

**STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING SBY'S SUMMARY OF MAIN  
POLICIES BOOK INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
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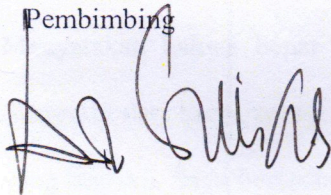
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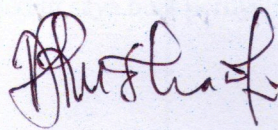
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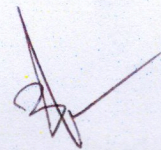
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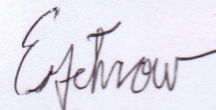
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## ABSTRAK

**Eliau Rowan Jethro. 2017. Strategi dalam Menerjemahkan Buku Kumpulan Kebijakan-Kebijakan Umum SBY ke dalam Bahasa Inggris. Skripsi:** Jakarta, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari jenis strategi penerjemahan di dalam buku Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011. Penulis menggunakan teori strategi penerjemahan Peter Newmark dalam mencari jenis-jenis strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan di buku ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, deskriptif analitis, karena penelitian ini akan menganalisis jenis penerjemahan yang digunakan di buku ini. Melalui penelitian ini, dapat diketahui bahwa ada sembilan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam buku kumpulan kebijakan umum SBY. Sembilan strategi yang digunakan adalah *literal* (52.8%), *shift* atau *transposition* (13.2%), *transference* (11.2%), *through-translation* (8,4%), *naturalization* (6%), *reduction* dan *expansion* (4.4%) *descriptive equivalent* (2.4%), *modulation* (1.2%) dan *recognized translation* (0.4%). Semoga hasil penelitian ini dapat menambah pengetahuan para mahasiswa dan mahasiswi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris yang tertarik dalam meneliti strategi penerjemahan Peter Newmark terkhusus dalam meneliti penerjemahan buku kumpulan kebijakan-kebijakan umum.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan, strategi penerjemahan, buku kumpulan kebijakan umum

## ABSTRACT

**Elian Rowan Jethro. 2017. Strategies in Translating SBY's Summary of Main Policies Book into English Language. Essay:** Jakarta, English Department, Faculty of Language and Art, State University of Jakarta.

This study aims to find the type of translation strategies in the book entitled “The Main Policies of the Government in a Collection of Speeches of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2011”. The writer used the theory of Peter Newmark's translation strategy in finding the types of translation strategies used on SBY's summary of main policies book. This study used qualitative research methods, descriptive analytical study, because this study analyzed the types of translations used in this book. Through this research, the research reveal that there are nine translation strategies used in this summary of main policies book. Those nine translation strategies are literal (52.8%), shift or transposition (13.2%), transference (11.2%), through-translation (8,4%), naturalization (6%), reduction and expansion (4.4%) descriptive equivalent (2.4%), modulation (1.2%) and recognized translation (0.4%). Hopefully the results of this study can add to the knowledge of students and student Department of English Language and Literature interested in researching Peter Newmark especially its translation strategy in researching the translation of a book of general policies.

Keywords: Translation, translation strategies, main policies book

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Language is the important part or tool to communicate with each other in our daily life. We use language to express our feelings, understand each other, and many more. Language is also used to build the relationship with people and to deliver the message or the information to others. That means language is the most important part for us to express ourselves and others. As the time goes by, language evolves and diversifies over time and as a result, it creates another language. This is where translation has an important role. Bell (1991:22) stated that translation is needed to be able to communicate people who have different language, as it's function, and to avoid any misunderstanding. It means, translation is a solution to be able to understand the message by transferred it from one language to a different language.

There are some definitions for translation. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995:1382) translation is [1] the process of changing something that is written or spoken, [2] a text or work that has been changed from one language to another. Nida (1969:16) defines translation as a process of reproducing from the source language into the target language that has the closest natural equivalence from the source language in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Another definition is from Newmark (1988:7) who states that translation is a way to transferred the meaning from source text (ST) to target text

(TT). In other words, translation is the process of how the writer or the speaker stated the thoughts or messages in their language and reproduce it into the target language without decreasing the meaning.

The study of translation strategies has been conducted by some writers. The first study was conducted by Sutopo (2012). In his journal article entitled *Teknik Penerjemahan Naskah Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dari Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Bahasa Inggris* attempted to analyze using Molina and Albir's strategies in translating speech. The speech he used is speeches by The President of Republic Indonesia which are translated into English. Anam wanted to describe the translation techniques applied by the translators in the speech. In the study, he concluded that the most technique that being used in the speech is literal translation.

The second study was conducted by Satriadi (2014). In his journal article entitled "An Analysis of Translating Procedures on Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Series Startup Guide" analyzed the translation strategies by using Newmark and Vinay & Darbelnet's theory and a number of theories of translation quality on Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Series startup guide. In the study, he revealed that the quality of the translation is good based on the percentages of acceptable translation.

The third study was conducted by Merdika (2016). In her thesis entitled "Translation Strategies Used in Hasan Aspahani Poem's Translation" intended to study the application of translation strategies and the dominant strategy used in Hasan Aspahani poem's book entitled "A Fairy's Veil MAHNA HAURI" by

using André Lefevere's theory. In the study, she concluded that interpretation translation strategy is the dominant strategy used in the poems.

This study also analyzed the translation strategy. Different from the first and the third previous study, this study used Newmark's theory only. Unlike the second previous study that used a startup guide and the third study that used poems as the source of the data, this study used summary of main policies book as the source of the data. This study focused on what kinds of strategies that used and how is the SBY's summary of main policies book translated into English.

The reason why the writer choose this topic is despite this topic has been discussed many times but very few that used document text as a source of the data. The strategies by Newmark is chosen in this study because Newmark's theory helped the writer to find out the translation strategy that used in SBY's summary of main policies book.

"The Main Policies of the Government in a Collection of Speeches of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2011" was written and translated by the teams at the work unit of the Assistant Deputy Minister for State Documents and Translation and published by Ministry of State Secretariat Republic of Indonesia. The book itself was created through speeches, remarks, messages, and directives by the former President of Republic of the Indonesia, Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on various occasions.

## **1.2. Research Question**

To conduct this research, the writer formulated the following research question: What are the types of strategies used in translating the SBY's summary of main policies book?

## **1.3. Purpose of the Study**

Based on the previous questions, the purposes of the study is to find out what types of strategy occur in the translation of SBY's summary of main policies book.

## **1.4. Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study based on SBY's summary main policies books both in Bahasa as source language (SL) and English as target language (TL). This study focuses on the strategy of translation by Newmark (1988).

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to help readers to analyze the text. It also increases English Department students' knowledge about the translation strategies from Bahasa to English and the use of translation strategies in document text.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Translation**

Many definition of translation have been stated. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995:1382) translation is [1] the process of changing something that is written or spoken, [2] a text or work that has been changed from one language to another. Translation is process of reproducing from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) that has the closest natural equivalence from the source language in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida 1969:16). Newmark (1988:7) states that translation is a way to transferred the meaning from SL to TL.

According to Larson (1984:3) translation is to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL and in transfer process the SL structure is changed into the TL structure semantically. That means only the form of language is changed but not the meaning. In addition Nida and Taber (1969) stated that the translation of TL should be reproduced in the closest as the SL.

Translation can also be defined as the product of and translation is the act of translating. Hatim and Munday (2004) emphasizes translation as a way to express the meaning of word, speech, etc, in another language whether it is written or spoken. Translation which apparently refers to the process and product of translating the source language into target language is not easy to be done. The



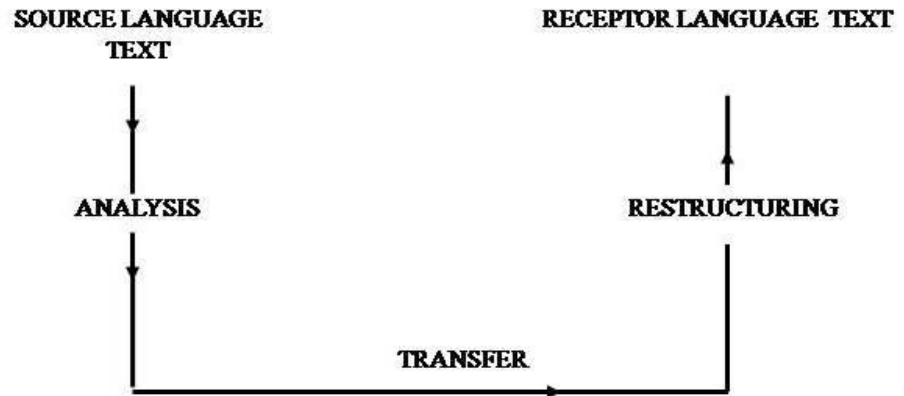
translator must be careful in translating the text since translation concerns about form changing and transferring meaning.

Nida and Taber (1969:12) define translation as process consists of reproducing SL message into TL closest natural equivalent in terms of meaning and style. According to Bassnett (2002), translation involves delivering SL into TL, so to ensure that the main meaning of both will be approximately similar and the structures of SL will be as close as possible to TL structures.

From the explanation above, it is clearly that meaning is the most important aspect in translation since translation is the process of how the writer or the speaker stated the thoughts or messages in their language and reproduce it again into the target language without decrease the meaning itself. In other words, the translators should be able to keep the meaning or without the changes of meaning in the TL.

### **2.1.1. Translation Process**

In translating text, there are some processes that the translator had to do to make an a translation. There are several steps that must be arranged in order to transfer the message from SL to TL. Nida and Taber (1969) in Munday (2001:40) divide the process into three stages, first analyze source language's message, second is transfer, and third is reconstruct the transferred message into target language. This process is described in the following diagram.

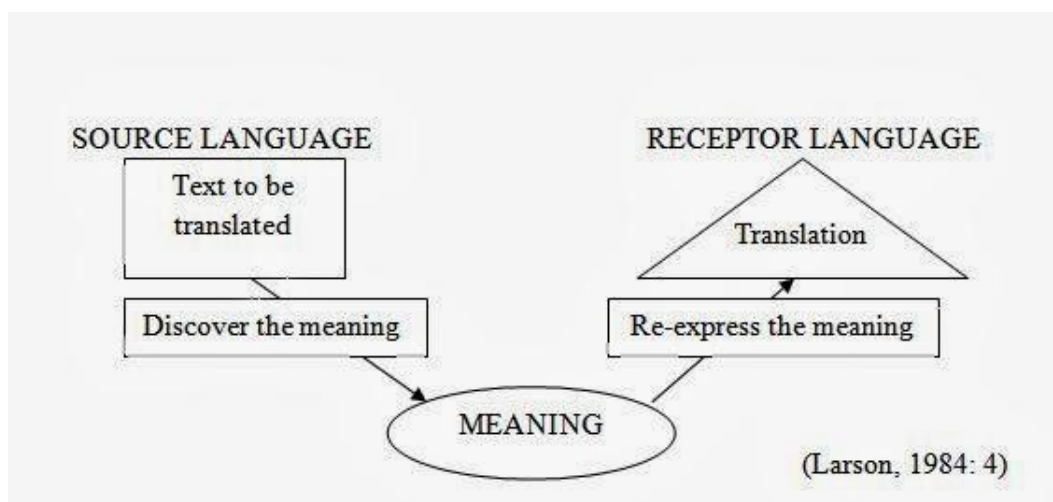


**Diagram 1: Translation Process by Nida and Taber**

Newmark (1988:19) stated that there are four levels to do the translation process: [1] The textual level which is a base level when text in SL translated literally into TL. On this step, the text translated directly to the appropriate context which appear in the sentence. [2] The referential level, its when the translator begin to match their work on the first step to the real help of the sentence in SL. At this level, translator must be able to conclude what are the points which going to be transferred into TL. [3] The cohesive level is the step when translators recheck the cohesive elements of their work, such as structure or mood of the text. [4] The level of naturalness, in this level the translator needs to make sure that the translated text has to be appropriate and common in TL.

Nida and Taber (1969) in Munday (2001:40) divided the process into three steps, first is analyzing the message in SL, second is transferring, and third is restructuring the transferred message into the TL. Furthermore, Larson (1984:4) explains a translation consists of

transferring the meaning of SL to TL. This process is also described in the following diagram.



**Diagram 2: Translation Process by Larson**

### 2.1.2. Translation Strategies

In translation studies, the term techniques, procedures, methods, strategies, etc. are used by many experts in translation studies. Many experts use those terms with some consideration depends from which perspective they look at it. Andrew Chesterman (1997:8) calls this as translation strategies. Chesterman defines strategy as a process which gives a solution to a translation problem by creates of explicit textual manipulation. In short, translation strategy is strategy tha applied in translating a text including the sentences and the smaller units of language of its text.

There are some strategies proposed by many theorists in translation field such as Mildred L. Larson, Lawrence Veneti, and Peter Newmark.

On this study, the writer will use Newmark's strategies (1988:81-93) on his book entitled "A Textbook of Translation" explains a number of translation strategies. The strategies are explained below.

#### **2.1.2.1. Literal**

Literal is a strategy that translates SL words one-by-one and literally by their most common meanings and also this strategy has no changes in their form. In other words, literal translation transfers SL text to the nearest equivalence in TL text. For example:

**SL:** *Saya suka musik.*

**TL:** I like music.

#### **2.1.2.2. Transference**

Transference is a process of transferring words from SL to TL considering the lack of vocabularies in the TL. This strategy is used in certain cases such as names of living or dead people, geographical names, periodicals and newspaper names, titles of untranslated literary works, plays, films; private companies and institution names; street names and addresses. Such as:

**SL:** *Yunani*

**TL:** Greece

### 2.1.2.3. Naturalization

Naturalization is a strategy that adapting the pronunciation words from SL and adapting the morphology to the TL. For example:

**SL:** *Musik*

**TL:** Music

### 2.1.2.4. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is a strategy where the translator translate from words that shows the culture of the SL to words that appropriate to the culture of the TL. For example:

**SL:** *Ngaben*

**TL:** Cremation

### 2.1.2.5. Functional Equivalent

This strategy require the use of a culture-neutral word. In this strategy translator needs to describe the words of SL in the TL. For example:

**SL:** *Pecalang*

**TL:** Traditional security guard

### 2.1.2.6. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent explain more on the description on functional equivalent such as cultural word. This strategy will able to help to understand not just by the meaning but also the description of the word from SL especially the word that connected to the culture. For example:

**SL:** *Koteka*

**TL:** Traditionally worn by native male inhabitants of some ethnic groups in Papua to cover their genitals.

### 2.1.2.7. Synonymy

Synonymy is the use of a close TL equivalent to an SL word if the precise equivalent not exist. This strategy is recommend when there is no clear one-to-one equivalent and the word is not important in the text. For example:

**SL:** *Harga mahal*

**TL:** High price

### 2.1.2.8. Through-Translation

This strategy is the literal translation of common collocation, names of organization, the component of compounds and maybe phrases. Normally this strategy should be used if it is a recognised terms. For example:

**SL:** *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*

**TL:** Corruption Eradication Commission

#### **2.1.2.9. Shifts or Transpositions**

This strategy involves a procedure of changing the SL grammar into TL grammar. There are four types of transposition, the first one is the change from singular to plural. Second is when SL grammar structure does not exist in the TL. Third is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with the natural usage of TL. Lastly is the replacement of virtual lexical gap by grammatical structure. For example:

**SL:** *Kucing adalah hewan karnivora.*

**TL:** Cats are carnivores.

#### **2.1.2.10. Modulation**

Modulation it 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. For example:

**SL:** *Dia mematahkan kakinya.*

**TL:** He broke his leg.

#### **2.1.2.11. Recognised Translation**

It is used when the TL has already accepted the general equivalent for the SL words or sentences. For example:

**SL:** *Uni-Eropa*

**TL:** European Union.

#### **2.1.2.12. Translation Label**

Translation label is a temporary translation of the SL word. This strategy is considered as the appropriate one to translate a new institutional term which should be made in inverted commas and later can be discreetly withdrawn.

#### **2.1.2.13. Compensation**

It is used when one part of sentence lose the meaning, sound-effect, of pragmatic effect. Compensation means adding a complement words as traditional information. For example:

**SL:** *Sebuah gunting*

**TL:** A pair of scissors

#### **2.1.2.14. Paraphrase**

Paraphrase is an meaning explanation of a segment of the text in which the explanation is more detailed than the descriptive equivalent. For example:



**SL:** *Numerophobia*

**TL:** Fear of numbers is an irrational fear because we deal with numbers every day of our lives, from telling the time, measuring stuff, credit cards, money among other things.

#### **2.1.2.15. Adaptation**

According to Newmark based on Vinay and Darbelnet, is the used of recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalent.

#### **2.1.2.16. Equivalence**

Equivalence is simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases, and idioms. In other words, a translator transfers the meaning of SL by applying different ways for the same situation as in the original language.

#### **2.1.2.17. Reduction and Expansion**

Reduction is used to eliminate some parts of the sentence or the phrase from the SL, while expansion does the opposite of it.

#### **2.1.2.18. Couplet**

This strategy occurs when the translators combines two or more different strategies for dealing with a single problem. They are

particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent.

#### **2.1.2.19. Notes, Additions, Glosses**

Through these strategies, the translator tries gives additional information or explain further to cover the lack of information of the translation. Note is additional information put at the bottom of page or at the end of the chapter, while addition is in the text, and glossary is at the end of the book as list of explanation of unusual words.

## **2.2. Equivalence of Translation**

There is always a goal when we translate something and since the goal of translation is equivalence, it is important to clarify the concept of equivalence. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995:389) equivalence is equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) as cited in Munday (2004), stated that equivalence refers to cases where languages described the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. It means equivalence consists of the concept of sameness and similarity.

According to Larson (1984:57) a translator will often find that there is no exact equivalent between the words of one language and the words of another language. Venuti (2000:133) stated that a translator must see for the equivalence between ST and TT, so there will be no missing information when translator transfers the message from ST to TT. Baker (1998:77) states equivalence as the

relationship between ST and TT that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place.

Nida (1964:159) defined two types of equivalence, first is formal correspondence that focuses on the message itself, both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect. Formal correspondence consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase. Nida and Taber (1982) make it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents should be used wherever possible if the translation aims at achieving formal rather than dynamic equivalence.

Second is dynamic equivalence that based upon the principle of equivalent effect, that is where the relationship between receptor and message should be considerably the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message. The goal of the dynamic equivalence is seeking the closest natural equivalent to the source message. This receptor oriented approach considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon, and of cultural reference to be essential in order to achieve naturalness.

Based on the explanations above, it is important to find the equivalent word when translating. But, sometimes to find the similar meaning, the translator must translate one word at a time of the SL to several words of the TL.

### **2.3. *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011***

“The Main Policies of the Government in a Collection of Speeches of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2011” was written and translated by the teams at the work unit of the Assistant Deputy Minister for State Documents and Translation and published by Ministry of State Secretariat Republic of Indonesia.

The book itself was created through speeches, remarks, messages, and directives by the former President of Republic of the Indonesia, Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on various occasions, especially in official presidential/state events.

The idea for writing this book emerged from understanding the message of the President that will have the impact on the nation and the state since the speeches of the President contain policies that are always followed-up by the Government, both at the central and regional levels.

### **2.4. Theoretical Framework**

In this study, the writer will try to find out the strategies in translating the summary of main policies book and the writer will try to analyzing the book using the theory of Peter Newmark (1988).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Method**

This study used descriptive analytical study. In this study, the data is described and interpreted then analyzed. On this case, it uses to describe and analyzed what are the strategies that had been used in SBY's summary of main policies book.

#### **3.2. Source of the Data**

In this study the writer used *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011* and the writer only uses the chapter II of this book. The data itself are the words, phrases, or sentences from the book that have been translated from Indonesian to English.

#### **3.3. Data Collection Procedures**

The data are collected through the following steps:

1. Choosing the chapter that used as a source of the data.
2. Reading Indonesian version of SBY's summary of main policies book.
3. Reading English version of SBY's summary of main policies book.
4. Identifying the words, phrases, and sentences in lines of the original

main policies book and its translated version which are translated by using translation strategies by Peter Newmark.

### **3.4. Data Analysis Procedures**

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Categorizing the collected data into table of analysis of translation strategies.
2. Analyzing the translation strategies in SBY's summary of main policies book.
3. Calculating the total of the analysis of each respective strategy of Peter Newmark's translation strategies found in the SBY's summary of main policies book to find out the dominant strategy used in the English version of SBY's summary of main policies book.
4. Displaying the result
5. Interpreting the data.
6. Drawing conclusions.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Findings

The study involves chapter II of *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011* both in Indonesian and English version as the data of the study. The book is analyzed and categorized based on the kind of translation strategies that applied on each sentences.

From the analysis of the book both from Indonesian and English version of the book, there are 250 times application of the translation strategies used in the book. The number involves the Newmark's theory of translation strategies, such as: literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, paraphrase, adaptation, equivalence, reduction and expansion, couplet, notes, additions and glosses. The following table shows details of each strategies that appeared in the book:

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Literal	132	52,8%
2.	Transference	28	11,2%
3.	Naturalization	15	6,0%
4.	Cultural Equivalent	0	0,0%
5.	Functional Equivalent	0	0,0%



6.	Descriptive Equivalent	6	2,4%
7.	Synonymy	0	0,0%
8.	Through-Translation	21	8,4%
9.	Shift or Transposition	33	13,2%
10.	Modulation	3	1,2%
11.	Recognized Translation	1	0,4%
12.	Translation Label	0	0,0%
13.	Compensation	0	0,0%
14.	Paraphrase	0	0,0%
15.	Adaptation	0	0,0%
16.	Equivalence	0	0,0%
17.	Reduction and Expansion	11	4,4%
18.	Couplet	0	0,0%
19.	Notes, Additions, Glosses	0	0,0%
Total		250	100%

**Table 4.1. Translation Strategies used in *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011.***

From the table above, the translation strategies which is mostly used in translating the book of main policies summary from Indonesian to English is literal with 52.8% percentage, followed by shift or transposition (13.2%), transference (11.2%), through-translation (8,4%), naturalization (6%), reduction and expansion (4.4%) descriptive equivalent (2.4%), modulation (1.2%) and

recognized translation (0.4%). The following sub section will discuss the strategies that found in the book.

## 4.2. Discussion

This sub section discusses the strategies that about the translation strategies used in the book. In translating the book of main policies summary, literal translation strategies applied in almost all the sentences.

### 4.2.1. Literal

Literal translation is about translating word by word. Each word translated to the target text to reach same meaning. The example below is taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Penyakit menular juga masih menjadi ancaman.*

**TT:** Infectious diseases remain a threat.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Penyakit menular juga masih menjadi ancaman*” into “Infectious diseases remain a threat”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated “*penyakit menular*” into “infectious diseases” which “*penyakit*” can be translated into “disease”, as well as “*menular*” which is translated literally into “infectious”. The translator also translated “*juga masih menjadi*” into “remain” since it has the same meaning and the word “*ancaman*” also translated literally into “a threat”.

**ST:** *Butuh waktu cukup lama untuk bangkit dan memperbaiki sistem yang ada.*

**TT:** It took a long time to recover and improve the existing system.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Butuh waktu cukup lama untuk bangkit dan memperbaiki sistem yang ada*” into “It took a long time to recover and improve the existing system”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated the phrase “*butuh waktu cukup lama*” into “it took a long time”. The translator also translated “*untuk bangkit*” into “to recover” in which “*untuk*” can be translated literally into “to” as well as “*bangkit*” which is translated into “recover”. The translator also translated “*dan memperbaiki*” into “and improve” in which “*dan*” can be translated literally into “and” as well as “*memperbaiki*” which is translated into “improve”. The translator also translated literally the phrase “*sistem yang ada*” into “the existing sytem”.

**ST:** *Oleh karena itu, Indonesia akan terus aktif menggalang dan menjadi bagian dari terpeliharanya stabilitas dan ketertiban kawasan, serta perdamaian dan keamanan dunia.*

**TT:** Therefore, Indonesia will continue to actively mobilize and take part in maintaining stability and order in the region, as well as world peace and security.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Oleh karena itu, Indonesia akan terus aktif menggalang dan menjadi bagian dari terpeliharanya stabilitas dan ketertiban kawasan, serta perdamaian dan keamanan dunia*” into “Therefore, Indonesia will continue to actively mobilize and take part in maintaining stability and order in the region, as well as world peace and security”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated the phrase “*oleh karena itu*” into “therefore”. The translator also translated the phrase “*Indonesia akan terus aktif menggalang*” into “Indonesia will continue to actively mobilize”. The translator also translated “*dan menjadi bagian*” into “and take part” in which “*dan*” can be translated literally into “and” as well as “*menjadi bagian*” which is translated into “take part”. The translator also translated literally the phrase “*dan ketertiban kawasan*” into “and order in the region” in which “*dan*” can be translated literally into “and” as well as “*ketertiban*” translated into “order” since it has the same meaning and “*kawasan*” translated into “in the region”. The translator also translated literally the phrase “*serta perdamaian dan keamanan dunia*” into “as well as world peace and security”.

**ST:** *Hal ini bertujuan agar TNI mampu melaksanakan operasi gabungan dan memiliki kemampuan serbu yang tinggi.*

**TT:** It is intended that the TNI is able to carry out joint operations and have high-assault capabilities.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Hal ini bertujuan agar TNI mampu melaksanakan operasi gabungan dan memiliki kemampuan serbu yang tinggi*” into “It is intended that the TNI is able to carry out joint operations and have high-assault capabilities”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated the phrase “*hal ini bertujuan*” into “it is intended” since it has the same meaning. The translator also translated the phrase “*agar TNI mampu melaksanakan operasi gabungan*” into “is able to carry out joint operations”. The translator also translated “*dan memiliki kemampuan serbu yang tinggi*” into “and have high-assault capabilities” in which “*dan*” can be translated literally into “and” as well as “*memiliki*” which is translated into “have” and “*kemampuan serbu yang tinggi*” translated into “high-assault capabilities”.

**ST:** *Kemampuan tersebut merupakan fondasi untuk membangun efek penggetar dan daya pencegah.*

**TT:** Such capabilities are the foundation for building a deterrent effect and deterrent power.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Kemampuan tersebut merupakan fondasi untuk membangun efek penggetar dan daya pencegah*” into “Such capabilities are the foundation for building a deterrent effect and deterrent power”. The translator translated each words and phrases

literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated the phrase “*kemampuan tersebut*” into “such capabilities” since it has the same meaning. The translator also translated the phrase “*merupakan fondasi untuk membangun*” into “are the foundation for building”. The translator also translated “*untuk membangun efek penggetar*” into “for building a deterrent effect” in which “*untuk*” can be translated literally into “for”, as well as “*membangun*” which is translated into “building”, and “*efek penggetar*” translated into “a deterrent effect”. The translator also translated “*dan daya pencegah*” into “and deterrent power” in which “*dan*” translated into “and”, as well as “*daya pencegah*” translated into “deterrent power”.

**ST:** *Pemerintah akan mendorong industri strategis nasional agar mampu meningkatkan kualitas alutsista yang diproduksi.*

**TT:** The Government will encourage national strategic industry in order to be able to improve the quality of Alutsista produced.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Pemerintah akan mendorong industri strategis nasional agar mampu meningkatkan kualitas alutsista yang diproduksi*” into “The Government will encourage national strategic industry in order to be able to improve the quality of Alutsista produced”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated literally “*Pemerintah akan mendorong industri strategis nasional*” into “The Government will

encourage national strategic industry”. The translator also translated “*agar mampu meningkatkan*” into “in order to be able to improve”. The translator also translated “*kualitas alutsista yang diproduksi*” into “the quality of Alutsista produced” in which “*kualitas alutista*” can be translated literally into “the quality of Alutsista” as well as “*yang diproduksi*” translated into “produced”.

**ST:** *Pendayagunaan industri strategis nasional juga ditujukan untuk mendukung akselerasi pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional.*

**TT:** The utilization of national strategic industry is also intended to support the acceleration of national economic growth.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Pendayagunaan industri strategis nasional juga ditujukan untuk mendukung akselerasi pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional*” into “The utilization of national strategic industry is also intended to support the acceleration of national economic growth.”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated “*pendayagunaan industri strategis nasional*” into “the utilization of national strategic industry”. The translator also translated “*juga ditujukan*” into “is also intended”. The translator also translated “*untuk mendukung*” into “to support”. The translator also translated “*akselerasi pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional*” into “the acceleration of national economic growth”.

**ST:** *Keseimbangan daya beli masyarakat telah mendekati angka US\$ 10 triliun.*

**TT:** The balance of the people's purchasing power has neared the figure of US\$ 10 trillion.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence "*Keseimbangan daya beli masyarakat telah mendekati angka US\$ 10 triliun*" into "The balance of the people's purchasing power has neared the figure of US\$ 10 trillion". The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated "*keseimbangan daya beli masyarakat*" into "the balance of the people's purchasing power" in which "*keseimbangan*" translated into "the balance of" as well as "*daya beli masyarakat*" translated into "the people's purchasing power". The translator also translated "*telah mendekati*" into "has neared". The translator also translated "*angka US\$ 10 triliun*" into "the figure of US\$ 10 trillion".

**ST:** *IMF telah memprediksi bahwa ekonomi Indonesia akan melebihi Australia pada pertengahan dekade ini.*

**TT:** The IMF predicted that Indonesia's economy would surpass that of Australia in the mid of this decade.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence "*IMF telah memprediksi bahwa ekonomi Indonesia akan melebihi Australia pada pertengahan dekade ini*" into "The IMF predicted that Indonesia's economy would



surpass that of Australia in the mid of this decade”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated “*IMF telah memprediksi*” into “the IMF predicted”. The translator also translated “*bahwa ekonomi Indonesia*” into “that Indonesia’s economy”. The translator also translated “*akan melebihi Australia*” into “would surpass that of Australia”. The translator also translated “*pada pertengahan dekade ini*” into “in the mid of this decade.”

**ST:** *Pada saatnya, terobosan seperti ini akan memudahkan OPIC untuk mewujudkan misinya dalam memainkan perannya di dunia.*

**TT:** In turn, such breakthroughs would facilitate OPIC to realize its mission in playing its role in the world.

This sentence applied literal translation strategy, the translator translated each words and phrases in the sentence “*Pada saatnya, terobosan seperti ini akan memudahkan OPIC untuk mewujudkan misinya dalam memainkan perannya di dunia*” into “In turn, such breakthroughs would facilitate OPIC to realize its mission in playing its role in the world”. The translator translated each words and phrases literally, as it can be seen that the translator translated “*pada saatnya*” into “in turn”. The translator also translated “*terobosan seperti ini akan memudahkan OPIC*” into “such breakthroughs would facilitate OPIC” in which “*terobosan seperti ini*” can be translated into “such breakthroughs” as well as “*akan memudahkan OPIC*” can be translated into “would facilitate OPIC”. The translator also translated “*untuk mewujudkan misinya*” into “to realize its

mission” in which “*untuk mewujudkan*” can be translated into “to realize” as well as “*misinya*” can be translated into “its mission”. The translator also translated “*dalam memainkan perannya di dunia*” into “in playing its role in the world” in which “*dalam memainkan perannya*” can be translated into “in playing its role” as well as “*di dunia*” can be translated into “in the world”.

#### 4.2.2. Shift or Transposition

This strategy is about changing the SL grammatical category into the TL grammatical category. Here is the example of transposition from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Ketika Duta Besar Indonesia menanyakan kepada Yahoo! tentang kualitas **teknisi** Indonesia eksekutif Yahoo! menjawab bahwa orang-orang Indonesia “sama bagusnya dengan orang-orang di Silicon Valley.”*

**TT:** When an Indonesia Ambassador asked Yahoo! about the quality of Indonesian **technicians**, Yahoo! executive answered that Indonesian technicians “are as good as those in the Silicon Valley.”

From the example above, the transposition occur in the word “*teknisi*” that translated into “technicians” which is plural. As in the one of the four types of transposition which is the first one, the change from singular to plural. Here is another example:

**ST:** *Ketiga, melakukan audit kinerja dan audit keuangan terhadap lembaga-lembaga penegak hukum yang memiliki kaitan dengan kasus Gayus Tambunan.*

**TT:** Third, performance and financial audits **are to be conducted** on law enforcement agencies that are involved in the Gayus Tambunan case.

As can be seen in the sentence, the grammar is changing the word “*melakukan*” which is direct are translated into “to be conducted” which is indirect.

**ST:** *Dalam kesempatan itu, Presiden menyampaikan tekad pemerintah dan jajaran penegak hukum untuk menuntaskan penindakan hukum bagi mereka yang bersalah dalam kasus hukum Gayus Tambunan melalui tiga sasaran,...*

**TT:** On that occasion, the President affirmed the resolve of the Government and the law enforcement apparatus to settle the prosecution of those who are found guilty in the Gayus Tambunan case using three objectives.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator changed the structure from ST which is sentence into a phrase in TT structure.

**ST:** *...yaitu, permata, hukum ditegakkan dan sanksi diberikan kepada mereka yang bersalah;*

**TT:** They are namely, first, the supremacy of law must be enforced and sanctions imposed on those who are found guilty.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST begin with the word “*yaitu*” which is conjunction in the ST and translator changed it into a new sentence in the TT.

**ST:** *Nilai ekspor telah mencapai lebih dari US\$ 100 miliar pada Mei 2011.*

**TT:** In May 2011, export values reached more than US\$ 100 billion,...

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator changed the structure from ST which is sentence into a phrase in TT structure.

**ST:** *Nilai investasi pada tahun 2010 sebesar Rp 208,5 triliun atau sekitar US\$ 22.95 miliar.*

**TT:** ...while investment values in 2010 amounted to Rp 208,5 trillion or equals to US\$ 22.95 billion.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST begin with a new sentence and in the TT, it begin with “while” as a conjunction.

**ST:** *Saat ini, Indonesia menduduki peringkat ke-17 ekonomi terbesar di dunia, dan di **dekade** mendatang, Indonesia menargetkan berada di 10 teratas.*

**TT:** Currently, Indonesia ranks as the 17<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world and in the following **decades**, Indonesia is expected to break into the top 10.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the word “*dekade*” which is singular translated into “*decades*” which is plural.

**ST:** *Pada pidato pembukaan International Conference on Indonesian Economy di Hotel Shangri-La, Jakarta, tanggal 21 Juli 2011, Presiden menekankan tentang pentingnya economic growth.*

**TT:** In the opening remarks at the International Conference on Indonesia Economy held at Shangri-La Hotel, Jakarta, on 21 July 2011, the President underscored the importance of economic growth...

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator changed the structure from ST which is sentence into a phrase in TT structure.

**ST:** *Logika yang pertama adalah sebuah mata rantai.*

**TT:** ...and analogized it to a chain.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST begin with a new sentence and in the TT, it begin with “and” as a conjunction.

**ST:** *Pentingnya pertumbuhan ekonomi tersebut juga tertuang dalam RKP 2011 yang mengusung tema “Percepatan Pertumbuhan yang Berkeadilan”.*

**TT:** The importance of economic growth is also **stated** in the 2011 Government Work Plan (RKP) themed “Acceleration of Just Growth”.

This sentence applied shift or transposition translation strategy. As can be seen, there is no verb in the ST and the translator translated into TT by using the word “stated” as a verb for the TT.

#### 4.2.3. Transference

Transference is the strategy that used in a certain cases such as name of living or dead people, geographical names, periodical and newspaper names, titles of untranslated literary works, plays, films; private companies and institution names; street name and addresses. The data shows on how the translator did this technique in translating the book:

**ST:** *Keenam, amankan dan kembalikan uang dan aset-aset negara, termasuk perlunya dilakukan perampasan uang yang diduga hasil korupsi dari kasus **Gayus Tambunan**.*

**TT:** Sixth, the state money and assets are to be secured and recovered, including seizing the suspected graft money from the corruption case of **Gayus Tambunan**.

This sentence applied transference translation strategy, the translator transferred “Gayus Tambunan” into the TT as it is since its the name of the people.

**ST:** *Selain itu, menyangkut tindak lanjut penanganan kasus **Bank Century**, Presiden menyampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut:*

**TT:** In addition, regarding the follow-up to the handling of the **Century Bank** Case, the President delivers the following directives:

This sentence applied transference translation strategy, the translator transferred “*Bank Century*” into “Century Bank” since its the name of the company.

**ST:** *Terlebih lagi, belakangan ini muncul gerakan yang disebut demokratisasi gelombang keempat, sebagaimana perkembangan yang terjadi di **Timur Tengah** dewasa ini.*

**TT:** Moreover, recently, there is a movement called the fourth wave of democratization, so is in the **Middle East** today.

This sentence applied transference translation strategy, the translator transferred “*Timur Tengah*” into “Middle East” since its the geographical name.

**ST:** *Hal itu disampaikan Presiden pada saat Pembukaan Rapat Pimpinan TNI dan Polri di **Balai Samudera, Jakarta**, tanggal 21 Januari 2011.*

**TT:** It was enuciated by the President at the opening ceremony of the TNI and Polri Executive Meeting at the **Balai Samudera, Jakarta**, on January 21, 2011.

This sentence applied transference translation strategy, the translator transferred “Balai Samudera” since its the name of a address and “Jakarta” into the TT as it is since its the name of a certain location.

**ST:** *Terakhir, menyangkut isu deponering kasus **Bibit Samad Riyanto dan Chandra Hamzah**, dukungan terhadap rencana Jaksa Agung, sesuai dengan kewenangannya, melakukan deponering sesuai ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, dan segera mengambil langkah-langkah pasti dalam waktu dekat ini agar juga memberikan kepastian bagi masyarakat luas, termasuk efektivitas penegakan hukum, baik yang dilakukan oleh KPK maupun oleh jajaran penegak hukum lainnya.*

**TT:** Lastly, with regard to the issue of deponering **Bibit Samad Riyanto** and **Chandra Hamzah** case, a support is given to the Attorney General’s plan, according to its authority, to do deponering in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, and to take firm steps immidiately in the near future in order to provide certainty for the general public, including the effectiveness of law enforcement, conducted by either KPK of other law enforcement apparatus.



This sentence applied transference translation strategy, the translator transferred “Bibit Samad Riyanto” and “Chandra Hamzah” into the TT as it is since its the name of the people.

#### 4.2.4. Through-Translation

This strategy is the literal translation of common collocation, names of organization, the component of compounds and maybe phrases. Normally this strategy should be used if it is a recognised terms. The example below is taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Kedua, **KPK** lebih dilibatkan dan didorong untuk melakukan langkah-langkah pemeriksaan yang belum ditangani oleh **Polri**.*

**TT:** Second, the **Corruption Eradication Commission** (KPK) is to be more involved in and encouraged to perform the investigative measures that have not been addressed by the **Indonesian National Police** (Polri).

In this sentences, the translator translated “*KPK*” into “Corruption Eradication Commission” and “*Polri*” into “Indonesian National Police”, by using through-translation since its the name of the institution and it is the exact term that can not be changed.

**ST:** *Hal tersebut disampaikan Presiden ketika memberikan pengantar pada **Rapat Terbatas Bidang Politik, Hukum, dan Keamanan** di Kantor Presiden, Jakarta, tanggal 17 Januari 2011.*

**TT:** This was enunciated by the President when delivering an introductory remark to a **Limited Cabinet Meeting on Political, Legal, and Security Affairs** at the Presidential Office, Jakarta, on 17 January 2011.

This sentence applied through-translation strategy. The translator translated “*Rapat Terbatas Bidang Politik, Hukum, dan Keamanan*” into “Limited Cabinet Meeting on Political, Legal, and Security Affairs” because it is the literal translation from the name of the organization as well as the event that occurred.

**ST:** *Pertama, kepada Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, Kejaksaan, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, diinstruksikan untuk mempercepat dan menuntaskan kasus hukum Gayus Tambunan, meningkatkan sinergi di antara penegak hukum dengan melibatkan PPATK dan Satgas Pemberantasan Mafia Hukum.*

**TT:** First, **the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights** are instructed to expedite and resolve the legal case of Gayus Tambunan, increase synergies between law enforcement apparatus by involving the **Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK)** and **the Judicial Mafia Eradication Task Force.**

This sentence applied through-translation strategy. The translator translated “*Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*” into “the Indonesian National Police”, “*Kejaksaan*” into “the Attorney General”, “*Kementerian Keuangan*” into “the Ministry of Finance”, “*Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia*” into “the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights”, “*PPATK*” into “Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK)” and “*Satgas Pemberantasan Mafia Hukum*” into “the Judicial Mafia Eradication Task Force” by using through-translation since its the name of the institution and it is the exact term that can not be changed.

**ST:** *Kedua, perintah untuk menuntaskan pembenahan berbagai regulasi dan mekanisme kerja di jajaran pemerintah, utamanya di wilayah **Kementerian Keuangan**, sesuai dengan rekomendasi **DPR RI**.*

**TT:** Second, orders the completion of the improvement of various regulations and work mechanisms in the government apparatus, particularly in **the Ministry of Finance**, in accordance with the recommendation of the **House of Representatives**.

In this sentences, the translator translated “*Kementerian Keuangan*” into “the Ministry of Finance” and “*DPR RI*” into “House of Representatives” by using through-translation since its the name of the institution and it is the exact term that can not be changed.

**ST:** *Diharapkan jajaran **Bank Indonesia** juga melakukan hal yang sama.*

**TT:** The apparatus of the **Bank of Indonesia** is expected to proceed likewise.

This sentence applied through-translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator translated “*Bank Indonesia*” into “the Bank of Indonesia” by using through-translation since its the name of the institution and it is the exact term that can not be changed.

#### 4.2.5. Naturalization

This strategy used adapting the pronunciation words from SL and adapting the morphology of SL to the TL. Here is the example from that taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Ancaman terorisme masih **rill**, kemiskinan dunia masih ada, yang juga berkonotasi dengan keamanan dan ketertiban masyarakat dunia.*

**TT:** The terrorism threat is still **real**; world poverty still persists, which also relates with world security and public order.

From the sentences above, the TL word “real” is adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*rill*”. Here is another example from the appendixes:

**ST:** *Sebuah tsunami bisa melenyapkan ratusan ribu, banjir besar bisa menjatuhkan korban puluhan ribu, yang belum tentu lebih sedikit daripada peperangan ataupun pertempuran yang kerap terjadi dalam perang-perang **konvensional**.*

**TT:** A tsunami can wipe out hundreds of thousands of people, which is not necessarily less than the number of victims of wars or battles that often occur in **conventional** wars.

In this sentences, the TL “convensional” is also adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*konvensional*”.

**ST:** *Selain itu, kejahatan **transnasional** juga tidak menyusut, bahkan semakin canggih metode yang digunakannya.*

**TT:** In addition, **transnational** crime has also no dwindled; even the methods used are more sophisticated.

This sentence applied naturalization translation strategy. As can be seen, the TL word “transnational” is adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*transnasional*”.

**ST:** *Kesemuanya itu merupakan ancaman keamanan **non-tradisional** (non-traditional security threat), di mana jumlah korbannya belum tentu kalah dengan korban sebuah peperangan ataupun pertempuran.*

**TT:** All of them are **non-traditional** security threats, where the number of the victims is not necessarily less than the victims of a war or a battle.

This sentence applied naturalization translation strategy. As can be seen, the TL word “non-traditional” is adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*non-tradisional*”.

**ST:** *Inflasi* relatif terjaga, kebijakan fiskal baik, dengan *defisit* di bawah 2%.

**TT:** **Inflation** was also relatively under control, **fiscal** condition was in a good condition and **deficit** was under 2 percent.

This sentence applied naturalization translation strategy. As can be seen, the TL word “inflation” is adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*inflasi*”, as well as “fiscal” that adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*fiskal*” and the word “deficit” is adapting the pronunciation from the SL word “*defisit*”.

#### 4.2.6. Descriptive Equivalent

This strategy translate the word from SL to TL by describing the word. Here is the example from that taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Pada periode pemerintahan Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono telah banyak dilakukan pengangkatan pegawai negeri yang berasal dari **tenaga honorer** bagi mereka yang memenuhi persyaratan yang ditentukan.*

**TT:** During the tenure of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, numerous **non-tenured employees** who meet the set requirements were appointed as civil servants.

From this sentences, the word “*tenaga honorer*” translated into “non-tenured employees” since it is not equivalent if the word translated literally.

**ST:** *Sedangkan pada acara **Prasetya Perwira** (Praspa) Tentara Nasional Indonesia Tahun 2011, di Yogyakarta, tanggal 14 Juli 2011, Presiden menyampaikan amanat bahwa sebagai bentuk dukungan untuk mengatasi berbagai tantangan tersebut, pemerintah memberikan perhatian besar pada pembangunan TNI, hingga tahun 2014, di mana pembangunan makin diarahkan untuk menuju kekuatan pokok minimum (minimum essential force).*

**TT:** Meanwhile, on the occasion of the 2011 TNI's **graduation ceremony** (*Prasetya Perwira*), in Yogyakarta, on July 14, 2011, the President conveyed the message that as a support for dealing with those challengers, the Government pays great attention to the development of the TNI until 2014, in which the development of TNI is increasingly directed towards the minimum essential force.

This sentence applied decriptive equivalent translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST word "*Prasetya Perwira*" is translated into the TT by being describe as "graduation ceremony".

**ST:** *Kekuatan dan kemampuan matra darat, laut, dan udara TNI akan terus dikembangkan secara optimal dalam kerangka **Tri Matra Terpadu**.*

**TT:** The strength and capability of army, navy, and air forces of the TNI will continue to be developed optimally within the framework of an integrated **Three Forces** (*Tri Matra*).

This sentence applied decriptive equivalent translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST word “*Tri Matra*” is translated into the TT by being describe as “Three Forces”.

**ST:** *Indonesia harus berfikir untuk meningkatkan investasi di seluruh Tanah Air, government spending, dan juga export.*

**TT:** Indonesia has to think about increasing investment **all over the country**, government expenditure, investment, net export and import.

This sentence applied decriptive equivalent translation strategy. As can be seen, the ST word “*di seluruh Tanah Air*” is translated into the TT by being describe as “all over the country”.

#### 4.2.7. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is used to eliminate some parts of the sentence or the phrase from the SL, while expansion does the opposite of it. Here is the example from that taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Hal itu diperlukan agar pengangkatan tersebut tepat dan baik sebagai bagian dari perangkat administrasi negara.*

**TT:** It is crucial that these appointments are made accurately and properly **as those employees make up part of the state administration apparatus.**



From this sentences, “as those employees make up part of the state administration apparatus” expand the part of “*sebagai bagian dari perangkat administrasi negara*”. Here is another example:

**ST:** *Sebuah tsunami bisa melenyapkan ratusan ribu, banjir besar bisa menjatuhkan korban puluhan ribu, yang belum tentu lebih sedikit daripada peperangan ataupun pertempuran yang kerap terjadi dalam perang-perang konvensional.*

**TT:** A tsunami can wipe out hundreds of thousands of people, which is not necessarily less than **the number of victims of wars or battles that often occur in conventional wars.**

From this sentences, “the number of victims of wars or battles that often occur in conventional wars” is expand the part of “*peperangan ataupun pertempuran yang kerap terjadi dalam perang-perang konvensional*” from the SL text.

**ST:** *Presiden juga mengajak untuk mengelola dengan baik masalah kepegawaian tersebut karena bagi banyak masyarakat Indonesia, menjadi pegawai negeri juga merupakan harapan yang tinggi, cita-cita, sekaligus idaman.*

**TT:** **The President also invites relevant parties** to properly manage the civil service personnel domain since many Indonesians hold high hopes, ideals, and dreams of becoming civil servants.

This sentence applied reduction and expansion translation strategy. As can be seen, “The President also invites relevant parties” is expand the part of “*Presiden juga mengajak*” from the SL text.

**ST:** *Keempat, penegakan hukum diinstruksikan untuk dijalankan secara adil dan tidak pandang bulu.*

**TT:** Fourth, **law enforcement is to be run** fairly and indiscriminately.

This sentence applied reduction and expansion translation strategy. As can be seen, “law enforcement is to be run” is reduct the part of “*penegakan hukum diinstruksikan untuk dijalankan*” from the SL text.

**ST:** *Bagi lembaga yang belum melakukan itu, untuk dilakukan dalam waktu satu minggu ke depan.*

**TT:** For the institutions that have not yet performed it, **they are asked to do so within the following week.**

This sentence applied reduction and expansion translation strategy. As can be seen, “they are asked to do so within the following week” is expand the part of “*untuk dilakukan dalam waktu satu minggu ke depan*” from the SL text.

#### 4.2.8. Modulation

This strategy 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.

The example below is taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Berpedoman kepada **tiga hal tersebut**, maka Presiden mengeluarkan instruksi sebagai berikut:*

**TT:** Guided by **these three determinations**, the President issues the following directives:

This sentence applied modulation translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator translated “*tiga hal tersebut*” into “these three determinations” to clarify and give a similar perspective about this sentence.

**ST:** *Presiden berharap agar **hal yang sama** juga dilakukan oleh lembaga-lembaga penegak hukum yang tidak di bawah kepemimpinan dan kendali Presiden.*

**TT:** The President expresses the hope that **similar audits** would also be conducted by the law enforcement agencies that are not under the President’s leadership and control.

This sentence applied modulation translation strategy. As can be seen, the translator translated “*hal yang sama*” into “similar audits” to clarify and give a similar perspective about this sentence.

#### 4.2.9. Recognized Translation

It is used when the TL has already accepted the general equivalent for the SL words or sentences. Normally uses the official or the generally

accepted translation of any institutional term. Here is the example from that taken from one of the appendixes:

**ST:** *Jika diperlukan, dapat disiapkan surat Presiden kepada kepala pemerintahan negara-negara tersebut agar terwujud kerja sama yang baik sesuai dengan Konvensi **Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa**.*

**TT:** In the event it would become necessary, presidential letters could be made available for delivery to the related heads of government in order to establish good cooperation in accordance with the **United Nations** Convention.

From this sentences, “*Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa*” is translated into “United Nations” since the name of institution is generally known.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

This study has analyzed by following the research method in the third chapter and intended to find what the translation strategy used in the chapter II of *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011*. The translation strategies refers to Peter Newmark's theory (1988) about translation strategies.

The results shows that from all strategies that proposed by Peter Newmark (1988), there are nine translation strategies in chapter II of *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011*. They are literal, shift or transposition, transference, through-translation, naturalization, descriptive equivalent, reduction and expansion, and recognized translation. Literal with 52.8%, shift or transposition with 13.2%, transference with 11.2%, through-translation with 8.4%, naturalization with 6%, reduction and expansion with 4.4%, descriptive equivalent with 2.4%, modulation with 1.2% and recognized translation with 0.4%.

From the result, it can be concluded that *literal* translation becomes the dominant strategy used in the English version of the chapter II of *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011*. Literal translation is the most dominant strategy since the book is not a literary text.

## 5.2. Suggestion

The writer suggest that because of the limitation of time and the writer could only conduct the study on the second chapter, students who are interested in doing research about translation strategies to continue this study by identify and analyze the next chapter or better, the whole book of English translation *Pokok-Pokok Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Kumpulan Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011*.

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ST	TT	Strategies																		
		L	T	N	CE	FE	DE	S	Th-Tr	SoT	M	RT	TL	Com	P	A	E	RaE	Cou	NAG
Keenam, amankan dan kembalikan uang dan aset-aset negara, termasuk perlunya dilakukan perampasan uang yang diduga hasil korupsi dari kasus Gayus Tambunan.	Sixth, the state money and assets are to be secured and recovered, including seizing the suspected graft money from the corruption case of Gayus Tambunan.	V	V							V										
Ketujuh, berikan tindakan administrasi dan disiplin, di samping sanksi hukum bagi yang dinyatakan bersalah, kepada semua pejabat yang terbukti melakukan penyimpangan, pelanggaran, dan bahkan kejahatan, termasuk mutasi dan pencopotan.	Seventh, administrative and disciplinary measures are to be handed down in addition to legal sanctions to those found guilty, to all officials who have been proven to have committed irregularities, offences, and even crimes, including mutations and removals.	V								V										
Bagi lembaga yang belum melakukan itu, untuk dilakukan dalam waktu satu minggu ke depan.	For the institutions that have not yet performed it, they are asked to do so within the following week.	V																V		



















































ST	TT	Strategies																		
		L	T	N	CE	FE	DE	S	Th-Tr	SoT	M	RT	TL	Com	P	A	E	RaE	Cou	NAG
<i>Approach</i> yang kedua adalah dari sektor riil.	Second, from the aspect of the real sector,...	V		V						V										
Sektor-sektor riil unggulan harus terus didorong.	...major real sectors have to be promoted.	V		V						V										
Sektor inilah yang bisa meningkatkan <i>competitiveness</i> , <i>production</i> , dan <i>output</i> , misalnya pertanian, industri, dan jasa yang menjadi unggulan,...	These sectors can indeed enhance competitiveness, production and output, such as agriculture, industry and service sectors.	V								V										
...untuk betul-betul menjadi <i>prime movers</i> dalam pembangunan ekonomi di masa yang akan datang.	These sectors are prime movers in the economic development in the future.	V								V										
<i>Third approach</i> adalah dari <i>supply side economy</i> , untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan pajak dan kebijakan lainnya sudah tepat, pembangunan infrastruktur, dan ketersediaan listrik betul-betul mencukupi.	Third from the aspect of supply-side economics, it is necessary to ensure that tax policies and others policies are in place, and infrastructures as well as supply of electricity adequate.			V														V		





ST	TT	Strategies																		
		L	T	N	CE	FE	DE	S	Th-Tr	SoT	M	RT	TL	Com	P	A	E	RaE	Cou	NAG
Dalam Peresmian Pembukaan Perdagangan Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011 dan Pertemuan dengan para Pelaku Pasar Modal, Bisnis, dan Ekonomi Indonesia, yang diselenggarakan di Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia, tanggal 3 Januari 2011, Presiden menegaskan bahwa tema RKP tersebut bukan hanya retorika, bukan hanya teori, tetapi harus dijabarkan melalui kebijakan, program, dan aksi.	During the Inaugural Opening of the 2011 Indonesia Stock Exchange Trade and the meeting with investors and Indonesia's business and economic players held at the office of the Indonesian Stock exchange on 3 January 2011, the President affirmed that the theme of the RKP was not only a rhetoric, not only a theory, but must be translated into policies, programs, and actions.	V							V	V										
Percepatan pertumbuhan yang berkeadilan, dengan didukung oleh pemantapan tata kelola serta sinergi pusat dan daerah, akan sangat menentukan perkembangan ekonomi dan pembangunan nasional.	Acceleration of a just economic growth, supported by the strengthening of the governance and synergy between central and regional governments, will very much determine the development of the economy and the national development.	V		V														V		



ST	TT	Strategies																		
		L	T	N	CE	FE	DE	S	Th-Tr	SoT	M	RT	TL	Com	P	A	E	RaE	Cou	NAG
Presiden menjelaskan bahwa tujuan dari diselenggarakannya sejumlah Raker tersebut adalah menyinkronisasi, menyinergikan dan mengkoordinasikan pembangunan pusat dari daerah, sektoral maupun regional agar hasilnya menjadi lebih baik lagi.	The President explained that the goal of those working meetings was to synchronize, synergize, and coordinate central and regional developments, be it sectoral or regional, so that the results could be better.	V																		

**Notes:**

**ST : Source Text**

**TT : Target Text**

**L : Literal**

**T : Transference**

**N : Naturalization**

**CE : Cultural Equivalent**

**FE : Functional Equivalent**

**DE : Descriptive Equivalent**

**S : Synonymy**

**Th-Tr : Through-Translation**

**SoT : Shift or Transposition**

**M : Modulation**

**RT : Recognized Translation**

**TL : Translation Label**

**Com : Compensation**

**P : Paraphrase**

**A : Adaptation**

**E : Equivalence**

**RaE : Reduction and Expansion**

**Cou : Couplet**

**NAG : Notes, Additions, Glosses**

## Curriculum Vitae



### I. Basic Information

Full Name : Elian Rowan Jethro

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Hobbies : Listening music, watching movies, and playing an  
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### II. Formal Education

1999 – 2005 : SDN 09 Pagi Bendungan Hilir

2005 – 2008 : SMPN 40 Jakarta

2008 – 2012 : SMAN 65 Jakarta

2012 – 2017 : State University of Jakarta (UNJ), English Literature  
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### III. Work Experience

- Internship in MNC World News

#### IV. Personal Traits

- Discipline
- Interactive and communicative
- Fluent in English
- Adaptable into a new situation and environment
- Willing to learn new things
- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Power Point, Internet and social media