

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN:

Some Syntactic Problems

A Thesis

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and Literature**

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by

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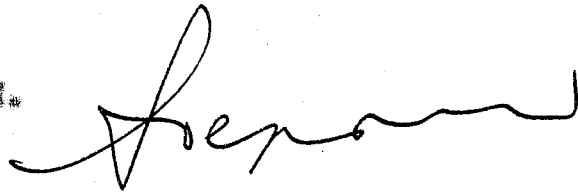
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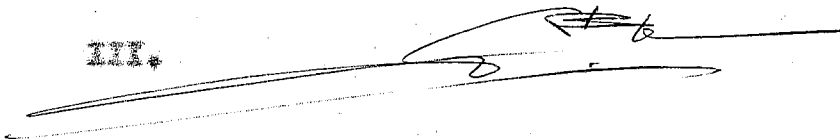
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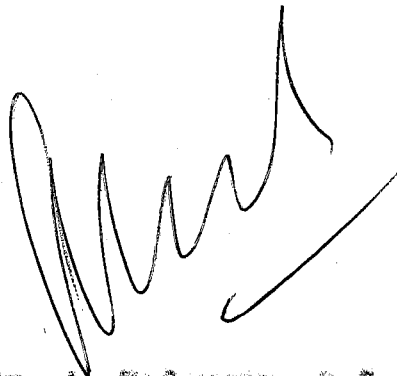
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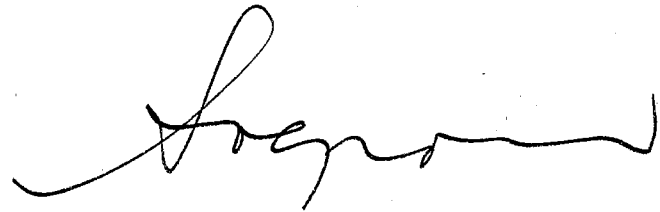


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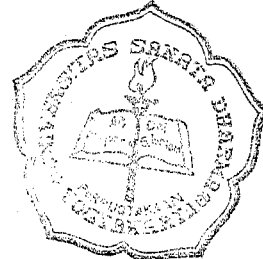
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INTRODUCTION

When we are dealing with translation we must also concern ourselves with language and words. They, in fact, are inseparable. It has been acknowledged that language is merely a means and words function as a tool, whereas the goal itself is understanding. However, it just happens that it is language and words which always pose problems in translation.

It is usually quite easy for us to translate a language into another language of the same family such as among the Indo-European languages. But when the source language is of a completely different language family then problems arise. We have semantic problems, grammatical problems, and in the case of a scientific book there are a large number of technical terms which are difficult to translate.

People believe how important works of translation are in advancing the civilization of a nation. Indonesia, as a developing country, is unfortunately still left behind in this field. Compared with some other developing countries, without regarding the difference in the number of population, Indonesia has relatively very few works of translation: (1970) Indonesia 26, Malaysia 76, Singapore 9, Phillipines 24, Thailand 44, Burma 88, Korea 83, Iran 213, Egypt 132, Libanon 111, Sri Lanka 50, India 918.¹

1. Ali Audah, 'Beberapa Masalah Penerjemahan', Budaya Kita, 84 (Tabung ke delapan-Mei 1975), p. 275 - 282.

Seeing the figures above we can ascertain that we have to work hard if we wish to catch up with them. Therefore, we owe it to ourselves to intensify and multiply our works in this field.

With these thoughts in my mind, I would like to present this thesis in the hope that I can contribute something to anyone interested in this field. My thesis consists of two parts: my translation of a part (General Conceptions of Process) of a book called Pidginization & Creolization of Languages, Edited by Dell Hymes and a study of some problems in translation that I found.

Unlike my other friends: Anywati Wijaya, Marwati Rudi Santosa MS, Setiawati Nabarja who concentrate on a specific item, what I present here is a study of some separate items which have been bothering me most while doing the translation. They consist of anaphoric vs. elliptical reference, clauses with initial it, parenthetical elements, and complex sentences.

At last I hope that this little contribution will be of some valuable help to those concerned or interested in this field.

I plan to present my thesis as follows:

Chapter I is a short discussion on some general problems involved in translating English into Indonesian. I picked up the problems from here and there and also from my own experience.

Chapter II is a preliminary study on some problems which I encountered mostly when I was

doing the translation.

Chapter III deals with ways of translating terminology from English into Indonesian.

Chapter IV is a list of technical terms with their suggested translations.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROBLEMS

In this chapter I would like to deal with some general problems involved in translating between languages as different in structure as English and Indonesian. They can be classified into two main kinds of problems: (1) the semantic problems and (2) the grammatical problems.

I. THE SEMANTIC PROBLEMS:

In this case I would like to deal with the problems on the word level that is the words of language A which do not match those of language B in one to one fashion, or one language which simply does not have any equivalent for some term in the other language.

For example, in English the words continuous and continual have somewhat different meanings but in Indonesian they are generally translated into kontinu or terus-terusan which is of course very ambiguous for continuous indicates a state of action which is uninterrupted; unbroken whereas continual indicates a state of action occurring in rapid and steady succession or at intervals.

Thus we say: There was a continuous murmur throughout his speech.

He slept continuously for seven hours.

There were continual interruptions during the baseball game.

He coughed continually during

the meaning.¹

Similarly with the English words profession and occupation. In Indonesian we do not distinguish jobs which require advanced education or not whereas we do in English. The word profession indicates occupations which require advanced education or special training such as law, teaching, pharmacy, architecture, medicine, dentistry etc. The word occupation, on the other hand, indicates one's usual or principal work or business and it does not necessarily require advanced education. For example: carpenter, farmer, sailor, blacksmith, and stonemason.

In English there are some pairs of content words which have different meanings but they are always translated the same in Indonesian.

Example: - He puts on a hat.

- He wears a hat.

In Indonesian these two sentences are translated the same: Ia meletakkan topi. In English we distinguish between put on and wear. They differ in that put on indicates an action of dressing oneself like 'I put on my clothes early every morning', whereas wear indicates a state of being dressed in like 'He was wearing a new suit when I saw him yesterday'.

Thus we say: - Do you wear a hat?

- What do you wear when you play tennis?

- Why did he put on an overcoat before going out?

- What did you put on before you went

1. John G. Gilmer, Litt. D., Building Your Vocabulary, p. 155.

out?²

Or, put on is always contrasted with the word take off but wear is not.

He was putting on his heavy shoes when I saw him.

He was wearing his heavy shoes when I saw him. There is much different between these two sentences. The first sentence indicates that the action of clothing oneself with the shoes was still in progress when the action of seeing occurred. On the contrary, the second sentence indicates that the action of clothing oneself with the shoes was already done and the shoes were already on his feet when the action of seeing occurred. Therefore we have to be careful when we want to translate these two sentences. The first sentence can be translated into 'ia sedang memakai/mengenakan sepatunya yang berat ketika aku melihatnya', and the second one can be translated into 'ia memakai sepatunya yang berat ketika aku melihatnya'. If we translate the second sentence like the first one then the meaning will be ambiguous.

We can enlist some more pairs of content words of the same kind such as take, bring; come, go, (cf. Gloria Beeper's Problems in Translation); send, get etc.

In the case of personal pronouns there pose many problems as well as Indonesian does not have the same criteria of personal pronouns as that of English. The words he and she, for example, have two different

2. E. Mandelstam & J.W. Palmer, Correct Your English, p. 122.

meanings but in Indonesian they are usually translated into dia or ia which is of course very ambiguous because in English he refers to a third singular pronoun + male and she refers to a third singular pronoun + female. In Indonesian we do not distinguish between male and female third singular pronouns.

In Indonesian we do not have the equivalent for the personal pronoun it. Therefore when we come across the word we usually translate it by repeating the noun to which it refers or find the closest translations: ini, itu, hal ini, hal itu etc. (see under Clauses with Initial It).

Similarly when we deal with the English possessive adjectives, many problems will arise.

- Example: What is his name?
- What is her name?
- What is its name?

In Indonesian these three sentences can simply be translated into 'Siapa namanya?' which is of course uncertain in meaning for the Indonesian possessive adjective nya might mean either his, her or its in English. The problem can be felt more especially when it appears in an isolated sentence. We have the same problem for possessive pronouns such as the difference between his and hers.

On the other hand, English does not distinguish between we (including the addressee) and we (excluding the addressee) whereas in Indonesian we distinguish between kita (we including the addressee) and kami (we excluding the addressee).

In the case of English gender we also have some problems. In nature we find sex, male and female; outside animated beings everything is sexless. English has definite genders masculine, feminine, or neuter.³ So does Indonesian. The difference lies in that they have arbitrary ways of looking at the natural conditions. Sometimes in English we have two separate words for a given term (one for the male and one for the female) whereas in Indonesian we only have one word for that and vice versa.

We do not have any difficulty in translating words like uncle, aunt, king, queen, man, woman, father, mother etc. for we have one-word equivalents for these words. Some words, however, do not have Indonesian equivalents in one word.

Example: nephew - niece

In English the words themselves already tell us which one is male and which one is female. Indonesian, on the contrary, has only one term for that, that is kemenakan which can be both male and female. Therefore, if we wish to translate these two words more clearly we are forced to use a descriptive translation. So we will translate them into kemenakan laki-laki and kemenakan perempuan for nephew and niece.

Similarly, English and Indonesian have different terms of address for siblings. English is more concerned with the difference in sex, thus we say brother for the son of the same parents and sister for the daughter of the same parents. Indonesian, however,

3. Otto Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar, p. 188 - 189.

is more concerned with the difference in age. Thus we say kakak for our elder brother or sister and adik for our younger brother or sister. English does not have one-word equivalents for the Indonesian words mertua (father or mother-in-law) and menantu (son or daughter-in-law).

In English, which has become the main source language being most frequently translated into another, there are a great number of words especially technical terms which, due to the different linguistic backgrounds, cannot be easily translated into Indonesian. Examples:

From linguistics: phoneme, morpheme, idiolect, discourse etc.

From sports : jab, swing, knock out, unrest etc. in boxing
smash, drop shot, chop, rubber set, foot work etc. in badminton.
off-side, back, etc. in soccer.
backhand, forehand, volley etc. in tennis.

From foods : hot dog, sandwich, pizza, hamburger etc.

On the contrary, it just happens that in Indonesian or Javanese we find many words which have no equivalents in English.

For example, in Javanese we have various kinds of sitting positions such as gila, jangkeng, glonjor

ndodok etc. which cannot be translated in one to one fashion. As a result, therefore, we have to borrow those words in our translation. Sometimes where possible we try to make up the equivalents of them but as it often happens we have to adapt those terms to the Indonesian spelling system (see chapter III under Technical Terms).

English, as a language which has been influenced in the last thousand years by other languages, has borrowed words and parts of words from them. In particular, modern English contains many words and ideas from Latin and Greek. We shall see some of these when we consider prefixes and suffixes.⁴

Prefixes, as far as I am concerned, do not pose any serious problem in translation.

Examples: un + true = tidak benar
 tri + angle = segitiga
 semi + circle = setengah lingkaran
 bi + cycle = sepeda
 ex + captain = bekas kapten etc.

Suffixes, on the other hand, often yield problems especially when they are found in adjectives or verbs.

Example: love + er = lover

When it means one who loves something specified, as a lover of music (good wine, horses etc.) we can easily translate it into 'pecinta musik'. But when it means a man or a woman in love as 'the happy lovers' then we have a difficulty in translating it. Should

4. ANB Eberhart, Restoring Modern English, p. 176.

we translate it into 'pecinta yang bahagia' or 'orang bercinta yang bahagia'. The first alternative is ambiguous or might be misinterpreted for in Indonesian the word 'pecinta' mostly refers to the first definition only. Whereas the second one sounds a bit awkward.

The suffix -able in English usually means cleverness, showing knowledge or skill. In many cases it does not give any problems.

Examples: excusable - dapat dimaafkan
 establis - dapat dimakan
 unbelievable - tak dapat dipercaya
 curable - dapat disembuhkan etc.

The suffix -ive which usually forms adjectives from nouns has the meaning of expressing tendency, disposition, function, connection etc. Since the meaning of the suffix is very indefinite, the translation of which is often very difficult.

Example: an instructive book

As in Indonesian no equivalent is found for the word instructive, we have to explain it first. As a result we are forced to use a very descriptive translation that is 'sebuah buku yang mengandung banyak keterangan dan pelajaran'. Some people however prefer to adapt the word to the Indonesian spelling system. So the translation will become 'sebuah buku instruktif'. This might be the best way of treating it but whether this can be understood easily by laymen or not is another question we need to answer.

It is more difficult for us to translate the

word receptive in 'a receptive mind'. In the dictionary the word receptive means having the quality of receiving ideas, etc. quickly. Should we translate it into 'sikal/pikiran yang menerima dengan cepat', then? It seems that we obtain no instructive information by the translation.

We can take a lot of advantages from English inflections. One of them is that we can form as many new words as possible by adding suffixes such as -en, -fy, -ate, -ise, etc. to the stem of a word.

Examples: deep + en = deepen
 wide + en = widen
 slender + ise = slenderise

These words can easily be translated into Indonesian: memperdalam, memperluas and memersipihkan.

Some new words, however, are so purely English that we can hardly translate them.

Examples: casualize for employing casual labour instead of regular.
suburbanize for spelling the country-side by extending a town.
civilianise for employing a civilian staff instead of a military.
dispelise for substituting diesel locomotives for steam.⁵

When we come across words of this sort, except for those already familiar in Indonesian such as exemplified in the previous examples, we have to use a descriptive translation when we fail to Indonesianise

5. H.W. Fowler, A Dictionary of Modern English Usage, p. 390.

them.

Another serious problem will arise when we have a suffix -ised either as an adjective or past participle. Example: a skeletonised pattern. Now should we translate the sentence - 'satu pola yang diberi skema' or 'satu pola yang diskenakan'? Neither sounds good.

'Creole is a pidgin that has nativised itself' Unless we really comprehend what idea the writer wants to convey to the reader, we will find it difficult to translate. Again, in this sentence, we cannot help having a wordy translation for one to one fashion is impossible to do:

'Creole adalah pidgin yang sudah memiliki penutur asli sendiri'

These are only to mention some cases due to the English inflections. I believe there are still more we have to learn.

II. THE GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS

Now we turn to the grammatical problems. The heading above is not meant that we have to confine ourselves to it for in discussing problems in translations the grammatical and semantic problems are often overlapping.

First, I would like to talk about sentences used as adherent adjectives. One of the marked features in English is the great freedom with which nouns, adverbs, phrases, and sentences can stand before a noun in adjective function.⁶

6. George O. Curme, Syntax, p. 66 - 67.

a stone bridge - jembatan batu
 an up-to-date dictionary - kamus modern
 that never-to-be forgot- - wajah yang tak per-
 ten look nah terlupakan

But then, in some cases, we cannot translate as easily as those exemplified above:

He stood in a what-should-I-do sort of expression.

To achieve a good translation we have to use our free translation:

1a berdiri dengan muka kebingungan or
 1b berdiri dengan menampahkan wajah seolah-
 olah bertanya apa yang harus dia lakukan.

The after-school and early evening hours used to be a time for 'what-did-you-do-today' dialogue.

In other words the writer wants to say:

The after-school and early evening hours used to be a time for dialogue between parents and their kids about what the kids did today.

Each of both statements above communicates the same fact. But the words which express the fact are different in each case. The matter is the same but the manner has changed. In other words, each sentence is written in a different style. The style of (1) is less formal, colloquial and perhaps funny. (2) formal and ordinary. And it should be born in mind that in English there are more than nine tenses, each has its own meaning which differs from the others.

Look at the following illustration:

I have some coffee.

I am having some coffee.

I have had coffee.

I had had coffee.

I had coffee.

I shall have coffee.

I shall have had coffee.

I was having coffee.

I used to have coffee.

In English these sentences have already told us the time and duration of the actions, though indefinitely. In Indonesian, on the other hand, they might be translated the same. Therefore we need some more information (adverbs of time) in our translation if we want to have a clear explanation as for the time and duration of the actions.

Due to the difference in linguistic backgrounds between English and Indonesian, many problems arise in translation of a discourse. Some of them are even impossible to translate.

A commissar collared a Hungarian farmer and proceeded to deliver a basic lesson in Socialism: 'If you had two fields, wouldn't you willing to share one of them with the State?' asked the commissar.

'Of course,' answered the farmer.

'And if you had two houses you could live in one of them - so you'd be happy to share the other, wouldn't you?'

'Oh, absolutely,' said the farmer, who was just as certain about the next question concerning two cars. He would share them also.

'Now, suppose you had two horses,' said the commissar.

'Uh, no,' said the farmer.

'Why not?' asked the commissar, perplexed. The farmer replied, 'I have two horses.'

B. Reader's Digest, 'Laughter, the Best Medicine',
(May 1977), p. 94.

This discourse is difficult to translate because the theme (the humorous part) of it lies in the last sentence that is a conditional sentence which can only be found in English structure. We might be able to translate the last sentence into 'Tetapi saya be-nar-benar punya dua ekor kuda' but it does not sound as funny as it does in English. All languages including English and Indonesian have different rules to express and organise ideas (the semantic and syntactic components of language) through sequences of sounds (the phonological component). And being translated these arrangements often convey different meanings and associations to the speakers of another language. This is, I think, one of the problems which often cause us to fail to achieve a good translation.

The following is an example of a discourse which, I think, cannot be translated.

Man to neighbour: 'My father believed in stern discipline. If I did something wrong, he provided the discipline and I provided the stern.'⁹

It is the playing with words in the sentence which makes this discourse meaningful (funny). The word stern has two meanings: just and puritan, so if we translate it as it is we will have a senseless discourse for the theme is not present.

In a discourse the theme is often based on pronunciation games which naturally cannot be translated at all.

9. Reader's Digest, 'Caught in Passing', (March 1977), p. 88c.

'Is this person to person call?' the operator asked Reverend Perry. 'This is person to parson'.¹⁰ This discourse has a funny theme not because of the expression 'antar orang' or 'antar rono' but because of the word 'person' which is pronounced very similarly to the word 'parson'. How can we translate it then?

These are I think the general problems in translations which I picked up in my presentation. I realise that there are still many more problems involved in translating English into Indonesian and vice versa, but these are the ones which keep coming to my mind.

10. M. Elisabeth Clary and Robert J. Dixon, Pronunciation Exercises in English, p. 24.

CHAPTER II

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

In this chapter I would like to deal with some specific problems which I found when I was doing the translation.

They can be divided into four parts:

- I. Anaphoric vs Elliptical reference
- II. Clauses with initial It
- III. Parenthetical Elements
- IV. Complex sentences.

I. ANAPHORIC VS ELLIPTICAL REFERENCE

One of the differences between English and Indonesian sentences is that the former has an anaphoral form whereas the latter an elliptical one. By anaphoral form we mean that in a sentence we use the same word as a regular grammatical substitute for a preceding word or group of words. By elliptical form we mean a sentence is marked by grammatical ellipsis and expressed with extreme or excessive economy.

Example: 'Helen's eyes were not very good, so she usually wore glasses. But when she was seventeen and she began to go out with a young man, she never wore her glasses when she was with him.'

In English, it is impossible to omit the word she in the above sentence whereas in Indonesian it is not absolute to mention the word ia in the sentence. If we translate every she in the above sentence we will have a somewhat awkward Indonesian sentence because too many repetitions cannot be avoided.

'Helen mempunyai mata yang kurang baik, maka ia selalu memakai kacamata. Tetapi ketika ia berumur tujuh belas dan ia mulai berkenan dengan seorang lelaki, ia tidak pernah memakai kacamata sewaktu ia beresanya.'

Due to the flexibility of the Indonesian language in getting word-order in a sentence we can in general eliminate the awkwardness by using passive voice or by changing the construction a little bit. The structure containing ghe and the following predicate as exemplified above can be translated with a different Indonesian sentence using possessive pronoun - nya. So this is the improved translation:

'Helen mempunyai mata yang kurang baik, maka ia selalu memakai kacamata. Tetapi sewaktu umurnya tujuh belas dan mulai berkenan dengan seorang lelaki, tak pernah gipakainya kacamata-nya sewaktu ia beresanya.'

The elliptical form of Indonesian sentences enables us to reduce the repetition of the word ia to two only.

In some cases, however, we cannot do so easily especially when we deal with inanimate pronouns, be it singular or plural. In such sentences usually the problem arises.

Example: 'The sentences as in this example are lexically distinct in almost every respect, yet they have identical grammatical categories and identical constituent structures

We cannot translate the above word they into mereka

because in Indonesian the word gerak only refers to animate things. As a possible solution we can repeat the noun intended. So here is the translation:

'Kalimat-kalimat dalam contoh ini secara keseluruhan tampak menguloh dalam hampir setiap segi, meskipun demikian kalimat-kalimat ini memiliki kategori-kategori tata-bahasa yang identik dan struktur-struktur unsur pokok yang identik

Kalimat-kalimat is an inanimate noun so we cannot translate it into gerak. In addition, such a structure is difficult to be made passive and to change it with a possessive pronoun as what we have done with the structure containing animate pronouns which is exemplified on page 1. However, this is not a very serious problem for one repetition is not too many. Besides in some sentences especially when the pronoun is close to the subject to which it refers we can simply omit the pronoun.

Example: 'There was a government-appointed Sango committee, but it has only met a few times since its establishment in 1962, and very little has come of the meetings.'

Though it is indispensable in English to use the pronoun it in the above sentence, in Indonesian we can just leave it out. So the translation will be as follows:

'Pernah ada satu panitia Sango yang ditunjuk oleh pemerintah, tetapi baru beradang beberapa kali sejak pembentukannya tahun 1962,

dan sangat sedikit hasil dari pertemuan-pertemuan tersebut.'

Instead of the possible word by word translation which goes as follows:

'Pernah ada satu panitia Sengo yang ditunjuk oleh pemerintah tetapi panitia tersebut baru bersidang beberapa kali sejak pembentukannya tahun 1962, dan sangat sedikit hasil dari pertemuan-pertemuan tersebut.'

On the contrary, if we have a sentence in which the pronoun lies farther away from the subject to which it refers than I would like to suggest that we just repeat the noun intended.

Example: 'The biological indications of secondary hybridization are virtually unmistakable and readily explicable theoretically in terms of Mendelian genetics, and I believe that they are exactly paralleled in certain linguistic situations (naive foreign-language learning, 'bilingualism'), which might therefore be identified as situations of 'secondary hybridization'.'

In the above sentence it is impossible to omit the word they or else we might confuse the reader. We do not have to mention the whole subject though.

Here is the translation:

'Indikasi-indikasi biologis dari hibridisasi sekunder ini betul-betul tak dapat diantah dan secara teoritis dapat di-

uraikan dalam arti ilmu genetika Mendelin, dan saya percaya bahwa indikasi-indikasi tersebut benar ada dalam garis paralel di- dalam situasi-situasi linguistik tertentu (pencapaian bahasa asing yang sifat 'bi-lingualism'), yang mungkin kemudian dikenal sebagai situasi-situasi 'hibridisasi se- kunder'.

The examples above do not really pose serious problems because the pronouns function as the subjects of clauses. We will have a more serious problem if we come across a sentence in which there is a series of pronouns they or them (inanimate pronouns) and they function as subjects of main clauses.

Example: '..... pidgins have vocabularies and grammars so restricted as to be inadequate for communication. Seldom did anyone observe that they actually in widespread and successful use. Without them communi- cation would, in many areas, be severely hampered or almost impossible. But still they were not languages.'

We have two main problems in this sentence. First, we cannot translate the word they into mereka and, secondly, it is hard for us to change the anaphoral English sentence into an elliptical one. So this is the almost word-by-word translation:

'..... pidgin-pidgin memiliki kosa kata dan tata bahasa yang begitu terbatas se- hingga kurang memadai untuk komunikasi.'

Jarang orang mengasati bahwa dulu pidgin-pidgin sebetulnya sudah menyebar luas dan merupakan sarana yang berhasil. Tanpa pidgin-pidgin komunikasi dalam banyak daerah akan sangat terhalang atau hampir tidak mungkin. Tetapi meskipun demikian pidgin-pidgin bukanlah merupakan bahasa.'

In Indonesia , it is uncommon to mention a plural noun (pidgin-pidgin) for several times in one discourse. Therefore we find it a bit awkward to have the above translation. In such cases, I would like to suggest that we singularize the noun and at the same time use the descriptive equivalent of the word 'pidgin' (alat komunikasi) simply to avoid the repetition. Here is the suggested translation:

'..... pidgin memiliki kosa kata dan tata bahasa yang begitu terbatas sehingga kurang memadai untuk komunikasi. Jarang orang mengasati bahwa dulu pidgin sebetulnya sudah menyebar luas dan merupakan sarana yang berhasil. Tanpa pidgin komunikasi sangat terhalang atau hampir tidak mungkin. Tetapi meskipun demikian, alat komunikasi itu bukanlah merupakan suatu bahasa.'

In Indonesian, it is not necessary to make plurality explicit if it is clear from the context. We say 'Kucing itu binatang yang pandai' instead of 'Kucing-kucing itu binatang yang pandai'. But in English we usually write it in plural: 'Cats are intelligent animals' or 'A cat is an intelligent animal'.

From the above analysis we can have some general techniques concerning how to translate a sentence in which we find the words she, he (animate nouns) too many.

Example: 'He was having dinner at the restaurant when he saw the accident.'

In order to avoid the repetition of the word he we can do the following:

- 1) We just take the word he for granted and translate it accordingly.

'Ia sedang makan malam di rumah makan itu ketika ia melihat kecelakaan tersebut.'

- 2) We may just leave out the word he which functions as the subject of the subordinate clause.

'Ia sedang makan malam di rumah makan itu ketika melihat kecelakaan tersebut.'

- 3) We can make the sentence passive.

'Ia sedang makan malam di rumah makan itu ketika dilihatnya kecelakaan tersebut.'

- 4) We may use a combination of those three techniques especially when we want to translate a discourse in which we find a series of animate nouns.

Example:

'Jesse was almost at the top of the hill when he heard the shot. He looked upwards: in the evening light all he

could see was dark shapes; then he saw a mule with an old man sitting on it. As he looked, the old man fell sideways and lay still in the dust.'

'Jesse haapir sampai pada puncak bukit ketika mendengar adanya bunyi tembakan. Ia melihat ke atas: dalam sinar malam yang terlihat hanyalah wujud-wujud gelap; lalu dilihatnya seekor keledai dengan seorang tua yang duduk di atasnya. Ketika ia menatapnya, orang tua tersebut jatuh ke samping dan terbaring diam di atas tanah yang berdebu.'

If we find the words it or they (inanimate pronouns) too many times in one discourse we might do the following:

- 1) We try to avoid the repetition by omitting the pronouns.
- 2) We singularize the pronouns and use -nya as a variation.
- 3) We may just repeat the noun to which the pronoun refers.

These techniques, however, cannot be applied to all sentences of the same kind. They can do so only to some extent that is as guiding rules of translation and not as principles to hold firmly. Therefore, I feel obliged to make an additional note that those techniques are applicable only where possible.

English differs from Indonesian in having no elliptical form. When we have a sentence in which there are some animate pronouns such as he or she, we can do the following to avoid repetition:

- We can change the active form into passive.
- We can just omit it if possible.
- We can change it to a different Indonesian construction using the possessive pronouns
-nya; -nya-.

When we have a series of inanimate pronouns, we can do the following:

- We just repeat the noun to which the pronoun refers.
- We can omit the pronoun if possible.
- If the pronouns are in the plural form then we had better singularise them so that we can use the -nya construction at ease. (This, however, cannot be applied to every plural pronoun).

II. CLAUSES WITH INITIAL IT

It is much used as subject to point to a person thing that is at first presented in only die outlines by the situation, but is often later identified by a predicate noun.¹

Example: 'It's John'

1. George C. Curme, 'Syntax', p. 7 (4 II B).

It is not difficult to translate such a sentence. We can just say 'In adalah John' or merely 'John'. But if we have relative pronouns that, which following the nouns, then we usually put a suffix -lah after them.

Example : '..... it is a pidgin (in my opinion) that, in the first place, is not used as a second language by a society,

'..... pidginlah (menurut pendapatku) yang, di satu pihak, tidak digunakan sebagai bahasa kedua oleh satu masyarakat

We cannot use the above technique though if we have two contrastive sentences.

Example : 'It wasn't him you found outside that door. It was Ted Holmes'.

'Bukan ia yang kau temukan di luar pintu itu. Ia Ted Holmes'.

The almost word-by-word translation above does not really show the contrast between the two sentences. Therefore, I would like to suggest that we use the word tetapi even though there is not any but in it. So the translation will be as follows :

'Bukan ia yang kau temukan di luar pintu itu. Tetapi Ted Holmes.'

Anyhow, it is not always easy for us to translate a sentence pattern of the same kind if it has a long and complex predicate noun.

Example : 'In this view, it is the psychological economy of such a situation, not the economy of any abstract grammatical structure we might construct for Chinook Jargon itself, which explains the facts.'

This sentence is difficult to translate because we have two long contrastive subjects. Following the English word order in our translation will only lead to a somewhat awkward Indonesian sentence.

'Dalam pandangan ini, ekonomi psikologis dari satu situasi semacam inilah, bukan ekonomi dari struktur tatabahasa abstrak yang mungkin kita bentuk untuk Jargon Chinook sendiri, yang membuktikan kenyataan-kenyataan tersebut.'

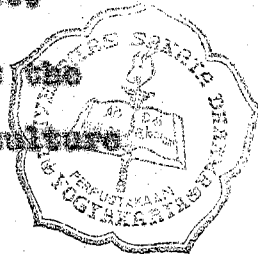
At first glance the reader will find it hard to catch the meaning of the above translation because of the long double subject and also the deferred predicate which is not very common in Indonesian. So, the best thing to do is to change the English word order so as to make it more eloquent.

Here is the suggested translation:

'Dalam pandangan ini, ekonomi psikologis dari satu situasi semacam inilah yang membuktikan kenyataan-kenyataan tersebut, bukan ekonomi dari struktur tatabahasa abstrak yang mungkin kita bentuk untuk Jargon Chinook sendiri.'

Another type of clause with initial it is the one which has a passive form. Normally, it is quite easy to translate this kind of clause for we can simply omit the word it and follow the rest.

Example: 'It must be admitted however that the most recent views on New World culture



are moving away from a too generalized
'African' explanation to other causation
alternatives.'

'Tetapi harus diakui bahwa pandangan-pandang-
an terakhir mengenai kultur Dunia Baru mi-
lai berpindah dari keterangan 'Afrika' ungu
ke pilihan-pilihan penyebab lainnya.'

'It has not been clarified, to my knowledge,
which features of the syntax of 'creoles'
represent simplifications or reductions.'

'Belum dijelaskan, sepengetahuanku, segi-
segi sintak 'creole' yang mana yang se-
wahili simplifikasi atau reduksi.'

The above translations of clauses in passive are,
in many ways, quite acceptable. Anyhow, in some
expressions such as 'it is said', 'it is thought',
'it is believed' etc., we will have an awkward trans-
lation if we just follow that way.

Example: 'It is said that love is blind'

'Dikatakan bahwa cinta itu buta'

'It was believed that the world was flat'

'Dulu dipercaya bahwa dunia itu datar'

In such expressions, therefore, I would like to
suggest that we change the passive form into active.

So, the translation will be as follows:

'Orang berkata bahwa cinta itu buta'

'Dulu orang percaya bahwa dunia itu datar'

Here is another example which is taken from a context:

'It is generally held (and it has been argued that it is one of the points at which the biological-linguistic analogy breaks down) that all languages are capable of hybridizing with all other languages.'

Look at the two translations below:

'Biasanya dianggap (dan sampai sekarang masih diperdebatkan bahwa ini yang gagal dilakukan oleh analogi biologi-linguistik) bahwa semua bahasa dapat berhibridisasi dengan semua bahasa-bahasa yang lain.'

'Orang biasanya beranggapan (dan sampai sekarang masih diperdebatkan bahwa ini yang gagal dilakukan oleh analogi biologi-linguistik) bahwa semua bahasa dapat berhibridisasi dengan semua bahasa-bahasa yang lain.'

Should such a case occur, that is when it refers to people, we had better use the above way of translating it.²

Impersonal It

In English we say 'It rained yesterday', but in the Indonesian language there is no it here. We just say 'Hujan kemarin' or 'Kemarin hujan'. This type of clause is usually easy to translate except

²It is generally held that the Indonesian language tends to use passive forms more than active forms. Sometimes, I should say, it proves the other way round.

that we have to be careful because it may have various meanings.

Example: 'It is six o'clock' - 'Jam enam'
 'It is foggy' - 'Cuacanya berkabut'
 'It snowed' - 'Turun salju'
 'It is three miles away' - 'Jaraknya/Jauhnya
 tiga mil'
 'It is the first of May' - 'Tanggal satu Mei'
 etc.

When it refers to a source previously mentioned we usually translate it into ini or itu or sometimes we just omit it.

Examples: 'What does this cloth cost?
 It costs five shillings a yard'
 'Berapa harga kain itu?
 Ini harganya lima shilling satu yard.'
 'Look at the bird. It always comes to
 this window'
 'Lihatlah burung itu. Selalu hinggap di
 jendela ini'

It can also be used in sentences of the type:

'It is easy to see what he means'
 'It is necessary that every man do his
 duty'

This type of clause does not really pose any problems for we can just translate it as follows:

'Mudah mengetahui apa yang ia maksudkan'
 'Penting kiranya bahwa setiap orang se-
 ngerjakan tugasnya'

It is normally not difficult to translate clauses with initial it only we have to be careful because their translations vary according to their functions. Here are some ways of translating them:

- It as an inanimate pronoun is usually translated into ini, itu, hal ini, hal itu according to its real sense or we can simply repeat the noun to which it refers.
- It followed by relative pronouns such as that or which following the nouns, is usually translated by adding a suffix -lah to the nouns.
- It functioning as a contrastive clause is usually translated into tetapi.
- It in a passive form is generally not translated at all. In some expressions, we had better change the passive form into active.
- It as impersonal pronoun can have various meanings, so we have to translate it accordingly.

III. PARENTHETICAL ELEMENTS

Paranetical elements (interrupters) are words, phrases, sentences etc., put into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, and marked off by dashes, brackets or commas. In English they are widely used especially in normal writing. Though we do have paranetical elements in Indonesian, the use

of them is not as complex as it is in English. One kind of parenthetical elements is called apposition: a syntactic relation between two expressions having the same function and relation to other elements in the sentence, the second expression identifying or supplementing the first.

Example: Simplification, like its sociological correlate of 'language without native speakers', may be inherent in any culture contact situation.

Normally we do not have any difficulty in translating such a sentence because the above construction is not very different from the Indonesian one. Therefore we can simply translate it as follows:

Simplifikasi, seperti hubungan sosiologisnya dengan 'bahasa tanpa penutur asli', mungkin berpacutan dalam situasi kontak kultural mana saja.

Necessary changes are not to be made for following the word-order we have already quite an acceptable translation.

However, when we have an apposition which contradicts the sense of the previous words or phrases, the translation of which is not always easy.

Example: Our failures, not our successes, will be remembered.

Keagalan kita, bukan sukses kita, yang akan diingat.

In Indonesian, it is more common to put the contradic-

tesy appositive in front of the positive appositive. Therefore, I would like to suggest the following translation:

Bukan sukses kita, tapi kegagalan kitalah yang akan diingat.

Another example: The cook, not the caretaker, will assist you.

Tukang masakya, bukan pengurusnya yang akan menolongmu. (somewhat awkward)

Bukan pengurusnya, tapi tukang masaknyalah yang akan menolongmu. (better)

The term 'parenthetical' is also very commonly applied to such expressions as on the other hand, in the first place, in fact, to tell the truth, however, for example, I hope, I report, I suggest, he says, of course. The term would apply equally well to expressions inserted in a dialogue: he said, he observed, he protested, etc.

These expressions are rarely used to begin a sentence. They properly belong inside a sentence, as in:

He found him dressed in old soiled clothes.
He was not loath, however, to accompany us to the party.

If we were to follow the above word-order, we would have a somewhat awkward translation for it is not very common in Indonesian to put a conjunction or adverb in the middle of a sentence.

Kita menjumpainya dalam pakaian tua yang

kotor. Ia tidak segan, bagaimanapun juga,
untuk menemani kita ke pesta tersebut.

The only solution to this difficulty is by placing
the interrupter at the beginning of the sentence.
So, here is the improved translation:

Kita menjumpai dalam pakaian tua yang
kotor. Meskipun begitu, ia tidak segan me-
nemani kita ke pesta tersebut.

Another example:

The work is, on the whole, very satisfactory.
Pekerjaannya, secara keseluruhan, sangat se-
masuk. (awkward)

Secara keseluruhan, pekerjaannya sangat se-
masuk. (better)

In formal writing, it is frequently found that
in a sentence there are two parentheses written side
by side. This type of sentence, being translated as
it is, often makes it difficult for the reader to
catch its meaning.

Example: From either of these deep structures, for
a given sentence, by universal reductions
in surface specializations, we can arrive
at an acceptable Chinese/Javanese sentence.

However good and clear it is in English, this double
parenthesis is never recommended in Indonesian. If
we insist on using it then we will have a somewhat
awkward translation as shown below:

Dari salah satu struktur dalam ini, untuk
satu kalimat tertentu, dengan melalui re-
duksi universal dalam spesialisasi-spesi-

alisasi luar, kita akan mendapatkan satu kalimat Jargon Chinook yang dapat diterima.

The translation above appears a bit vague in meaning and accordingly puzzles the reader. We can, however, clarify it by cutting off the sentence in two. Here is the suggested translation:

Dari salah satu struktur dalam ini, untuk satu kalimat tertentu, kita akan mendapatkan satu kalimat Jargon Chinook yang dapat diterima. Ini dapat dikerjakan dengan melalui reduksi universal dalam spesialisasi-spesialisasi luar.

Some writers in English always tend to use long and frequent parentheses that sometimes the reader is confused to connect what precedes them with what follows. We will have a problem when we come across an English sentence with the following pattern:

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY + PARENTHETICAL ELEMENTS + PREDICATE

Example: The question may, like the question of the genetic classification of linguistic forms, be unanswerable.

Pertanyaannya mungkin, seperti pertanyaan mengenai genetik bentuk-bentuk linguistik, tak dapat dijawab atau tidak relevan.

The above sentence is certainly correct but in no way sounds like a good Indonesian sentence. To make it better we have to change the word-order.

Here is the improved translation:

Seperti pertanyaan mengenai klasifikasi genetis bentuk-bentuk linguistik, pertanyaan ini pun mungkin tak dapat dijawab atau tidak relevan.

Another example:

Without this communication would, in many areas, be severely hampered or almost impossible.

Tanpa itu semua komunikasi akan, dalam banyak daerah, betul-betul terhalang atau hampir tidak mungkin. (awkward)

Tanpa itu semua komunikasi dalam banyak daerah akan betul-betul terhalang atau hampir tidak mungkin. (better)

The following example is to show how a long deferred predicate in a given sentence often poses a problem in translating it.

Example: It is suggested that 'accoliation' as a conceptually and linguistically adequate term applied to languages whose lexemic bases are of English, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, or other derivation be examined from three points: (1) linguistic, (2) semantic, (3) sociolinguistic.

Here is the almost word-by-word translation:

Dianarankan bahwa accoliasi sebagai suatu istilah yang memadai secara konsep dan linguistik yang diterapkan pada bahasa-

bahasa yang dasar-dasar leksikanya Inggris, Belanda, Portugis, Spanyol, atau asal mula yang lain dicelidiki dari tiga sudut pandang; (1) linguistik, (2) semantik, (3) sosiolinguistik.

From the above translation we can see that it yields two main problems. The first problem, of course, lies in the wordy parenthesis which sometimes confuses the reader as he cannot trace immediately which word refers to which word. The second problem lies in the frequent repetition of the word yang. The only solution to the problem is to divide the sentence into three parts in the hope that besides we can eliminate the repetition of the word yang, we can also make the sentence easy to follow, thus easy to understand.

Here is the suggested translation:

Creolisasi adalah istilah yang memadai secara konsep dan linguistik. Ini diterangkan pada bahasa-bahasa yang dasar-dasar leksikanya Inggris, Belanda, Portugis, atau asal mula lainnya. Sebaiknya untuk istilah ini penyalidikannya dilihat dari tiga sudut pandangan; (1) linguistik, (2) semantik, (3) sosiolinguistik.

Such a division, however, is by no means free from risks for we cannot ignore the fact that the mood the writer wants to convey to the reader, or the things he may want to emphasize is somehow hindered by our butchering the sentence. Anyhow,

since our first goal in translation is understanding, this arrangement is quite acceptable even though not fully satisfactory.

Paranetical elements (interrupters) are widely used in English especially in formal writing. The ways of translating them I can sum up as follows :

- When we have an apposition which contradicts the sense of the previous sentence (words or phrases), we had better put the contradictory appositive before the positive appositive.
- Some expressions such as however, for example, in fact, etc. are best translated in the beginning of a sentence if they are inserted in the middle of a sentence.
- When we have a double parenthesis we had better separate them or if it occurs in a discourse containing more than one clause, it will sound better if we cut off the sentence in two.
- When we come across a sentence with this pattern :
 Subject + Auxiliary + Paranetical elements + Predicate, we had better change the word order in our translation.

IV. COMPLEX SENTENCES

In formal writing we often come across English sentences which are very long. Sometimes they have

very complex sentence patterns that we often find them difficult to translate into good Indonesian. Long sentence, however, do not always pose a problem especially if the order of the English sentence is parallel with that of the Indonesian one.

Example : By the application of the comparative method, which assumes that systematic correspondences between languages cannot be explained by chance, but should be explained by the language in question being outgrowths of some common ancestral stock, it has been postulated that 'creole' languages or dialects of West Africa, the Caribbean, and the Far East, are all descendants of one common ancestor, identified as a Portuguese 'pidgin', the first of its type to appear on the coast of Africa when the Age of Discovery set in.

Dengan penggunaan metode perbandingan, yang menyatakan bahwa persamaan-persamaan sistematik antar bahasa tidak dapat diterangkan dengan bahasa-bahasa dalam pertanyaan yang merupakan cabang-cabang dari keturunan nenek moyang tertentu, telah didahulkan bahwa bahasa-bahasa 'creole' atau dialek-dialek Afrika Barat, Caribbean, dan Timur Jauh semuanya merupakan turunan satu nenek moyang, dikenal sebagai pidgin Perancis, tipe pertamanya muncul di sepanjang pantai Afrika ketika masuknya Jaman Penemuan (Age of Discovery).

Uncommon though it is in Indonesia to have such a long sentence, we can still understand quite easily the above translation without making any necessary changes. It is still understandable because without making a great effort we can see which word refers to which word. Therefore the stream of thoughts is easily perceived.

Another type of English sentence is that it often contains very long subject clauses, sometimes in a series, and if the reader is not careful enough he may misinterpret the translation.

Example : What at the time characterized these emergent forms of expression and what has characterized them throughout all their history, wherever they were used side by side with the European language from which they derive their vocabularies, is the high degree of variation, rather than discreteness and stability within them.

In the above sentence we have some problems which make it difficult for us to translate. First, we have a double subject clause which is followed by another sub-clause and another sub-clause again. Secondly, we have a long-deferred predicate which often confuses the reader. And then, we have a sentence linker 'rather than' which is sometimes very difficult to translate. In Indonesian we also have a subject clause but the difference lies in its length and complexity of the sentence.

Here is the translation :

Apa yang waktu itu memberi ciri pada bentuk-bentuk

tuk ekspresi yang muncul ini dan apa yang men-
beri ciri sepanjang sejarahnya, di samping di-
gunakan berdampingan dengan bahasa-bahasa Eropa
dari mana bentuk-bentuk ekspresi ini men-
peroleh kos kataanya, adalah ragamnya yang
berbeda, dan bukannya keistimewaan atau stabil-
itas, di dalamnya.

It is not easy to find the solution to the problem .
Anyhow, we can improve it a little bit by changing the
order of the sentence above. It seems that the main
problem in the above translation is the adverb clause
whenever they were used So if we put it else-
where than the translation will be better.

Here is the suggested translation :

Apa yang pada waktu itu memberi ciri pada ben-
tuk-bentuk ekspresi yang muncul ini dan apa
yang telah memberi ciri sepanjang sejarahnya,
adalah ragamnya yang berbeda, dan bukannya ke-
istimewaan atau stabilitas di dalamnya. (Di sa-
mping bentuk-bentuk ekspresi tersebut diguna-
kan berdampingan dengan bahasa-bahasa Eropa
dari mana diperoleh kos kataanya).

Since the adverb clause above functions only as a sup-
plementary matter, I would like to suggest that we
make a separate sentence and place it in parentheses,
in order to avoid the confusion of the reader.

A relative pronoun with a preposition (to whom,
from which etc.) sometimes can give us a problem in
translation even though the sentence is not very long.

It happens because in Indonesian no parallel construction is found.

Example : Another notion implicit in writing about Caribbean 'creole' dialects is that the pidgins (pidgin) from which they are alleged to have developed emerged abruptly, acquired their essential features very quickly, and became discrete linguistic systems.

Gagasan lain yang implisit dalam penulisan-penulisan mengenai dialek-dialek 'creole' Caribbean adalah bahwa pidgin-pidgin (atau pidgin) dari mana dialek-dialek tersebut di nyatakan telah berkembang, dahulu muncul se cara tiba-tiba, mendapatkan ciri-cirinya yang utuh dengan sangat cepat, dan menjadi sistim linguistik yang tersendiri.

At first glance, the reader will find it hard to understand the above translation. In this sentence we have two things which make it very complicated. First, the long-deferred predicate which I have talked about and the relative pronoun with a preposition from which.

I believe that the word dari mana in the above sense is not very common in Indonesian and can only be found mostly in works of translation.

In some cases, when we have a somewhat parallel construction of the English sentence, then it is not difficult to translate it.

Here are some examples of sentences whose translations

do not sound awkward :

The man to whom I spoke was very fat.

We can translate it into 'Orang yang berbicara padaku itu sangat gemuk', instead of the awkward 'Orang kepada siapa aku berbicara sangat gemuk'.

The house in which he lives is his own.

We can translate it into 'Rumah yang ia tinggali itu miliknya sendiri', instead of the awkward 'Rumah dimana ia tinggal itu miliknya sendiri'.

The boy from whom I borrowed this book lives near here.

We can translate it into 'Anak muda yang meminjam buku ini tinggal dekat sini', instead of the awkward 'Anak muda dari siapa aku meminjam buku ini tinggal dekat sini'.

On the other hand, if the English sentence does not parallel the Indonesian one, we will have a difficulty in translating it.

Example:

The dog away from which I ran was very fat.

If we translate it word-by-word then we will have an awkward translation. 'Anjing dari mana saya lari sangat gemuk', or we might have another alternative 'Saya lari dari anjing yang gemuk itu'. The second one sounds much better but it does not have the same meaning as the English sentence for the writer wants to emphasize the dog not the I. So the dog should come first.

In this case I would like to suggest the following

possibilities :

First, we might be able to translate it into 'Anjing yang mengejarku itu sangat gemuk'. This sounds good but essentially it might be wrong for the dog probably did not run after him at all.

Secondly, we can cut off the sentence in two. So the translation will be as follows: 'Anjing itu gemuk. Ia ya lari darinya'. Of course, this careful translation does not sound very good but to be quite safe we have to treat it that way.

Back to our first case, I do not think we have much choice either. So the best way is to cut off the sentence in two as well.

Here is the improved translation:

Pidgin-pidgin (atau pidgin) dinyatakan sering pakean asal mula berhubungannya dialek-dialek 'creole' Caribbean. Dari penulisan-penulisan mengenai 'creole' Caribbean ini muncul - lah satu gagasan lain yang implicit yaitu bahwa pidgin-pidgin tersebut ternyata muncul secara tiba-tiba, mendapatkan ciri-ciri utamanya dengan cepat, dan menjadi sistim linguistik yang tersendiri.

In the above translation we surely have to repeat several words but I do not think the reader will have to struggle to get the meaning of the sentence any more.

Sometimes, indeed quite often, we have a difficulty in translating complex sentences because in

Indonesian no parallel construction is always found.

They are complicated because:

- We often find a sentence in which we have a double subject clause and then followed by a subordinate clause and then another sub-clause and then another again.
- We often have a very long-deferred predicate which makes it difficult for the reader to understand quickly which word(s) refers to which word(s).
- Sometimes, a clause containing a relative pronoun with a preposition poses a problem as well because of the different type of construction.

We have no certain ways of translating them. Therefore we have to use our wits as best as we can to achieve the best translation. Sometimes, we have to cut off the sentence in parts, sometimes, we have to change the word-order. On the whole, every English sentence should be translated by adapting it to the common Indonesian construction.

CHAPTER III

TECHNICAL TERMS

In this chapter I would like to deal with the technical terms I found in the book and how to translate them in accordance with 'Pedoman Pembentukan Istilah' published by Panitia Pengembangan Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa (Departemen Kebudayaan Jakarta, 1975)

Spelling in Terminology

I. Phonemic spelling:

Spelling in terminology is usually based on phonemic spelling; only those units of sounds which have functions in Indonesian can be represented in letters.

kontak	not	contact
obyek	not	object

II. Etymology spelling:

To differentiate between pairs of words which have the same/similar pronunciations, we have to consider the etymology spelling of them.

bark	vs	bang
santai	vs	santai
autobiografi	vs	otology

III. Transliteration:

Spelling in terminology can also be based on transliteration from letters of an alphabet into the ones of another without considering their pronunciation.

ambiguity - ketidaktentuan
 bilingualism - dwibahasa

IV. Transcription:

We usually transcribe foreign terms which have been borrowed in Indonesian.

pidgin - pigin
 structure - struktur

V. The adaptation of spelling:

Indonesian in its growth has been influenced by another languages such as Dutch, Arabic, Portuguese, English etc.

Loan words in Indonesian can be classified into two degrees of integration: (1) those words which have not been fully accepted such as shuttlecock, off-side, team, etc. They often appear in Indonesian texts but the pronunciations of which are not yet adapted, and (2) those which have been adapted to the Indonesian systems of spelling and pronunciation.

Here are some of the example of adapting technical terms:

c, before a, u, o and consonants, becomes k

classification - klasifikasi
 creole - kreol
 copula - kopula
 crystallization - kristalisasi

c, before e, i, ee, and y, becomes s

central - sentral
 circulation - sirkulasi

cylinder - silinder

ch pronounced s, becomes s

ch pronounced c, becomes c

check - cek

China - Cina

co, becomes u

cartoon - kartun

pool - pul

oo, (double vowel) remains the same

zoology - zoologi

coordination - koordinasi

ph, becomes f

phase - fase

physiology - fisiologi

q, becomes k

frequency - frekuensi

aquarium - akuarium

Double consonant becomes single except if they
might be ambiguous.

effect - efek

assimilation - asimilasi

-ant, becomes -an

accountant - akuntan

informant - informan

-tion, becomes -si

action - aksi

publication - publikasi

-al, becomes -al

lexical	-	leksikal
ideal	-	ideal

-ive, becomes -if

descriptive	-	deskriptif
demonstrative	-	demonstratif

-ic, becomes -ik

linguistic	-	linguistik
phonemic	-	fonemik

-ical, becomes -is

practical	-	praktis
economical	-	economis

-ty, becomes -tas

university	-	universitas
quality	-	kualitas

These are only some of the examples of adapting spelling in terminology. In my translation, every term is also treated as the principles above.

CHAPTER IV

LIST OF TECHNICAL TERMS

A		
1. Assimilation	-	Asimilasi
2. Ambiguity	-	Redwarsian
3. Adaptation	-	Adaptasi
4. Argot	-	Argot
5. Admixture	-	Penambahan
6. Allomorph	-	Allomorf
7. Acculturation	-	Akulturasi
8. Accent	-	Aksen
9. Anthropologist	-	Ahli antropologi
10. Anthropology	-	Antropologi
11. Agreement	-	Perseusuan
12. Auxiliary verb	-	Kata kerja bantu
13. Anthropological linguist	-	Ahli linguistik antropologi
B		
14. Biology	-	Biologi
15. Biologist	-	Ahli biologi
16. Biotype	-	Biotype
17. Biological linguistics-	-	Ilmu bahasa biologi
18. Baby speech	-	Bicara bayi
19. Borrowing	-	Kata pinjaman
20. Bilingualism	-	Bidibhasa
C		
21. Contact	-	Kontak
22. Creole	-	Kreole
23. Creolization	-	Kreolisasi

24. Copula	-	Kopula
25. Code	-	Kode
26. Convergence	-	Pemusatan
27. Collocation	-	Kolokasi
28. Crystallization	-	Kristalisasi
29. Colloche	-	Cololiche
30. Colloquial	-	Yang berk dengan bahasa sehari-hari
31. Compound verb	-	Kata kerja majemuk
32. Collocation	-	Kolokasi
33. Cockney	-	Dialek bahasa Inggris di distrik London, Inggris

D

34. Derivational affixes	-	Isuahan kata jadian
35. Diffusion	-	Difusi
36. Native post-position	-	Poa-posisi datif
37. Diagnostic tool	-	Alat diagnostik

E

38. Evolution	-	Evolusi
39. Ecological barrier	-	Hintangan ekologi
40. Ethological barrier	-	Hintangan etnologi
41. Ecology	-	Ekologi
42. Expansion	-	Ehspansi

F

43. Feminine	-	Feminin
44. Foreigner talk	-	Tutur asing

G

45. Genetic barrier	-	Hintangan genetik
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46. Gender	-	Jenis kelamin
47. Glossar	-	teatabasa
H		
48. Hybrid	-	Hibrid
49. Hybridise	-	Menghibrid
50. Hybridation	-	Hibridisasi
51. Hypothesis	-	Hipotesis
52. Hispanist-philologists	-	Ahli filologi-hispanis
I		
53. Inner form	-	Bentuk dalam
54. Inflective affix	-	Imbuhan infleksi
55. Idiolect	-	Idiolek
56. Impoverishment	-	Peniskinan
57. Inflection	-	Infleksi
58. Inanimate noun	-	Benda mati
59. Intertranslatability	-	
60. Interrogative verbal suffix	-	Akhiran verbal interoga tif
61. Interpreter	-	Juru bahasa
62. Immigrant	-	Imigran
63. Infinitive	-	Infinitif
J		
64. Jargon	-	Jargon
K		
65. Koine	-	Koine
66. Kinship structure	-	Struktur kekerabatan

L

67. Linguistics	-	Linguistik
68. Linguist	-	Ahli linguistik
69. Logogram	-	Logogram
70. Lexon	-	Leksin
71. Lexemic barrier	-	Rintangian leksin
72. Lexicon	-	Leksikal
73. Lingua franca	-	Lingua franca
74. Lexicostatistician	-	Ahli statistik leksikal
75. Loan words	-	Kata-kata pinjaman

M

76. Monosyllable	-	Suku kata tunggal
77. Mechanical barrier	-	Rintangian mekanik
78. Morphological barrier	-	Rintangian morfologi
79. Morpheme	-	Morfem
80. Morphology	-	Morfologi
81. Morpho-syntactical system	-	Sistem morfo-sintaksis
82. Mechanism of pidginisation	-	Mekanisasi pidginisasi
83. Matrix	-	Matrik
84. Model	-	Contoh/Model
85. Masculine	-	Maskulin
86. Modification	-	Modifikasi
87. Mother-tongue	-	Bahasa ibu
88. Multilingual	-	Berbahasa banyak
89. Morphophonemics	-	

N

90. Native phonological system	-	Sistem fonologi asli
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91. Neologism	-	Pembentukan kata baru
92. Neuter	-	Kata yang bersifat netral
93. Normality	-	Konormalan
94.		
0		
94. Orthography	-	Ortografi
P		
95. Pidgin	-	Pidgin
96. Pidginize	-	Neupidgin
97. Pidginization	-	Pidginisasi
98. Primary hybridisation	-	Hibridisasi primer
99. Polysyllable	-	Suku kata banyak
100. Phenomena	-	Fenomena
101. Particle	-	Partikel
102. Pre-pidgin continuum	-	Rangkaian pre-pidgin
103. Phonology	-	Fonologi
104. Pidgin-creole	-	Creole-pidgin
105. Phoneme	-	Fonem
106. Possessive	-	Bentuk kepunyaan
107. Phatic communion	-	
108. Pidginness	-	
109. Psychology	-	Psikologi
R		
110. Reduction	-	Reduksi
111. Relaxification	-	Relaksifikasi
112. Restriction	-	Pembatasan
113. Reduplication	-	Reduplikasi

S

114. Substrata language	-	Bahasa sub-strata
115. Sango	-	Sango
116. Stability	-	Kestabilan
117. Socio-linguistics	-	Linguistik social
118. Syntax	-	Sintaksis
119. Subordinating conjunction	-	Kata penghubung (antara pekok dan anak kalimat)
120. Salient pidginisation	-	Pidginisasi salient
121. Substantive pidginisation	-	Pidginisasi substantif
122. Sociologist	-	Ahli sosiologi
123. Structuralist	-	Ahli struktur
124. Structure	-	Struktur
125. Speech	-	Tutur

T

126. Taxonomy	-	Taksonomi
127. Tertiary Hybridisation	-	Hibridisasi tertieri
128. Transformationalist	-	Ahli transformasi

U

129. Unintelligibility	-	Ketidakefahaman
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V

130. Vernacular	-	bahasa daerah/logat asli
131. Vocabulary	-	Kosa kata

Z

132. Zoologist	-	Ahli ilmu hewan
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CONCLUSIONS

After studying the problems involved in translating English into Indonesian as I have experienced myself, I can draw the following conclusions:

- English and Indonesian have different ways of expressing ideas. Therefore, a literal translation will never work out well. The best and the most difficult to do is to translate English ideas into Indonesian expressions.
- This can only be done by a professional translator who has a good grasp of the thing he is working on. A person who has considerable knowledge of English does not guarantee that he is also a good translator if he is ignorant of the subject he is translating. Also the mastery of good Indonesian plays a very important role in achieving a good translation.
- Due to the different linguistic backgrounds between English and Indonesian, sometimes we are unable to transmit the whole ideas the writer wants to convey to the reader. We can do it only to some extent. When we are translating one language into another sometimes one word has the exact equivalent, sometimes one word overlaps or covers its equivalent. Therefore, if we know the two languages we realize that the translation does not really bring the ideas as precisely as it does in its original form.
- These are the things which I think are worth-

while for further studies so that the doubt and uncertainty which lie in us when we are reading a translation will be eliminated.

- In spite of these problems I still want to say that works of translation are really helpful especially for those who do not understand English.
- To quote a saying 'It is better to read a literary masterpiece in translation than not to read it at all.

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