

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Data Description

As being written in the previous chapter, the writer analyzed all pronouns occurred in the novel 'The Sky is Falling' as well as their equivalents in the novel 'Langit Runtuh'. Based on the analysis conducted, there are several types of data in the research.

The first data is related to the amount of pronouns occurred in the novel. The data described the whole amount of the pronouns in the original novel as well as their amount in each category.

The second data is related to the Indonesian equivalent of each pronoun found in the novel. As being previously written, one pronoun may have more than one Indonesian equivalent. This data then described briefly the Indonesian equivalents of each pronoun occurred in the translated novel, as well as the amount of each Indonesian equivalent being used.

The third data explains whether or not the Indonesian equivalents in the novel met the criteria of accuracy, and how each of them obtains accuracy. This data described the amount of accurate and inaccurate translation of all pronouns. It also described the reason of how a pronoun became inaccurate according to the criteria sheet of accuracy given.

4.2. Findings, Analysis and Discussion

4.2.1. Findings

There are 11.418 English pronouns found in the novel *The Sky is Falling*. This number consists of almost all kinds of English pronouns. The following tables will describe the amount of occurrence of each pronoun subclasses.

Table 5

Total of Occurrence of Each type of Pronoun

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
I	1849
We	372
You	1494
He	954
She	763
It	890
They	329
Me	258
Us	72
Him	350
Her	295
Them	129
TOTAL	7755

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
My	131
Our	53
Your	142
His	429
Her	380
Its	15
Their	52
Mine	5

Ours	0
Yours	6
Hers	5
Theirs	0
TOTAL	1218

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
Who	27
Whom	1
Whose	0
What	222
Which	3
Whoever	0
Whatever	0
Whichever	0
TOTAL	253

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
Who	80
That	271
Which	8
Whom	1
Whose	1
TOTAL	361

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
This	279
These	21
That	313
Those	12
TOTAL	625

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
Myself	9
Ourselves	0
Yourself	8
Yourselves	0
Himself	14
Herself	24
Itself	3
Themselves	6
Oneself	1
TOTAL	65

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
Each other	8
One another	1
TOTAL	9

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

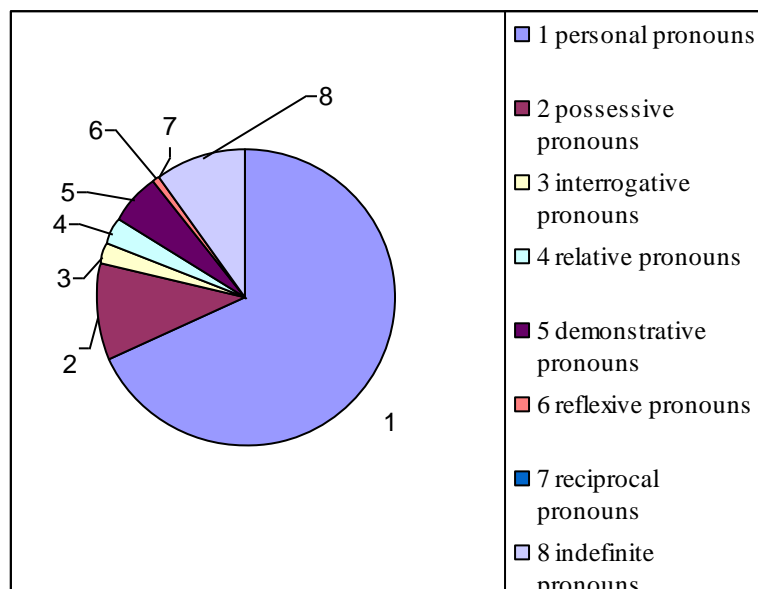
Kind of Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
Somebody	2
Someone	63
Something	73
Anybody	4
Anyone	35
Anything	59
Nobody	0
No one	31
Nothing	42
Everybody	8
Everyone	15
Everything	27
All (of)	188
Another	25
Any (of)	61
Both (of)	10
Each (of)	13
Either (of)	9
A few (of)	33
Least (of)	0
Less (of)	6
A little (of)	20
A lot (of)	25
Lots (of)	0
Many (of)	16
More (of)	66
Most (of)	24
Much (of)	45

Neither (of)	3
None (of)	6
One (of)	71
Other (of)	47
Plenty (of)	3
Several (of)	8
Some (of)	94
TOTAL	1.132
OVERALL TOTAL	11.418 PRONOUNS

According to the tables above, the total amount of occurrence, which is 11.418 pronouns, consist of 67,91% personal pronouns, 10,66% possessive pronoun, 2,21% interrogative pronoun, 3,16% relative pronoun, 5,47% demonstrative pronoun, 0,56% reflexive pronoun, 0,07% reciprocal pronoun, and 9,91% indefinite pronoun. Level of occurrence of each category is presented in the following figure:

Figure 2

Level of Occurrence of each Pronoun Found in the Novel



As can be seen in the chart, the most dominant pronouns occurred is the personal pronouns. This happens because most sentences usually begin with a personal pronoun in some kind. While the reciprocal pronouns hold the last number of occurrence. This is due to the rare usage of the reciprocal pronouns in the novel, and their amount of members, which is only two. Overall, from the total number, there are more pronouns that meet the criteria of accuracy compare to those who do not.

The next part will discuss the writer’s findings and interpretation of the data obtained along the research, and to get better description of each pronoun, the writer will discussed her finding in each category.

4.2.1.1. Personal Pronouns

As being mentioned before, the personal pronouns are the highest frequent pronoun in the novel studied. The total occurrence is 7755 or 67,91% of the whole data, where the pronoun *I* and *you* occurred the most. This happens because most sentences are direct sentence, where the speaker addresses himself or herself with *I*, and addresses the listener with *you*. The table below shows the occurrence of each pronoun:

Table 6
Total of Occurrence of Personal Pronouns

Kind of Personal Pronoun	Total of Occurrence
I	1849
We	372
You	1494
He	954
She	763
It	890
They	329
Me	258
Us	72
Him	350

Her	295
Them	129
TOTAL	7755

Some of the pronouns had more than one Indonesian equivalent, for example, *I* was translated into *saya, aku, diriku, ku-, -ku,* and *kami*. *We* was translated into *kami, kita, saya, ia,* and *dia*. Those equivalents were used depending on the noun that follows. However, there was also meaning omission of the pronouns, this is done by the translator for the sake of naturalness. The following table will give the description.

Table 7
Description of personal pronouns found in the translated novel

Kind of Personal Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
I	Saya	854
	Aku	700
	Diriku	2
	Ku-	99
	-ku	13
	Kami	1
	Not Translated	180
	TOTAL	1849
We	Kami	169
	Kita	172
	Saya	3
	Ia / dia	3
	Not Translated	25
	TOTAL	372
You	Kamu	2
	Engkau	0
	Anda	561

	Saudara	0
	Kau	423
	-mu	191
	Kalian	25
	Ibu	2
	Aku	1
	Terima kasih	109
	Saya	2
	Not Translated	178
	TOTAL	1494
He	Dia	5
	Beliau	3
	Ia	724
	-nya	70
	Laki-laki/pria itu	34
	Anak/bocah itu	8
	Jack Stone	5
	Kemal	7
	Detektif Abrams	1
	Jeff	12
	Dokter itu	1
	Richard	3
	Zander	1
	Steffan	1
	Somville	1
	Marcel Falcon	1
	Hardy	2
	Tim	2
	Karbava	1
	Sopir itu	3

	Shdanoff	4
	Taylor	2
	Not Translated	63
	TOTAL	954
She	Dia	3
	Ia	577
	-nya	41
	Perempuan/Wanita (itu)	13
	Dana	47
	Rachel	8
	Anda	1
	Anak itu	1
	Putri saya	1
	Not Translated	71
	TOTAL	763
It	Dia	0
	Ia	3
	-nya	286
	Itu	120
	Ini	92
	Di situ/sini lah	4
	Apartemen tersebut	1
	Sekarang/kini	10
	(Soal) tersebut	2
	Semua	2
	Paris	2
	Rusia	1
	Ternyata	1
	Not Translated	366
	TOTAL	890

They	Mereka	285
	Semua itu/ini	6
	Peluangnya	1
	Lukisan-lukisan itu	2
	Not Translated	35
	TOTAL	329
Me	Saya	91
	Aku	56
	-ku	62
	Anda	1
	Not Translated	48
	TOTAL	258
Us	Kami	14
	Kita	42
	Not Translated	16
	TOTAL	72
Him	Dia	16
	Ia	14
	Anak/Bocah itu	2
	Laki-laki/pria (itu)	9
	-nya	266
	Paul Winthrop	1
	Kemal	4
	Jeff	1
	Not translated	37
	TOTAL	350
	Her	Dia
Ia		9
-nya		225
Dana		13

	Not Translated	41
	TOTAL	295
Them	Mereka	74
	-nya	32
	Not Translated	23
	TOTAL	129
TOTAL		7.755

4.2.1.2. Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns are the second most occurred pronouns in the novel, with the total occurrence of 1.218 or 10,66% of the whole data. The following table will show the occurrence of each possessive pronoun and its Indonesian equivalents:

Table 8

Total of Occurrence of Possessive Pronouns

Kind of Possessive Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
My	(Kepunyaan) saya	50
	-ku	39
	Anda	1
	Not Translated	41
	TOTAL	131
Our	(Kepunyaan) Kami	18
	(Kepunyaan) Kita	19
	Not Translated	16
	TOTAL	53
Your	(Kepunyaan) Kalian	3
	(Kepunyaan) Anda	69
	(Kepunyaan) kamu/-mu	39

	Not Translated	31
	TOTAL	142
His	-nya	296
	Ia	0
	Pria/laki-laki itu	4
	Jeff	4
	(Milik) sendiri	1
	Not Translated	124
	TOTAL	429
Her	-nya	240
	Dana	4
	Not Translated	136
	TOTAL	380
Its	-nya	9
	(Milik) mereka	1
	Not Translated	5
	TOTAL	15
Their	(Kepunyaan) mereka	38
	Mereka sendiri	1
	Not Translated	13
	TOTAL	52
Mine	(Kepunyaan) saya	2
	(Kepunyaan) ku	2
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	5
Ours	(Kepunyaan) kami	0
	(Kepunyaan) kita	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Yours	(Kepunyaan) mu	1

	(Kepunyaan) Anda	5
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	6
Hers	(Kepunyaan) nya	0
	Dana	1
	Not Translated	4
	TOTAL	5
Theirs	(Kepunyaan) mereka	0
	Milik mereka	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
TOTAL		1.218

We can conclude from the above table that not all indefinite pronouns are found in the novel. The pronoun *ours* and *theirs* are the two pronouns that are not found in the novel.

4.2.1.3. Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns share 2,21% or 253 occurrence from the total number of pronouns occurred. It consist of 9 pronouns but only 6 of them are found in the novel, while the rest , which is *whoever*, *whatever*, and *whichever* are not found at all. The table below will show it.

Table 9

Total of Occurrence of Interrogative Pronouns

Kind of Interrogative Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
Who	Siapa (saja)	27
	Barang siapa	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	27

Whom	Siapa (saja)	1
	Barang siapa	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	1
Whose	Siapa	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
What	Apa(kah)	175
	Bagaimana	30
	Kenapa / mengapa	7
	Se(berapa)	3
	Di mana	1
	Not Translated	6
	TOTAL	222
Which	Yang mana	3
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	3
Whoever	Siapapun	0
	Barang siapa	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Whatever	Apa saja	0
	Apapun	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Whichever	Yang mana saja	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
TOTAL		253

4.2.1.4. Relative Pronouns

The relative pronouns contain five pronouns, but only *who* and *that* which are used more often than the other three in the novel. The following table will show us.

Table 10

Total of Occurrence of Relative Pronouns

Kind of Relative Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
Who	Yang	78
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	80
That	Yang	66
	Sehingga	5
	Barangkali	1
	Agar	2
	Bahwa/kalau	44
	Itulah	1
	-nya	2
	Not Translated	150
	TOTAL	271
Which	Yang	8
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	8
Whom	Yang	1
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	1
Whose	Yang	1
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	1
TOTAL		361

4.2.1.5. Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns take 5,47% or 525 occurrence in the novel. This pronoun contains four items, and the table below will show us the result of the study.

Table 11

Total of Occurrence of Demonstrative Pronouns

Kind of Demonstrative Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
This	Ini	225
	Begini	1
	Kini	3
	Di sini	13
	Paris	1
	Itu/begini(lah)	10
	Not Translated	26
	TOTAL	279
These	Ini	13
	Itu	3
	-nya	1
	Not Translated	4
	TOTAL	21
That	Itu	175
	Tersebut	1
	Begitu/Begini	10
	-nya	13
	Ini	9
	Sana	1
	Not Translated	104
	TOTAL	313
Those	Itu	9

	Tersebut	1
	-nya	1
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	12
TOTAL		625

4.2.1.6. Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronouns are seldom used in the novel. Their level of occurrence is only 0,56% of the whole data.

Table 12

Total of Occurrence of Reflexive Pronouns

Kind of Reflexive Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
Myself	Saya pribadi/sendiri	1
	Diri sendiri	6
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	9
Ourselves	Kami sendiri	0
	Diri kami	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Yourself	Diri Anda sendiri	2
	Dirimu sendiri	5
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	8
Yourselves	Diri kalian sendiri	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Himself	Diri(nya)	4

	Dirinya sendiri	7
	Not Translated	3
	TOTAL	14
Herself	Diri(nya)	7
	Dirinya sendiri	6
	Not Translated	11
	TOTAL	24
Itself	Sendiri	3
	Dengan sendirinya	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	3
Themselves	Sendiri	0
	Mereka sendiri	1
	Diri	2
	Not Translated	3
	TOTAL	6
Oneself	Diri sendiri	0
	Seorang diri	1
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	1
TOTAL		65

4.2.1.7. Reciprocal Pronouns

The reciprocal pronouns hold the lowest level of occurrence with only 9 occurrence or 0,07% of the whole data found. This is due to the limited amount of members, which are only two types, *each other* and **one another**. Also, the writer himself seldom uses these pronouns in writing this novel.

Table 13**Total of Occurrence of Reciprocal Pronouns**

Kind of Reciprocal Pronoun	Indonesia Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
Each other	Saling	3
	Satu sama lain	0
	Not Translated	5
	TOTAL	8
One another	Saling	1
	Satu sama lain	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	1
TOTAL		9

4.2.1.8. Indefinite Pronouns

The indefinite pronouns have the widest range of members of all pronouns. However, that does not make them occurred more often than the others. Their level of occurrence is only 9,91% of the whole pronouns found in the novel. To get better understanding, we should study the following table.

Table 14**Total of Occurrence of Indefinite Pronouns**

Kind of Indefinite Pronoun	Indonesian Equivalence	Number of Occurrence
Somebody	Seseorang	1
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	2
Someone	Sese(orang)	46
	Not Translated	17

	TOTAL	63
Something	Sesuatu/sebuah	33
	Masalah	2
	Apa-apa(nya)	2
	Not Translated	36
	TOTAL	73
Anybody	Siapa saja/pun	1
	Seseorang	2
	Semua orang	1
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	4
Anyone	Seseorang	14
	Siapa saja/pun	12
	(Semua) orang	5
	Not Translated	4
	TOTAL	35
Anything	Apa saja/pun	8
	Ada (Sesuatu)	10
	Apa-apa	8
	Not Translated	33
	TOTAL	59
Nobody	Tak seorang pun	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
No one	Tak seorang/siapa pun	24
	Orang lain	3
	Siapa-siapa	2
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	31
Nothing	Tidak ada (apa-apa)	33

	Sia-sia	1
	Apa (pun)	2
	Not Translated	6
	TOTAL	42
Everybody	Semuanya	1
	Semua orang	6
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	8
Everyone	Tiap orang	0
	Semua orang	15
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	15
Everything	Seluruh	1
	Segala (sesuatu)	10
	Semua	13
	Apa saja	1
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	27
All (of)	Segala (-galanya)	8
	Semua (nya)	82
	Para	1
	Segenap	1
	Seluruh	10
	Sejauh	2
	Sepanjang	7
	Baik(lah)	20
	Not Translated	57
	TOTAL	188
Another	Yang lain	12
	Satu lagi	12

	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	25
Any (of)	(Siapa) pun	4
	Apa saja/pun	3
	Salah satu	2
	Semua	2
	Not Translated	50
	TOTAL	61
Both (of)	Kedua (nya)	2
	Berdua	4
	Sama-sama	2
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	10
Each (of)	(tiap-)tiap	0
	Setiap	4
	Masing-masing	4
	Not Translated	5
	TOTAL	13
Either (of)	Atau	3
	-pun	2
	Salah satu	0
	Tiap	0
	Salah seorang	0
	Not Translated	4
	TOTAL	9
A few (of)	Golongan kecil	0
	Sesaat	1
	Sedikit	0
	Beberapa (orang)	30
	Not Translated	2

	TOTAL	33
Least (of)	Yang paling sedikit	0
	Sekurang-kurangnya	0
	Setidak-tidaknya	0
	Paling sedikit	0
	Paling tidak	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Less (of)	Sedikit	1
	Tak sebanyak	0
	Kurang	4
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	6
A little (of)	Sedikit	2
	Kecil	4
	Agak	3
	Beberapa	4
	Not Translated	7
	TOTAL	20
A lot (of)	Banyak	17
	Sering/berkali-kali	2
	Sangat	1
	Besar	1
	Not Translated	4
	TOTAL	25
Lots (of)	Banyak	0
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	0
Many (of)	Banyak	8
	Para	1

	Sering	1
	Not Translated	6
	TOTAL	16
More (of)	Buah lagi	19
	Lebih (banyak)	34
	Makin	5
	Not Translated	8
	TOTAL	66
Most (of)	Kebanyakan	2
	Sebagian (ter)besar	2
	Paling	12
	(Sangat) amat	4
	Hampir semua	2
	Not Translated	2
	TOTAL	24
Much (of)	Se(banyak)	18
	Lebih	2
	Terlalu	1
	Sangat	6
	Not Translated	18
	TOTAL	45
Neither (of)	Tak ada	0
	Tiada seorang/satu pun	3
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	3
None (of)	Tak seorang/satu pun	1
	Tidak ada	4
	Tak sama sekali	0
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	6

One (of)	Seseorang	1
	Orang	2
	Salah satu	60
	Not Translated	8
	TOTAL	71
Other(s)	Orang lain	2
	(Yang) lain	33
	Satu lagi	0
	Not Translated	12
	TOTAL	47
Plenty (of)	Banyak	2
	Not Translated	1
	TOTAL	3
Several (of)	Beberapa orang	1
	Beberapa	7
	Not Translated	0
	TOTAL	8
Some (of)	Beberapa	32
	Sejumlah	3
	Sebagian	4
	Suatu	2
	Banyak	3
	Sedikit	0
	Salah seorang	0
	Not Translated	50
	TOTAL	94
TOTAL		1.132

4.2.2. Analysis and Discussion

As has been previously discussed in chapter two, there are some criteria that need to be fulfilled in order to obtain accuracy. According to those criteria and data obtained in this study, the writer describes the accuracy of each pronoun in the following table.

Table 15
Number of Accurate and Inaccurate Translation

Pronoun	Accurate Translation	Inaccurate Translation (Reason)		
		Meaning Omission	Meaning Addition	Unoriginal Meaning
I	1625	180	40	4
We	341	25	0	6
You	1202	177	0	115
He	809	63	66	16
She	606	71	56	30
It	501	367	6	16
They	286	34	0	9
Me	209	47	0	2
Us	56	16	0	0
Him	309	36	5	0
Her	241	41	13	0
Them	106	23	0	0
TOTAL	6291	1080	186	198
My	90	40	0	1
Our	37	16	0	0
Your	108	34	0	0
His	295	125	8	1
Her	230	146	4	0
Its	7	5	0	3
Their	40	12	0	0

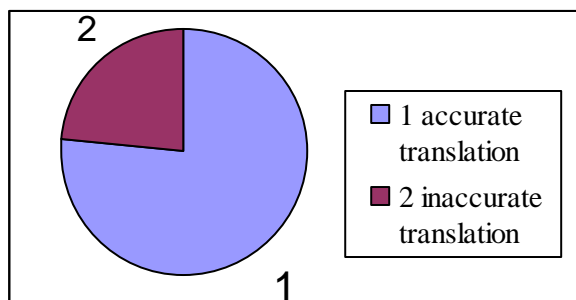
Mine	4	1	0	0
Ours	0	0	0	0
Yours	5	0	0	1
Hers	1	3	1	0
Theirs	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	817	382	13	6
Who	27	0	0	0
Whom	1	0	0	0
Whose	0	0	0	0
What	177	7	0	38
Which	3	0	0	0
Whoever	0	0	0	0
Whatever	0	0	0	0
Whichever	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	208	7	0	38
Who	77	3	0	0
That	121	149	0	1
Which	8	0	0	0
Whom	1	0	0	0
Whose	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	208	152	0	1
This	224	26	13	16
These	14	4	0	3
That	176	104	0	33
Those	5	6	0	1
TOTAL	419	140	13	53
Myself	7	2	0	0
Ourselves	0	0	0	0
Yourself	7	1	0	0
Yourselves	0	0	0	0

Himself	11	3	0	0
Herself	12	11	0	1
Itself	3	0	0	0
Themselves	2	3	0	1
Oneself	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	43	20	0	2
Each other	3	5	0	0
One another	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	5	0	0
Somebody	1	1	0	0
Someone	46	17	0	0
Something	37	36	0	0
Anybody	4	0	0	0
Anyone	31	4	0	0
Anything	26	33	0	0
Nobody	0	0	0	0
No one	29	2	0	0
Nothing	35	6	0	1
Everybody	7	1	0	0
Everyone	15	0	0	0
Everything	25	2	0	0
All (of)	102	58	0	28
Another	24	1	0	0
Any (of)	9	50	0	2
Both (of)	8	2	0	0
Each (of)	8	5	0	0
Either (of)	5	4	0	0
A few (of)	31	2	0	0
Least (of)	0	0	0	0
Less (of)	5	1	0	0

A little (of)	13	7	0	0
A lot (of)	17	4	0	4
Lots (of)	0	0	0	0
Many (of)	9	6	0	1
More (of)	58	8	0	0
Most (of)	22	2	0	0
Much (of)	27	18	0	0
Neither (of)	3	0	0	0
None (of)	5	1	0	0
One (of)	63	8	0	0
Other(s)	37	10	0	0
Plenty (of)	2	1	0	0
Several (of)	8	0	0	0
Some (of)	41	50	0	3
TOTAL	753	340	0	39
TOTAL	8.743	2126	212	337

According to the result on the table above, we can conclude that most of the pronouns in the novel *The Sky is Falling* met the criteria of accuracy. The number is 8.743 or 76,57% of the total number. Meanwhile the total of the inaccurate translation is 2.675 or 23,42% of the total number. This result shows us that the translator consider accuracy as one of the important factors in doing his work.

Figure 3
Level of Accurateness and Inaccurateness of the Data Found



To get a better understanding of the research, let us discuss the findings one by one. First of all, the personal pronouns. This type of pronouns has the biggest number of occurrences since they are used in almost every sentence. The number of accurate translation is 6.291, while the number of omitted translation is 1.080. Another 186 is added translation and the rest, 198 translations are not original in meaning. These make a high total of accurate translation of personal pronouns, which is 81,12%.

The possessive pronouns are the second most found pronouns in the novel. They appear 1.218 times or 10,66% from the total pronouns. With the number of accuracy 817 or 67%, this pronoun also has some large number of accuracy. These pronouns occurred often because they are also often used in spoken and written language.

As for interrogative pronouns, the total of occurrence is only 253, but they possess a large number of accuracy, or around 82% of accurate translation.

Meanwhile for the relative pronouns, they have around 57,6% of accurate translation from the total occurrence of 361 times. Considering that in Bahasa Indonesia the using of relative pronouns are usually omitted, the number above give us an explanation that the translator is also considering naturalness in his work.

The demonstrative pronouns occurred 625 times in the novel, and have 67% of accurate translations.

For the reflexive pronouns, with the number of occurrence only 65, this type of pronoun hold about 66% of accurate translation.

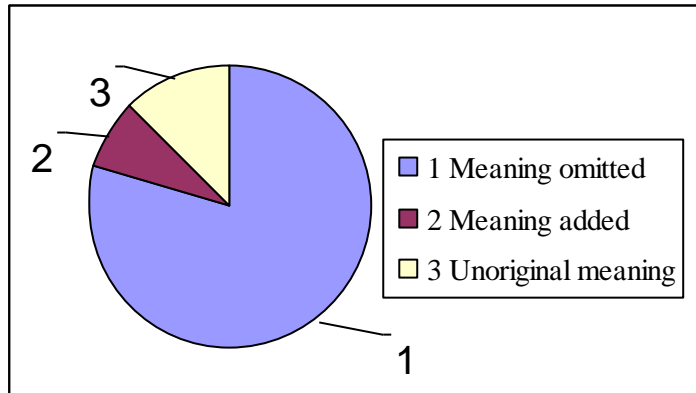
Meanwhile, the reciprocal pronouns which only hold about 0,07% of the total occurrence of the pronouns, contribute 9 occurrences. With only 4 accurate translations, this makes them have only 44% of accuracy. They are the smallest in number and also the only pronouns that have accuracy below 50%.

And last of all, the indefinite pronouns which have the widest range of items occurred only 9,91% of the whole data. This class of pronoun has 1.132 number of occurrence, and 753 of accurate translation or 66,51% accuracy. This also means that the indefinite pronouns have large number of accuracy.

Moreover, the rest of the pronouns occurred were not translated accurately. Some of them are omitted in meaning, added, or even using unoriginal equivalents. The total number of those inaccurate translations is 2.675 or 23, 42% of the whole pronouns. Their

share is 2.126 pronouns omitted or 79,47%, 212 or 7,92% pronouns added in meaning, and 337 pronouns or 12,59% have unoriginal meaning. The following figure will show us the percentage of those reasons of inaccuracy.

Figure 4
The Percentage of Reason of Inaccuracy



From the above research result, we can conclude that in order to obtain a good translation, a translator should consider the most important factor, which is accuracy. A translator may omit, add, or even give unoriginal meaning, in order to obtain another factor besides accuracy, which is naturalness, but this result to inaccuracy in the translation itself. As Larson mentioned (1998:531) that a translation may be accurate in that the translator understood correctly the source text and is attempting to communicate that information, and it may even be understandable, and yet the forms may not be natural idiomatic forms of the receptor language. Moreover, Simatupang (p.131) said that, “Dalam penelitian isi teks, hal yang perlu diperhatikan ialah apakah isi teks terjemahan akurat atau tidak.Pedoman yang perlu diperhatikan di sini ialah apakah ada yang ditambah dan dikurangi. Jika teks terjemahan tidak mengungkapkan seluruh makna yang terdapat di dalam teks sumber, maka terjemahan dapat dianggap kurang baik.” If the choice must be made between readability and accuracy, we must choose accuracy (www.kc-cocf.org)

From the above experts comments, we can conclude that in order to produce a good translation, one needs to consider whether or not his translation omit, added, or

even change the original meaning. As been previously discussed, accuracy must be put as the main criteria in a good translation, since it does not allow any lost in meaning, which is the purpose of a good translation, to convey meaning from one language into another.

4.3. The Implication of the Study in the Teaching of Translation

Translation activity has been claimed by experts as a beneficial activity. Translation exercises are valuable in that they can force the learner to confront the area she or he finds difficult, to appreciate the subtle differences between source language and target language, and above all, to develop accuracy in target language. From the above result, it is clear that teachers should seriously consider accuracy as one of good translation criteria, especially when dealing with pronouns.

Therefore, in order to achieve a good translation, both teacher and students should apply the following approaches:

1. A teacher should teach his students to consider the accuracy factor in translation, which means to give the original meaning of each word by avoiding omission, addition, or give unoriginal meaning in their translation.
2. A teacher should teach students to match the most suitable meaning when dealing with more than one meaning, since the incorrect choice of word may lead to decreasing quality of the translation itself.
3. When dealing with cultural or linguistic problems, the translator or students should try managing omission and addition through the use of various mechanisms such as explanatory notes, paraphrasing, and equivalence.

From the above implication, teachers are expected to develop his or her own methods in teaching translation, especially when dealing with translating pronouns, without neglecting the importance of accuracy. One of the methods that can be used by the teacher is as follow:

1. The teacher chooses the most appropriate material for the translation practice, by considering the level of difficulty and area of the specific knowledge being thought.
2. The teacher then assists the students to scan the text and determine the source, the norms, the type of text, the style, and readership of the text itself.

3. The students should read the text at least twice. The first reading is to get the students familiar with the text, meanwhile the second reading is a 'deep reading', where students put emphasis on the problems that may appear in conducting translation.
4. The teacher then distributes the text in segments, i.e. paragraphs, columns, pages, or chapters, depending on the degree of difficulty and the length of the text. This is done so that the teacher could manage the time better, and each student could in turn do the translation in the time appointed.
5. If the topic is familiar to the students, they do a preliminary translation, but if the topic is completely unknown to the students, they should consult complementary literature, or resort to texts which are similar in nature and style in the language of the original. This is done to get the students achieve a deeper understanding of the topic given.
6. After the translation is finished, the students then discussed the work by reading each text attentively. As a monitoring activity, every student should feel free to stop the reading of his peers at the end of a given sentence and have the reading of the segments repeated, when the situation warrants comments, suggestions, questions, contribution, etc.
7. Students should then be encouraged to take notes and discuss the comments arising from the peers.
8. The students and the teacher then analyze which strategy and procedure is best used in translation the material given.
9. Students then revised his first translation, and hand in the final version of their post-edited translation.
10. The teacher then give feedback by conducting second post-edit, gives evaluation and makes necessary comments.