

# Translating Theory of English into Indonesian and Vice-Versa

*Teti Apriyanti, Heidy Wulandari, Marita Safitri, and Novita Dewi*

## ABSTRACT

The present study is aimed at providing translating theory of English into Indonesian and vice versa. In achieving the aim, content analysis of expressive (poem), informative (report and academic), and vocative text (advertisement) is applied. The analysis is based on three aspects consisting of grammatical structure, cultural words, and writing mechanic. The result shows that the translator needs to adapt the grammatical structure, cultural words, and writing mechanic of source language into target language. However, there are exceptions in cultural words and capitalization. In translating from English into Indonesian especially in academic text, some English words are assimilated into Indonesian (foreignization). In translating Indonesian poem into English, the target text capitalization imitates source text capitalization. Besides, for the purpose of attractiveness, persuasion, and effectiveness in translating Indonesian advertisement into English, different words are preferred but the meaning is retained.

Keywords: translating theory, English, Indonesian

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is a product of translating. In translating, the meaning of source text is transferred to target text. In order to achieve equivalent target text, the characteristics of the source and target language are crucial to take into account. Since each language has its own characteristics, English and Indonesian are different in terms of characteristics. Therefore, translator needs to understand when and how to use these characteristics in translating.

Answering the question of when and how to use the characteristics of English and Indonesian in translating, the present study is aimed at providing the translating theory of English into Indonesian and vice-versa. In order to draw the theory, this article is divided into eight major sections. Respectively the sections are the nature of

translation, text categories, Indonesian and English characteristics, pre-understanding, methodology, result and discussion, translating theory of English into Indonesian and vice-versa, and conclusion.

## THE NATURE OF TRANSLATION

Translation is a product of transferring source text into semantically and stylistically equivalent target text (Bassnett, 1980; Catford, 1965; Koller 1989). Translation is distinguished from translating which means the process of transferring source text into target text which involves translators and the psychological and intellectual functioning of their mind. Supporting the definition above, Nida and Taber (1969) tend to see translation as a reproduction of a text which aims to compose the closest natural

equivalent meaning and style of the source text into the target text. Another definition of the term translation that seems highlighting “meaning” and “style” in translation is proposed by the French theorist, Dubois as cited in Bell (1991, pp. 5-6) that translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Therefore, it can be said that translation is the result of transferring language in order to make the source text accessible or understandable to the audience of the target text who feel certainly alienated from linguistic features of the source text.

According to Newmark (1988, pp. 45-47), translation consists of word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Another notion by Hartono (2009, pp. 9-15) about the types of translation is based on the style. Hartono suggests five types of translation consisting of dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, and linguistic translation.

Translation is distinguished from translating in which translation is the product while translating is the process. The process of translating involves analyzing the source language, then transferring it, followed with reconstructing it into the target language (Djuhari, 2004). Another process is suggested by Newmark (1988, p. 19) which involves choosing a method of approach, translating with four levels; 1) the textual level 2) the referential level, 3) the cohesive level, and 4) the level of naturalness, and revising the procedure. Such process involves important components of translation such as human, tools, sociocultural components, linguistics components (House, 2015).

In short, the nature of translation is the result of translating which involves the process of transferring source language to target language. It aims at transforming unaccessible meaning of the source text into accessible and understandable one in target language. The nature of translation includes process of transferring meaning, understanding of kinds of translation, and components of translation.

## TEXT CATEGORIES

According to Newmark (1988, pp. 39-42), language has three main functions. They are expressive, informative and vocative function. The three language functions are the basic of categorizing and classifying the texts into the following text-categories and text-types.

Firstly, in expressive function, the speaker, the writer and the creator’s intention in utterances is the central part. By using the utterances, he or she communicates his or her feelings, irrespective of any response. According to the function, the first type is serious imaginative literature which involve poetry, short stories, novels and plays. These texts have the personal stamp of their authors despite denotative ones. The second type is authoritative statement consisting political speeches, documents, legal documents and academic works. The third text-type is autobiography, essays, personal correspondence. They are considered as the expressive if they are personal effusions.

Second, the main function of informative text is external situation, the facts of a topic, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories. For translation purposes, typical informative texts focus on topic of knowledge and literary subjects as they convey value-judgment towards expressiveness. The format of this text is usually standard such as a textbook, a technical report, an article in newspaper, and a thesis.

Third, the main function of vocative text is the readership or the addressee. The term ‘vocative’ refers to the readership that acts, thinks, and feels. For the translation purposes, typical vocative text concerns with instructions, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing, and fiction.

**INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS**

In relation to translation as a process of transferring equivalent meaning from source language to target language, the characteristics of both languages are important to take into account. Therefore, this section will be description of the comparison between Indonesian characteristics and English characteristics. One of the distinguishing characteristics is plural. In Indonesian, plural is in form of double words with dash for example, *anak-anak*, *buku-buku*, *kuda-kuda* (Panitia

Pengembangan Indonesian, 2000). In comparison, plural in English is marked with the addition of *s/es* in regular form such as *books* and *churches*, and other form of words in irregular form such as *children* and *oxen*. The other distinguishing characteristic is possessive pronoun of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd singular pronoun in Indonesian is attached to the end of a noun for example, *bajuku*, *tasnya*, *kamarmu* while the 3rd, 2nd plural is written separately after the noun for example, *kelas kalian*, *rumah kami*, *meja kita*. In comparison, all possessive pronouns in English are written separately before the noun such as *my pen*, *your pencils*, *her diary*, *his car*, *its tail*, *their school*, *our children*.

In detail, TruAlfa & Indodic.com suggests the similarities and differences between Indonesian and English as shown in the table below.

*Table 1. English and Indonesian Similarities and Differences (Adapted from TruAlfa&Indodic.com)*

Similarities	Differences	
	English	Indonesian
The ways of arranging sentences and paragraphs are similar.	English has tenses for verbs	Tenses are not used in Indonesian.
Both languages form words in the same way by attaching prefixes and suffixes to root words	English has gender (male/female/neuter personal pronouns)	Indonesian doesn't have gender
Both languages have passive & active voices - indonesian uses "di-" prefix to indicate the passive voice while English uses the "-ed" suffix.	English has a plural suffix "s"	Indonesian plural concept is understood by context or by the addition of other words or repetition of the same words using hypen to express the concept of something being "more than one".

Similarities	Differences	
	English	Indonesian
Both languages use similar numbering systems except that Indonesian uses a decimal(dot) instead of a comma as 3 digit separator (be aware that English is inconsistent with terms for large numbers - American system and British/European system are different)	English uses contractions such as aren't, won't, etc.	Indonesian doesn't use contractions such as aren't, won't, etc.
Both languages use similar punctuation marks such as commas, periods, parenthesis, question marks, quotation marks, hyphens, etc.	English is more varied and inconsistent.	Indonesian sentences almost always have the primary thought or focus on the beginning of the sentence, the main thought comes first and the adjunct second.
Symbols are nearly the same for both languages	Modifying adjectives are usually placed before the noun in English	after nouns in Indonesian
Capitalization is nearly the same for both languages	English has articles	There are no articles in Indonesian (no a, an or the), although the se-prefix can act in a similar manner such as in <i>secarik</i> = a scrap or <i>sebuah</i> = a piece (of fruit).
There are many words that are identical to both languages and even more that are very similar. Most spellings for names of the world's countries are the same or very similar in both languages.	English doesn't use the circumfix affix	Indonesia uses the circumfix affix
	English uses figurative forms a lot more frequently than in Indonesian	Indonesian uses figurative forms less frequently than in English
	English has different spellings for 3rd person singular verbs	Indonesian does not change the verb. (example: "I go, you go, he <b>goes</b> " - "I go" is 1st person singular, "you go" is 2nd person singular and "he goes" is

Similarities	Differences	
	English	Indonesian
		3rd person singular with "goes" as a different spelling of "go".)
	English uses hyphens to form adjectives & nouns from differing words, compounding them with the combined meaning (e.g. life-giving = adj.).	Indonesian uses hyphens for repetition of the same word or almost-same words (reduplication, expressing repetition or indicating things smaller than real size like toys).

### PRE-UNDERSTANDING

Translating theory is a crucial aspect in translation because it covers the way to transfer meaning from source text to target text equivalently. Translating theory does not only about the nature of translation but also about the characteristics of the source and target text.

Since the present study is about translating theory from English to Indonesian and vice-versa, three main constructs are used as the guideline of the present study. The first is translating theory. As discussed in the preceding section, translating is distinguished from translation. In this case translating is the process of producing translation. In translating, translators need to consider the different types of text because different types of text demands different translation.

This study will use three kinds of text consisting academic text, report, and poem to analyze the theory of translating of English into Indonesian and vice-versa. Besides, characteristics of source and target language are important to take into account. In this study the characteristics involves the grammatical structure, cultural words, and writing mechanic of English and Indonesian. The second is translating theory from English into Indonesian. This construct provides the description of how to translate from English to Indonesian. The third is translating theory from Indonesian into English. This construct provides the description of how to translate from Indonesian to English.

Therefore the framework of pre-understanding is figured in the following graph.

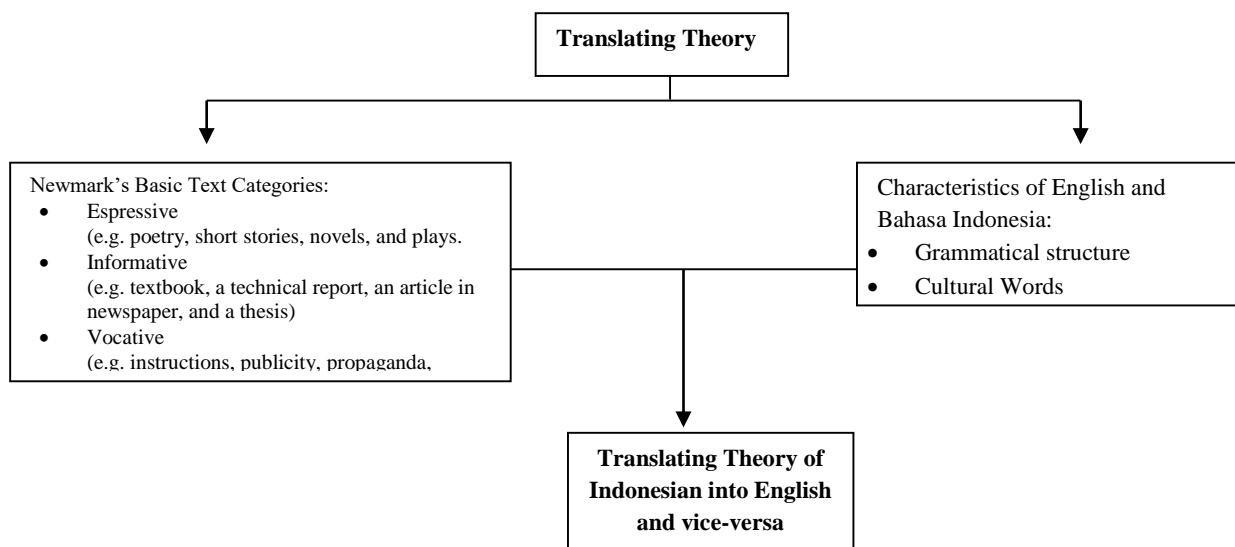


Figure 1. Framework of Pre-Understanding

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study applies content analysis English texts and their translation in Indonesian and Indonesian text and its translation in English. The texts are an English report entitled KOLOM and its translation in Indonesian entitled Yang Hilang dari Zaman Bung Karno, an academic text from book entitled The World, The Text, and the Critics and its

translation in Indonesian entitled Dunia, Teks, dan (sang) Kritikus, an Indonesian poem entitled Adakah Suara Cemara and its translation in English entitled Is it the Sound of Pines, and an Indonesian advertisement of cosmetic product “SariAyu” and its translation in English. One selected paragraph of each text was analyzed with the following guideline:

Table 2. Text Analysis Guideline

Indicators	Appeared- Confronted Characteristics	ST1 (English)	TT1 (Indonesia n)	ST2 (English)	TT2 (Indonesia n)	ST3 (Indonesia n)	TT3 (English)	ST4 (Indonesia n)	TT4 (English)
Structure									
Cultural words									
Writing Mechanics									

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

According to the analysis, a translator needs to pay attention to the differences and similarities of the source language (ST) and target language (TT) text characteristics. Therefore, in translating from Indonesian into English and vice versa, three aspects are important to take into account. The aspects involve grammatical structure of both texts, cultural words and writing mechanics. The following is the explanation about the aspects.

**Grammatical Structure**

In this part, the main discussion is grammatical structure in English and Indonesian. Grammatical structure is divided into tenses, word formation, active and passive voice, plural and singular, article, gender, and auxiliary verbs.

According to the analysis of English report text and its translation in Indonesian, past tense is used orderly in English text while in the Indonesian translation, it is not found. However the time is explained with the words initialing that something has already happened (e.g., *pernah*). Meanwhile, in the analysis of English academic text and its translation in

Bahasa Indonesia, past tense is not found in both of the texts. Simple present tense is orderly used in the texts. Based on the analysis, the result shows that English specifies verbs according to the use of tense to determine time while Indonesian generalizes all verbs. Thus in translating from English into Indonesian, the use of tense is omitted in order to adapt to Indonesian grammatical structure.

For word formation, it is seen from the analysis of English report text that English uses single word, “*amazes us*” but it is translated into two Indonesian words “*membuat kami terhenyak*”. It can be concluded that English text is considered simpler than Indonesian text. Besides, in terms of word formation, report, academic, and poem texts analysis show that adjective which modifies noun (includes verb with suffix *-ing and -ed*) in English is placed before the noun (*prevailing situation; the four forms; intellectual labor; approved practice; serious political concern; impoverished island; savage bands; rustling leaves*) while Indonesian adjective which modifies noun is placed after the noun as an explanation using the word “*yang*” (*situasi yang umum; keempat bentuk; kerja intelektual; yang disetujui; kepentingan politik yang serius; pulau*

yang sudah miskin itu; gerombolan liar; dedaunan lepas). In addition, the translation of Indonesian advertisement into English are more concise and precise than the source text for the sake of attractiveness, efficiency and persuasion. Thus in translating from English to Indonesian, translator needs to pay attention on the difference in terms of simplicity and adjective position.

In the use of *possessive pronoun*, the word “*nya*” in Indonesian is attached to the end of the noun (e.g., *konsekuensi-konsekuensinya* and *penduduk-penduduknya*). Meanwhile, in English the possessive pronoun is placed before noun (e.g., *its consequences* and *its inhabitants*). Hence it is crucial for the translator to pay attention on the position of possessive pronoun between the two languages.

A subject in English is prominent, for example *it is supposed* in English academic text. Meanwhile a subject in Indonesian may be omitted and replaced by “*nya*”, “*lah*”, “*kan*”. That is why the utterance *it is supposed* is translated into *haruslah*. Another example is that the utterance *adakah suara cemara* in Indonesian poem is translated into *is it the sound of pines*.

In English text, an adverb is available to be put after or before a noun as additional explanation for the noun. However, when it is translated from English text into Indonesian text, the adverb position is adapted to the target language. For example *exist generally within the culture* is translated into *pada umumnya berada di dalam budaya* because it will seem strange to translate it into *berada pada umumnya di dalam budaya*. Meanwhile Indonesian noun can be the result of adjective translation from English (*kritikus sastra* as translated from literary critics). It shows that some adjectives in English can be nouns if they are translated into Indonesian text.

Another aspect which distinguishes English from Indonesian is *passive voice*. Among the analyzed texts, source and target text 2 shows passive voice. In English, passive voice is initiated with *to be*, followed with verb 3 as seen in *it is supposed; it is sometimes known; is ennobled; and is validated*. In comparison, passive voice in Indonesian is initiated with affix- *di-* as seen in *dianggap*. Even in English *active voice* is more often used than in Indonesian, the use of passive voice is more often used in translation from Indonesian into English. In this case, the grammatical structure of target text is adapted to source text.

*Plural and Singular* is represented differently in English and Indonesian. For example in English the word “*people*” is always plural while in Indonesia the word “*orang*” can be used as plural and singular. Besides, in English noun which follows number is written in plural form for example *the four forms* while in Indonesian, noun which follows number does not written in plural form because it will be redundancy for example *keempat bentuk* not *keempat bentuk-bentuk*.

In relation to culture, English are more specific while Indonesian are not as specific as English. That is why in English the word “*people*” is used for plural while the word “*person*” is for singular. Different from English, Indonesian uses the word “*orang*” as both plural and singular. Another example which proves that English is more specific than Indonesian is *article*. English requires articles (*the, a, an*) to make the noun more specific or to initiate that the noun refers to something has been mentioned before while Indonesian does not require articles.

*Gender* is one of the significant aspects which distinguishes English from Indonesian. English specifies gender into third singular pronouns while Indonesian does not have any gender specification. For example in the text, the word “*him*”



which represents third singular male is translated into “ia” which can be used as any third singular person in Indonesian. This difference is formed because the English are usually more detail and specific in dealing with things while Indonesian are not as detail and specific as the English.

Another example which proves that English is more detail than Indonesian in explaining things is the use of plural (**pines**) in *the sound of pines* to translate (**cemara**) in *suara cemara* which indicates that the sound is created by the interaction between more than one pine. Meanwhile Indonesian does not need to explain it in plural forms because it is considered that Indonesian people have already understood that “suara cemara” is a sound which is produced by the several pines.

One aspect which distinguishes English from Indonesian is *auxiliary verbs*. In this case, English has auxiliary verbs while Indonesia does not. For example, it is seen from the text that in Indonesia, negation does not need auxiliary verb (tidak) while in English, negation needs auxiliary verb (are not).

### Cultural Words

English is widely known as the most spoken language in the world. English functions as a lingua franca that make many people from different nations possible to communicate. Thus, it makes sense when English words are assimilated by another language. There are a numerous English words that are assimilated into Indonesian. After analyzing translated text in Indonesian of *The World. The Text. And The critic*, it can be found several foreign (English) elements or words in the Indonesian translated text. Foreign element found in the source text is adopted into target text such as *spesialisasi, eksentrik, intelektual, humanis, profesional, kritikus, praktik*. This strategy of translation is known as foreignization. Foreignization is

used in translation by retaining the foreignness of the source text. On the other hand, there is one Indonesian’s cultural word that found in the same text. The word “yet” in English is translated into “toh” in Indonesian’s version, whereas the word “yet” is more common translated as *namun, tetapi, sekalipun demikian*, and so forth. This strategy in translation is known as Domestication. Domestication happens when translator adopts the target language cultural words into the translated text in order to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for target language readers. Besides, in Indonesian advertisement text, certain foreign terms are preferred for example *relaxing aromatic, neroli*. Then in the translation of Indonesian advertisement into English, word selection in target text is adapted into the appropriate social context of target language for example *enriched with* as translated from *dengan kandungan*.

### Writing Mechanics

Each language’s writing mechanic can be diverse. English writing mechanic is different in some factors from Indonesian’s writing mechanic. Based on six analyzed sample texts, the differences of writing mechanic of both languages can be noticed. For instance, English has more words than Indonesian in a paragraph. This is because English uses many articles while Indonesian does not.

Besides, capitalization can be required in English translated text (the target text) whereas in Indonesian text (the source text) is not written in capitalization: The words “yang baru” in Indonesian which modify the words “Orde baru” is not capitalized. On the other hand, the word “New” in English which modify the words “New Order” is capitalized. Another example is that in Indonesian poem, the capitalization is on the beginning of each line. Thus the English translation of Indonesian poem capitalizes the beginning

of the line for the sake of equivalence between the two text.

Punctuation is another factor of writing mechanic. The use of punctuation of English and Indonesian can be different in some points. For instance, Indonesian uses hyphen to represent plural: *konsekuensi-konsekuensinya; bukit-bukit*. While English does not use hyphen but suffix -s to represent plural: *consequences; pines and leaves*. In addition, in writing poems, Indonesian does not use punctuation. Therefore English translation of Indonesian poem does not use punctuation in order to be equivalent to the source text.

### **TRANSLATING THEORY OF ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN AND VICE-VERSA**

According to the discussion of the result of content analysis in the previous section, a Translating Theory of English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English is drawn. The theory concerns on the strategy in translating from English to Indonesian and vice-versa. The theory elaborates an obligatory of adapting the grammatical structure, cultural words and writing mechanic to the target language's. As an example, in English, active voice is mostly used because according to the culture, English are responsible. However, in translating from English into Indonesian, passive voice is mostly used in the translation in order to be closer to the culture of Indonesian who are humble. Adverb in English can be placed before or after the verb but in translating from English into Indonesian, the position must be adapted to Indonesian's rule in order to avoid peculiarity. Another example is in writing mechanic, even in English the main idea is usually in the first sentence, in translating from Indonesian into English the main idea can be placed anywhere depends on the position of the main idea of Indonesian text. Another process involves the adoption of Indonesian's local word

into the translation from English into Indonesian which is called domestication. For example the word "toh" is used as the translation of English word "yet" rather than the common translation such as *namun, tetapi, sekalipun demikian*, and so forth.

However, there are exceptions related to cultural words, capitalization, and punctuation. In the translation from English into Indonesian, many English words are assimilated into Indonesian such as *spesialisasi, eksentrik, intelektual, humanis, profesional, kritikus, praktik*. This process is called foreignization in which the foreignness of the source text is retained. Foreignization is mostly applied in academic text. In terms of capitalization and punctuation, Indonesian poem does not use punctuation and is always begun with capitalization. Thus, in translating Indonesian poem into English, the capitalization must be put at the beginning of each line of the poem and use no punctuation.

### **CONCLUSION**

A qualified translator should be aware of linguistic's characteristic differences between the source language and the target language in order to transfer the equivalent meaning into translated text. It is known by fact that each language has its own characteristic which distinct it from others as in English and Indonesian. However, some translators fail to acknowledge the differences. Thus, it is crucial for translators to be aware of and equipped with the knowledge of the differences. By acknowledging the differences, the translators are supposed to be able to cope with such problem of misinterpretation that causes misunderstanding for the readers in reading the translated text.

Theory of translating of English to Indonesian and vice-versa provides the translator with the knowledge of how to

appropriately translate by paying attention to the grammatical structure, cultural words and writing mechanic of English and Indonesian. In general, the grammatical structure, cultural words and writing mechanic are adapted to the target language. However there are exceptions related to cultural words, punctuation, and capitalization. Foreignization from English

into Indonesian and domestication of Indonesian's local term into translation are mostly used in academic text translation from English into Indonesian. Besides, capitalization and the use of punctuation in English translation of Indonesian poem imitate Indonesian capitalization and use of punctuation.

## REFERENCES

- Basuki, S. 2012. *Dunia, Teks, dan (Sang) Kritikus*. Bali: Media Adhikarsa.
- Bell, R. T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London and New York: Longman.
- Bassnett, S. 1996. *Translation Studies*. Revised Edition. London: Routledge.
- Catford, J.c 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press
- Darwish, Ali. 1999. *Towards A Theory of Constraints in Translation*. Draft Version 02.
- Djuhari, OS. 2004. *Teknik dan Panduan Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris Indonesia*. Bandung: CV. Yrama Widya
- Hartono, R. 2009. *Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translators)*. Semarang: CV Cipta Prima Nusantara
- House, J. 2015. *Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present*. New York: Routledge.
- Koller, W. 1989. *Equivalence in Translation Theory*. Chesterman, e. Op.
- Newmark, P. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice Hall International Ltd.
- Nida, E. and Taber, C. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill
- Panitia Pengembangan Indonesian. 2000. *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Indonesian yang Disempurnakan*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional
- Said, E. 1983. *The World, the Text and the Critics*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard UP.
- Siegel, J. T. 2000. *KOLOM. Indonesia*. New York: Cornell University
- Siegel, J. T. 2001. *Yang Hilang dari Zaman Bung Karno. BASIS, NO. 03-04*
- [www.parlindunganpardede.com](http://www.parlindunganpardede.com)  
[www.TruAlfa&Indodic.com](http://www.TruAlfa&Indodic.com)

**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1. Data Analysis**

Indicators	Appeared- Confronted Characteristics	ST1 (English)	TT1 (Indo)	ST2 (English)	TT2 (Indo)	ST3 (Indo)	TT3 (English)	ST4 (Indo)	TT4 (English)
Structure	Tenses (Context of time)	Using Past Tense orderly	No past tense but the time is explained with the words initialing that something has already happened						
	Word Formation	In English the words are translated into one single word, that is “ <i>amazes us</i> ”	Bahasa Indonesia uses two words ( <i>membuat kami terhenyak</i> )	In English, adjective which modifies noun is placed before the noun. Meanwhile, the suffix –ing is attached to the end of the verb which	In Bahasa Indonesia, adjective which modifies noun is placed after the noun as an explanation using the word “yang” (situasi yang	Indonesian does not need a subject in questions but uses particles such as <i>kah</i> ( <i>adakah suara cemara</i> ).	English needs a subject in questions ( is <i>it</i> the sound of pines).	Indonesia n advertise msnt text contains complex sentences.	The translation of Indonesian advertisement into English are more concise and precise for the the sake of attractiveness, efficiency and

				modify the noun to be an adjective. (prevailing situation; the four forms; intellectual labor; approved practice; serious political concern)	umum; keempat bentuk; kerja intelektual; yang disetujui; kepentingan politik yang serius)				persuasion.
		Possessive pronoun in English is placed before noun. (its consequences; its inhabitants)	Possessive Pronoun “nya” in Bahasa Indonesia is attached to the end of the noun. (konsekuensi-konsekuensinya; penduduk-penduduknya)	A subject in English is prominent(it is supposed).	A subject in Bahasa Indonesia may be omitted and replaced by “nya”, “lah”, “kan” (haruslah)				
		In English, adjective which	In Bahasa Indonesia,	The placement of adverb	The placement of adverb	Adjective in Indonesian follows noun	Adjective in English precedes the		

		modifies noun is placed before the noun. Meanwhile, the suffix – ed is attached to th end of the verb which modify the noun to be an adjective. (impoverishe d island; savage bands)	adjective which modifies noun is placed after the noun as an explanation using the word “yang” (pulau yang sudah miskin itu; gerombolan liar)	can be either before or after verb (exist generally; as it is sometimes known)	in Bahasa Indonesia adapts the structure of the target language (pada umumnya berada)	for example (dedaunan lepas).	noun and can be in the form of gerund (rustling leaves).		
				Adjective in English can be translated into noun in Bahasa Indonesia (literary critics)	In Bahasa Indonesia, noun can be the result of adjective translation from English (kritikus sastra).				
	Active and Passive Voice			In English, passive voice is initiated with to be +	Passive voice in bahasa indonesia is initiated				

				verb 3 (it is supposed; it is sometimes known; is ennobled; is validated)	with affix- <i>di-</i> (dianggap)				
Plural and singular	The word "people" in English is always plural	The word "orang" in Bahasa Indonesia can be plural and sigular	In English noun which follows number is written in plural form. (the four forms)	In bahasa Indonesia, noun which follows number does not written in plural form because it will be redundancy ( Keempat bentuk not keempat bentuk-bentuk)	Plural in Indonesian is marked with dash between two same words (bukit-bukit).	Plural in English is marked with the addition of <i>-s/es</i> at the end of the noun (pines and leaves)			
Article	English requires article (the, a, an) to make the noun more specific or to initiate that	Bahasa Indonesia does not require article (the, a, an)			Bahasa Indonesia does not require article (the, a, an)	English requires article (the, a, an) to make the noun more specific or to initiate that			

		the noun refers to something has been mentioned before.					the noun refers to something has been mentioned before.		
	Gender	Gender in English is specified into he, she, it and other third singular pronouns (him)	No gender specification in Bahasa Indonesia (ia,dia)						
	Auxiliary Verbs	In English, negation needs auxiliary verb (are not)	In Indonesia, negation does not need auxiliary verb (tidak)						
Cultural words	Process					For Indonesian people, generally explaining something is adequate for the sake of comprehension. For example, the	In English, in order to reach comprehension, detail explanation is crucial. For example, the translation of <i>suara</i>		



						use of <i>suara cemara</i> in the poem.	<i>cemara</i> into “the sound of <b>pines</b> ” which indicates that the sound is created by the interaction between more than one pine.		
	Context								Word selection in target text is adapted into the appropriate social context of target language. (enriched with translated from <i>dengan kandungan</i> )
	Domestication and foreignization			Foreign element found in the source text is adopted				In Indonesian advertisement text, certain	

				into target text (spesialisas, eksentrik, intelektual, humanis, profesional, kritikus, praktik, esensial, ekstrak).				foreign terms are preferred (relaxing aromatic, neroli).	
				The cultural element in target language is brought into translation (toh).					
Writing Mechanics	Number of words	143	117	92	82	41	70	34	26
	Capitalization	The word "New" in English which modify the words " New Order" is capitalized.	The words "yang baru" in Bahasa Indonesia which modify the words "Orde baru" is not capitalized.			In poem, the capitalization is on the beginning of each line.	English translation of Indonesian poem capitalizes the beginning of the line.		

	Punctuation	English does not use hyphen but suffix -s to represent plural (consequences)	Bahasa Indonesia uses hyphen to represent plural.(konsekuensi-konsekuensinya)			In writing poems, Indonesian does not use punctuation.	English translation of Indonesian poem does not use punctuation.		
	Main idea	Main idea in English is mostly in the first sentence but in the translation the position of main idea is adapted to target language or Bahasa Indonesia.	Main idea in Bahasa Indonesia is not always in the first sentence.		In the translation the position of main idea is adapted to target language or English.				

**Appendix 2. Analyzed Texts**

<b>English into Indonesian</b>			
<b>Report Text</b>		<b>Academic Text</b>	
<b>Source Text</b>	<b>Target Text</b>	<b>Source Text</b>	<b>Target Text</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>KOLOM</b> James T. Siegel</p> <p>Emil Salim pernah mampir di Ithaca belum lama ini (tahun 1999). Mantan menteri lingkungan hidup itu mengeluh, karena kemanapun ia pergi di America, orang bertanya tentang Timtim. Orang-orang disini tidak paham, “Kami tidak tertarik dengan Timor”. Pernyataan itu membuat kami terhenyak, bukan apa-apa justru karena tepat. Bahasa kediktatoran itu kebohongan; bahasa Orde Baru dan Orde Baru <i>yang baru</i> itu keterusterangan, tetapi dengan pengabaian pada kensekuensi-konsekuensinya. “Kita tidak tertarik pada Timor” artinya “Kita tidak tertarik pada kematian sekitar 200.000 orang, kerukaan apapun yang dapat dihancurkan dari pulau yang sudah miskin itu, penyiksaan dan perkosaan dari penduduk-penduduknya, pengarahan dan pelaksanann dari semuanya ini oleh</p>	<p>Emil Salim passed through Ithaca recently. The former minister of the environment complained that wherever he goes in America, people ask him about Timtim. People in America do not understand, “We are not interested in Timor”. The statemen amazes us not least of all because it is accurate. The language of dictatorship is lies; the language of the New Order and the New New Order includes telling the truth and disregarding its consequences. “We are not interested in Timor” means “We are not interested in the deaths of well over 200,000 people, the destruction of whatever could be destroyed on that already impoverished island, the torture and rape of its inhabitants, the direction and execution of all this by the Indonesian army, the formation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Secular Criticism</b></p> <p>Now, the prevailing situation of criticism is such that the four forms represent in each instance specialization (although literary theory is a bit eccentric) and a very precise division of intellectual labor. Moreover, it is supposed that literature and the humanities exist generally within the culture (“our” culture, as it is sometimes known), is that the culture is ennobled and validated by them, and yet that in the version of culture inculcated by professional humanists and literary critics, the approved practice of high culture is marginal to the serious political concerns of society.</p>	<p>Kini, situasi yang umum dari kritik ialah bahwa keempat bentuk itu mewakili dalam setiap spesialisasinya (walau teori sastra agak sedikit eksentrik) dan pembagian yang tepat dari kerja intelektual. Selebihnya, haruslah dianggap bahwa sastra dan humaniora pada umumnya berada di dalam budaya (budaya “kita”, sebagaimana terkadang dikenal) bahwa budaya dimuliakan serta disahkan olehnya, dan toh di dalam versi budaya yang ditanamkan oleh kaum humanis professional, serta kritikus sastra, praktik yang disetujui mengenai budaya tinggi bersifat marginal terhadap kepentingan politis yang serius dari masyarakat.</p>

<p>pasukan Indonesia, pembentukan ‘militia’ yang lebih tepat disebut ‘gerombolan liar’ dan dan sebagainya.”</p>	<p>of “militia” which could be more accurately called savage bands and so on and so on and so on.</p>		
---	---	--	--

<b>Indonesian into English</b>			
<b>Expressive Text (Poem)</b>		<b>Vocative text (advertisement)</b>	
<b>Source Text</b>	<b>Target Text</b>	<b>Source Text</b>	<b>Target Text</b>
<p>Adakah Suara Cemara buat Ati</p> <p>Adakah suara cemara Mendesing menderu padamu Adakah melintas sepintas Gemersik dedaunan lepas Deretan bukit-bukit biru Menyeru lagu itu Gugusan mega Ialah hiasan kencana Adakah suara cemara Mendesing menderu padamu Adakah lautan ladang jagung Mengombakkan suara itu</p> <p>(Taufiq Ismail)</p>	<p>Is it the Sound of Pines for Ati</p> <p>Is it the sound of the pines That hiss and roar at you</p> <p>Is it the fleeting passage Of rustling leaves A line of blue hills Knell the song A cluster of cloud Is the bracelet's jewel</p> <p>Is it the sound of the pines That hiss and roar at you</p> <p>Is it the sea of corn fields Throwing up waves of sound</p> <p>(Translator: John H. McGlynn)</p>	<p>Pelembab Wajah SARIAYU</p> <p>Pelembab dengan minyak esensial neroli yang aromanya bekerja sebagai relaxing aromatic. Dengan kandungan ekstrak jeruk nipis untuk membantu mengurangi kelebihan minyak dan kesan mengkilat pada wajah.</p> <p>Produk Kosmetik oleh Martha Tilaar</p>	<p>SARIAYU Facial Moisturizer</p> <p>Moisturizer with neroli essential oil as aromatherapy for relaxing effect! Enriched with lime extract to reduce excess oil.</p> <p>Cosmetic Product by Martha Tilaar</p>