which has the same concept with the paraphrase strategy at word level, but the differences on the way it translated. The paraphrasing strategy is used by the translator when the target language collocations cannot be rendered only by translating them into their similar meaning or changing form because of different patterning rules of the source language and the target language or to get natural translation. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: *Oleh-oleh yang dapat Anda beli* di Bali adalah lukisan.

TL: *Your best buy* in Bali, therefore, will be paintings.

In this case, the translator translated *Oleh-oleh yang dapat Anda beli* into *Your best buy*. In order to make the translation become understandable that would not mislead the reader to understand the text, the translator added a new word *best* that is different from the meaning of the words or in short the translator is paraphrasing it.

Example 2:

SL: … *tujuan wisata yang sangat ideal bagi Anda yang ingin beristirahat dari kejemuan rutinitas ibukota.*

TL: … *an ideal destination for a tropical getaway.*

In this case, the translator translated *tujuan wisata yang sangat ideal bagi Anda yang ingin beristirahat dari kejemuan rutinitas ibukota* into *an ideal destination for a tropical getaway.* In order to make the translation become understandable that would not mislead the reader to understand the text, the translator change the form and patterning rules from the SL and get natural and equivalent translation.

4.2.5.4 Translation by Omission

This strategy is similar to the strategies at word level; it requires the translator to omit the phrases which are not vital in the sentence. These are the description of the strategy:

Example 1:

SL: *Di bulan inilah* Anda bisa menjelajahi keseluruhan taman laut yang indah ini

TL: That way you can explore the Park to its fullest

The words *Di bulan inilah* was omitted by the translator. The translator considered that these words are no need to translate or already describe in other word.

Example 2:

SL: Dari Ubud lah *dia memulai petualanganya* di Bali, dengan bantuan dari temannya, …

TL: It's in Ubud, with the help of her local friends, …

The words *dia memulai petualangannya* was omitted by the translator. The translator considered that these words are no need to translate or already describe in other word.

4.2.6 Discussion of Strategy Used in Translating Grammatical Level

4.2.6.1 Translation in Number Category

This strategy is used when the language have a grammatical category of number and view countability in the different terms, especially in plurality. These are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Mereka berbelanja atau berwisata kuliner di *restoran* beratapkan langit terbuka.

TL: … shopping around or enjoying meals at its many open air *restaurants*.

In this case, *restoran* (singular) was translated into *restaurants* (plural). There is no category number of one (singular) or more than one (plural) in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator translated *restoran* (singular) into *restaurants* (plural) but it is acceptable since there is no change in the meaning and still equivalent.

Example 2:

SL: Jika Anda ingin mengamati binatang liar seperti *harimau, singa* dan *buaya* layaknya di habitat asli …

TL: If you like to observe wild animals like *tigers, lions* and *crocodiles* in their native habitat …

In this case, *harimau, singa* dan *buaya* (singular) was translated into *tigers, lions* and *crocodiles* (plural). There is no category number of one (singular) or more than one (plural) in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator translated *harimau, singa, dan buaya* (singular) into *tigers, lions* and *crocodiles* (plural) but it is acceptable since there is no change in the meaning and still equivalent.

4.2.6.2 Translation in Gender Category

This strategy is used when there is grammatical distinction of gender. It depends on the noun or pronoun is classified as masculine or feminine in some languages. Here is the example found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Ikuti jejak langkah Elizabeth Gillbert dalam perjalanannya di Ubud, Anda dapat merasakan keindahan Ubud seperti yang *dia* rasakan.

TL: Follow in the footsteps of Elizabeth Gillbert and journey to Ubud where just like *her* you can experience this place of wonder and beauty.

The translator translated *dia* into *her* to make it clear, natural, and equivalence. Bahasa Indonesia does not classify the pronoun into masculine or feminine. *Her* used as the object of a verb or preposition to

refer to a female person or animal previously mentioned or easily identified.

4.2.6.3 Translation in Person Category

This strategy is used if the SL and TL have different type of participants role or pronoun. Here some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: Pernahkah *Anda* membayangkan menjadi putri duyung?

TL: Ever fancy *yourself* being a mermaid?

In this case, the translator translated *Anda* into *yourself*. The translator translated *Anda* into *yourself* to make it natural in the TL and equivalence. *Yourself* is used to refer to the person being addressed as the object.

Example 2:

SL: Oleh-oleh yang dapat *Anda* beli di Bali adalah lukisan …

TL: *Your* best buy in Bali, therefore, will be paintings.

In this case, the translator translated *Anda* into *your* to make it natural and equivalence. *Your* is possessive determiner. It is belonging to or associated with the person or people that the speaker is addressing.

4.2.6.4 Translation in Tense and Aspect Category

Not all language has tense or grammatical category. The usual distinction in SL and TL is between past, present and future. Here some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: … Keraton Wolio ini *berbentuk* huruf dhal dalam alpabet Arab yang diambil dari huruf terakhir nama Nabi Muhammad SAW

TL: … Wolio Palace, *took the shape* of the letter "dhal" in the Arabic alphabet, which is taken from the last letter of Prophet Muhammad's pbuh.

In this case, the translator translated *berbentuk* into *took the shape*. There is no grammatical distinction in Bahasa Indonesia. *Berbentuk* is a verb in Bahasa Indonesia but we cannot category it as a past, present, or future but, the translator translated *berbentuk* into *took a shape* which is past event. Although it is different but still equivalent.

Example 2:

SL: … sementara *Lonely Planet's memilih* Bali sebagai peringkat kedua *Best of Travel 2010*

TL: … while the Lonely Planet's Best of Travel 2010 *ranked* Bali second place among the world's Top Regions.

In this case, the translator translated *memilih* into *ranked*. There is no grammatical distinction in Bahasa Indonesia. Memilih is a verb in Bahasa

Indonesia but we cannot category it as a past, present, or future but, the translator translated memilih into ranked which is past event. Although it is different but still equivalent.

Example 3:

SL: … Sultan Buton III bernama La Sangaji yang *bergelar* Sultan Kaimuddin (1591-1596).

TL: … Sultan of Buton, named La Sangaji, who *held* the title Sultan Kaimuddin (1591-1596).

In this case, the translator translated *bergelar* into *held*. There is no grammatical distinction in Bahasa Indonesia. Bergelar is a verb in Bahasa Indonesia but we cannot category it as a past, present, or future but, the translator translated bergelar into held which is past event. Although it is different but still equivalent.

4.2.6.5 Translation in Voice Category

Voice is a grammatical category which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject. In active clauses, the subject is performing the action. In passive clauses, the subject is the affected entity. Here are some examples found in the data:

Example 1:

SL: *Sebuah kreasi alam yang unik dan spektakuler dimana terbentuk secara alami selama ribuan tahun.*

TL: *Formed by thousands of years of natural processes.*

In this case, the source language is active voice but the translator translated it into passive voice. Although it is different in the voice, but the meaning still equivalent.

Example 2:

SL: *Perjalanan berliku yang menghubungkan pulau sepanjang 350 km ini bagaimana pun juga merupakan harga yang pantas untuk keindahan panorama Flores yang patut untuk diperbincangkan.*

TL: *However, being shaken by the sharp curves in the road that cuts through the 350-km long Flores Island is a worthy price to pay to witness the ultimate top-drawer panoramas that Flores has to offer.*

In this case, the source language is active voice but the translator translated it into passive voice. Although it is different in the voice, but the meaning still equivalent.

Example 3:

SL: *Bandung akan menawarkan berbagai hal yang akan membuat Anda kagum.*

TL: *You'll be amazed with what Bandung has to offer.*

In this case, the source language is active voice but the translator translated it into passive voice. Although it is different in the voice, but the meaning still equivalent.