

**A CASE STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION
OF ENGLISH ATTRIBUTIVE SUFFIXES
INTO INDONESIAN**

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Presented to
The Department of English Language
and Literature
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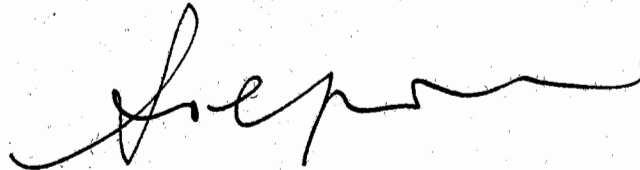


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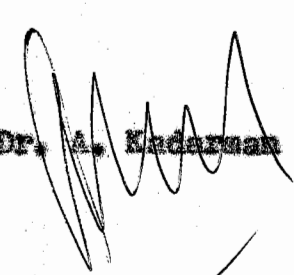
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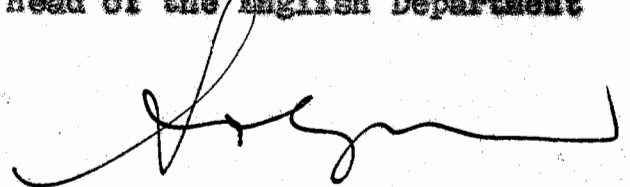
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Setiowati Rahardjo

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is necessary in Indonesia. Indonesia is a developing country, so it needs more good books to increase the knowledge of its people. The books needed are especially scientific and literary books. We know that there are many good and valuable books written in foreign languages such as English, and that many students find difficulty in reading these books. By translating these books into Indonesian our students will get a lot of help in advancing their knowledge. Besides, the translated books will also help our Indonesian language develop more quickly, for they will at least increase the Indonesian technical vocabulary.

Though it is necessary, translation work is not easy. It needs accuracy, patience and enough knowledge about the two languages. Any lack of understanding may create an awkward translation. As a matter of fact there are many problems in translation, and that is why as a student of a foreign language (English language) I feel that I should try to find these problems. In this thesis I will try to discuss and solve some problems which may come up in a translation work.

The purpose of this thesis is to throw some light on some aspects of translation work on a scientific book from English into Indonesian. Although there are many kinds of problems, I limit my discussion especially to the problems of the attributive suffixes. In addition, I attach a list of the technical terms found in the book with their suggested translation. They are mostly terms related to historical linguistics. The attributive suffix-

as discussed are limited to those which may cause problems to Indonesian students. They are suffixes such as: -able / -ible, -ed, -en, -ic / -ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -ly, -some, -y. Suffixes that pose very little or no problems such as: -al, -an, -ese, -essue, -fold, -ful, -ian, -less, -like, -ous, -th, -ward, are not discussed. I chose these aspects of problems of translation work to deal with because I feel they really cause a headache when we have to translate books from English into Indonesian especially books on linguistics.

The findings I present here are the result of my observation in translating a book of English into Indonesian. I actually translated a book entitled Historical Linguistics: an Introduction written by Winfred P. Lehmann. I enclose my translation in the Appendix.

In this thesis I also give some examples for every statement that is used to describe the translation of the attributive suffixes. Most examples are taken from the book being translated with the number of page behind each sentence. Some examples are taken from some dictionaries and some are from other sources.

This thesis consists of some chapters which are followed by a Bibliography and the Appendix:

- I. Introduction.
- II. General Problems.
- III. Problems of the Attributive Suffixes.
- IV. Technical Terms.
- V. Conclusion.
- Bibliography.
- Appendix.

II. GENERAL PROBLEMS

Translating in general means transferring a message from one language into another one. In fact, there are two processes in translating: 1) the process of understanding, and 2) the process of translating. Dealing with translation means dealing with two languages at the same time, so that the more we understand both languages the better we translate. A good translation is also influenced by the way the translator expresses his ideas in the target language.

Now, let us look at some of the problems involved in translating from English to Indonesian. Here I will deal with four principal things that I consider general problems:

A. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Translation work needs an ability and one's ability is usually limited. Nobody knows everything. First of all, a translator should have some knowledge about the content of the book he is translating. Lack of general knowledge on the topic may cause many problems. We will find difficulties in translating books about biology or mathematics since we do not know much about them. Without understanding about what will be translated, it is impossible to produce a good translation.

Example:

- These exceptions comprise forms in which a Proto-Indo-European voiceless stop had become a voiced fricative in Germanic rather than a voiceless fricative. (p.95)
- When phonemes are restricted in occurrence to

specific allomorphs of a morpheme, we may apply the method of internal reconstruction to determine the basis of the restriction, and the earlier situation. (p.102)

The words underlined are difficult for laymen. We usually call those words technical terms. Only people who study languages know those words that are underlined. Every science has its own technical terms, therefore to become a good translator we should know the content of the book we will translate.

B. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Cultural differences often cause many problems in translation. English people and Indonesian people have different cultural backgrounds and this means that they have their own customs and ways of life, therefore people often find difficulties in translating English sentences into Indonesian or vice versa. For example in translating a conversation like this:

- + Would you like a cup of tea?
- That's very kind of you.

It is better to avoid literal translation since it may produce an incorrect translation or the sentence would be stiff such as:

- + Bolehkah anda secangkir teh?
- Anda sangat baik hati.

If we adapt this conversation according to Indonesian culture the result may be different from the original sentence:

- + Apakah anda mau minum teh?
- Ah, marepotkan anda saja.

Besides, terms which are used in one language are

sometimes not suitable for terms used in other languages. For example, English and Indonesian kinship terminology in some cases are the same, such as:

father - ayah

mother - ibu,

but in some cases are different, such as:

brother - kakak/adik lelaki

sister - kakak/adik perempuan.

We can see that English kinship terminology is determined by sexual factors (male/female), but Indonesian determines it according to the factor of age (older/younger). From these examples it is obvious that translation work needs enough knowledge about both languages since every language has its own cultural background.

C. VOCABULARY

A little different from what I have mentioned above, there is another thing that I have to mention. Difference in culture results in difference in segmenting our life experience into concepts. And different concepts are symbolized by different words. Therefore when we have to compare words from our language we often cannot find their exact equivalents on the other. Problems on the word level in translation are mainly because the words of one language do not match up with those of another language in a one to one fashion.¹ The problems generally can be classified into:

a. Problems with non-technical terms

In this case the problems are not in understanding

¹Gloria R. Soepomo, "Problems in Translation", p.1.

the words, but in finding the exact equivalent for them.

Example: study

The word study is a simple word, so we usually find no problems in understanding the word. However, it has several meanings which may cause difficulty to a translator. In Indonesian it can mean 'pelajaran; tempat belajar; tela'ah /penyelidikan; sketsa(seni lukis)'. Beside as a noun, the word study can function as a verb that means 'belajar, mempelajari; menelaah, menyelidiki, memeriksa'.

1. The study of variations among dialects of a language is termed dialect geography. (p.3)

The word study in the sentence above is a noun and we can translate the sentence into:

- Penyelidikan mengenai variasi diantara dialek dari suatu bahasa disebut geografi dialek.

In the following sentence the word study also functions as a noun but with different meaning:

2. Go to the study and find the book there.

The word study here does not mean 'pelajaran' or 'penyelidikan' but it means 'ruang/tempat belajar'. So we can translate the sentence into:

- Pergilah ke ruang belajar dan dapatkan buku itu disana.

Therefore we can see that we often find difficulty in choosing the exact translation for just a simple word.

b. Problems with technical terms

In this case the problems are both in finding the equivalent words and also in understanding the difficult concept in the terms. Some terms can be translated into Indonesian, and some which are difficult to translate can be borrowed as far as they are adapted into Indonesian spelling. However, it still does not clarify the term to

laymen without being defined.

Example:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| - consonant | - huruf mati / konsonan |
| - borrowing | - pinjaman |
| - adjective | - kata sifat |
| - glottochronology | - glotokronologi |
| - lexicostatistics | - leksikostatistik |
| - isogloss | - isoglos |

c. Problems with idiomatic expressions

Idiomatic expressions consist of some words in which the meaning is usually different from the meaning of each individual word. They are often very difficult both to understand and to translate. The translation often does not represent the literal translation of each of the English elements.

Example:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| - good morning | - selamat pagi |
| - never mind | - biarlah |
| - to pay attention | - memperhatikan |
| - hand in | - menyerahkan |
| - to go west | - mati |

d. STRUCTURE

Structure is necessary in a language. To master a language means to be able to use it fluently and structurally correct. Every language has its own structure, so we can say that the structure of English is different from the structure of Indonesian. Since dealing with translation means dealing with two languages and since every language has its own structure, therefore translation often causes many problems to the translator. Among the problems, the ones I feel the most troublesome in translating are:

a. Noun phrases

It is difficult to translate very long noun phrases. They usually have several modifiers, so that people may be confused in translating them or people may mistranslate them. In English, some modifiers are usually put before the noun, whereas in Indonesian the modifiers may come after the noun and sometimes need the word 'yang'. However, when there are a lot of modifiers we may use the conjunction 'dan'.

Example:

- By a similar unfounded statement the dual is supposed to survive in the Bavarian dialect form gnk 'you'. (p.116)

In this sentence the modifiers function as adjectives for the noun statement. The sentence can be translated into:

- Dengan pernyataan lain yang tak mempunyai dasar maka hal rangkap itu diduga masih ada dalam bentuk dialek Bavarian gnk 'kamu'.

In the following example, the modifiers come after the noun. They do not function as adjectives but as a clause, so that in translating it we should use the word 'yang'.

- The work involved in covering a territory the size of the United States is so huge that numerous smaller projects have now been undertaken. (p. 121)

If we are careless, we will consider involved as the verb of the sentence, whereas it must be 'is' which is a linking verb. We can translate the sentence into:

- Pekerjaan yang tercakup dalam pengikut sertaan

suatu daerah seluas Amerika Serikat begitu besarnya sehingga banyak proyek lebih kecil yang sekarang sudah dirintis.

b. Very long and complicated sentences

We often find very long and complicated sentences in English books. They are usually difficult both to understand and to translate. To achieve a better translation we can try to divide the sentence into two or more sentences. We should be careful, however, so that the resulting translation will not be different in meaning from that of the original sentence.

Example:

- Even when true linguistic dating is possible, students must note that languages never change abruptly: for the Germans or English of periods like the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when we demarcate Middle from New German or English, there were no apparent differences between their children or parents than for speakers at apparently serene linguistic times like the nineteenth century. (p.19)

This sentence can be translated into:

- Bahkan bila penarikan yang benar tentang linguistik memungkinkan, para mahasiswa harus memperhatikan bahwa bahasa tidak pernah berubah secara mendadak. Untuk bahasa Jerman atau Inggris pada masa seperti abad kelimabelas dan keenambelas, ada pembatasan antara bahasa Jerman Modern dari bahasa Jerman Pertengahan atau bahasa Inggris. Tak ada lagi perbedaan yang nyata antara ucapan anak-anak atau orang tua mereka diban-

dingkan pembicara pada waktu linguistik kelihatan tenang seperti abad kesembilan belas.

- c. In some cases, English sentences tend to be active and Indonesian sentences tend to be passive.

Some active English sentences should be translated into passive Indonesian sentences.

Example:

- The earliest Egyptian texts we know, from the latter part of the fourth millenium B.C., already show the features of an advanced writing system. (p.65)
- * Naskah-naskah Mesir yang paling dahulu kita mengetahui, pada akhir empat ribu tahun S.M., telah menunjukkan ciri-ciri dari suatu sistem tulis yang maju.

It should be translated into:

- Naskah-naskah Mesir yang paling dahulu kita ketahui pada akhir empat ribu tahun S.M., telah menunjukkan ciri-ciri dari suatu sistem tulis yang maju.

Another example is:

- Sentence one reads:(p.11?)

If the verb is translated actively, the result will be:

- Kalimat pertama membaca:

We can see that such a sentence seems strange. If the verb is translated passively, the result will be:

- Kalimat pertama terbaca:

Now the sentence is understandable but it is still stiff. By a little change, however, it will become a good Indonesian sentence:

- Kalimat pertama berbunyi:

Here, once again we deal with an idiomatic expression since the translation does not represent the literal translation of each of the English element.

In fact all those problems cannot be separated from each other since they are all related. Lacking general knowledge can also limit one's vocabulary. If we do not have enough knowledge about the language we will translate, we will find many difficulties since we will find many terms which we do not know. The difference of culture can also cause the difference of structure and vocabulary.

Example:

English : Would you pass me the sugar, please.

Indonesian : Tolong ambulkan gula itu.

Since English and Indonesian have different cultural background, the vocabulary and structure of English sentences are different from the Indonesian sentences. Here we cannot translate the sentence above into:

- Maukah anda melewatkan saya gula itu, silahkan.

In Indonesia, such a sentence is strange. To translate well sometimes means that we should change the structure and consequently the words.

As a matter of fact there are still many syntactic problems such as: it constructions, long verb phrases etc., nevertheless I do not discuss them here. Maybe in translating other books we may face such problems since every book has its own style. In this thesis, I want to discuss one more syntactic problem that is the attributive suffixes. We can find them in the following chapter.

CHAPTER III

PROBLEMS OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE SUFFIXES

This chapter is a discussion of the translation of English attributive suffixes.

Suffixes are different from prefixes. Most prefixes have a distinct lexical meaning of their own, although they are not used as separate words. Example:

un- always means not (such as: unnecessary, unbelievable).

This is an unnecessary book. (not necessary)

dis- always means not (such as: disagree, disbelief).

Even friends sometimes disagree. (not agree)

re- always means again (such as: reread, rebuild)

I have to reread this book. (to read again)

Suffixes rarely have a distinct lexical meaning of their own, but as a rule only serve to modify the meaning of the main element.¹ Example: suffix -ish.

girl - girlish (= proper to the nature of)

I like girlish games.

tall - tallish (= rather)

She is a tallish girl.

thirty - thirtyish (=approximately)

I think she is still thirtyish.

Suffixes are generally classified according to the part of speech they help to form: nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs, so there are noun suffixes, adjective suffixes, verb suffixes and adverb suffixes. What will be discussed here are derivational suffixes which are used to form adjectives, or usually called the attributive suffixes. There are many attributive suffixes but some of them pose

¹ R.W.Zandvoort, A Handbook of English Grammar, p.298.

no problems since they have simple meanings so that they are easily translated, for example:

-al usually means 'of', such as: comical

'the act or process of', such as:
denial

-an usually means 'of', such as: diocesan

'born in or living in', such as:
American

'believe in', such as: Mohammedan

-ese usually means 'of', such as: Portuguese

-esque usually means 'in the style of', such as:

Romanesque

'in the manner of', such as:

statuesque

-fold usually means 'multiplied by', such as: tenfold

-ful usually means 'full of', such as: joyful

'having the qualities of', such
as: masterful

-ian usually means 'of', such as: Grecian

'like', such as: reptilian

'belonging to the period of', such
as: Arthurian

-less usually means 'without', such as: valueless

-like usually means 'like', such as: childlike

-ous usually means 'full of', such as: religious

-th is usually used in 'forming ordinal numerals',
such as: fifth

-ward usually means 'in a direction', such as: back-ward

In this chapter I will discuss the attributive suffixes which often cause difficulties, such as: -able/-ible, -ed, -en, -ic/-ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -ly, -some, -y.

1. -ABLE/-IBLE

-able and -ible seem to be allomorphs of the same morpheme. Factors that determine the use of -able or -ible seem to be the type of the base to which the suffix is added. The suffix is often spelt -ible in words of Latin origin, for instance, discernible, inexpressible. Besides, -ible is also used in words which are not derived from English words, such as: audible, intelligible. Some meanings of suffixes -able and -ible are as follows:

The suffix -able can be added to verbs to form adjectives meaning 'that can or deserves to be -ed' (in which -ed stands for any past participle of a transitive verb). So the suffix -able here is used to show a passive sense.

a. The suffix -able is used to form adjectives meaning 'that deserves to be -ed'.

e.g.: reliable; respectable, such as in:

1. Equipped with a good ear, Edmont provided accurate, reliable and consistent records. (p.119)
2. In an attempt to show that dialects as well as literary languages had respectable pedigrees, some linguists devoted their attention to dialects, for example J.A. Schmeller, who in 1821 published the first grammar of a dialect, Bavarian. (p.116)

In those sentences the suffix -able is added to the verbs to rely and to respect to form adjectives reliable and respectable. The adjective reliable means 'that deserves to be relied on', and respectable means 'that deserves to be respected'. Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Dengan dilengkapi telinga yang baik maka Edmont memberi catatan yang teliti, pantas dipercaya dan tetap.

2. Dalam usaha untuk menunjukkan bahwa baik dialek maupun bahasa sastra mempunyai asal usul yang pantas dihormati, maka beberapa ahli bahasa mencurahkan perhatiannya pada dialek-dialek, misalnya J.A.Schmeller, yang dalam tahun 1821 menerbitkan tatabahasa yang pertama dari suatu dialek yaitu Bavarian.

The word reliable and respectable are translated into pantas dipercaya and pantas dihormati, therefore here -able is translated into 'pantas di-'.

b. The suffix -able can also be added to verbs to form adjectives meaning 'that can be'.

e.g.: eatable; understandable, such as in:

1. The prison food is scarcely eatable.
2. What the teacher said is understandable.

The suffix -able is added to the verbs to eat and to understand to form the adjectives eatable and understandable.

The adjective eatable means 'that can be eaten' and understandable means 'that can be understood'. We can translate those sentences into:

1. Makanan penjara jarang dapat dimakan.
2. Apa yang dikatakan oleh guru itu dapat dimengerti.

Here we translate the adjectives eatable and understandable into dapat dimakan and dapat dimengerti, so that -able can also be translated into dapat di-.

There are two translations of -able to show a passive sense: pantas di- and dapat di-, but we must be careful to those translations of -able. There are words with -able which can be translated into both pantas di- and dapat di- such as respectable, but we only use dapat di- in words such as drinkable, eatable.

c. The suffix -able can also be used to form adjectives which have an active sense meaning 'having or giving'.
e.g.: comfortable; favorable, such as in:

1. In his luxurious house there are many comfortable chairs.
2. Influences from the written language indicate a socially favorable attitude of speakers towards it; the written language enjoys a higher prestige than does the spoken languages. (p.226)

The adjectives comfortable and favorable come from the words comfort and favor with -able, so that they mean 'giving comfort' and 'having favor'. Their translations will be:

1. Dalam rumahnya yang mewah ada banyak kursi yang menyenangkan.
2. Pengaruh dari bahasa tulis menunjukkan sikap sosial yang menguntungkan dari para pembicara terhadapnya, bahasa tulis menyukai pengaruh yang lebih tinggi daripada bahasa lisan.

In the sentences above, in which -able has an active sense, the translation of those two adjectives are menyenangkan and menguntungkan. We can see that the suffix -able here is translated into me-kan.

d. The suffix -able can be used to form adjectives which have specific meanings and the translation form is the root of the word.

e.g.: suitable; palatable, such as in:

1. Baliurang is a suitable place for a picnic.
2. This food is palatable.

We can translate those sentences into:

1. Kaliurang adalah suatu tempat yang cocok untuk piknik.

2. Makanan ini enak.

Here the translation of the words suitable is cocok and palatable is translated into enak. We can see that there is no translation of the suffix -able.

e. The suffix -ible can be used to form adjectives meaning 'that can be -ed'.

e.g.: admissible; eligible, such as in:

1. This evidence is not admissible in court.

2. He is not eligible to become a member.

The adjective admissible means 'that can be admitted or accepted', and the adjective eligible means 'fit to be chosen'. The resulting translations will be:

1. Bukti ini tidak dapat diterima dalam pengadilan.

2. Ia tak dapat dipilih untuk menjadi anggota.

From the sentences above we can see that -ible can be translated into dapat di- and has a similar meaning as -able.

If we look at some other adjectives ending in -ible we can see that there are other possibilities in translating the suffix -ible:

* There is no translation for suffix -ible.

e.g.: possible; contemptible, such as in:

1. It is the only possible situation.

Itu adalah satu-satunya situasi yang mungkin.

2. He is a contemptible liar.

Ia adalah seorang pembohong yang keji.

* We may translate the suffix -ible into ber-

e.g.: responsible; fallible, such as in:

1. He is a responsible leader.

Ia adalah seorang pemimpin yang bertanggung jawab.

2. He is fallible in doing this job.

Ia bersalah dalam mengerjakan pekerjaan ini.

Conclusion:

We can see that the suffixes -able and -ible are complicated since they have various meanings and translations. The suffix -able can be translated into:

1. pantas di-
2. dapat di-
3. me.....kan
4. no translation

The suffix -ible can be translated into:

1. dapat di-
2. ber-
3. no translation

Beside those translations, we can also borrow some adjectives with -able and -ible into Indonesian by changing them into the Indonesian phonological system, such as:

- variable -variabel
- flexible -fleksibel
- sensible -sensibel

Those words are considered as technical terms and we borrow them since there are no such terms in Indonesian with the exact intended meaning of the original words.

2. -ED

The suffix -ed can be used to form adjectives. Besides, the suffix may also be used to form the past tense and past participle of weak verbs so that people may be confused with the suffix -ed that is used to form adjectives. The more confusing, however, is when the adjective suffix -ed

is compared with the passive voice since they have the same form: to be + verb -ed.

e.g.: 1. He is tired.

Ia lelah.

2. He is forced to go.

Ia dipaksa pergi.

The suffix -ed in the first sentence is used to show a state, and -ed in the second sentence is used to show a passive action. Therefore, -ed in the first sentence functions as an adjective because it modifies a noun and in the second sentence a verb as it is preceded by an auxiliary.

a. The suffix -ed that is added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'having'.

e.g.: moneyed; talented, such as in:

1. He is a moneyed man.

2. Beethoven is a talented musician.

In the examples above, -ed is added to the nouns money and talent to form adjectives that means 'having money' and 'having talent'. We can translate these sentences into:

1. Ia adalah seorang yang berada.

2. Beethoven adalah seorang musikus yang berbakat.

The suffix -ed means 'mempunyai'. In Indonesian prefix ber- can mean 'mempunyai', so that we may use ber- instead of mempunyai.

b. The suffix -ed that is added to verbs to form adjectives can be translated into ter-

e.g.: attached; engrossed, such as in:

1. Yesterday he bought a shirt with collar attached.

2. She was so engrossed in my dress.

We may translate these sentences into:

1. Kemarin ia membeli sebuah kemeja dengan leher terpasang.

2. Ia begitu terpikat dengan gaunku.

The adjective attached can be translated into terpasang and engrossed is translated into terpikat. Here, we can see that the translation of -ed is ter.

c. The suffix -ed that is added to verbs can also be translated into 'yang di-'.
 e.g.: distilled; deferred, such as in:

1. Give me a basin for this distilled water.

2. We can call it a deferred payment.

We may translate them into:

1. Berikan saya sebuah baskom untuk air yang disuling ini.

2. Kita dapat menyebutnya suatu pembayaran yang ditunda.

The adjective distilled is usually translated into yang disuling and the adjective deferred is translated into yang ditunda. From here we can say that the suffix -ed can also be translated into yang di-.

d. The suffix -ed is added to verbs to form adjectives in which the suffix is not translated but a root word is used.

e.g.: satisfied; excited, such as in:

1. She was satisfied with the result of her exam.

2. He was very excited with this news.

We may translate those sentences into:

1. Ia puas dengan hasil ujiannya.

2. Ia sangat gembira dengan berita ini.

Here the translation of the adjective satisfied is puas and the translation of excited is gehbira, therefore there is no translation for the suffix -ed.

Conclusion

People will not find many problems concerning the semantic aspect of the attributive suffix -ed. They may misunderstand whether -ed in a sentence is an adjective ending in -ed or a past tense of a weak verb or is it a passive action. If we know that the word ending in -ed is used to modify a noun, before a noun, then we can conclude that it is an adjective. If the word comes after a noun it is a weak verb. Preceded by one of the forms of to be it functions as a passive action or state.

From what has been described above we can see that there are some translations for the suffix -ed, they are:

1. ber-
2. ter-
3. di-
4. the root word is used(no translation)

3. -EN

The adjective suffix -en often causes problems, too. Beside being an adjective forming suffix, -en can also be used to form the past participle of the irregular (strong) verbs, such as: eaten, written, forgotten, given. If -en is added to adjectives, the function of the word changes from an adjective into a verb, for instance:

short - to shorten

hard - to harden

deep - to deepen

The suffix -en as an adjective forming suffix can be

divided into:

a. The suffix -en is used in a few adjectives derived from names of material, meaning 'made of'.

e.g.: golden, wooden, such as in:

1. Among the best known is that on one of the golden horns of Gallehus, Denmark: (p.34).

2. After the accident he must use his wooden leg.

In these sentences -en is added to the nouns gold and wood to form adjectives golden and wooden that mean 'made of gold' and 'made of wood'. They can be translated into:

1. Diantaranya yang paling terkenal adalah yang terdapat pada salah satu terompet emas dari Gallehus, Denmark:

2. Sesudah kecelakaan itu ia harus memakai kaki kayu.

The adjectives golden that means 'made of gold' is translated into 'dibuat dari emas' or just 'emas' and wooden is translated into 'dibuat dari kayu' or just 'kayu'. Therefore the translation of -en here is 'dibuat dari' or the root word.

b. The suffix -en can be used to form adjectives meaning 'like' or 'resembling'.

e.g.: golden; silken, such as in:

1. The king wears a golden robe.

2. Her silken hair is very beautiful.

In these examples, the suffix -en is used to form adjectives golden and silken meaning 'like gold in colour' and 'silk like in appearance'. The translation will be:

1. Raja itu memakai jubah seperti emas.

2. Rambutnya yang seperti sutera sangat indah.

We just translate the adjectives golden into 'seperti emas' and silken into 'seperti sutera'. Here we use those adjectives figuratively and the translation of -en is 'seperti'.

In addition to those meanings, suffix -en can also be used to form an adjective golden with specific meanings or becoming idiomatic expression having the characteristic of gold that is glorious.

Example:

- Tonight my grandparents will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.
- Malam ini kakek dan nenek saya akan merayakan peringatan perkawinan emas mereka.

The word golden in this sentence does not mean 'made of gold' or 'like gold' but golden wedding anniversary means 'a 50th wedding anniversary'. We should translate golden wedding as one idea.

Conclusion

One thing we should note concerning the suffix -en is that -en is not merely used to form an adjective, but it can also be used to form a verb. And this often cause problems to many people.

Some possibilities concerning the translation of the suffix -en:

1. dibuat dari or the root word is used
2. seperti or ke-an (only in some cases, such as: golden - keemasan)
3. mempunyai sifat emas sebagai logam mulia

4. -IC / -ICAL

We often find the attributive suffixes -ic and -ical especially in scientific books. They have a lot of meanings so we may find many problems in translating them. I divide the attributive suffix -ic into four categories:

a. The suffix -ic is added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'of, having to do with'.

e.g.: phonetic; linguistic, such as in:

1. For our comparisons we use phonemic, not phonetic analyses; our reconstructions are accordingly phonemic. (p. 84)
2. Linguistic study may also lead to an understanding of earlier cultural relationships. (p.131)

The suffix -ic forms the adjective phonetic from the noun phone that means 'having to do with phone (speech sounds)'. And in the second sentence -ic is also used to form the adjective linguistic from the noun lingua (language).

Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Untuk perbandingan kita maka kita menggunakan analisa-analisa fonemik bukannya fonetik; oleh karena itu rekonstruksi kita bersifat fonemik.
2. Penyelidikan linguistik mungkin juga membimbing kepada suatu pengertian tentang hubungan-hubungan kebudayaan.

Phonetic can also be translated into 'mengenai ilmu bunyi bahasa', but it is too long and not practical. The fact is that we may borrow the English forms with the Indonesian spellings which 'Departemen P & K' has decided to borrow with the following adjustment, that ph becomes f¹ and suffix -ic becomes -ik². As a result, it is no longer

¹ Panitia Pengembangan Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan bahasa, Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah, p.30.

² ibid. p.37.

necessary to translate the suffix -ic since we have borrowed the whole form of the English word.

b. There are English derivatives with -ic that function as adjectives from surnames or from names of countries, meaning 'of'.

e.g.: Germanic; Italic, such as in:

1. Instead of citing Old English forms, we will cite forms from Gothic, which is also a Germanic language, but one attested to be several centuries earlier than Old English. (p.7)
2. Latin gradually displaced all the other Italic languages, and was spread via the Roman Empire. (p.30)

The suffix -ic here is used to form the adjectives Germanic and Italic that come from the name of countries such as German and Italy. The word Germanic means 'of Germany or the Germans; German' or it can also mean 'designating or of the original language of the German peoples or the languages descended from it; Teutonic'.¹ The word Italic means 'of Italy'. These are the translations of the sentences above:

1. Sebagai pengganti dari menyebutkan bentuk-bentuk bahasa Inggris Kuno, kita akan menyebutkan bentuk bentuk dari Gothik, yang juga merupakan suatu bahasa Jermanik, tetapi yang satu terbukti beberapa abad lebih dahulu daripada bahasa Inggris Kuno.
2. Bahasa Latin lama kelamaan mendesak semua bahasa Italik lainnya, dan tersebar melalui Kerajaan Romawi.

¹ David B. Guralnik, Webster's New World Dictionary, p.313.



In those sentences we just translate Germanic into Jermanik and Italic into Italik, so the suffix -ic is modified into -ik like what has been described before. Here we just borrow the English form but changing it according to the Indonesian spelling so that -ic do not have a specific translation.

c. The suffix -ic can be used to form adjectives meaning 'produced by or caused by'.

e.g.: photographic; electric, such as in:

1. Have you seen my photographic print?
2. This electric current is very strong.

The adjective photographic in the sentence above means 'of photograph' or 'made by photography'. The adjective electric means 'produced by electricity', so the resulting translations will be:

1. Apakah kamu tahu gambar fotoku?
2. Aliran listrik ini sangat kuat.

In the first sentence we may use both 'potret' and 'foto' since they have the same meaning in Indonesia, but 'potret' sounds more Indonesian than 'foto'. In translating, however, it is easier to use 'foto' since it is a borrowed word that is commonly used. And in the second sentence, we just translate the adjective electric into listrik. Again the suffix -ic does not have a specific translation because we only use the root of the word.

d. The suffix -ic can be added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'like, having the nature of'.

e.g.: romantic; patriotic, such as in:

1. The name, German, may have been taken over from

that of a small Celtic tribe; many fanciful explanations of the past on its origin reflect more romantic speculation than linguistic competence.
(p.34)

2. Interest in dialects prompted by a search for regular language development was supported by interest aroused by the Romantic movement. (p.115)
3. The soldiers marched along singing patriotic songs.

In the first and second sentences, the suffix -ic is added to the noun romance to become the adjective romantic meaning 'like or having the nature of romance'. The adjective romantic can be translated into romantik and romantis. We have to differentiate between Romantic that means 'a kind of trend' and that means 'marked by feeling rather than by intellect'. We translate the former into romantik (see sentence 2) and the latter into romantis (see sentence 1).

And in the third sentence -ic is added to the noun patriot to form the adjective patriotic that means 'having the nature of a patriot'. Here we only borrow the original form or the translation form is the root word. See the following translations:

1. Nama Jerman mungkin telah digantikan dari nama suatu bangsa Celtic yang sedikit jumlahnya dan banyak penjelasan yang penuh fantasi pada masa lalu mengenai asal mulanya menunjukkan spekulasi yang lebih romantis daripada kemampuan linguistik.
2. Minat dalam dialek yang didorong dengan suatu penyelidikan untuk perkembangan bahasa yang teratur dibantu dengan minat yang dibangkitkan oleh gerak-

an Romantik.

3. Tentara itu barbaris dengan menyanyikan lagu-lagu patriotik.

As a matter of fact, most adjectives ending in -ic are not of English formation, such as: energetic, systematic, emphatic. And many adjectives in -ic that are not felt as English derivatives may take the suffix -al such as: historical, economical, classical. According to modern English point of view, -ic and -ical have a different status. Adjective suffix -ic usually has a more scientific signification, for instance, economic subjects (= that have to do with the science of economics).¹ Whereas adjective suffix -ical usually has a more popular signification, for instance, we shall have to be more economical (= less wasteful).²

Here I will talk about the use of the adjective suffix -ical which comes from -ic plus -al.

a. The suffix -ical is used to form adjectives from nouns ending in -ic, meaning 'of'.

e.g.: political; tropical, such as in:

1. The language spread by the increasingly powerful political units of Middle Germany was also used by the Reformers of the sixteenth century, particularly Martin Luther; it is the basis of standard contemporary German. (p.36)
2. Western people are usually sensitive to the tropical diseases.

The suffix -ical in the sentences above is added to the

¹ R.W.Zandvoort, A Handbook of English Grammar, p.315.

² ibid.

The word historic means 'associated with history; associated with past times'. The word historical, however, have some meanings such as: 'belonging to history'; 'having to do with history' or 'based on people or events in the past'. Although historical has more than one meaning, there is only one that fits the sentence above, that is 'having to do with history'. The words economic and economical are also adjectives that have different meanings. The word economic means 'associated with economics; designed to give a profit; connected with industrial arts'. And the word economical means 'thrifty or not wasteful'. The sentences above can be translated into:

1. Dalam linguistik historis kita mempelajari perbedaan-perbedaan dalam bahasa diantara dua titik waktu.
2. Ia membeli sebuah mobil yang ekonomis.

The suffix -ical can be translated into -is, -ikal (historikal, ekonomikal). So here we just borrow the original forms because those words are common and often used.

Conclusion

The attributive suffix -ic and -ical are complicated and cause many problems. If they are added to the same root, the resulting words have the same function as adjectives, but they may have different meanings. That is why people often misinterpret those two adjectives.

Besides, there are some adjectives ending in -ical that can hardly be called derivatives. Words such as practical and technical are examples, since the former is not from practice, and the word technic is rarely used either as a noun or as an adjective because we usually use

the word technique. Such words can make people confused.

As for the translation, there are some which are commonly used:

1. Borrow the original form

-ic becomes -ik or -is

-ical becomes -ikal or -is

2. The root word is used

In fact most adjectives in -ic and -ical are borrowed because they are usually technical terms and by borrowing the terms we may come closer to the intended meaning.

5. -ING

The suffix -ing has three functions, as a noun, a verb and an adjective. The suffix -ing that is partly a noun and partly a verb, called the gerund. In this chapter I do not talk about the gerund construction, because although it is a verb with the suffix -ing, it functions as a noun.

e.g.: Swimming is a sport.

Smoking is dangerous.

Besides, the suffix -ing can also be used to form a verb ending in -ing which is called the present participle, and which functions as an adjective.

e.g.: Listen to that singing bird.

The dancing girl is walking down the stage.

The word singing is an adjective ending in -ing because it tells us about the noun bird. And the word dancing is also an adjective ending in -ing because it tells us about the noun girl. As we know, words that tell more about nouns are called adjectives. Here I will talk about verbs ending in -ing that function as adjectives.

a. There is no translation for the suffix -ing, only the root word is translated.

e.g.: writing; bathing, such as in:

1. Accordingly one of the first tasks of a historical linguist is to master the writing systems of the languages with which he is concerned and their standard transliteration. (p.64)

2. She bought a bathing costume yesterday.

In the examples above, the suffix -ing is added to the verbs to write and to bathe. They can be translated into:

1. Jadi satu diantara tugas-tugas pertama dari para ahli bahasa historis ialah untuk menguasai sistem tulis dari bahasa-bahasa yang berhubungan dengannya dan standar transliterasinya.

2. Ia membeli sebuah pakaian mandi kemarin.

b. The suffix -ing is translated into the Indonesian pe so that the translation of the adjective is: pe+root.

e.g.: smoking; singing, such as in:

1. He is a smoking man.

2. Do not shoot that singing bird.

The suffix -ing is added to the verbs to smoke and to sing and their translations will be:

1. Ia adalah seorang lelaki perokok.

2. Jangan menembak burung penyanyi itu.

c. The suffix -ing is translated into the Indonesian prefix me- so that the translation of the adjective is: me + root (we may use the word yang)

e.g.: interesting; striking, such as in:

1. They have decided to perform the interesting play.

2. She often wears a striking outfit.

The suffix -ing can be added to verbs / nouns to form adjectives. Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Mereka telah memutuskan untuk memecahkan sandi-wara yang menarik itu.
2. Ia sering mengenakan baju yang menyolok.

d. The suffix -ing is translated into the Indonesian ber- so that the translation of the adjective is: ber- root (we may use the word yang).

e.g.: shining; blinking, such as in:

1. She has shining eyes.
2. That lamp gives us blinking lights.

The adjectives shining and blinking come from nouns or verbs and can be translated into:

1. Ia mempunyai mata yang bersinar.
2. Lampu itu memberi kita sinar yang berkedip.

e. The suffix -ing is translated into the combination of the Indonesian prefix me- and the suffix -kan so that the translation of the adjective is: me + root + kan (we may sometimes use the word yang).

e.g.: exciting; amusing, such as in:

1. Mac Beth is such an exciting story.
2. Yesterday I watched an amusing show.

The suffix -ing is added to the verbs to excite and to amuse to form adjectives. Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Mac Beth adalah suatu ceritera yang menggemarkan.
2. Kemarin saya menyaksikan suatu pertunjukan yang menyenangkan.

f. The suffix -ing can be translated into the combination of the Indonesian prefix pe and the suffix an, so that the translation of the adjective is: pe + root + an.
e.g.: publishing; opening, such as in:

1. Gramedia is one of the biggest publishing houses in Indonesia.
2. You must come to the opening ceremony.

The examples above can be translated into:

1. Gramedia adalah salah satu perusahaan penerbitan yang terbesar di Indonesia.
2. Kamu harus datang pada upacara pembukaan itu.

We sometimes find adjectives ending in -ing in which their translations are very different from the root because they have their own specific terms (although sometimes they have the same interpretations).

e.g.: watering cart - kereta penyiram

not

* kereta pengairan / yang mengairi

walking papers - surat lepas / pemberhentian kerja

not

* surat jalan

running fire - api yang tak kunjung padam

not

* api yang berlari

Conclusion

After what has been discussed above, I can say that the attributive suffix -ing is really a difficult one. It often causes many problems especially in translation because they have many possibilities. Moreover, it sometimes has specific meanings that are different from the root, so that it may cause misunderstanding and mis-

interpretation. To avoid this, we should check in the dictionary if we feel that our translation is strange or awkward.

The possible translations for the suffix -ing we have are:

1. the root word
2. pe + root
3. me + root
4. ber + root
5. me + root + kan
6. pe + root + kan

6. -ISH

We often find the suffix -ish difficult to translate since it may have several meanings and translations:

a. The suffix -ish may occur in adjectives denoting nationalities or languages, some of them derived from the name of the country or the race. The meaning of -ish is 'of'.

e.g.: Spanish; Irish, such as in:

1. For common words in French, Italian, Spanish, Rumanian, and several other languages show consistent similarities and differences. (p.4)
2. We have Irish materials in ogam inscriptions from around the fifth century A.D., followed by glosses written by Irish monks on the continent in the eighth century. (p.33)

The adjective Spanish in the first sentence means 'the language of Spain' and in the second sentence Irish means 'of Ireland'. So the sentences above can be translated into:

1. Kata-kata yang biasa dalam bahasa Perancis, Italia, Spanyol, dan beberapa bahasa lain menunjukkan persamaan dan perbedaan yang tetap.
2. Kita mempunyai bahan-bahan dari Irlandia dalam tulisan-tulisan yang sejak kira-kira abad kelima, diikuti dengan keterangan yang ditulis oleh rahib-rahib dari Irlandia pada benua itu dalam abad kedelapan.

The suffix -ish here is added to the name of a country, Spain to form the adjective Spanish, and the adjective of Ireland is Irish. Here we translate the word Spanish into bahasa Spanyol or dari Spanyol and the word Irish into Irlandia or dari Irlandia. So, in general the translation of the suffix -ish is dari.

b. The suffix -ish can be added to personal nouns to denote adjectives meaning 'like or characteristic of', e.g.: childish; girlish, such as in:

1. Although he is forty years old, he is still very childish.
2. She still has her girlish figure.

In the first sentence the suffix -ish forms the adjective childish meaning 'like a child', and in the second sentence -ish forms the adjective girlish meaning 'like a girl'. We can translate those sentences into:

1. Meskipun berumur empat puluh tahun, ia masih seperti anak.
2. Ia masih berpotongan seperti gadis.

The word childish is usually translated into seperti anak or kekanak-kekanakan if it has a negative sense (a bad characteristic). The word girlish is translated into

seperti gadis. So here the translation of the suffix -ish is seperti.

c. The suffix -ish can be used to form adjectives which translation form is the combination of ke-an.

e.g.: bookish; reddish, such as in:

1. In this story there are many bookish expressions.
2. Her face becomes reddish when it is affected by the heat of the sun.

In the first sentence -ish is added to the noun book to form an adjective meaning 'of books or studies'. In the second sentence -ish is added to the adjective red to form a new adjective meaning 'rather red'. We can translate those sentences into:

1. Dalam ceritera ini ada banyak ungkapan yang kebu-ku-bukuan.
2. Mukanya menjadi kemerah-merahan ketika terkena panas matahari.

d. The suffix -ish can be used to form adjectives, but only the root word is translated.

e.g.: devilish; kittenish, such as in:

1. He has a devilish temper.
2. She is a kittenish girl.

The suffix -ish is added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'like', but the translation of -ish is not seperti. Here the adjectives have specific meanings so that we have a completely different translation for them. See the following translations:

1. Ia bertabiat jahat.
2. Ia adalah seorang gadis genit.

e. The suffix -ish can be added to numerals to form adjectives meaning 'approximately, about'.

e.g.: thirtyish, such as in:

- She is now thirtyish.

The word thirtyish is an adjective meaning 'about thirty' and this is especially used for the age of women if we do not want to tell the truth. The sentence can be translated into:

- Ia sekarang berumur kira-kira tiga puluh.

Conclusion:

Adjectives ending in -ish often cause problems since they have several possible translations, such as:

1. dari
2. seperti
3. ke-an
4. the root word is translated
5. kira-kira

7. -IVE

I think the suffix -ive must be discussed here since we often find it in English sentences and it often causes many problems, too. There are some meanings of the suffix -ive:

a. The suffix -ive can be added to verbs in order to form adjectives meaning 'of, characterized by'.

e.g.: descriptive, creative, such as in:

1. To determine its early position we must either have thorough reconstruction of its early stages, on the basis of descriptive work now being carried

on, or we will need new early texts. (p.24)

2. He is a creative individual.

Here the suffix -ive is used to form an adjective descriptive meaning 'of or characterized by description' and the word instinctive meaning 'of instinct'. We can translate those sentences into:

1. Untuk menentukan posisinya yang semula kita harus mempunyai rekonstruksi yang seksama dari masa-masa permulaan, dengan dasar pekerjaan deskriptif yang sekarang sedang dilanjutkan, atau kita akan membutuhkan naskah-naskah awal lagi.

2. Ia adalah seorang yang kreatif.

As a matter of fact, the suffix -ive can be translated into 'yang or bersifat', so that the translation of descriptive will be 'yang (bersifat) melukiskan / menguraikan'. And the word creative can be translated into 'bersifat menciptakan'. Here we use deskriptif and kreatif as the translation of the adjectives above because borrowing is the easiest way and according to 'Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah p.37' the suffix -ive becomes -if so that the forms such as deskriptif and kreatif are now generalized.

b. The suffix -ive is also used to form adjectives meaning 'tending to'.

e.g.: conservative; impressive, such as in:

1. Albanian and Armenian, and even English, with their many borrowings, would have indices which could be ranked with those of more conservative Indo-European languages like Lithuanian or Sanskrit. (p.61)

2. Yesterday there was an impressive ceremony in

in the church.

In the contexts above, the suffix -ive is added to verbs 'to conserve and to impress to form the adjectives conservative that means 'tending to conserve' and impressive that means 'tending to impress'. We may translate these sentences into:

1. Dengan banyaknya pinjaman maka bahasa Albania dan bahasa Armenia, dan bahkan bahasa Inggris akan mempunyai indeks-indeks yang dapat disusun dengan indeks-indeks dari bahasa Indo-Eropa yang lebih kolot seperti bahasa Lithuania atau bahasa Sanskerta.
2. Kemarin ada upacara yang khidmat digereja.

Although in those sentences the word conservative is translated into kolot, we may also use konservatif. Both have the same idea, but people usually use kolot since it is simpler. Besides, the word kolot is popular enough in Indonesia and more understandable for common people, whereas konservatif is usually used by educated people only. This is also true with the word impressive. Here we do not have the translation of the attributive suffix -ive since the adjectives have specific terms which are more suitable and shorter than translating them.

Conclusion

We often find the adjective suffix -ive in English sentences, such as comparative, positive, descriptive etc. Before the publication of 'Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah', we usually use -up when we borrow English words such as: positip, descriptip, negatip. After that, however, the suffix -ive changes into -if and up to now we

may use -f instead of -p. Adjectives with -ive are usually not very difficult to translate because we usually borrow the original forms by using the Indonesian spellings. So concerning the translation of the suffix -ive I think we will not find many problems since there are only two possibilities in translating it:

1. borrowing
2. the root word is translated

8. -ly

We often find adjectives ending in -ly in English sentences. This suffix -ly is often confusing since there are two possibilities. The suffix -ly can be used to form adverbs and to form adjectives. We should know that adverbs with -ly is formed from adjectives plus the suffix -ly. Example: carefully, carelessly, softly, correctly. In this thesis I will discuss about adjectives ending in -ly only. There are some meanings and translations of the suffix -ly:

a. The suffix -ly is added to nouns to form adjectives to denote 'periodic recurrence' or 'happening (once) every (specified period of time):

e.g.: daily, monthly, such as in:

1. To this day Sanskrit is in daily use, because of its religious associations, and in this way is comparable to Latin, Old Church Slavic, and Classical Arabic. (p.21)

2. Yesterday he went to a monthly meeting.

In the sentences above, the suffix -ly is added to the nouns day and month to form the adjectives daily that

means 'relating to, done, happening to every day' and monthly means 'every month'. See the following translations:

1. Sampai kini bahasa Sansekerta digunakan setiap hari, disebabkan karena hubungan keagamaannya, dan dalam hal ini dapat dibandingkan dengan bahasa Latin, bahasa Gereja Slav Kuno, dan bahasa Arab Klasik.

2. Kemarin ia pergi kerap bulanan (=setiap bulan).

So here we can see that the translation of the suffix -ly is 'setiap' or we may use the suffix -an. The suffix -ly is added to a word showing time.

b. The suffix -ly is also added to personal nouns to form adjectives meaning 'having the qualities of'.

e.g.: scholarly; friendly, such as in:

1. Apart from simultaneous tape recordings now possible, with which other linguists might check transcriptions, techniques were developed adequate to collect material of any breadth and precision that scholarly resources, finances, and time would permit. (p.121)
2. He is a friendly person.

The adjective suffix -ly in the sentences above forms adjectives scholarly meaning 'of or characteristic of scholars' and friendly meaning 'characteristic of or suitable for a friend'. Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Terpisah dari rekaman-rekaman pita yang secara serentak mungkin sekarang terjadi, dengan mana para ahli bahasa lain mungkin memeriksa salinan-

salinan tersebut maka teknik cukup banyak dikembangkan untuk mengumpulkan bahan dari tiap keluasan dan ketepatan yang diperkenankan oleh sumber-sumber ilmiah, keuangan, dan waktu.

2. Ia adalah seorang yang ramah.

The adjective scholarly can be translated into bersifat/
secara ilmiah, secara ilmu pengetahuan, or yang layak
bagi sarjana. Actually those three translations of scholarly have close relationships. I think the word ilmiah can cover all translations of scholarly and it is simpler, so that I think it would be the best translation of the word scholarly. We also translate friendly into ramah instead of bersifat teman, although both have the same interpretation. The suffix -ly here can be translated into 'bersifat' or 'secara' or the root word is translated.

c. The suffix -ly can also be added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'having the qualities of'.

e.g.: heavenly; masterly, such as in:

1. This is really a heavenly night.
2. The young man gave a masterly performance of the violin concerto.

In general the adjective heavenly means 'having the qualities of heaven'. Besides, it can also mean 'something pleasing or delicious' because people tend to describe heaven with something which is very beautiful. And the adjective masterly means 'having the qualities of a master'. Those sentences can be translated into:

1. Ini adalah benar-benar malam yang sangat menyenangkan.
2. Pemuda itu mengadakan pertunjukan konser biola

yang sangat mengagumkan.

The adjective heavenly in the sentence above can be translated into 'menyenangkan'. In fact heavenly can also be translated into 'angkasa, lezat', nevertheless those three translations of heavenly have a close relationship with heaven, or at least they are used to describe the characteristic of heaven and we need not translate all heavenly into 'surgawi' or something like that. Whereas masterly is translated into 'mengagumkan', so here we can see that the suffix -ly is translated into 'me-kan'.

Conclusion

Adjectives ending in -ly are often confusing. People tend to confuse to compare adjectives ending in -ly and adverbs ending in -ly since they have the same form. If we pay attention to the function of the word in the sentence, we can decide whether it is an adverb or an adjective. When the word ending in -ly tells us more about a verb, it is an adverb. But, when the word ending in -ly tells us more about the noun, it is an adjective.

Concerning the translation of the suffix -ly, there are some which are commonly used:

1. setiap or -an
2. bersifat or the root word is translated
3. me-kan

9. -some

We often find many problems in translating adjectives ending in -some since there are several meanings and translations of the suffix -some:

- a. The suffix -some forms adjectives from nouns

with the sense of 'productive of'.

e.g.: troublesome; burdensome, such as in:

1. Although the evidence for the labiovelar order is not clear in the widely known dialects of Indo-European, they were generally reconstructed for Proto-Indo-European; when Hittite texts were discovered, even from the troublesome Hittite writing system there is evidence for velar and labial articulation, which supports the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European labiovelars. (p.90)

2. The additional work is burdensome for him.

The suffix -some forms an adjective troublesome that means 'characterized by or causing trouble' or 'producing trouble'. And the adjective burdensome means 'producing burden'.

See the following translations:

1. Meskipun bukti untuk susunan labiovelar tidak jelas dalam dialek-dialek Indo-Eropa yang sangat dikenal, dialek-dialek itu biasanya direkonstruksikan untuk bahasa Proto-Indo-Eropa; ketika naskah-naskah Hittite ditemukan, bahkan dari sistem tulis Hittite yang menyulitkan maka ada bukti untuk pengucapan velar dan labial yang membantu perekonstruksian labiovelar Proto-Indo-Eropa.

2. Pekerjaan tambahan itu memberatkan dia.

The adjective troublesome is translated into menyulitkan and burdensome is translated into memberatkan. So here we can see that the translation of the suffix -some is the combination of me-kan that means 'to produce or to cause'.

- b. The suffix -some can be added to verbs to denote adjectives meaning 'apt to'.

e.g.: cumbersome; lonesome, such as:

1. Since spelling systems are conservative, this
this method of determining change is cumbersome.
(p.83)

2. This is a lonesome road.

In the sentences above, the suffix -some is added to the verbs to cumber to form an adjective cumbersome meaning 'apt to cumber or making tired'; and the adjective lone-some meaning 'apt to lone'. We may translate these sentences into:

1. Karena sistem-sistem ejaan bersifat kolot, maka metode penentuan perubahan ini bersifat kaku.
2. Ini adalah sebuah jalan yang seni.

In fact the suffix -some here means 'mudah...' or 'cenderung...', but we need not translate that suffix since without it the translations become simpler and shorter.

There are adjectives ending in -some which are not derivatives, such as: handsome, wholesome and we will not discuss them here. Besides, adjectives like twosome, four-some, eightsome etc. are kinds of games so that I think they are not necessary to be discussed here.

Conclusion

As a matter of fact the adjective suffix -some is not very difficult but it is often confusing, especially in translation. There are two possibilities in translating the suffix -some:

1. me-kan
2. the root word is translated

10. -y

The attributive suffix -y has some meanings that may pose problems to us.

a. The suffix -y can be added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'having, full of, characterized by'.

e.g.: faulty, noisy, such as in:

1. For a faulty pronunciation would scarcely achieve the intended aim of a hymn. (p.20)
2. Teachers do not like a noisy class.

The adjective faulty comes from the noun fault with the suffix -y and it means 'having faults; imperfect'. The adjective noisy comes from the noun noise and it means 'full of or having noise'. We can translate the sentences above into:

1. Karena suatu usapan yang salah akan jarang mencapai tujuan yang dimaksudkan oleh suatu nyanyian pujian.
2. Guru tidak menyukai kelas yang gaduh.

The adjective faulty can be translated into 'salah' or 'tak sempurna', but they sometimes cannot be used in the same sentence. For example, we do not say : 'Rem yang salah,' but 'Rem yang tak sempurna'. We translate noisy into gaduh. So here we only use the root word as the translation of those two adjectives ending in -y. The suffix -y here means 'mempunyai' or 'bersifat', but we do not use it in translating the adjective to avoid awkwardness in the sentence.

b. The adjective suffix -y can be added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'somewhat'.

e.g.: dusky; hazy, such as in:

1. They walked in that dusky night.

2. The view is hazy in the morning.

In the sentences above, dusky and hazy come from the nouns dusk and haze with the suffix -y . The word dusky means 'somewhat dark in colour' or it can also mean 'lacking light'; and hazy means 'somewhat vague'. See the following translations:

1. Mereka berjalan di malam yang agak gelap itu.

2. Pemandangan itu agak kabur dipagi hari.

Instead of 'agak gelap', we may also translate the word dusky into 'remang-remang', but it is especially used to describe the weather or the situation of a place, room etc. And the adjective hazy is translated into 'agak kabur'. Now we can see that the translation of the suffix -y here is agak .

c. The suffix -y can be used to form adjectives meaning 'suggestive of, somewhat like'.

e.g.: wavy ; muddy , such as in:

1. A graph is a kind of wavy line.

2. Look at this muddy water.

In general the adjective wavy means 'somewhat like waves' and the adjective muddy means 'somewhat like mud'. We can translate the sentences above into:

1. Suatu grafik adalah semacam garis yang berombak .

2. Lihatlah air yang berlumpur ini.

The adjective wavy is usually translated into 'berombak' and especially for hair it is translated into 'berikal' or 'keriting'. And we just translate the adjective muddy into 'berlumpur'. So the translation of the suffix -y here is seperti .

Conclusion

We often find the adjective suffix -y in English sentences and we sometimes find them difficult to translate, such as: sticky (-adhesive), catchy (-attractive). Beside those adjectives mentioned above, there are adjectives ending in -y which are not derived from existing English words, such as: empty, heavy, merry; but we will not discuss them here. Those adjectives are often confusing.

Concerning the translation of the suffix -y there are three which are commonly used:

1. the root word is translated
2. agak
3. seperiti

IV. TECHNICAL TERMS

In translation work, people generally find what is called problems of technical terms. There are two kinds of problems here. Firstly, the problems arise in the understanding of the difficult concept of the terms, and this is due to the shortage of one's knowledge and vocabulary. We will find many problems in translating something in which our knowledge about it is poor. For example, those who do not know much about Psychology, will find many problems in translating it especially for its technical terms. Secondly, the problems arise in finding out the equivalent words of the terms, since one language simply does not have any equivalent for some terms in the other language.¹ To overcome this, we may borrow those terms or try to coin new terms.

We may use new terms for terms whose meaning can be extended, such as: language - bahasa, modifier - penentu sifat, syllable - suku kata, vocabulary - kosa kata etc. Those who are active in linguistic study will know the meaning of those terms because they are commonly used. If, however, there is no term whose meaning can be readily extended to cover the intended meaning, borrowing is advisable.² And we may borrow terms from a foreign language as far as we can modify those terms to suit our phonological system. Example: phonology - fonologi, articulation - artikulasi, pharyngeal - faringal.

There are some reasons for borrowing some terms from one language into another one. The borrowed forms often

¹ Gloria R. Soepomo, "Problems in Translation". p.1.

² *ibid.* p.3.



facilitate us in reading the technical material written in other languages since they are closer to the original forms. Most people like using borrowed terms since they want to be considered as intellectuals. Borrowing is necessary since it is usually simpler and more practical than the translation forms which are sometimes very long so that it may cause misunderstanding. Example: lexico-statistic - statistik mengenai kata-kata (leksikostatistik), neogrammarians - para ahli tatabahasa baru (neogramarian), reconstruction - pembentukan kembali (rekonstruksi).

In making this thesis, I have translated a linguistic book so that I could not avoid finding technical terms about linguistics, such as: phonetics, attributive suffixes, dialect, consonant, vocal etc. The following is a list of the technical terms found in the book with the translations I feel most appropriate.

A

- Ablative	- ablatif
- Ablaut	- ablaut
- Accent	- aksen
- Accusative	- akusatif
- Acrophonic	- akrofonik
- Adjective	- kata sifat / kata keadaan
- Adverb	- kata keterangan
- Affix	- afiks (imbuan)
- Affricate	- afrikat
- Agglutinative	- aglutinatif
- Allophone	- alofon
- Alphabet(ic)	- (menurut) abjad

- Alveolar
- Analogical change
- Analogy
- Analysis
- Analytic
- Apocope
- Apophony
- Articulation
- Aspiration
- Assimilation
- alveolar
- perubahan analogis
- analogi (kesesuaian)
- analisis (uraian)
- analitis (mengenai analisa)
- apokop
- apofoni
- artikulasi (ucapan yang nyata)
- aspirasi (pernapasan)
- asimilasi (perpaduan)

B

- Back formation
- Basic core vocabulary
- Beat locutions
- Bilabial
- Borrowed elements
- Borrowing
- formasi belakang
- inti dasar kosa kata
- ucapan yang agak populer
- bilabial
- unsur-unsur pinjaman
- pinjaman / pungut

C

- Case
- Cognate
- Combinatory change
- Comparative
- Complementary distribution
- Concord
- Conditioned change
- Connotation
- Consonant
- Contamination
- Context
- kasus
- kognat
- perubahan berkombinasi
- komparatif
- pembagian yang melengkapi
- persesuaian
- perubahan bersyarat
- konotasi
- konsonan
- kontaminasi
- konteks (hubungan kalimat)

- Creolized languages
- Cryptography
- Cuneiform writing system
- Cursive
- bahasa-bahasa kreol
- kriptografi
- sistem tulisan paku
- kursif (tulisan miring)

D

- Denotation
- Dental
- Derivational
- Descriptive
- Determinative
- Dialect
- Dialect free phoneme
- Dialect geography
- Dialectology
- Diffusion
- Diphthong
- Dissimilation
- denotasi
- dental (bunyi gigi)
- derivasional (turunan)
- deskriptif
- determinatif
- dialek
- fonem bebas dialek
- geografi dialek
- dialektologi
- difusi
- diftong
- disimilasi

E

- Entity
- Espresso joint
- Etymology
- Etymon
- kesatuan
- gandingan secara berturutan
- etimologi
- etimon

F

- Family tree
- Feature
- Focal areas
- Folk-etymology
- Fricative
- pohon keluarga (bahasa)
- ciri / hal penting
- daerah fokal (pusat)
- etimologi rakyat
- frikatif

G

- Genealogical classification - klasifikasi asal usul
- Genitive - genitif
- Geography - geografi
- Gerundive - gerundif
- Glottal - glotal (mengenai celah suara)
- Glottis - glotis (celah suara)
- Glottochronology - glotokronologi
- Grammatical systems - sistem gramatika (tata bahasa)
- Grapheme - grafem
- Group-inflected - grup berinfleksi

H

- Haplogy - haplogogi
- Hieratic - hieratik
- Hieroglyph - hieroglif
- Hiragana - hiragana
- Historical linguistics - linguistik sejarah
- Homonym - homonem
- Homophone - homofon
- Hyperbole - hiperbola
- Hyperurbanism - hiperurbanisme
- Hypothecate - menghipotesakan

I

- Ideogram - ideogram
- Idiolect - idiolek
- Imperative - imperatif
- Index - indeks

- Linguistics
- Linguistic palaeontology
- Loan-shifts
- Loan-translation
- Loan-words
- Logogram
- Logographic
- Logo-syllabic
- Loss
- linguistik
- palaeontologi linguistik
- pengubahan pungut
- terjemahan pungut
- kata-kata pungut
- logogram
- logografik
- logo-silabik
- kehilangan

M

- Majuscule
- Manner of articulation
- Marker
- Merger
- Metaphor
- Metathesis
- Minuscule
- Modification
- Modifier
- Morph(eme)
- Morphology
- Morphophonemic
- Mother tongue
- Mutation
- huruf besar
- cara artikulasi
- penunjuk
- perpaduan
- metafora
- metatesis
- huruf kecil
- modifikasi
- penentu sifat
- mori(en)
- morfologi
- morfofonemik
- bahasa induk
- mutasi (pengubahan)

N

- Nasal
- Native elements
- Neogrammarian
- Nexus
- nasal (bunyi sengau)
- unsur-unsur asli
- ahli tatabahasa baru
- nekus

- Nominative

- nominatif

- Numerals

- bilangan

O

- Obstruent

- obstruen

- Oral

- oral (lesan)

- Origin of language

- asal mula bahasa

- Ortography

- ortografi (ejaan yang baik)

-

P

- Palaeography

- palaeografi

- Palaeontology

- palaeontologi

- Palatal(ization)

- palatal(isasi)

- Paradigm

- paradigma (perangkat kata)

- Parent language

- bahasa asal

- Participle

- partisip

- Pattern practice

- latihan pola

- Perfect

- perfek

- Peripheral

- periferai

- Pharyngeal(ization)

- faringai(isasi)

- Phenomenon

- fenomena(perwujudan)

- Phoneme

- fonem

- Phonemic

- fonemik

- Phonetic

- fonetik

- Phonology

- fonologi

- Pictogram

- piktogram

- Pidgin

- pijin

- Place of articulation

- letak artikulasi

- Prefix

- prefiks (awalan)

- Prehistoric

- prasejarah

- Preterite

- waktu lampau

- Pronunciation

- ucapan

- Prosthetic

- protetik

- Proto

- proto

Q

- Questionnaire

- daftar pertanyaan

R

- Radical

- radikal

- Reciprocal assimilation

- saling berasimilasi

- Reconstruction

- rekonstruksi

- Reference

- referensi

- Referent

- referen

- Reflex

- refleksi (pantulan)

- Relic areas

- daerah-daerah relik (peninggalan)

- Resonant

- resonan

- Retroflexion

- retrofleksi (keadaan terkedik)

- Root-inflected

- akar berinfleksi

- Root-isolating

- akar pisah

- Rune inscription

- tulisan rahasia

S

- Satem dialects

- dialek-dialek satem

- Semantic change

- perubahan semantik

- Semantics

- semantik

- Shifts

- pertukaran

- Sibilant

- sibilan (bunyi desis)

- Sister language

- bahasa sesaudara

- Sound change

- perubahan bunyi

- Spelling pronunciation
 - Split
 - Sporadic change
 - Spread of languages
 - Stages of languages
 - Stem-inflected
 - Stem-isolating
 - Stop
 - Strong-verb
 - Structural sets
 - Substantive
 - Substrata
 - Subjunctive
 - Suffix
 - Suprasegmental
 - Syllabary
 - Syllabic writing system
 - Symbol
 - Symmetry
 - Syncope
 - Syntactic changes
 - Syntax
 - Synthesis
 - Synthetic index
 - System
 - pengucapan ejaan
 - belahan
 - perubahan sporadik
 - penyebaran bahasa
 - tingkat dalam bahasa
 - kata dasar berinfleksi
 - kata dasar pisah
 - stop (bunyi letup)
 - kata kerja kuat
 - susunan struktural
 - substantif
 - substrata (landasan)
 - konjungtif
 - sufiks (akhiran)
 - suprasegmental
 - berdasar suku kata
 - sistem tulisan suku kata
 - simbol
 - simetri
 - sinkop
 - perubahan sintaktik
 - sintaks (ilmu bentuk kalimat)
 - sintesis
 - indeks sintetis
 - sistem
- T
- Taboo
 - Taxonomy
 - Term (terminology)
 - tabu
 - taksonomi
 - istilah

- Text
- Transition areas
- Transliteration
- Typology

- teks
- daerah transisi
- transliterasi
- tipologi

U

- Umlaut

- umlaut

V

- Variable
- Variant
- Velar
- Velum
- Verb
- Vocabulary
- Vocative
- Vowel
- Vowel harmony

- variabel(faktor tak tetap)
- varian (hal-hal berlainan)
- velar
- velum
- kata kerja
- kosakata
- vokatif
- vokal (huruf hidup)
- keseimbangan vokal

W

- Wave theory
- Weak verb
- Word
- Writing system

- teori gelombang
- kata kerja lemah
- kata
- sistem tulis

V. CONCLUSION

Translation work is not easy. Translating means dealing with two languages at the same time. Since translation means expressing an idea from one language into another one, we should first of all understand the content of the thing we have to translate. Then we should know the language we have to translate, and the language we have to translate into. We often find many problems in translating English into Indonesian since they are not of the same language family. In general what is considered as problems in translation are the lack of general knowledge on the part of the translator, cultural differences which exist between the two languages, and the problems of the vocabulary and structure of the language that has to be translated.

In my experience of translating an English book about Linguistics, there are many kinds of problems. One kind of problems is lexical problem because there are many technical terms which are difficult both to understand and to translate. Problems with technical terms are due to the lack of the equivalent words in the language we are dealing with. Sometimes the translator has just to adopt the technical terms of English.

Another problem is syntactic problems. Concerning syntactic problems, I think there are some that I feel the most troublesome: long noun phrases, very long and complicated sentences, active English sentences that should be translated into passive Indonesian sentences, and the attributive suffixes. In this thesis I just limit my discussion to some attributive suffixes which often pose problems

both in understanding and translating and also the adjective being derived. They are suffixes such as : -able/-ible, -ed, -en, -ic/-ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -ly, -some, -y. The problems are mostly because these attributive suffixes have various meanings so that they are often confusing. People are often confused whether they are attributive suffixes or suffixes that are used to form an adverb such as -ly, verbs such as -ed, -en, -ing. People just have to be careful in understanding them. One of the best ways to judge is by considering the context.

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