



ERRORS IN TRANSLATING AN INDONESIAN
TEXT INTO ENGLISH (A CASE STUDY)



A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin
University Ujung Pandang in partial Fulfilment
of the Requirement to obtain a Sarjana Degree
in English

by

VALENTINA SANTOSO

Reg. No. 9107035

UJUNG PANDANG

1996

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UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

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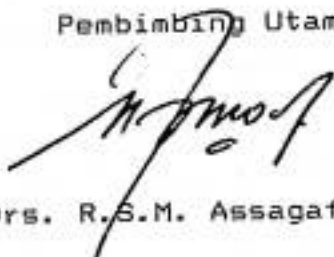
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Disetujui untuk diteruskan kepada
Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Dekan

u.b. Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. Agustinus Ruruk L, M.A.

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari ini, Jumat tanggal 12 Juli 1996 Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul : ERRORS IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN TEXT INTO ENGLISH (A CASE STUDY).

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis mencoba membahas suatu permasalahan yang sering dihadapi oleh penerjemah dalam melakukan suatu terjemahan, yakni kesulitan-kesulitan gramatikal dalam menerjemahkan, khususnya dari Bahasa Indonesia (Source Language) ke dalam Bahasa Inggris (Target Language). Mengenai data yang dianalisa merupakan data yang asli (autentik) yang didapatkan dari hasil terjemahan sebuah biro penerjemahan. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini yaitu metode pustaka dan metode lapangan.

Dari hasil terjemahan tersebut, diketahui bahwa si penerjemah sering mengalami kesalahan dalam memilih padanan kata yang sesuai untuk mengkomunikasikan makna dari bahasa sumber (Indonesia) ke dalam bahasa sasaran (Inggris), selain itu dalam menerjemahkan kalimat dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran, si penerjemah dipengaruhi oleh tata bahasa dari bahasa sumber. Dari keseluruhan terjemahan (terdiri dari 53 kalimat), si penerjemah lebih banyak menerjemahkan kalimat bahasa sumber tersebut kata demi kata (word by word translation).

Sebagai akhir dari skripsi ini, penulis akan memberikan saran-saran yang perlu diperhatikan oleh para

penerjemah agar mereka dapat membuat suatu terjemahan yang lebih baik dan dapat mengkomunikasikan pesan ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan tepat dan sesuai.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is the fundamental means by which human communicate ideas and emotions. It is a vital part of every human activity. The language forms used depend entirely upon the culture or area in which the individual lives. As soon as the primitive human began to live together, there was a need for some means of making their intentions and desires clear to one another. From these early and surely accidental beginning, meanings came to be refined for the signs and sounds. Vocal utterances, substituted gradually for manual signs, were found to be more effective, especially in combat and in the dark. Gradually human recognized the need for graphic symbols (writing) to represent the natural signs. In the ages since we have developed and refined language into a rather intricate but reasonably effective means of communication, its development and evaluation is still going on and will doubtless continue as long as our small segment of the universe survives.

In this ages , language plays an important role in acquiring more informations about the development of science and technology. As we know that this is the ages

of science and technology where writing as one of the part of language is involved in obtaining informations.

The variety of languages which exist in this world force us to learn English language for it is considered as an international language. In Indonesia, English as the first foreign language is taught as a subject in educational institution. It has been learned since junior high school up to the higher education. In nonformal education, there are many institutes of English course appears, where more and more people learn it as a skill.

Indonesia as a developing country has an interest to make a relationship with other foreign countries in the world. In order to create a good contact or relationship among those countries, English as the most familiar language for international purposes is needed.

Nowadays, the importance of learning English is clearly known, especially if it is connected with translation works. As far as the foreign consultants is concerned, government books or papers are required to be translated into English. For those reasons, we can say that translation is badly needed in the present time. In this case, translation is really very important and useful in order to transfer particular information from Indonesian as the Source Language (SL) into English as the Target Language (TL).

The quality of the translation will show us the quality of translator. And to become a good or satisfactory translator is not easy. A good product of translation will very much depend on the translator's language competence, their grammatical knowledge, their vocabulary, their comprehension, and composition of the language from which they are translating (Source language) and the language into which they are translating (Target language).

Those who are interested in being a translator, must have a standard knowledge of Indonesian language and a knowledge of standard English.

In this case, the writer intends to write her proposal entitled "Errors in Translating An Indonesian Text into English" (A case study).

1.2. Reason for Choosing The Title

As we know that many scientific materials or information sources are written in English, so to understand what the books tell, in order to obtain information, we need to translate them. For another reason, sometimes someone has to translate their thesis, books and whatever it is into English. For example; to introduce the Indonesian culture to other countries, we have to translate it into English.

As long as the translation is badly needed , many translator agencies are put up in order to help people to know what information of the original book or text intends to tell. In translation, besides knowledge, skill and experience are necessary.

A translation is not an easy work to do, especially for the beginners. In transferring SL into TL, a good translator is hoped to know the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, historical context psychological context, and the cultural context of both languages.

A translator sometimes makes mistakes in translating. He or she sometimes translates word by word into the Target language by only looking at dictionary. Consequently, he or she often makes wrong choices of words and their translation sounds strange and unnatural for readers, especially for the native speakers of the Target language or even incomprehensible.

For this reason, the writers interested in finding out the difficulties that are faced by the translator.

1.3. Scope of Problem

In accordance with the title of this thesis, "Errors in Translating An Indonesian Text into English", it is impossible to discuss the whole aspects and

problems on translation in this thesis. Therefore, the problem which is going to be discussed :

- the choices of word (vocabulary) .
- the sentence , whether it is : Simple sentence , Compound sentence , Complex sentence or Complex Compound sentence.

1.4. Objectives of Writing

The objectives of this writing are as follows :

1. To show whether the translator chooses appropriate word in Target Language.
2. To show whether the translator translates SL sentences in appropriate TL sentences.
3. To point out the errors in Target Language .

1.5. Methodology

The writing of this thesis is carried out through the following researches :

1.5.1. Library Research

In library research, data and materials are obtained by reading some books, thesis, papers, and other published materials which are relevant to the topic of this writing. This research is applied in gathering theories and information that support the analysis.

1.5.2. Field Research

This field research consists of :

A. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the field research plays an important role. During the field research, a written text containing an Indonesian article is given to be the sample. The selected article is taken from Kompas and the "National" translation agency is required to translate it into English.

B. Method of Analysing Data

In analysing data, the writer intends to present the sentences of SL and TL. The writer will look into the translator's work. The translator's mistakes in transferring the SL into TL, in accordance with the sentence structure and the choice of words, the expected translation is given.

1.6. Population and Sample

The article of this observation is "Tajuk Rencana" which is taken from Kompas newspaper in June 1995 edition, and the sample is taken from Kompas which published on Saturday, June 25, 1995 entitled "Bagaimana Kita Memahami *Unlearn Yesterday, Invent Tomorrow*".

1.7. Sequence of Presentation

The sequence of presentation of chapters in this writing is as follows :

Chapter one talks about the introduction which is consist of background , reason for choosing the title, objectives of writing, scope of the problem, methodology, population and sample and sequence of presentation.

Chapter two is the theoritical background.

Chapter three, the writer presents and discusses the data.

Chapter four is about the conclusion of the previous chapters and suggestion.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Definitions of Translation

There are number of definition on translation given by the scholars for helping the writer to know what the translation is actually meant ?

According to Newmark (1981:7) in his book "Approaches to Translation" said that :

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement on one language by the same message and/or statement in another language

Another definition is given by Richards (1985:299), according to him :

Translation is the process of changing speech from one language (source language) into another target language, on the target language version that results from the process.

Larson (1983:4) gives another definition which almost the same as the two definitions above. According to him, translation is basically change of form. In translating the form of a language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.

Kridalaksana (1982:128) defines the meaning of translation . He says :

Penterjemahan (translation)

1. Pengalihan amanat antarbudaya dan / atau antarbahasa dalam tataran grammatikal dan leksikal dengan maksud, efek, atau ujud yang sedapat mungkin tetap dipertahankan ; 2. Bidang linguistik terapan yang mencakup metode dan teknik pengalihan amanat dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain.


Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber as quoted by Widyamartaya (1989:11) say that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style .

Catford (1974:1) also defines that in general linguistic theory , translation is an operation performed on languages : a proses of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Further, he defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

If we look at the definitions we can see that translation is an activity of translating idea or information from one language into another language, or from source language into target language.

2.2. The Types of Translation

In the above discussion the writer mentions that in translating a text we are concerned with the form and



the meaning. So based on this, Larson divides translation into two form : form based and meaning based. The form based translation attempts to follow the form of source language. This is known as Literal Translation. The meaning based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the target language. This is known as Idiomatic translation (1984:15).

Futhermore, here is the statement of Larson (1989:16) quoted by Tahiran about the types of translation :

Penerjemahan yang berdasarkan bentuk berusaha mengikuti bentuk bahasa sumber, dan dikenal dengan sebutan penerjemahan harfiah. Penerjemahan yang berdasarkan makna berusaha menyampaikan makna teks bahasa sumber dengan bentuk bahasa sasaran yang wajar. Penerjemahan semacam ini disebut penerjemahan idiomatis.

Foster (Hanafi, 1984:54) gives three kinds of translation, as follows :

- Word by word translation
- Textual translation
- Free translation

2.2.1. Word by word translation

This translation is sometimes desirable for some purposes in order to produce the linguistic features of the source language, as for example, in a linguistic study of the language. Although word by word translation may be very useful for purposes related to study of the

source language, it isn't much help to speakers of the target language who are interested in the meaning of the source language. Therefore word by word translation may sound strange and has little communication in some cases.

2.2.2. Textual Translation

According to Savory (Hanafi 1984:56) the textual translation is a 'faithful translation'. This is based on the idea that the translation should be loyal to the original text, or the form of the original text. The translator should realize that they are not the original authors and the text is not their own. This is only an obligation to connect the aim of the author to the readers community who do not understand the language used by the original author.

2.2.3. Free Translation

Hanafi (1984:58) says that free translation does not mean that the translator is permitted to translate the text as he likes it and makes the essential meaning of translation itself loose. Free means, in doing translation the translator is not bound by the form and the structure of the sentences that exist in the source language. The translator is allowed to make modification

of the sentences with the target that the message of the meaning of the text can be understood easily.

Through these three types of translation, we can make a conclusion that word by word translation tends to follow the form of the source language and it still has a little communicative value. If we compare the result of word by word translation with the result of free translation, we find that the order and the lexical items are changed. Their sound more communicative and of course make good sense.

It is clearly different due to three kinds of translation, see the example :

- It is raining cats and dogs
- * Dia sedang hujan kucing dan anjing (word by word translation)
- * Hujan kucing dan anjing (textual translation)
- * Hujan lebat (free translation)

Kridalaksana (1982:128-129) divides translation into eight types, they are :

- a. Free translation is the language-transferring of statement, expression, etc, which is emphasizing on transferring the message.
- b. Cultural translation is the translation which the content of its message is changed in conforming with

- the target culture , and/or in which the information is implicitly carried into the source language.
- c. Dinamic translation is the language-transferring of statement, expression, etc, which is preserving the message and perceiving the specification of target language.
 - d. Pragmatic translation is the translation of written materials of any fields such as commerce, technical, etc, which is emphasizing on transferring the fact.
 - e. Literal translation is language-transferring of statement, expression, etc, word for word or part by part of the source language without perceiving the specification of target language.
 - f. Idiomatic translation (see, free translation)
 - g. Linguistic translation is the translation which only contains implicit linguistical information from explicit source and in which back-transformation, transformation, and analysis of meaning component is applied in form-transferring.
 - h. Machine translation (automatic translation , mechanical translation) is the use of computer to make easier in translating the human languages.

- i. Literary translation is the translation of literary works such as poetry, drama, etc, which is emphasizing on emotive connotation and language style.

2.3. Sentence

As being mention before that the writer focus the scope of problem on the translation of Source Language (Indonesian) Sentence into Target Language (English), therefore, it is better to know it further.

2.3.1. Definition of Sentence

According to Henry Guntur Tarigan (1976:8) said that "Kalimat adalah satuan bahasa yang secara relatif dapat berdiri sendiri yang mempunyai pola intonasi akhir dan terdiri dari klausa".

Traditional grammar defines a sentence in one of two ways (Frank, 1972:220) :

- a. By meaning. According to this definitions, a sentence is a complete thought ; such a definition is inadequate, however, because of term "complete thought".
- b. By function. In connection with this definitions, a sentence consists of Subject and Predicate. This definition is more satisfactory because it is actually possible to identify the structural functions of Subject and Predicate in a sentence.

Tjiptadi and ST Negoro (1983:35) state that :

"Kalimat ialah satu bagian ujaran yang berintonasi selesai dan menunjukkan pikiran lengkap. Kelengkapan pengertian disini maksudnya didukung oleh pikiran yang utuh. Sekurang-kurangnya kalimat itu memiliki subjek atau pokok kalimat dan predikat atau sebutan, dan disertai oleh intonasi selesai".

A sentence can be classified into four types based on the kind of statement it makes (Shaw, 1986:33), as follows :

1. Declarative Sentence

A Declarative Sentence makes an assertion, either by stating a fact or by expressing an opinion, or in another word ends with a period and usually follows the normal order of Subject and Predicate.

Example :

- Two and two equals four.
- Some boys can spell better than some girls.
- Ibu pergi ke pasar.
- Dua adalah bilangan genap.

2. Interrogative Sentence

An Interrogative sentence asks a direct question, or in another word ends with a question mark and reverses the usual order of subject and predicate by beginning with an auxiliary verb or the predicate verb or an adverb.

Example :

- Do you think she will be elected ?
- Have you seen Tom ?
- Dimana rumahmu, Rudy ?
- Siapa namamu, nak ?

3. Imperative Sentence

An Imperative Sentence expresses a request or command or an another word ends with a period to show a polite request or with an exclamation point to show a forceful command. If the subject is ommitted, you is understood.

Example :

- (You) Please come a few minutes earlier tomorrow .
- Don't be shy .
- Hati-hatilah .
- John, selesaikan tugasmu .

d. Exclamation Sentence

An Exclamation Sentence expresses strong, intense emotion, or usually ends with exclamation point.

Example :

- What a fool I've been !
- What a wonderful day this was !
- Diam !
- Sudah siap !

2.3.2. Kinds of Sentence

Making a sentence generally consists of at least two parts, the Subject (S) and Predicate (P). The word denoting the person or thing which something is said is called the Subject of the sentence, while the word saying something about the person or thing denoted by the Subject is called Predicate.

Sentence will consist minimally of a subject noun phrase and a verb phrase as its predicate or complement (Palmer, 1983:37). In Bahasa Indonesia, sentences can be generally divided into simple sentence (Kalimat Tunggal) and compound or complex sentence (Kalimat majemuk) (Samsuri and Rusyana, 1983:54).

2.3.2.1. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence containing one subject and one predicate. In addition to the subject and predicate, simple sentence may also contains other elements counted as adverb or objects. Simple sentence in Bahasa Indonesia can be found in the following construction :

1. Subject + Predicate, for examples :

Ia benar 'He/She is right'

Amir anak sulung 'Amir is the oldest son'

The subject 'Ia' dan 'Amir' come before the predicates 'benar' and 'anak sulung' (Badjuri, 1991:3)

2. Subject + Predicate + Object, for examples :

Adi bermain sepak bola 'Adi plays football'

Ayah membuat layang-layang 'Father makes a kite'

The subjects 'Adi' and 'Ayah' come before the predicates 'bermain' and 'membuat' ; whereas the objects 'sepak bola' and 'layang-layang' come after such predicates (Badjuri, 1991:32)

3. Subject + Predicate + Complement, for example :

Kamu harus pandai menjaga diri 'You must be clever in protecting yourself'

Dia bakal jadi teman kita 'He/She will be our friend'

The subjects 'Kamu' and 'Dia' come before the predicates 'harus pandai' and 'bakal jadi' in succession ; whereas the complement 'menjaga diri' and 'teman kita' come after such predicates in succession (Badjuri, 1991:32)

4. Subject + Predicate + Object + Adverb, for example :

Orang itu memotong kayu dengan gergaji mesin

'The man cuts the wood with machine saw'

Ayah membaca majalah tadi 'Father has already read the magazine'

The subjects are 'Orang' and 'Ayah' ; the predicates are 'memotong' and 'membaca' ; the objects are 'kayu'

and 'majalah' ; and the adverbs are 'tadi' and 'dengan gergaji mesin' (Badjuri, 1991:33)

5. Subject + Predicate + Adverb, for examples :

Dia pulang ke kampung 'He goes to village'

Orang aneh itu menuju kemari 'The stranger come
over here'

The subjects 'Dia' and 'Orang aneh itu' come before the predicates 'pulang' and 'menuju' in succession ; whereas the adverbs 'ke kampung' and 'kemari' come after such predicates in succession (Badjuri, 1991:33)

6. Adverb + Subject + Predicate + Object, for examples :

Malam hari itu malapetaka menimpa Suhani

'At the night Suhani gets an accident'

Kemarin ibu membeli baju 'Yesterday mother bought
a dress'

The adverbs are 'Malam hari itu' and 'Kemarin' ; the subjects are 'Suhani' and 'Ibu' ; the predicates are 'menimpa' and 'membeli' ; and the objects are 'malapetaka' and 'baju' (Badjuri, 1991:33)

7. Adverb + Subject + Predicate , for examples :

Kemarin Ratna datang 'Ratna arrived yesterday'

Akhir-akhir ini mereka tampak mesra 'They recently
look very close'

The adverbs 'Kemarin' and 'Akhir-akhir ini' come before the subjects 'Ratna' and 'mereka' in

succession ; whereas the predicates 'datang' and 'tampak mesra' come after such subjects in succession (Badjuri, 1991:34)

8. Adverb + Subject + Predicate + Adverb, for examples :

Di Malaysia TKI akan bekerja di pelabuhan Malaysia Barat 'In Malaysia, Indonesian labours will get jobs in Western Malaysian Harbour'

Sejak itu peradilan agama sudah ada di seluruh Indonesia 'Since the time there have been religious court in all parts of Indonesia'.

In this particular construction, adverbs appears twice. The first adverbs are 'Di Malaysia' and 'Sejak itu' ; the subjects are 'TKI' and 'peradilan agama' ; the predicates are 'akan bekerja' and 'sudah ada' ; and the second adverbs are 'di Pelabuhan Malaysia Barat' and 'di seluruh Indonesia' (Badjuri, 1991:34)

9. Predicate + Complement + Subject + Adverb, for examples :

Digubahnya syair lagu itu dalam waktu yang singkat 'She/He composes the song in a short time'

Ditatapnya Suster Cecilia dengan tenang 'She/He stares Suster Cecilia calmly'

In this particular construction, the predicate and complement are combined together as in 'Digubahnya'

and 'Ditatapnya' ; 'digubah' and 'ditatap' stand for predicate whereas the suffix 'nya' stands for complement. The Subjects are 'syair lagu' and 'Suster Cecilia' ; and the adverbs are 'dalam waktu yang singkat' and 'dengan tenang'

10. Predicate + Subject, for examples :

Bego kamu 'You are stupid'

Kurang ajar kamu 'You are bastard'

The predicate 'Bego' and 'Kurang ajar' come before the subject 'kamu' in succession (Badjuri, 1991:35)

11. Predicate + Object, for examples :

Letakkan bukumu 'Put down your book'

Pukul anjing itu 'hit the dog'

The predicate 'letakkan' and 'pukul' come before the objects 'bukumu' and 'anjing itu' in succession (Badjuri, 1991:37)

2.3.2.2. *Compound Sentence*

Compound Sentence is a sentence containing two or more clauses (Samsuri and Rusyyana, 1983:57). In Bahasa Indonesia compound sentence can be divided according to the relationship of clauses. If the relationship of clauses are coordinate and connected by coordinate conjunction, the sentence is called coordinate compound sentence ; if the relationship of clauses is subordinate

and connected by subordinate conjunction, the sentence is called subordinate compound sentence.

Coordinate compound sentence can be found in the following examples :

1. Drang itu kaya, tetapi tidak pernah mau berderma
'He is rich, but he never want to contribute his money for social purpose'
2. Ditambatkannya lembunya di tepi sawah, kemudian mulailah ia mencangkul
'He tied up his buffalo at the edge of the field, then he began to hoe the field'

The clauses 'Drang itu kaya' and 'tidak pernah mau berderma' in sentence (1) is connected with coordinate conjunction 'tetapi' ; the clauses 'Ditambatkannya lembunya di tepi sawah' and 'mulailah ia mencangkul' in sentence (2) is connected with coordinate conjunction 'kemudian' (Samsuri and Rusyana, 1983:15).

Subordinate compound sentence can be found in the following examples :

1. Setelah tiba di sawah, ia langsung mencangkul
'After arriving at the field, he immediately hoe the ground'
2. Andi mempersiapkan semua perlengkapan sekolahnya sebelum sarapan pagi.

'Andi has prepared his educational equipments before taking breakfast'

The subordinate clause 'tiba di sawah' and the main clause 'ia langsung mencangkul' is connected with the subordinate conjunction 'setelah' ; the subordinate clause 'sarapan pagi' and the main clause 'Andi mempersiapkan semua perlengkapan sekolahnya' is connected with the subordinate conjunction 'sebelum'.

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter the writer intends to present and analyze the data which entitled "Bagaimana Kita Memahami Unlearn Yesterday, Invent Tomorrow" taken from Tajuk Rencana "KOMPAS".

The writer is going to discuss the sentences one by one for each article .

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS :

01. Indonesian (SL)

Bagaimana kita memahami ide, "Unlearn Yesterday , Invent Tomorrow".

English (TL)

How we get to understand "Unlearn Yesterday , Invent Tomorrow" idea.

This is the title of the article. It has been translated correct enough, but it is not necessary to use the subject 'we' and the verb 'get' in TL following the question word 'how'. Structurally, the sentence is right ; nevertheless the expression 'how we get to understand' should be replaced by the expression 'how' followed by to infinitive 'to understand'. Therefore, the sentence should be as follows : How to understand the idea of "Unlearn Yesterday, Invent Tomorrow" .

02. Indonesian (SL)

Masa depan ditentukan hari ini , sebagaimana hari ini ditentukan oleh hari kemarin.

English (TL)

The future time it's certain today , as today was certain yesterday.

In this sentence, the translator has made mistakes in choosing an appropriate word for the Source Language . For the word 'masa depan' , he / she translates it into 'future time' and this is incorrect. In English this word was translated into 'future'. So, we can say that he/she translates it literally.

The use of 'certain' in order to represent the meaning of 'tentu' is ungrammatical used. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word 'certain' is an adjective not a verb. Therefore, to represent the meaning of it, we use 'determine' as substitute for the word 'certain'. This sentence is in Passive Voice, so, after verb to be 'is' followed by Past Participle or Verb III 'determined'.

The word 'it' does not refer to any function. If we look at his/her translation , there are two subject : one is 'The future ' and the other is 'it'. If we choose the word 'it' as the subject of the

sentence, it is not clear for us what the word 'it' refers to. So, the possible translation for 'masa depan ditentukan hari ini, sebagaimana hari ini ditentukan hari kemarin' is 'The future is determined by today, as today was determined by yesterday.

03. Indonesian (SL)

Itulah di antara satu pelajaran di sekitar sejarah yang telah cukup banyak kita dengar.

English (TL)

It is one of the learn around the history which we have heard much.

The use of the word 'learn' in the case of 'pelajaran' is not suitable for it is not a noun, so in order to represent the suitable meaning for 'pelajaran', we use the word 'lesson' and in order to make it plural noun, we add -s. Therefore, a suggested translation for this sentence is 'That is one of the lessons about history we have heard much of'.

04. Indonesian (SL)

Namun di sekitar soal ini, kini terdengar satu ide menarik tatkala berlangsung diskusi panel membahas implikasi buku karya John Naisbitt *Global Paradox* yang terbit tahun ini beberapa bulan silam.

English (TL)

Although, around of this problems, we have heard one interest idea when panel discussion going on which discuss about implication of book written by John Naisbitt Global Paradox which published this year for several month ago.

Subordinate Conjunction 'although' should be replaced by 'however', since it is more suitable to represent the meaning of 'namun'. The use of 'an' instead of 'one' is better used in this sentence .

In this translation, it seems that the translator is too rigid in literal translation. The expression 'around of this problems, we have heard one interest idea when panel discussion going on which discuss about implication of book written by John Naisbitt Global Paradox' does not correspond to the meaning of SL. It seems that the translator translates the sentence word by word , he should be more independent in building TL.

The better translation of this sentence is as follows : However, an interesting idea about this matter was heard during a panel discussion which discussed the implication of John Naisbitt's Global Paradox, published a few months ago this year.

05. Indonesian (SL)

Ungkapan di atas dimunculkan oleh ahli ekonomi Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti dari Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

English (TL)

The expression above has arisen by Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro - Jakti the economiest from Faculty of Economic, University of Indonesia.

The Noun Phrase 'the expression above' for the meaning of SL 'ungkapan diatas' is better to change it into 'The above idea'. The use of the verb phrase 'has arisen' does not represent the meaning of 'dimunculkan'. The word 'arise', according to Longman Dictionary is an Intransitive verb, for this reason we can not use it in this sentence. It is better if we choose the verb 'was pointed out' instead of 'has arisen'.

In translating the Noun Phrase 'Faculty of Economic, University of Indonesia', the translator translates it correctly enough. In order to make it in a good translation is as follows : 'The Faculty of Economics of University of Indonesia'.

Therefore the possible translation of the sentence is : The above idea was pointed out by Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti, an economist of The Faculty of Economomics of University of Indonesia.

06. Indonesian (SL)

Perihal Global Paradox kiranya telah cukup luas dibaca oleh masyarakat, sebagaimana karya Naisbitt sebelumnya, Megatrend 2000.

English (TL)

Case of Global Paradox has been widely to read by public , as Naisbitt work before, Megatrend 2000.

The use of 'case' is unappropriated word to represent the meaning of 'perihal'. It should be changed by 'issue', since the meaning of issue, according to Oxford Dictionary, means (idiom) (the matter, point, etc) at issue being discussed or debated.

The Verb Phrase 'has been widely to read' is incorrect grammar, since it is in Passive Present Perfect , the pattern should be 'has been + V III'. Therefore, the translation is 'has been widely read'.

In translating the Noun Phrase 'Naisbitt work before' to represent the meaning of 'karya Naisbitt sebelumnya', the translator has translated it incorrectly. The word 'Naisbitt work' is a Possessive Noun, in forming this Possessive Noun, according to Wishon and Burks in (1980 : A-4) , the most singular nouns are made possessive by adding an apostrophe and -s ('s) , example : Marty's book ; so

it should be 'Naisbitt's work'. For the use of the word 'before' in this Noun Phrase is a wrong word for an adjective, since it is not an adjective. The word 'previous' is an appropriate word to substitute 'before'.

The possible translation is as follow : The issue of Global Paradox has been widely read, as Naisbitt's previous work, Megatrend 2000.

07. Indonesian (SL)

Inilah buku-buku yang ditulis oleh futuris yang - dari sebutannya itu - banyak memikirkan masa depan.
English (TL)

These book have written by the futurist who - from called - think about the future much.

The expression of 'these book have written by ...' does not correspond to the meaning of the SL. If we translate 'these book' into SL, it means 'buku-buku ini' and not 'inilah buku-buku'. There is an emphasis for the word 'inilah', therefore the equivalent one is 'these are the books which have been written by ...'. The word 'futurist' should be in plural becomes 'futurists

The infix sentence that is in hyphen 'from called' is translated literally by the translator. In order

to make it a good translation, the possible translation of it is 'from what they are called'.

For the phrase 'think about the future much' is not appropriate translation, it has been translated literally. It is better if we translate into 'thinks a lot about the future'. In complete sentence, it is as follows 'These are the books which have been written by futurists who - from what they are called - thinks a lot about the future'.

08. Indonesian (SL)

Masa depan yang dimaksud - menariknya - bukan hanya menyangkut satu dua aspek, tetapi dapat dikatakan mencakup.

English (TL)

The future they intend - its interest - not only relate to one or two aspects, but can be said the whole.

In TL, the translation of 'The future they intend' is not suitable for the meaning of 'masa depan yang dimaksud'. It is better to translate it into 'The mentioned future'.

The use of 'its interest' is wrong choice of word. The translator has translated it literally. Of course this literal translation does not obtain here.

The word should an adverb in TL, therefore the equivalent word for 'menariknya' is 'interestingly'.

Grammatical mistakes has been made in translating the clause 'not only relate to one or two aspects, but can be said the whole' for 'bukan hanya menyangkut satu dua aspek, tetapi dapat dikatakan mencakup'. The verb to be 'is' has been eliminated here. The better translation of it is 'is not related to one or two aspects only ; it covers with the whole aspects'.

In complete is : The mentioned future - interestingly - is not related into one or two aspects only ; it covers with the whole aspects.

09. Indonesian (SL)

Pada karya terdahulu , diramalkan antara lain globalisasi ekonomi, dan dampak inovasi teknologi terhadap daya budaya baru di dalam kehidupan kita.

English (TL)

From precede works, predicted among others economic globalization, and technology inovasion impact toward power of new culture in our living.

There is a grammatical mistake in prepositional phrase 'from precede work'. After preposition, the verb must end in -ing or gerund, therefore the correct form is 'from preceding work'. Nevertheless,

the use of expression 'from preceding work' does not seem suitable for 'pada karya terdahulu'. It is better if the translator uses 'In the previous work' instead of 'from preceding work'.

It is better to translate 'diramalkan antara lain' into 'it was predicted among others' instead of 'predicted among others' in TL.

Moreover, the pattern of Noun Phrase 'technology inovasion impact' is incorrect, since there are two nouns in one NP. To make a Noun Phrase, according to Wisnand Burks (1980 : 143), A noun can be modified by determiner (ie. a, the, her, another), adjective (ie. beautiful, little, old, black) or sometimes is followed by adverb, prepositional phrase, adjective, participial phrase, or infinitive. Therefore, the translation of 'dampak inovasi teknologi' is 'the impact of technological innovation', since the word 'technological' is an adjective.

The use of 'living' is not an appropriate use for 'kehidupan'. So, the equivalent one is 'life'. In complete sentence, the possible translation is : In the previous work, it was predicted among others ; the economic globalization and the impacts of technological innovation on the strength of new culture in our life.

10. Indonesian (SL)

Dalam Global Paradox, thesis utama Naisbitt adalah "Makin besar sistem, justru makin penting dan kuatlah peranan bagian-bagian yang lebih kecil".

English (TL)

In Global Paradox, the main thesis's Naisbitt, "So much big the system, make more important and be strong the activity in more little parts".

Once again the translator has made a mistake in translating the Possessive Noun Phrase 'the main thesis's Naisbitt' to represent the meaning of 'thesis utama Naisbitt'. The most singular noun here is Naisbitt, so we add an apostrophe and -s (-'s) becomes 'Naisbitt's. In complete, It should be 'Naisbitt's main thesis'.

Afterwards, the translation of Comparative sentence 'So much big the system, in more little parts' does not refer to the meaning of Source Language. According to Michael Swan in Practical English Usage, to make a Comparative Sentence, we use 'the' to say that two changes happen together, example : The older I get, the happier I am. So, the possible translation is 'the bigger a system is, the more important and stronger the role of the smaller parts will be'.

Therefore, the better translation is as follows :
In Global Paradox, Naisbitt's main thesis is 'The bigger a system is, the more important and stronger the role of the smaller parts will be'.

11. Indonesian (SL)

Untuk ekonomi dunia, makin besar ukurannya, makin kuatlah para pemainnya yang berukuran lebih kecil.

English (TL)

For world economy, as much big the size, as much strong the players which smaller size.

It is just like the above sentence, the translator once again has made mistake in translating the Source Language Comparative Sentence into Target Language. The good translation of it is 'As for the world Economy, the bigger it is, the stronger its participants' rules will be'.

12. Indonesian (SL)

Salah satu hal yang paling menonjol dalam karya-karya para futurist adalah keberaniannya memandang masa depan - dekat atau jauh.

English (TL)

One of bump case in futuristies works is their brave to view the future - near or far.

The Noun Phrase 'one of bump case' is incorrect used in this sentence, since it does not represent the meaning of Source Language. Therefore, the equivalent for it is 'one thing prominent'.

For the Possessive Noun 'futuristies works' should be changed into 'futurists' work'. Afterwards, the translation of Possessive Pronoun 'their brave' is incorrect form. The word 'brave' here is a verb while in Source Language 'keberanian' is a noun. To make it into noun, we add suffix -ly, becomes 'bravely', in complete 'their bravely or their courage'.

Moreover the use of the word 'view', is not an appropriate word for 'memandang' in this sentence. The equivalent word for 'memandang' is 'look over', since the meaning of it is inspect or examine something. The possible translation of it is 'One prominent thing in the futurists' work is their courage to look over the future - near or far'.

13. Indonesian (SL)

Barangkali sebelum membahas judul komentar kali ini, ada baiknya kita ulangi sekilas pandangan tentang masa depan sebagaimana diungkapkan oleh Naisbitt.

English (TL)

Perhaps, before discuss the comment title this time we should repeat a glance about the future as Naisbitt wrote.

The word 'perhaps' is better to be replaced by the word 'probably'. The prepositional phrase 'before discuss the comment title this time' is incorrect. The preposition 'before' should be followed by gerund, becomes 'before discussing'. Further, Noun Phrase 'comment title' for 'judul komentar' is not a good translation. According to Wislon and Burks (1980 : A-5) ; Nouns that name inanimate objects, abstract ideas and usually animate things often show possession by a prepositional phrase with 'of', example : hours of the day. Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'the title of the comment'.

In the next clause, the problem is not only syntactic structure but also word choice. The expression of 'we should' does not represent the meaning of SL 'ada baiknya'. The possible translation of it is 'It is better for us'. Afterwards, the use of 'repeat a glance about the future' is translated literally into TL by the translator. It is better if we substitutes the word 'repeat a

glance' into 'review'. Further, the translation of 'pandangan tentang masa depan sebagaimana diungkapkan oleh Naisbitt' is better to be translated into 'Naisbitt's opinion about the future' instead of 'about the future as Naisbitt wrote.

Therefore, the possible translation of this sentence is as follows : Probably, it is better for us to review Naisbitt's opinion about the future .

14. Indonesian (SL)

Dewasa ini, yang banyak terlihat dalam berita adalah perihal negara dan perusahaan yang mendekonstruksikan diri menjadi unit-unit vital yang makin lama makin kecil.

English (TL)

Nowdays, much more seen from news is country and enterprise which deconstructed itself become vital units.

The spelling of the adverb of time 'nowdays' is incorrect, it should be 'nowadays'. Moreover, the translation of SL phrase 'yang paling banyak terlihat dalam berita adalah' has been translated incorrectly into 'much more seen from news is', since it is very mixed up in the meaning and ruins the

grammatical construction. The better translation of it is 'The issues mostly seen in the news are that'.

Afterwards, the translation of the Adjective Clause 'which deconstructed itself become vital units' does not refer to the meaning of SL. The use of 'deconstructed' here is absolutely wrong, it should be 'deconstruct'. The translator does not translate the comparative sentence '.... yang makin lama makin kecil'. The possible translation of it is 'into smaller and smaller units'. Therefore, in complete, the sentence is as follows 'Nowadays the issues mostly seen in the news are that countries and companies deconstruct themselves into smaller and smaller units'.

15. Indonesian (SL) :

Lihatlah bagaimana perusahaan multinaasional secara dramatik mengubah cara menjalankan bisnis, atau bagaimana mereka jatuh tergusur.

English (TL) :

Can be show as multinational enterprises dramatically change their bisnis way or how they fall draw on.

The word 'can be show' does not represent the meaning of 'lihatlah' in SL. the word 'lihatlah' seems like a command, if we translate 'can be show'

into SL in this case Indonesian, it means 'dapat ditunjukkan'. Except the meaning, the pattern is incorrect too. It is better to use 'Notice' instead of 'can be shown'.

In translating 'cara menjalankan bisnis', the translator has translated it word by word and it sounds like Indonesian. The better translation of it is 'the way they run their bussiness. Another mistake is the translation of 'jatuh tergusur'. 'Jatuh tergusur' is an idiom which means 'bangkrut' and the equivalent of it is 'run bankrupted'.

The possible translation of it is 'Notice, how multinational enterprises dramatically change the way they run their bussiness or how they run bankrupted'

16. Indonesian (SL) :

Lihat pula bagaimana imperium rubuh, sementara persekutuan-persekutuan ekonomi yang lebih renggang bermunculan.

English (TL) :

Let see how imperium down, while the unities of economy which more estrange arise.

The use of 'down' is incorrect. The translator should use the verb phrase 'falled down' instead of 'down' to represent the meaning of 'rubuh'.

Furthermore, it seems that the translator uses literal translation and as a result, the sentence in TL is mixed up. The translation of Adverbial Clause 'while the unities of economy which more estrange arise' is better if the translator eliminates '... the unities of economy which more estrange arise' and replaces it with 'aloofer economic association emerge', because the translation does not represent the meaning of the SL. The word 'unity' here means 'state' of being one or a unit, while 'association' means group of people joined together for a common purposes ; organization.

Therefore, the possible translation is as follows : Let's see too how the imperium fell down, while aloofer economic association emerge.

17. Indonesian (SL) :

Bagaimana pula gerakan-gerakan nasionalis di Quebec, Scotlandia dan di seluruh bekas Uni Sovyet mendapat vitalitas baru.

English (TL) :

How about move of nationalist in Quebec, Scotland and the whole of ex Uni Sovyet has got new vitalis.

The Noun Phrase 'move of nationalist' for 'gerakan-gerakan nasionalis' is incorrect grammar. The word 'move' is a verb, so to make it into a noun,

we add suffix '-ment' becomes movement. Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'Nationalist movements'.

The use of 'vitalis' is incorrect, since it is not an English word. The equivalent word for 'vitalitas' is 'vitality'. Therefore, the translation should be 'How the nationalist movements in Quebec, Scotland and the whole ex-Sovyet Union areas get new vitality.'

18. Indonesian (SL) :

Berbagai paradoks yang ada, menurut Naisbitt digerakkan oleh perkembangan eksplosif di bidang telekomunikasi, yang memang diakui sebagai penggerak yang secara serentak menciptakan ekonomi global yang amat besar dan menggandakan dan memberi tenaga bagian-bagiannya.

English (TL) :

Sort of paradox is present, according to Naisbitt is moving by explosive develop in telecommunication part, which merely release as motor together create global economy is too big and multiplied and give power of its parts.

The translation of 'Sort of paradox is present' is incorrect, since it does not correspond to the meaning of SL. The equivalent translation of 'berbagai paradoks yang ada' is 'All sort of

prevailing paradox'. Moreover, the pattern of the verb 'is moving' does not represent the meaning of 'digerakkan'. In order to make it into passive verb, it should be 'moved by'.

The use of 'develop' is incorrect form for a noun, it should be added by suffix -ment, becomes 'development'. The clause 'which merely release' is not appropriate translation for 'yang memang diakui'. The possible translation of this clause is 'which is officially recognized'.

It is better to replace the word 'together' to 'simultaneously' in order to represent the meaning of 'secara serentak'. Afterwards, the translation of 'global economy is too big and multiplied and give power of its parts' is translated literally and does not refer to the meaning of SL. The equivalent of 'ekonomi global yang amat besar dan menggandakan dan memberi tenaga bagian-bagiannya' is 'very great global economy, multiplying, and powering its parts'.

The possible translation of this sentence is "All sort of prevailing paradox, according to Naisbitt is moved by explosive development in telecommunication which is officially recognized for being motor which simultaneously create a very great global economy, multiplying, and powering its parts".

19. Indonesian (SL) :

Sementara penyandang dana Paradox Global ini adalah industri yang paling besar dan paling cepat pertumbuhannya di dunia : Turisme.

English (TL) :

While fund carrier Paradox Global is the biggest industrial and growth fastly in world : Tourism.

In translating the SL compound word 'fund carrier' is not appropriate word. The equivalent word is 'fund sponsor'.

The Noun Phrase 'biggest industrial and growth fastly' is ungrammatical. It is better to replace the word 'industrial' into 'industry', since the word 'industrial' is not a noun but an adjective. Moreover, the comparative word 'growth fastly' does not represent the meaning of 'paling cepat pertumbuhannya'. The appropriate word of it is 'fastest growth'.

Therefore, the possible translation is as follows : While the fund sponsor of this Global Paradox is the biggest and the fastest growth industry in the world : Tourism.

20. Indonesian (SL) :

Turisme tak pelak lagi merupakan akibat wajar revolusi komunikasi.

English (TL) :

Tourism, can be avoid as a result communication revolution fair.

This sentence is translated correct enough, but the verb should be in negative by adding 'not'. The use of 'fair' for 'wajar' is not appropriate word. It should be 'natural' in TL. Moreover, the translator eliminates the preposition 'of' in 'result communication revolution'. Therefore, the possible translation of this sentence is 'Tourism, can not be avoid as a natural result of communication revolution'.

21. Indonesian (SL) :

Ia juga penggerak minat terhadap kebudayaan dan suku lain, memberi mereka keabsahan, dan membuat kita ingin mengunjungi mereka.

English (TL) :

It also motor of interest to face culture and other ethnics, give them legal and make us want to visit them.

The use of 'motor' for 'penggerak' is incorrect, since the meaning of it refers to device that changes (usuallly electric) power into movement, used to make machines. The possible translation for 'penggerak' is 'mobilizator', it comes from the word 'mobilize'

which means (cause somebody / something to) become ready for service or action or organize or assemble for a particular purpose (Longman Dictionary).

It is better to use the preposition 'towards' instead of 'to face' in order to represent the meaning of 'terhadap'. Afterwards, the word 'legal' is not suitable for 'keabsahan', since it is an adjective which means based on the law or allowed / required by the law. The word 'keabsahan' here is a noun, therefore, the appropriate word is 'validity' which means state of being legally acceptable or state of being logical.

In complete sentence is as follows : It is also mobilizator of interest towards another culture and tribe, giving them validity, and making us want to visit them.

22. Indonesian (SL) :

Satu lagi thesis serupa yang dikemukakan oleh Naisbitt adalah : makin universal kita, maka makin lebih tribal tingkah laku kita.

English (TL) :

One more aslike thesis who show by Naisbitt is so much our universal, so that make more tribal our behaviour.

In SL in this case Indonesian, the use of 'aslike' for 'serupa' is incorrect, since it does not correspond the meaning, it is incorrect spelling either. The word should be written separately 'as like'. It is better to replace the word 'as like' into 'similar' in order to represent the meaning of SL.

The other mistake is the use of 'show' does not refer to the meaning of 'dikemukakan'. The more suitable one is 'present', since it is Passive Voice, it becomes 'presented'.

Moreover, the translation of Comparative Sentence 'so much our universal, so that make more tribal our behaviour' is mixed up in meaning and certainly does not represent the information carried in SL. The possible translation of it is 'the more universal we are, the more tribal our behaviour will be'.

In complete, the sentence should be as follows :
Another similar thesis presented by Naisbitt is :
"The more universal we are, the more tribal our behaviour will be".

23. Indonesian (SL) :

Tribalisme inilah yang akan melahirkan ratusan, atau bahkan ribuan negara baru dan ia pula yang akan

memberi tenaga bagi ribuan kelompok beraneka ragam yang berafiliasi karena alasan tribal.

English (TL) :

Tribalism will get birth hundreds or even thousands new countries and also will give power for thousands of variety group with affiliation cause of tribal reason.

It should be better if the translator uses the determiner 'this' before the noun 'tribalism' become 'this tribalism'.

Many unequivocal words have been used in this sentence, for it seems that the translator intends to use the words as efficiently as possible. The phrase 'will get birth' is not appropriate word for the meaning of SL 'akan melahirkan'. The equivalent one is 'will originate', since the meaning of 'originate' is have something / somebody as a cause or beginning.

The preposition 'of' should be put between the phrase 'thousands new countries' become 'thousands of new countries'. Another incorrect use of word is the phrase 'will give power'. It is better to replaced it with 'supply', since the meaning of it is more suitable for 'memberikan tenaga'.

For the phrase 'variety group', it should be put the preposition 'of' becomes 'variety of groups'. If

we put this phrase in a complete sentence, there are two preposition 'of'. To make a good writing of TL, in this case English, It is better to avoid using more than one preposition in a phrase. Therefore, we use 'different groups' instead of 'variety of group' for the meaning of 'kelompok beraneka ragam'.

The translation of the Adjective Clause 'which affiliation cause of tribal reason' does not represent the meaning of SL. The use of the word 'afiliation' for 'berafiliasi' is incorrect, since the SL word 'berafiliasi' here is a verb. So, the correct form is 'affiliate'. Moreover, the word 'cause of' is not appropriate word for 'karena', the equivalent one is by using the preposition 'because of', means by reason of or on account of. Therefore, the translation of this clause is 'which are affiliated because of tribal reason'. In complete sentence, it should be as follows : This tribalism will originate hundreds or even thousands of new countries and also supplies power for thousands of different groups which are affiliated because of tribal reason.

24. Indonesian (SL) :

Pendapat futuris senantiasa melahirkan - selain kekaguman juga - skeptisme atau kritik pedas.

English (TL) :

Futurist idea always get birth - beside admiration
also - scepticism or hard critic.

The use of 'idea' is not an appropriate word for 'pandangan'. The equivalent word of it is 'opinion'. To make it into a Possessive Noun, it becomes 'futurist's opinion'.

Afterwards, the use of the word 'get birth' is not suitable with 'melahirkan'. The meaning of 'melahirkan' is not bearing, but here it means occur as a result. So, the word 'result in' is better used to represent the meaning of 'melahirkan'.

Mispelling word has been done here, the word 'sceptism' should be 'scepticism'. The use of the word 'beside' is better changed by 'not only'.

Moreover, it is better use 'sharp criticism' instead of 'hard critic' for the word 'kritik pedas'.

Therefore, the sentences translation is 'The futurist's opinion always results in - not only admiration, but also - scepticism or sharp criticism'.

25. Indonesian (SL) :

Visi Naisbitt pun tak luput dari kesan semacam itu.

English (TL) :

Vision of Naisbitt also the same.

It is obvious that this translation is uncomplete, too many parts are eliminated. Besides, the translation built by the translator has several mistakes. The verb does not appear here and it seems that the translator translates it in idiomatical translation.

The subject of this SL sentence is a possessive form of noun, so to translate the noun 'Visi Naisbitt', it is better to translate it into 'Naisbitt's Vision'. For the translation of the expression 'also the same' for 'pun tak luput dari kesan semacam itu' is not relevant to the meaning of SL. The possible translation of it is 'is also not spared from such kind of impression'.

In complete sentence is : Naisbitt's Vision is also not spared from such kind of impression'.

26. Indonesian (SL) :

KH Abdurrahman Wahid yang juga berbicara dalam diskusi panel di UI ini misalnya menyebut, bahwa Global Paradox adalah salah satu contoh kecenderungan melakukan generalisasi yang sangat luas oleh para futuris.

English (TL) :

KH Abdurrahman Wahid who also spoke in panel discussion at UI for instance said, that Global

Paradox is one of tend's example to do generalization which more wide by the futuriesties.

Once again, the translator has forgot to put the determiner 'this' before the noun 'panel discussion'. The expression of 'tend's example to do generalization which more wide by the futuriesties', seems that the translator translates it word by word. It is better to translate it into 'example of tendency to make generalization by the futurists' for the meaning of 'salah satu contoh kecenderungan melakukan generalisasi yang sangat luas oleh para futuris.

In complete the sentence is as follows : KH. Abdurrahman Wahid who also spoke in this panel discussion at Indonesia University for instance said, that Global Paradox is one example of tendency to make generalization by the futurists.

27. Indonesian (SL) :

Proyeksi mereka tentang masa depan kehidupan umat manusia acap kali terasa amat optimis, atau sebaliknya, sangat pesimis.

English (TL) :

Their projection about the future of human living sometimes taste too optimis or pesimisly.

In translating the SL Noun Phrase, 'kehidupan umat manusia' into 'human living' is not an appropriate use of word. The word 'living' here means keeping alive or of living in a certain style (Oxford Dictionary). The equivalent word for 'kehidupan' is 'life', becomes 'human life'.


It is better to use the word 'often' as an adverb of frequency instead of 'sometimes' in translating the word 'acapkali'. The word 'terasa' is not necessary to translate it into 'taste', therefore, it would be better to eliminate it and using the verb to be 'is'. For the SL word 'pesimis' and 'optimis' should be translated into 'pesimistic' and 'optimistic'. The word 'atau sebaliknya' is translated into 'or on the contrary'. Therefore, the translation is as follows : Their projection about the future of human life is often so optimistic or on the contrary, it is so pesimistic.

28. Indonesian (SL) :

Ini juga terjadi pada para sejarawan di masa lampau, yang melihat sejarah dengan kaca mata terlalu terang atau terlalu gelap.

English (TL) :

This also happened to the historiest for the last time, who look the history darkly and clearly.



The translation of SL word 'sejarawan' is 'historian' and not 'historist', since there is no word 'historist' in English. Moreover, the translation of Adverbial Clause 'for the last time' is incorrect word for 'di masa lampau'. The equivalent one is 'in the past'.

The translation of Adjective Clause 'who look the history darkly or clearly' does not represent the meaning of 'yang melihat sejarah dengan kacamata terlalu terang atau terlalu gelap'. The possible translation of it is 'who look the history through too bright or dark glasses.

In complete, the translation of this sentence is :
This also happened to historian in the past, who saw the history through too bright or dark glasses.

29. Indonesian (SL) :

Dengan demikian, maka apa yang dilakukan oleh Spangler dan Toynbee, Romein dan Huizinga dari kalangan sejarawan, atau Fukuyama, Toffler, Huntington, atau Naisbitt dari kalangan futuris, menurut Gus Dur memiliki kelemahan dasar serupa, yakni penyederhanaan kehidupan kolektif umat manusia.

English (TL) :

There by, so what have done by Spangler and Toynbee, Romein and Huizinga from historist, or Fukuyama,

Romein and Huntington, or Naisbitt from futurist according to Gus Dur have similar basic lack, namely the simple of collect time life of the men.

The word 'there by' should be written in one word 'thereby'. Moreover, it is better to eliminate the conjunction 'so' in this sentence, since it could not be two conjunctions in a sentence. The equivalent word for 'dengan demikian' is 'therefore'.

The Verb phrase 'have done' does not represent the meaning of 'dilakukan'. The pattern of it should be in Passive Voice, that is 'is done'.

In order to make a good translation of TL sentence, it is better to use the preposition 'of' instead of 'from' for the meaning of 'dari'. Moreover, the word 'historist' should be changed into 'historians and the word 'futurist' should be added by suffix -s, since it is in plural becomes 'futurists'.

The use of the word 'lack' for 'kelemahan' is not an appropriate word, the equivalent one is 'weakness'. For the translation of 'yakni penyederhanaan kehidupan kolektif umat manusia', the translator translates it word by word into 'namely the simple of collective life of the men'. This translation can be understood, because the meaning of

it is so mixed up. The possible translation of it is 'that is collective simplification of human life'.

In complete : Therefore, what is done by Spangler and Toynbee, Romein and Huizinga of the historians, or Fukuyama, Toffler, Huntington, or Naisbitt of the futurists according to Gus Dur have similar basic weakness that is collective simplification of human life.

30. Indonesian (SL)

Kritik dapat saja kita perpanjang, tapi satu hal yang sudah jelas adalah bahwa para futuris - dengan segala kemampuan dan sarana yang ada - telah mencoba mengungkapkan apa yang kira-kira akan terjadi di masa depan.

English (TL) :

Critic we can make longer, but one case has been clear that the futurist - with all ability and have tools - have tried to open what will be happen for the future.

In translating this sentence, the translator translates it literally. The translation of the expression 'Critic we can make longer' is too rigid, therefore the meaning is unclear. In order to translate it into a good translation, it should be

'We can lengthen criticism'. Moreover, the translation of SL phrase 'satu hal yang sudah jelas' adalah 'one obvious thing' and not 'one case has been clear'. For the word 'futurist', it is better to add suffix -s to pluralize it. The word 'tool' does not represent to the meaning of 'sarana'. The equivalent one is 'accommodation'.

The expression 'have tried to open' for the meaning of 'telah mencoba mengungkapkan' is incorrect use of word. The possible translation of it is 'have attempted to express'.

The word 'happen' should be added suffix -ed, since the verb is in passive. The use of preposition 'for' in prepositional phrase 'for the future' is incorrect use. The preposition uses here is 'in' for 'in the future'.

The possible translation of this sentence is : We can lengthen criticism, but one obvious thing that the futurists - with all ability and accommodations they have - have attempted to express what will be happened in the future.

31. Indonesian (SL) :

Tentu karena belum terjadi, semua ramalan tetaplah ramalan.

English (TL) :

Certain because have not been yet, all prediction
only prediction.

In this sentence, the translator has translated it literally. Moreover, he/she eliminates the subject and the verb of this sentence and misspelling the adverb too.

The word 'certain' is incorrect form of an adverb. It should be added by suffix -ly becomes 'certainly'. The translation of 'have not been yet' for the meaning of SL 'belum terjadi' is incorrect grammar, because there is no main verb, this can make the reader confused. The better translation of it is 'it has not happened yet'. Another incorrect grammar is made by the translator is the expression 'all prediction only prediction'. There must be a verb and for the noun, it should be in plural. Therefore, the translation should be in 'all predictions are only predictions'. In complete sentence, it is as follows : Certainly, because it has not happened yet, all predictions are only predictions.

32. Indonesian (SL) :

Hanya saja karena ramalan tersebut dibuat dengan didasarkan pada apa yang terjadi sekarang ini, maka

paling tidak secara instingtif kita bisa ikut menyetujuinya.

English (TL) :

Just cause of that prediction it made base on what is going on now, so as instinetic we can agree them.

The use of the word 'just cause' is ungrammatical. The equivalent word uses here is 'because' since 'because' here is conjunction. The word 'prediction' should be preceded by determiner 'the', and the word 'base' should be added by suffix -d.

In translating this sentence, the translator has made mistake to translate the verb. To make it into Passive Voice, the pattern of it is Verb to be + V III, in this case the verb should be 'was made'.

In SL, there are Conjunctions they are 'karena' and 'maka' and it seems all right, but contrary in English there can not be two conjunctions in one Complex Sentence. Therefore, the word 'so' is better omitted.

The better translation should be as follows :
Because the prediction was made based on what is going on nowadays, at least we instinctively may also agree with it.

33. Indonesian (SL) :

Soal perusahaan internasional raksasa yang dilanda kesulitan, soal adanya kekuatan sentrifugal yang cenderung mengkoyak negara-bangsa, semuanya telah kita saksikan dewasa ini.

English (TL) :

Biggest international enterprise case which get bad trouble case, present of strong sentrifugal is tend to break the country, all we have seen today.

In translating this sentence, many inappropriate words have been chosen by the translator. The word 'case' is not appropriate word for the meaning of SL 'Soal'. The equivalent one is 'about'. The clause 'which get bad trouble' does not represent the meaning of SL and this happened to the next sentence either. The sentence in TL does not seem informative and communicative and certainly it is hard to understand. Probably, it will be better if the translation is as follows : About the great/biggest international enterprises which are in big mess, the existence of centrifugal power which tends to break nations/countries we have seen all of them nowadays.

34. Indonesian (SL) :

Bagaimana sebenarnya masa depan itu sendiri ?

English (TL) :

What about the future it self ?

This sentence has been translated correctly.

35. Indonesian (SL) :

Menemukan masa depan - atau invent tomorrow - diakui tidak mudah.

English (TL) :

Find the future - or invent tomorrow - realized not easy.

Literal translation has been done in this sentence, beside that, the choose of words are not appropriate words. For example, the use of 'find the future' for 'menemukan masa depan' is not a good translation. Therefore, 'inventing tomorrow' is better used intead of 'find the future' in order to correspond to the meaning of SL. Another mistakes is, there must be an auxiliary verb to be 'is' before the word 'realized' for the verb is in passive voice. Therefore, the possible translation is : Inventing tomorrow is realized not easy.

36. Indonesian (SL) :

Apalagi untuk masa depan yang pesimistik - seperti akan ada 1000 negara di dunia - , atau sebaliknya

yang menantang, provokatif - seperti perusahaan besar tidak efisien dan lalu akan musnah.

English (TL) :

Even more for pessimistic future - like there will 1000 countries in a world - or challenge, provocative - like big enterprise not efficient and will damage.

There are many inappropriate words uses by the translator in this sentence. The word 'even more' is not equivalent with the meaning of 'apalagi'. It is better to use the adverb 'Especially', since it is more suitable and understandable for the meaning of SL. The use of 'like' is better to change into 'for instance'.

The use of the verb in 'there will 1000 countries' is incorrect, it should be 'there will be 1000 countries'. The translation of SL 'atau sebaliknya yang menantang, provokatif', has been translated word by word into 'or challenge, provocative'. This translation does not represent the meaning of SL. The possible translation of it is 'or vice versa there will be challenging or provocative countries'. The expression of 'like big enterprise not efficient and will damage' does not correspond to the meaning of SL 'seperti perusahaan besar tidak efisien dan lalu akan musnah', since it is ungrammatical translation and

uses inappropriate words. The better translation of it is 'just like big enterprise is unefficient and then will completely be annihilated'.

Therefore, the possible translation of it is : Especially for pessimistic future - for instance, there will be 1000 countries in the world or vice versa which will be challenging or provocative countries - just like great company is unefficient and then will completely be annihilated.

37. Indonesian (SL) :

Sering disebut bahwa kesulitan melihat masa depan adalah karena sekarang ini "yang pasti adalah ketidakpastian, dan yang permanen adalah perubahan".

English (TL) :

Always say that difficult to see future because today "the certain is uncertain, and permanent is change".

The expression of 'always say' does not correspond to the meaning of 'sering disebut'. The equivalent one is 'it is often mentioned'.

In the next clause 'that difficult to see future because today ... , and permanent is change', the translator translates it literally and it is incorrect grammar. The word 'to see' is not appropriate word for 'melihat' in this sentence , therefore it is better to use the word 'in viewing'.

The word 'uncertainty' is correct word for the meaning of SL 'ketidakpastian', since it stands as a noun here. Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'It is often mentioned that the difficulty in viewing the future is because nowadays 'for certain is uncertainty, one that is permanent is change'.

38. Indonesian (SL) :

Namun kesulitan dengan invent tomorrow juga seiring dengan adanya perangkat psikologis pada banyak kalangan untuk unlearn yesterday atau belajar meninggalkan hari kemarin.

English (TL) :

Although invent tomorrow difficult also together by present of psychologis for more unlearn yesterday of learn to leave yesterday.

It is obviously the translator translates the SL sentence literally word by word. He /She makes several mistakes in choosing words, once again he/she is too rigid in literal translation. He better uses the Subordinate Conjunction 'Nevertheless'. Moreover, the sentence which is made by the translator is so mixed up and certainly the reader of TL will be confused in catching the information.

The phrase 'invent tomorrow difficult also' does not refer to the meaning of SL 'kesulitan dengan

invent tomorrow juga'. The possible translation of it is 'difficulties in inventing tomorrow is also'. For the next clause 'seiring dengan adanya perangkap psikologis pada banyak kalangan untuk unlearn yesterday atau belajar meninggalkan hari kemarin' is better translated into 'along with the existence of psychological trap on many groups for unlearn yesterday or learning to leave yesterday'.

Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'Nevertheless, difficulties in inventing tomorrow is also along with the existence of psychological trap on many groups for unlearn yesterday or learning to leave yesterday'.

39. Indonesian (SL) :

Prof. Iskandar Alisyahbana yang hadir segera menukas, bahwa pandangan unlearn yesterday kurang tepat.

English (TL) :

Prof. Iskandar Alisyahbana who are attend as soon as said that, the view unlearn yesterday it's not right.

In translating the clause 'yang hadir segera menukas' is translated word by word into 'who are attend as soon as said', besides that, it is ungrammatical translation. It is better to translate it into 'who attends the meeting said'. The word 'view' is not appropriate word for 'pandangan'. The

equivalent word is 'opinion'. Another incorrect used of word is the word 'not right' for 'tidak benar', it is better to use the word 'not correct'. Therefore, the better translation of this sentence is : Prof. Iskandar Alisyahbana who attended the meeting said that the opinion of unlearn yesterday is not correct.

40. Indonesian (SL) :

Menurut Iskandar, yang benar adalah unlearn yang jelek - jelek saja dari hari kemarin, sementara tetaplah pelajari hal-hal yang baik dari kemarin.

English (TL) :

According to Iskandar, the right one is unlearn the bad one from yesterday, while certain to learn the good cases from yesterday.

It is better to replace the word 'right' into 'correct' for 'benar', since it is more equivalent. The expression of 'unlearn the bad one from yesterday' does not correspond to the meaning of 'unlearn yang jelek-jelek saja dari hari kemarin'. The better translation of it is 'not to learn anything bad from yesterday'. Another inappropriate one is 'while certain to learn the good cases from yesterday' for the meaning of 'sementara tetaplah pelajari hal-hal yang baik dari kemarin'. The

possible translation of it is 'but to keep learning anything good from yesterday'.

In complete sentence is as follows : According to Iskandar, the correct one is not to learn anything bad from yesterday, but to keep learning anything good from yesterday.

41. Indonesian (Sl) :

Kita sepakat dengan penjelasan Dr. Dorodjatun bahwa yang dimaksud memang sekedar unlearn - bukan discard - yesterday.

English (TL) :

We agree with Dr. Dorodjatun explain, that the intend only unlearn - not discard - yesterday.

The translation is good enough but the use of the word 'explain' does not represent the meaning of 'penjelasan'. The word 'penjelasan' here is a noun while the word 'explain' is not a noun. In order to change it into a noun, the word 'explain' should be added by suffix '-ation', becomes 'explanation'. Moreover, the use of Noun Clause 'that the intend ...' is ungrammatical and has been translated literally. The possible translation of it is 'that what is going to tell is only unlearn - not discard - yesterday'. In complete, the sentence should be as

possible translation of it is 'but to keep learning anything good from yesterday'.

In complete sentence is as follows : According to Iskandar, the correct one is not to learn anything bad from yesterday, but to keep learning anything good from yesterday.

41. Indonesian (SL) :

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follows : We agree with Dr. Dorodjatun's explanation, that what is going to tell is only unlearn - not discard - yesterday.

42. Indonesian (SL) :

Hari kemarin memang tidak bisa ditiadakan.

English (TL) :

Yesterday merely can not dissapear .

In this TL sentence, it seems that the translation has chosen inappropriate word in translating it. The use of adverb 'merely' does not represent the meaning of 'memang', but the equivalent word for it is 'absolutely'. The other mistake is the word 'disappear' is not appropriate word for 'ditiadakan', since it means no longer be visible ; vanish. Therefore, the equivalent word of it is 'eliminate'. To make it in a good sentence, it should be as follows : Yesterday absolutely can not be eliminated.

43. Indonesian (SL) :

Butir penting yang kita tangkap dari penjelasan Dr. Dorodjatun adalah , bahwa kalau memang situasi yang ada sekarang ini - misalnya saja - adalah persaingan global - maka langkah untuk unlearn

yesterday adalah , apakah kita masih terus saja mengunggulkan perusahaan negara dan perusahaan keluarga.

English (TL) :

The point that we get from Dr. Dorodjatun explain is that when the situation are in here now - just example - is global competitive - so step to unlearn yesterday is , are we still going on excellent of country enterprise and family enterprise ?

The word 'explain' is incorrect, it should be 'explanation' in order to make it into a noun.

The Adverbial Phrase 'when the situation are in here now', is translated literally and does not represent to the meaning of SL 'bahwa kalau memang situasi yang ada sekarang ini'. The possible translation of it is 'if the situation nowadays'. The infix sentence 'misalnya saja' is better translated into 'for instance'. For the use of 'is', is better eliminated.

The use of 'competitive' is not the equivalent word for 'persaingan'. The equivalent one is 'competition'. Moreover, for the word 'step', it should be put the determiner 'the' before it.

In the expression 'are we still going on ...', the writer, once again, translates it literally and does

not correspond to the meaning of SL. Therefore, the possible translation of this expression is 'do we still keep the state companies and family companies as the superior one ?'.

In complete is as follows : The point that we get from Dr. Dorodjatun's explanation is that if the situation nowadays - for instance - is global competition - then the step for unlearning yesterday is do we still keep the state companies and family companies as the superior one ?.

44. Indonesian (SL) :

Ringkasnya , unlearn yesterday identik dengan unlearn bad habits , atau meninggalkan kebiasaan buruk .

English (TL) :

Shortly unlearn yesterday identic to unlearn bad habits or leave bad habits.

The word 'shortly' does not represent the meaning of SL, since the meaning of it is : in a short time ; not long ; soon. The meaning of 'ringkasnya' here is in a few words, so the equivalent word for it is 'in brief'.

Once again, the translator forgets to put the auxiliary verb to be 'is' in this sentence. The other mistake is the use of 'identic' is not an English word. Therefore, the suitable word for 'identik' in

SL is 'identical' which means similar in every detail ; exactly alike.

So, the better translation is : In brief, unlearn yesterday is identical with unlearn bad habits, or leaving bad habits.

45. Indonesian (SL) :

Satu hal yang banyak disepakati oleh diskusi adalah, bahwa sekarang saja sudah banyak paradoks yang muncul, dan ini akan terus muncul.

English (TL) :

One thing that is agree by discuss is, that just now have many paradox arosen and continuously to arise.

The clause 'that is agree by discuss' does not correspond to the meaning of SL 'yang banyak disepakati oleh diskusi'. The verb should be in past participle, therefore the correct verb is 'is agreed'. The word 'discuss' is incorrect word for a noun. The noun form of this word is discussion. Moreover, this word 'discussion' should be preceded by determiner 'this'.

In translating the next clause, the translator, once again, translates it word by word. The translation of it is so mixed up, so the reader of TL can not catch the information of this sentence. Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'that

now there have been many paradoxes arisen, and this will be going on continuously.

In complete sentence : One thing that is agreed a lot in this discussion is that now there have been many paradoxes arisen, and this will be going on continuously.

46. Indonesian (SL) :

Paradoks muncul lazimnya sebagai koreksi.

English (TL) :

The paradox arise usually as correction.

The position of Adverb of frequency 'usually' is not after the verb but it is placed before the verb becomes 'usually arise'. For the verb 'arise' should be added by -s, become 'arises'. Therefore, the sentence is as follows : The paradox usually arises as correction.

47. Indonesian (SL) :

Atau - seperti banyak diyakini Prof. Iskandar - paradoks merupakan cerminan dialektika, yaitu bahwa solusi terhadap suatu persoalan akan melahirkan problem baru yang menuntut solusi berikut yang lebih canggih.

English (TL) :

Dr - as many convinced of Prof. Iskandar - paradox as a mirror dialectica , that is the solution toward one problem will be birth new problem that claim sophisticate solution.

In translating this sentence, the translator translates it word by word. The word 'convinced' is followed by preposition 'by', since this sentence is in passive voice. The word 'mirror' does not refer to the meaning of SL 'cerminan', the equivalent one is 'reflection'.

There are many unappropriate words in this sentence. the translator seems translate it in Indonesian style. Therefore the translation of it is not a good one. For example , the SL word 'akan melahirkan' is being translated into 'will be birth' and this is not correct. The appropriate one is 'will originate'. Moreover, the use of 'claim' for 'menuntut' is not appropriate word, it is better to use 'demanding' instead of 'claim'.

Therefore, the possible translation of this sentence is as follows : Dr - as many convinced by Prof. Iskandar - paradox is dialectical reflection,

new problem which demanding for next sophisticated solution.

48. Indonesian (SL) :

Bangsa Indonesia sebagai bagian dari masyarakat dunia tidak lepas dari semua gejala dan paradoks yang kini tengah deras bermunculan di dunia.

English (TL) :

Indonesian as a part of world communities are not release from all signs and paradox which arising every where in the world.

The word 'world communities' in this sentence is incorrect word, it should be in singular becomes 'the world community'. The following verb for the noun is ungrammatical used, besides that the use of the word 'release' is not appropriate word for the meaning of SL 'tidak lepas'. Therefore, the possible translation of it is 'is not separated'.

In translating the word 'signs' for 'gejala' in SL is unappropriate word. It is better to use 'indications' instead of 'signs'. The expression of 'paradox which arising every where in the world', is translated literally. The better translation of it is 'paradoxes which are arisen quite fast'.

The possible translation of it is : Indonesian as a part of the world community is not separated from

all indications and paradoxes which are arisen quite fast.

49. Indonesian (SL)

Semuanya melahirkan tantangan, tetapi sekaligus peluang, yang sama tidak bijaksananya baik untuk menyepelkannya ataupun menanggapi dengan gagap.

English (TL) :

Whole are birth challenge, but some change which are nor wise.

This translator is very mixed up in meaning. Perhaps, the translator translates the SL sentence word by word, as a result the meaning is unclear. The possible translation of it is : All of them originate challenge, but also opportunity, which is not as wise whether for underestimating or even for responding.

50. Indonesian (SL) :

Tantangan sentrifugalisme kiranya dapat kita hadapi dengan upaya menemukan kembali perekat bangsa yang relevan aktual.

English (TL) :

Centrifugalisme challenge can be face by find relate nation which are relevant actual.

The writing process of Verb Phrase 'can be face' is incorrect, for the word 'face' should be added suffix -d becomes 'can be faced'.

After a preposition, the verb should be in ing form. In this case, the prepositional phrase 'by finding' does not represent the meaning of 'menemukan kembali'. The equivalent one is 'by refinding'.

The Compound Word 'relate nation' does not refer to the meaning of 'perekat bangsa' therefore the possible translation of it is 'nation uniter'. For the expression 'which are relevant actual' is not appropriate for 'yang relevan aktual'. The verb to be 'are' should be substituted by 'is', since the noun is in singular that is 'nation uniter'. Therefore, the possible translation of it is : Centrifugalism challenge can be faced by refinding nation uniter which is actual relevant.

51. Indonesian (SL) :

Bila bangsa ini lahir karena - meminjam Prof. Iskandar - adanya common sorrow atau kesengsaraan bersama, maka perekat baru yang pas untuk kita adalah yang bisa menciptakan common happiness atau kebahagiaan bersama bagi bangsa ini.

English (TL) :

If the nation get birth caused of - borrow Prof. Iskandar - there is common sorrow or sorrow together, so new glue is suit for us that is who can create common happiness or happiness together for this nation.

There are several words which are not suitable as the equivalent of SL words. For the use of determiner 'the' is better to change into 'this'. Moreover, the phrase 'get birth caused of' is incorrect, it does not represent the meaning of 'lahir karena'. The equivalent translation of it is 'born because of'.

The infix sentence 'borrow Prof. Iskandar' is incorrect grammar and does not correspond to the meaning of 'meminjam Prof. Iskandar'. It seems that the translator translates it literally, so to make it in a good translation is 'borrowing Prof. Iskandar idea'.

Actually the SL 'atau kesengsaraan bersama' and 'atau kebahagiaan bersama' are unnecessary translated in TL, since they are just an explanation for the term 'common sorrow' and 'common happiness' in SL.

The use of 'there is' does not refer to the meaning of 'adanya'. Therefore, the better translation of it is 'the existence of'. Afterwards,

the translation of SL phrase 'perekat baru yang pas' into 'new glue is suit', is incorrect use of words and grammar. The correct one is 'new uniter which is suitable'. The expression 'who can create happiness or happiness together for this nation' is better to be translated into 'that can create happiness for this nation'.

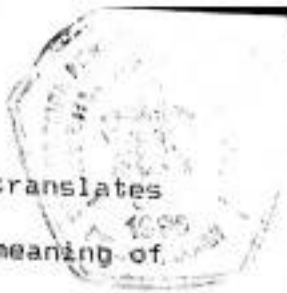
In complete sentence is as follows : If this nation is born because of - borrowing Prof. Iskandar's idea - the existence of common sorrow, so the new uniter which is suitable for us is one that can create common happiness for the nation.

52. Indonesian (SL) :

Untuk itu, kita pun tidak ragu menggaris bawah pandangan Dr. Dorodjatun, bahwa di antara yang kita perlukan antara lain adalah unlearn bad habits, mengkaji kembali belief system dogmatis di berbagai bidang yang dominan dalam kehidupan bersama kita di hari kemarin, dan juga hari ini.

English (TL) :

For that, we are not dobt to give underline Dr. Dorodjatun view, that among of we need they are unlearn bad habits, re-examine dogmatic belief system in sort of dominan in our living together from yesterday and also today.



It is obviously that the translator translates this sentence word by word, therefore the meaning of it is so mixed up and the reader can not catch the information of SL. The use of 'for that' for the meaning of 'untuk itu' is better to translated it into 'for that reason'. The verbal phrase 'are not dobt to give underline' is ungrammatical use. The possible translation of it is 'do not doubt to underline'. The expression of 'we need they are unlearn bad habits, re-examine ... from yesterday' does not represent the meaning of SL. The better translation of it is 'that among the necessity we need for onething such as to unlearn bad habits, to reanalyze dogmatical belief system in any dominant fields in our life yesterday'.

The possible translation of this sentence is 'For that reason we do not doubt to underline Dr. Dorodjatun's idea that among the necessity we need for one thing such as unlearn bad habits, to reanalyze dogmatical belief system in any dominant fields in our life yesterday , and also today'.

53. Indonesian (SL) :

Dengan sikap terbuka seperti itu, kita yakin bangsa Indonesia akan lebih peka dalam menanggapi kehadiran masa depan seperti apa pun.

English (TL) :

By open attitude like that, we sure, Indonesian nation will be sensitive in respond of attend the future like whatever.

Once again, the translator ignores the written of prepositional phrase. The word 'open' here, should be written in 'opening', since it is preceded by preposition 'by'. It is better to use the word 'belief' instead of 'sure' for the translation of SL 'yakin'. The translator eliminates the word 'more' in order to represent the meaning of 'lebih'.

The prepositional phrase 'in respond of attend the future like whatever' is translated literally and the meaning is unclear. The word 'respond' should be in ing form, since it is preceded by preposition 'in'. Moreover, the use of the word 'attend' is not an appropriate word for 'kehadiran'. And the expression 'the future like whatever' does not correspond to the meaning of SL 'masa depan seperti apapun'. The possible translation of it is 'the future whatever it will be like'.

The better translation of this sentence is : By opening attitude like that, we belief that Indonesian will be more sensitive in responding the presence of the future whatever it will be like.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, then we come to the following conclusions :

1. Some words have been chosen unappropriately in sentences. For example, the use of the word 'birth' in TL for 'melahirkan' or 'as like' for 'serupa' and etc. Moreover, Some words which have word formation (includes inflection, derivation, . afixation, reduplication or morpheme compounding) have been done incorrectly by the translator. For example, the word 'move' for 'pergerakan' is not correct word. In word formation, this word is having a derivation that is from 'verb' becomes 'noun' by putting the suffix -ment becomes 'movement'.
2. The translator follows the structure of SL in order to produce the TL sentence. He/She should adjust with the structure of Target Language. Following the structure of Source Language will produce innatural and confusing translation or give a wrong meaning.
3. The translator is more influenced by literally word by word translation in producing a translation in each sentences because of the lack of knowledge of translation.

4. The difficulties faced by the translator are :
- The lack of English vocabulary.
 - How to combine words in order to show the meaning as given in the original text.
 - How to use words by following the rule of English grammar properly.
 - How to understand perfectly the real message of the source language to be communicated into the target language.
 - How to make a good translation without making any additional and omissions that could distort the real meaning of the source language text.

4.2 Suggestion

To have better result in translating Indonesian Text into English, the writer would like to give the following suggestions :

1. Understand the real meaning or message to be communicated into the Target Language.
2. Try to enrich ourselves with enough vocabulary items to make the translation works more acceptable and understandable to the readers.
3. By practising writing as often as possible, someone is hoped to be professional translators, and the translation works could be easily understood without any confusion and misunderstanding from the readers.

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APPENDIX 1
(SOURCE LANGUAGE)

(1) Bagaimana Kita Memahami Ide "Unlearn Yesterday,
Invent Tomorrow"

(2) Masa depan ditentukan hari ini, sebagaimana hari ini ditentukan oleh hari kemarin. (3) Itulah diantara satu pelajaran disekitar sejarah yang telah cukup banyak kita dengar. (4) Namun di sekitar soal ini, kini terdengar satu ide menarik tatkala berlansung diskusi panel membahas implikasi buku karya John Naisbitt *Global Paradox* yang terbit tahun ini beberapa bulan silam. (5) Ungkapan di atas dimunculkan oleh ahli ekonomi Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti dari Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

(6) Perihal *Global Paradox* kiranya telah cukup luas dibaca oleh masyarakat, sebagaimana karya Naisbitt sebelumnya, *Megatrends 2000*. (7) Inilah buku-buku yang ditulis oleh futuris yang - dari sebutannya itu - banyak memikirkan masa depan. (8) Masa depan yang dimaksud - menariknya - bukan hanya menyangkut satu - dua aspek, tetapi dapat dikatakan mencakup. (9) Pada karya terdahulu, diramalkan antara lain globalisasi ekonomi, dan dampak inovasi teknologi terhadap daya budaya baru di dalam kehidupan kita.

(10) Dalam *Global Paradox*, thesis utama Naisbitt adalah "Makin besar sistem, justru makin penting dan kuatlah peranan bagian-bagian yang lebih kecil". (11) Untuk ekonomi dunia, makin besar ukurannya, makin kuatlah para pemainnya yang berukuran lebih kecil.

(12) Salah satu hal yang menonjol dalam karya-karya para futuris adalah keberaniannya memandang masa depan - dekat atau jauh. (13) Barangkali sebelum membahas judul

komentar kali ini, ada baiknya kita ulang sekilas pandangan tentang masa depan sebagaimana ditulis Naisbitt.

(14) Dewasa ini, yang banyak terlihat dalam berita adalah perihal negara dan perusahaan yang mendekonstruksi diri menjadi unit-unit vital yang makin lama makin kecil.

(15) Lihatlah bagaimana perusahaan multinasional secara dramatik mengubah cara menjalankan bisnis, atau bagaimana mereka jatuh tergusur. (16) Lihat pula bagaimana imperium rubuh, sementara persekutuan-persekutuan ekonomi yang lebih renggang bermunculan. (17) Bagaimana pula gerakan-gerakan nasionalis di Quebec, Skotlandia, dan diseluruh bekas unisovyet mendapat vitalitas baru.

(18) Berbagai paradoks yang ada, menurut Naisbitt digerakkan oleh perkembangan eksplosif di bidang telekomunikasi, yang memang diakui sebagai penggerak yang secara serentak menciptakan ekonomi global yang amat besar dan menggandakan dan memberi tenaga bagian-bagiannya. (19) Sementara penyandang dana Paradox Global ini adalah industri yang paling besar dan paling cepat pertumbuhannya di dunia : turisme.

(20) Turisme tidak pelak lagi merupakan akibat wajar revolusi komunikasi. (21) Ia juga penggerak minat terhadap kebudayaan dan suku lain, memberi mereka keabsahan, dan membuat kita ingin mengunjungi mereka.

(22) Satu lagi thesis serupa yang dikemukakan oleh Naisbitt adalah makin universal kita, maka makin lebih tribal tingkah laku kita. (23) Tribalisme inilah yang akan melahirkan ratusan, atau bahkan ribuan, negara baru, dan ia pula yang akan memberi tenaga bagi ribuan kelompok beraneka-ragam yang berafiliasi karena alasan tribal.

(24) Pendapat futuris senantiasa melahirkan - selain kekaguman juga - skeptisme, atau kritik pedas.

(25) Visi Naisbitt pun tak luput dari kesan semacam itu.

(26) KH Abdurrahman Wahid yang juga berbicara dalam diskusi panel di UI ini misalnya menyebut, bahwa *Global Paradox* adalah salah satu contoh kecenderungan melakukan generalisasi yang sangat luas oleh para futuris. (27) proyeksi mereka tentang masa depan kehidupan umat manusia acap kali terasa amat optimis, atau sebaliknya, sangat pesimis. (28) Ini juga terjadi pada para sejarawan di masa lampau, yang melihat sejarah dengan kaca mata terlalu terang atau terlalu gelap. (29) Dengan demikian, maka apa yang dilakukan oleh Spangler dan Toynbee, Romein dan Hui-zinga dari kalangan sejarawan, atau Fukuyama, Toffler, Huntington, atau Naisbitt dari kalangan futuris menurut Gus Dur memiliki kelemahan dasar serupa, yakni penyederhanaan kehidupan kolektif umat manusia.

(30) Kritik dapat saja kita perpanjang, tetapi satu hal yang sudah jelas adalah bahwa para futuris - dengan segala kemampuan dan sarana yang ada - telah mencoba mengungkapkan apa yang kira-kira akan terjadi di masa depan.

(31) Tentu karena belum terjadi, semua ramalan tetaplah ramalan. (32) Hanya saja karena ramalan tersebut dengan didasarkan pada apa yang sedang terjadi sekarang ini, maka paling tidak secara instingtif kita bisa ikut menyetujuinya. (33) Soal perusahaan internasional raksasa yang dilanda kesulitan, soal adanya kekuatan sentrifugal yang cenderung menyokong negara-bangsa, semuanya telah kita saksikan dewasa ini.

(34) Bagaimana sebenarnya masa depan itu sendiri ? (35) Menemukan masa depan - atau *invent tomorrow* - diakui tidak mudah. (36) Apalagi untuk masa depan yang pesimistik - seperti akan ada 1.000 negara di dunia -, atau sebaliknya yang menantang, provokatif - seperti perusahaan besar tidak efisien dan lalu akan musnah. (37) Sering disebut, bahwa

kesulitan melihat masa depan adalah karena sekarang ini "yang pasti adalah ketidak-pastian, dan yang permanen adalah perubahan".

(38) Namun kesulitan *invent tomorrow* juga seiring dengan adanya perangkat psikologis pada banyak kalangan untuk *unlearn yesterday* atau belajar meninggalkan hari kemarin. (39) Prof. Iskandar Alisyahbana yang hadir segera

menukas, bahwa pandangan *unlearn yesterday* kurang tepat.

(40) Menurut Iskandar, yang benar adalah *unlearn* yang jelek-jelek saja dari hari kemarin, sementara tetaplah pelajari hal-hal yang baik dari kemarin. (41) Kita sepakat dengan

penjelasan Dr. Dorodjatun, bahwa yang dimaksud memang sekedar *unlearn* - bukan *discard* - *yesterday*. (42) Hari kemarin memang tidak bisa ditiadakan.

(43) Butir penting yang kita tangkap dari penjelasan Dr. Dorodjatun adalah, bahwa kalau memang situasi yang ada sekarang ini - misalnya saja - adalah persaingan global - maka langkah untuk *unlearn yesterday* adalah, apakah kita masih terus saja mengunggulkan perusahaan negara dan perusahaan keluarga ?.

(44) Ringkasnya, *unlearn yesterday* identik dengan *unlearn bad habits*, atau meninggalkan kebiasaan buruk.

(45) Satu hal yang banyak disepakati oleh diskusi adalah, bahwa sekarang saja sudah banyak paradoks yang muncul, dan ini akan terus muncul. (46) Paradoks muncul lazimnya sebagai koreksi. (47) Atau - seperti banyak diyakini Prof. Iskandar - paradoks merupakan cerminan dialektika, yaitu bahwa solusi terhadap satu persoalan akan melahirkan problem baru yang menuntut solusi berikut yang lebih canggih.


(48) Bangsa Indonesia sebagai bagian masyarakat dunia tidak lepas dari semua gejala dan paradoks yang kini tengah deras bermunculan di dunia. (49) Semuanya melahirkan

tantangan, tetapi sekaligus peluang, yang sama tidak bijaksananya baik untuk menyepelkannya ataupun menanggapi dengan gagap.

(50) Tantangan sentrifugalisme kiranya dapat kita hadapi dengan upaya menemukan kembali perekat bangsa yang relevan aktual. (51) Bila bangsa ini lahir karena - meminjam Prof Iskandar - adanya *common sorrow* atau kesengsaraan bersama, maka perekat baru yang pas untuk kita adalah yang bisa menciptakan *common happiness* atau kebahagiaan bersama bagi bangsa ini.

(52) Untuk itu, kita pun tidak ragu menggaris-bawahi pandangan Dr. Dorodjatun, bahwa di antara yang kita perlukan antara lain adalah *unlearn bad habits*, mengkaji kembali *belief system dogmatis* di berbagai bidang yang dominan dalam kehidupan bersama kita di hari kemarin, dan juga hari ini. (53) Dengan sikap terbuka seperti itu, kita yakin bangsa Indonesia akan lebih peka dalam menanggapi kehadiran masa depan seperti apa pun.

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APPENDIX II

(TARGET LANGUAGE)

(1) How We Get to Understand "Unlearn Yesterday,
Invent Tomorrow"

(2) The future time, it is certain today, as today was certain yesterday. (3) It is one of the learn around the history which we have heard much. (4) Although, around this problems, we have heard one interest idea when panel discussion going on which discuss about implication of book written by John Naisbitt Global Paradox which published this year for several month ago. (5) The expression above has arisen by Dr. Dorodjatun Kuncoro Jakti the economiest from Faculty of Economic, University of Indonesia.

(6) Case of Global Paradox has been widely to read by public, as Naisbitt work before, Megatrend 2000.

(7) These book have written by the futurist who from called - think about the future much. (8) The future they intend - its interest - not only relate to one or two aspects, but can be said whole. (9) From precede works, predicted among others economic globalization and technology inovation impact toward power of new culture in our living.

(10) In Global Paradox, the main thesis's Naisbitt "so much big the sistem, make more important and be strong the activity in more little parts". (11) For world economy, as much big the size, as much strong the players which smaller size.

(12) One of bump case in futuristies works is their brave to view the future - near or far. (13) Perhaps, before discuss the comment title this time we should repeat a glance about the future as Naisbitt wrote.

(14) Now days, much more seen from news is country and enterprise which deconstructioned itself become vital units. (15) Can be show as multinational enterprises dramatically change their bisnis way or how they fall draw on. (16) Let see how imperium down, while the unities of economy which more estrange arise. (17) How about moves of nationalist in Quebec, Scotlandia and whole of ex Uni Soviet has got new vitalis.

(18) Sort of Paradox is present, according to Naisbitt, is moving by explosive develop in telecommunication part, which merely release as motor together create global economy is too big and multiplied and give power of its parts. (19) While fund carrier Paradox Global is the biggest industrial and growth fastly in world : tourism.

(20) Tourism, can be avoid as a result communication revolution fair. (21) It also motor of interest to face culture and other ethnics, give them legal and make want to visit them.

(22) One more aslike thesis who showed by Naisbitt is so much our universal, so that make more tribal our behaviour. (23) Tribalism eill get birth hundreds or even thousands new countries and also will give power for thousands of variety group which afiliation cause of tribal reason.

(24) Futurist idea always get birth - beside admiration also - skeptism or hard critic. (25) Vision of Naisbitt also the same.

(26) KH. Abdurrahman Wahid who also spoke in panel discussion at UI for instance said, that Global Paradox is one of tend's example to do generalisation which more wide by the futuriesties. (27) Their projection about the future of human living sometimes taste too optimis or pesimisly. (28) This also happened to the historiist for the last time,

who look the history darkly or clearly. (29) Thereby, so what have done by Spangler and Toynbee, Romein and Huizinga from historist or Fukuyama, Toffler, Huntington or Naisbitt from futurist according to Gus Dur have similar basic lack, namely the simple of collective life of the man.

(30) Critic we can make longer, but one case has been clear that the futurist - with all ability and the toolles - have tried to open what will be happen for the future.

(31) Certain because have not been yet, all prediction only prediction. (32) Just cause of that prediction it made base on what is going on now, so as instinctive we can agree them. (33) Biggest international enterprise case which get bad trouble case, present of strong sentrifugal is tend to break the country, all we have seen today.

(34) What about that future itself? (35) Find the future - or invent tomorrow - realized not easy. (36) Even more for pesimistic future - like there will 1.000 countries in a world - or challenge, provocative - like big enterprise not effisient and will damage. (37) Always say that difficult to see the future because today 'the certain is uncertain, and permanent is change'.

(38) Although invent tomorrow difficult also together by present psikologis for more unlearn yesterday or learn to leave yesterday. (39) Prof. Iskandar Alisyahbana who are attend as soon as said that, the view unlearn yesterday it's not right. (40) According to Iskandar, the right one is unlearn the bad one from yesterday, while certain to learn the good cases from yesterday. (41) We agree with Dr. Dorodjatun explain, that the intend only unlearn - not discard - yesterday. (42) Yesterday merely can not dissappear.

(43) The point that we got from Dr. Dorodjatun explain is that when the situation are in here now - just example - is global competitive - so step to unlearn yesterday is, are we still going on excellent of country enterprise and family enterprise ? (44) Shortly unlearn yesterday identic to unlearn bad habits or leave bad habits.

(45) One thing that is agree by discuss is, that just now have many paradox arosen and continuously to arise. (46) The paradox arise usually as correction. (47) Or - as many convinced of Prof. Iskandar - paradox as a mirror dialectica, that is the solution toward one problem will be birth new problem that claim sophisticate solution.

(48) Indonesian as a part of world communities are not release from all signs and paradox which are arising every where in the world. Whole are birth challenge, but become chance, which are not wise.

(49) Centrifugalism challenge can be face by find relate nation which are relevant actual. (50) If the nation get birth caused of - borrow Prof. Iskandar - there is common sorrow or sorrow together, so new glue is suit for us that is who can create common happiness or happiness together for this nation.

(52) For that, we are not doubt to give underline Dr. Dorodjatun view, that among of we need they are unlearn bad habits, re-examine dogmatic belief sistem in sort of dominan in our living together from yesterday and also today. (53) By open attitude like that, we sure, Indonesian nation will be sensitive in respon of attend the future like whatever.
