THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN ‘THE 1945 CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA’ DOCUMENT

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanity
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
The Degree of Letters Scholar

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ABSTRACT


In this research, the researcher focuses the analysis on the translation procedures in The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia translated by translator. The research is aimed to finding the procedure used to translate The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia. In doing this research, the researcher focuses his study on two matters. The first in the translation procedures used by translator, and the second is the result of translation procedures which was applied by the translator.

The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method by comparing two texts The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia, the source language (Indonesian) and the target language (English). And analysis text of The 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia with applied the theory of translation procedure, especially the concept of Newmark and the researcher looks up a reliable dictionary to find out whether the translation is correct or not.

In this research, the researcher finds that there are some translation procedures. It contains transference, naturalization, transposition and modulation. The researcher also found that the translation result of the Indonesian Constitution Document is equivalent. Even though there are several less equivalents to translate in the level of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. The whole text of the translation result is adjustment in structure grammatical, lexical meaning which is the equivalent to the target language perspective in order to, the whole text of translation make not awkward and easy to understand.

Key Words: Translation, Procedure, Constitution.
APPROVAL SHEET

THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN 'THE 1945 CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA' DOCUMENT

Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on June 27th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 27th, 2014

Examination Committee

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in text.

Tangerang, June 2014

Kosdiyannudin

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May Allah SWT, the all-Hearer and all-Knower, always bless, protect and gives them more than they have given to the writer. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the writer herself and for all people who read it.

Tangerang, June 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Translation became an important thing in the present time. We can see the roles of translation in our daily life, almost in every area. We read news or books which were originally written in another language easily because someone has translated it into our language. We enjoy watching films from another country because someone has translated the conversation or dialogue and then made the subtitle for us. Translation is also very important in academic field. It can be learning device for students as there are many scientific books translated across nations. Besides helping people to know more information, knowledge or news from other languages, translation can also helps people who live abroad to understand what they need to do in their new residence as they will not master the new language quickly.

Frans said English has an important role because many information sources are written in English such as essays, books, journals and other sources. This is a challenge for scientist who always has struggled with science to master the English. However, in reality many scientists in Indonesia are less able to master the English language, so they prefer to read the texts of the translation that is very limited and sometimes there are so many different meanings and ideas from the
source language written by the author of the text.¹

Generally, the translation divided into two types oral translations or interpreter and written translation. Interpreter and translators perform similar tasks, but in different settings. While an interpreter converts any spoken material from one language (the source language) into a different language (the target language), a translator converts written material in the same manner.

Interpreting can occur in a variety of settings, such as conferences, meetings and over the telephone, and can take the form of either simultaneous (performed as the speaker delivers a speech act with the help of interpreting equipment) or consecutive (the interpreter listens to portions of a speech at a time, then interprets the segments as the original speaker is silent).

Translation can also occur in various settings. Translation can occur on any form of written work, including general document and legal document. Legal documents are translated by a qualified translator, because of these legal documents and legal impact must be justified. The translator should perform the translation activities more carefully in order to produce translation products that do not deviate from the intended meaning in the source language.

When translating the document, the qualified translator should familiarize themselves with the example of the application on the documents in both language, and to equip themselves with the system which prevails in each country so that the product of translation is readable.

Beside, the qualified translator should have knowledge of procedures translation, especially in translating the legal words at the level of phrases and definitions. According to Macquarie Dictionary, "a procedure is the act or way of proceeding in any action or process".2

In order to produce quality translation, a qualified translator needs to heed the procedures. It can help a translator in the translation process which includes, for example, wording and conveying the context of the source language.

A qualified translator must also maintain confidentiality of documents to be translated because these documents contain important information that are confidential and vital for the owner of document. The qualified translator takes the oath and does not receive a salary or income from the government. He or she must pass a qualified examination which is organized by translator center of University of Indonesia, which cooperates with the government of DKI Jakarta.

Nowadays, translators play important role in restating text or written documents in the same context to ensure excellent products. Translation products are mostly found in specific areas of knowledge such as health, economics, psychology and law.

Law is a relatively difficult subject field to understand, since it contains legalese, acts, and articles that are mostly adopted from foreign languages. Moreover, law is divided into several categories including commercial, customary, criminal, and maritime law.

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Legislative language is notoriously complicated and contains frequent lexical repetition or redundancy, which makes it hard to understand. Many legal terms are adopted from foreign languages, in this case, Latin and Dutch.

One of legal documents is Indonesian constitution, some terms are translated literally. Moreover, they are totally adopted from source language when there is no equivalence in the translation. The Indonesian constitution translated from Indonesian language into English. It is translated by Idris Kyrway. So, the writer interesting to analyze the procedure of translation was used in phrase level and the results of translation.

B. Focus of the study

Based on the background above, this study only focuses on the procedures and equivalence of translation which is used by Idris Kryway to translate ‘The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia’ from the source language (Indonesia) into the target language (English).

C. Research Question

According to the explanation above; this research problem is formulated through the following question:

1. What kinds of translation procedures are applied by the translator to translate Indonesian Constitution Document to English?

2. How are the results of translation procedures which are applied in the Indonesian Constitution Document?
D. Objectives of the study

Generally, this objective of the research is empirical data and linguistic information about translating legal document so that can be used as pioneer for another continued translation research. But specifically, this research claims to find empirical evidence about:

1. To know the translation procedures are applied by the translator to translate Indonesian Constitution Document into English.

2. To know how the result of the translation procedures which are applied in Indonesian Constitution Document.

E. Significances of the Study

The researcher hopes the result of the research will be advantageous to her especially and the reader generally and it is expected to be able to assist the reader in understanding the translation procedures. Besides, the writer hopes that this research can give suggestion and insight to the translators to be more precise using the translation procedures.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of Research

In this research the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. It means the writer tries to answer the entire question in research question research. The writer also explains and describes the opinion to analyze the object of the research.

2. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis on this research is The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Chapter I until Chapter XVI.
3. Research Instrument

To get data in this research, researcher utilizes himself as the main instrument to get the required data with the various ways, such as: reads, marks, classifies and give some important notes in the data source.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The data is analyzed based on the method and approach of qualitative data analysis techniques with few steps. First, the writer gets to know the source language of that constitution to get an idea of the message which conveyed by author and compare the translated constitution. Finally, the writer analyzes the translation procedures using several expert’s theories.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Translation

1. The Definition of Translation

There are some definitions of translation. Nida states that translations consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of styles.\(^3\) Newmark in Rudi Hartono states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.\(^4\) From these definitions the translation has the same term “equivalence”. The meaning, context, though, or message of both source of reproducing in receptor language, the closest natural are equivalent to the message of source language. The first is meaning and secondly is style. The message of source language must equivalent. The reader of translation who knows the target language only will be confused if target language is influenced by the source language.

Meanwhile the result of translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly. In order to make the clear meaning of source language, it is expected that the meaning of target language can be understood by the readers. So, the result of translation must be readable. In target language, readability is needed, because it makes the readers easier to catch the content of the translation.

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\(^{3}\)E.A. Nida and Taber C (1969), *op.cit.* p. 16.

text, conversely when the translation text is not readable. It will make the readers difficult to understand the content of the text well.

Based on many definitions above, the writer assumes that the translation is a process of transferring thoughts and message from the source language to the target language, in the form of written or spoken.

2. Kinds of Translation

Practically, there are some kinds of translation that have their own characteristics and forms. Some kinds of translation are found because of the differences and similarities of the source structures, different kinds of text that are going to be translated and different purpose of translation. Newmark states that translation method relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.\(^5\)

Roman Jakobson in Hatim and Munday makes a very important distinction between three types of written translation.\(^6\)

a) **Intralingual translation**, translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase.

b) **Interlingual translation**, translation from one language to another.

c) **Intersemiotic translation**, translation of the verbal sign by non-verbal sign for example music or image.

Nababan differentiates kinds of translation, such as word for word translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, free translation, literal translation, pragmatic translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic

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translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, linguistic translation, communicative translation and semantic translation.7

3. The Process of Translation

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating text from the source language into the target language. The process of translation consists of three steps, analyze texts of source language, transfer, restructuring.8 The first stage is analysis, translator analyzes about grammatical relationship and meaning of the word. In the transfer stage, translator analyzes material of source and target language that is transferred base on the mind of translator. The material that has analyzed (X) is transferred to receptor text (Y), and then it is restructured to make final message that is acceptable in receptor language.

4. Procedure of Translation

Translation procedures or translation shifts are defined as “the smallest linguistic changes occurring in translation of SL (source language) to TL (target language)”.9 Translation is a field of various procedures. Translation procedures are used to get equivalence between source language and target language in translation process. There are many kinds of translation procedure, but the writer wants to explore some procedure that must be use by translator to conform the stylistic demands and grammatical conventions of the target language. These possibilities are expended below.

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a. Additional information

The change can take the form of adding to the target text information which is not expressed in the source language, if the target language has the grammatical category which the source language lacks.\(^\text{10}\) Information which is not present in the source language text may be added to the target language text.

b. Deletion information

Baker refers to deletion as “omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language”.\(^\text{11}\) In the process of translating, the change of information content of message of omitting information in the source language, if the target language lacks a grammatical category.

c. Structural adjustment

Structural adjustment is another important strategy for getting equivalence between source language and target language. Structural adjustment is also called shift, or transposition, or alteration. Newmark states that “A ‘shift’ or ‘transposition’ is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL”. There are four types of transposition:\(^\text{12}\)

1) Transposition

a. Transposition Type 1

Transposition type 1 is the change from singular to plural, or in the position of the adjective.

\(^{11}\)Ibid
\(^{12}\)Peter Newark, *op.cit.* p. 85.
Example of change from singular to plural:

SL: A pair of glasses

TL: Sebuah kacamata

Example of change in the position of adjective:

SL: Black ink

TL: Tinta hitam

b. Transposition Type 2

Transposition type 2 is the change in grammatical structure from SL to TL because SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL.

Example:

SL: Tas itu aku letakan di atas meja

TL: I placed the bag on the table

This example shows that except for sentences in passive voice or a particular structure, the concept of placing of object in the beginning of the sentence in Bahasa Indonesia (SL) is not recognized in English (TL) grammar; hence it is transposed into a simple sentence.

c. Transposition Type 3

Transposition type 3 is an alternative to when literal translation of SL text may not accord with natural usage in TL. Such alternative include:

1) Noun /noun phrase in SL becomes verb in TL.

Example:

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13Rochayah Machali, *op.cit.* p. 64.
SL: … to study their history for better understanding of their behavior. (Noun Phrase)

TL: … mempelajari sejarah mereka untuk lebih memahami perilaku mereka. (Verb).

2) The joined from adjective participle (i.e. adjective formed from a verb) and noun, or noun phrase in SL becomes noun+noun from in TL.

Example:

SL: Engineering technique (adjective + noun)

TL: Teknik perekayasaan (noun + noun).¹⁴

3) Clause in the form of participium (i.e. verb form sharing the functions of a noun) in SL is expressed into its direct from in TL.

Example:

SL: The house designed by my father is being built.

TL: Rumah yang dirancang oleh ayah saya sedang dibangun.

d. Transposition type 4

Transposition type 4 is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by grammatical structure. The emphasis in SL is shown through TL regular grammatical construction.

Example:

SL: This is the book I’ve been looking for all this time.

TL: Buku ini lah yang kucari selama ini.

¹⁴Ibid. p. 67.
2) Adaptation

Adaptation is an effort to find a cultural equivalence on two certain situations. In adaptation, the translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of the language and culture in the TL community. Adaptation is also translation procedure whereby the translator replaces a social, or cultural, reality in the source text with a corresponding reality in the target text. A cultural SL word is translated by a TL cultural word too. Generally, this procedure is used for an effective way to deal with culturally-bound words / expressions, metaphors and images in translation.

Example:  SL: “Dear sirs”

TL: “Dengan Hormat”15

3) Transference

Transference is transferring of a word or expression from the source language/text directly into the target text without translating it at all. People’s names and place names and the like are usually transferred, except in those cases where a conventional translation exists. Transference is also the first step in the process of one language acquiring loan words from another.

Example:  SL: Tariff

TL: Tarif16

---

4) Naturalization

Naturalization is a procedure that succeeds transferences. That is first by adapting the source language word first to the normal pronunciation and the second by changing it to the normal morphology (word form) of the target language in order to make familiar to tongue of the target language.

Example: SL: Strategy, method

TL: Strategi, metode

5. Quality of translation

A good translation is one that can be done to the purpose of translation. The value of a translation is depending on primarily on the translator’s individual talent. A translator is required to transfer the message of the writer to reader in the target language (TL). In addition in mastering SL and TL, she/he should also understand the situation and context of a work that will be translated. These all are related to quality of translation. To make the reader convenient in reading translation text, the translator has to consider the quality of the target language. These all related to the quality of translation. According to Larsoon argues that three kinds of quality of translation as fellow.\textsuperscript{17}

1. Accuracy

Accuracy, according to Larson means correct exegesis of the source message, and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into the receptor language. In other words, accuracy refers to the precise

\textsuperscript{17}Zahridin Suryawinata and Sugeng Haryono, \textit{Translation: Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan} (Yogyakarta: Kansius, 2003), p. 75.
understanding of the source message and the transfer of the message meaning as accurate as possible into target language.\(^{18}\)

2. Clarity

Since there are many different ways to reveal ideas, a translator should put forward the message in the target language in a way that can be understood by many people. This condition occurs because there are many several different ways of expressing an idea. The translator has to choose the way that communicates most clearly; the way which ordinary people will understand. He/she would be very faithful to the original in doing in doing the translation; he/she should not lead the leaders to a bias meaning.\(^{19}\)

3. Naturalness

Naturalness by Larson is the use of the natural form of thr receptor languages, so that the translation will be effective and acceptable. The use of the form of receptor language such as natural target language structure in translating is important to procedure the effective and acceptable translation result. She adds the translation should be natural and not sound awkward or strange.\(^{20}\)

For determining the quality of translation, the experts of translation have formulated the criteria assessment of translation. According to Machali, the assessment of translation is very important. It is caused by two reasons:

First, to make dialectal relationship between the theory and the practice.

\(^{18}\text{Ibid. p. 486.}\)
\(^{19}\text{Ibid.}\)
\(^{20}\text{Ibid.}\)
Second, for the criterion and standard in evaluating competes of translation especially, if we evaluate the Target Language text from the same Source Language text version. Meanwhile, Sayogie said that the assessment of translation is very important in concept of theory translation. The aspect of assessment translation makes the concept be different and the assessment is different to.

Tabel 1: Sayogie indicates assessment of translation as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Aspect</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The meaning of Equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The aspect of linguistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Transposition</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Aspect of Semantics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Meaning of referential</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Meaning of grammatical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Meaning of contextual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This below, the criteria assessment of translation is more specific with give scale or continuum and to change becomes score. The score as follow:\textsuperscript{21}

Table 2: The score of translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost excellent translation</td>
<td>86-90</td>
<td>Submission of a reasonable, almost not feel like a translation; There are no spelling errors; No errors of grammar ; Nothing wrong use of the term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good translation</td>
<td>76-85</td>
<td>No distortion of meaning: No literal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{21} Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>Good translation</td>
<td>61-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>Enough translation</td>
<td>46-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **(B) Good translation**
  - translation of the rigid. Nothing wrong use of the term; There are a couple of grammatical errors/spelling (for the Arabic language should not be any spelling errors).
  - No distortion of meaning: there is a literal translation of a rigid, but relatively not more than 15% of the entire text, so as not to feel like a translation; error grammar and idiom relative not more than 15% of the total text. There are one or two-standard use of terms/general. There are one-two grammar spelling errors (for Arabic language support should not be any spelling errors).

- **(C) Enough translation**
  - It feels as translation, meaning distortion. There are some literal translations of s rigid, but relatively
The specification above, based on three steps to assessment of translation:

The first steps : Functional assessment, it is the public message to see that aim of writing is wrong. If it is not, the assessment can be continued to the second steps.

In the second steps : The specification of assessment is based on the aspect.

In the third steps : The specification of assessment in the second steps become group in scale.

Those criteria can be reference for translator to product a qualified translation. Beside that it can be used for the translator as the guidelines in order to value the translation text. Therefore, the translator can be determined how he product a qualified in which the original information of SL does not change. As a result the reader are capable the gist of TL text without any disturbances in reading because of its naturalness.
The translator has to make the preparation before doing the translating in which knowledge of culture and the mastery of the language. (SL and TL) are in important media in creating the TL text. She/he has no to be a good reader of SL and also good writer of TL. Thus, the translation is not merely to change on language into another because there are ways or norms applied in it.

From those statements, the researcher concludes that the content and the message of the source language should be kept by translator. And to keep meaning naturally the translator should discovers the meaning and the main ideas of the source language.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the writer would like to describe about the data description of the research based on the research question. Data of study are complied by signing, comparing, and grouping the words and phrases on The 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia that the writer mention in chapter one. After analyzing the data the writer found translation procedures and the equivalence which are used in translating Indonesian Constitution. The translation uses through translation, adaptation, transposition, transference and naturalization as a translation procedure. The data table of The 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia is as follow:

Table 3: The Corpus of “The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>The translation procedure</th>
<th>The Category of Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Negara Indonesia ialah Negara Kesatuan, yang berbentuk Republik.</td>
<td>The state of Indonesia shall be a unitary state, with the form of a Republic.</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Presiden republic Indonesia memegang</td>
<td>The President of republic of Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Presiden mengangkat duta dan konsul.</td>
<td>Ambassadors are appointed by the President.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Agar menghadirkan kelola pemerintahan yang baik.</td>
<td>In order to, establish good government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Negara memiliki suatu bank sentral yang susunan, kedudukan, kewenangan, tanggung jawab, dan independensinya diatur dengan undang-undang.</td>
<td>The state owns a central bank, the organization, authority, competence, responsibilities, and independence of which are regulated by law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pemerintah daerah provinsi, daerah kabupaten, dan kota mengatur dan mengurus sendiri urusan pemerintahan menurut atas otonomi dan tugas pembantuan.</td>
<td>The administration of a province, a kabupaten, and kota shall regulate and manage its own government matters in accordance with the principle of regional autonomy and the duty of providing assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the tabulated corpus data on the table above, the writer tries to classify the data by categorizing them into the translation procedure, such as adaptation, transposition, reduction, and modulation. After that, the writer compares The 1945
Constitution of the Republic Indonesia that different languages, Indonesian and English, to find out how the translator translate the Constitution. There are the explanations from each translation procedures above:

1. Naturalization

Naturalization is the procedure that adapts the source language words, the first to the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word form) of the target language.

a. Republic

SL: Negara Indonesia ialah Negara Kesatuan, yang berbentuk Republik. (Article 1)

TL: The state of Indonesia shall be a unitary state, with the form of Republic. (Article 1)

The researcher found naturalization, the translator translates the word republik in source language into republic target language. The meaning of these two words is similar. The word republic has means a country without a king or queen, usually governed by elected representatives of the people and a president. While, in KBBI dictionary Republik means bentuk pemerintahan yang berkedaulatan rakyat dan dipakai oleh seorang presiden. Indonesian one of the countries has been used the republic as ideology of state.

In this case, the translator translated the word by just modifying the spelling system and adjustment occurs by changing phoneme k in the word republik was changed with phoneme c into target text and the result translation is republic. As

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23 Ibid, p. 950.
can be seen that process of absorbing in English takes places. So, the translator used here naturalization translation procedure with adapt the source language words first the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word from) of the target language. The result translation is natural because the translator equivalent meaning in the target language also more effective and acceptable in the target language. The equivalence in this case is categorized word level equivalence.

b. President

SL: Presiden republic Indonesia memegang kekuasaan pemerintahan menurut Undang-Undang Dasar. (article 4)

TL: The President of republic of Indonesia shall hold the power of government in accordance with the Constitution. (article 4)

The word presiden in the source text is translated into president in target text. The meaning of these words is similar. The word President has means The person who has the highest political position in a country that is a republic and who, in some of these countries, is the leader of the government.24 While in KBBI dictionary presiden means kepala Negara (bagi Negara berbentuk republik).

In this case, the translator translated the word by just modifying the spelling system and addition phoneme t in the word presiden was added with phoneme t into target text and the result translation is president. So, the translator used here

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naturalization translation procedure with adapt the source language words first the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word from) of the target language. The result translation is natural because the translator equivalent meaning in the target language also more effective and acceptable in the target language. The equivalence in this case is categorized word level equivalence.

2. Transposition

Transposition is translation procedure which involves a change in the grammar from the SL (source language) to TL (target language). Like, a change of word classes which occurs in the target text but there is no change in the meaning of the message.

a. Presiden mengangkat duta dan konsul

SL: Presiden mengangkat duta dan konsul. (article 13)

TL: Ambassadors consults are appointed by the President. (article 13)

This translation case shows a structural change active voice into passive voice. The translator translates Presiden mengangkat duta dan konsul into Ambassadors consults are appointed by the President. In source language the phrase Presiden mengangkat duta dan konsul is an active voice. The translator translates source language into Ambassador Consults are appointed by President it’s become passive voice in target language. This translation procedure is called by transposition procedure. The equivalence in this case is categorized grammatical equivalence.

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b. Pemerintah yang baik

SL: Agar menghadirkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik.

TL: In order to, establish good governance

In this case, the translation shows a structural change from Noun + (which) adjective into adjective + noun. Pemerintahan yang baik is translated into good governance. This is the transposition in the second point of the third shift. These structure shift are applied by the translator in order to get the natural sentence for the translation text which is acceptable to the target language form. In this case, the translation result is natural, because the translator changes the grammatical form (structure of the sentence) which is existed in the source text into the different grammatical from in target text, without change the meaning of the source text message.

3. Transference

Transference is transferring the word in the source language into target language as the loan word.

a. Bank

SL: Negara memiliki suatu bank sentral yang susunan, kedudukan, kewenangan, tanggung jawab, dan indepedensinya diatur dengan Undang-Undang. (article 23)

TL: The state owns a central bank the organization, authority, competence, responsibilities, and independence of which are regulated by law.(article 23)
The translator transferred bank in source text into bank in target text. The word bank means lembaga keuangan yg usaha pokoknya memberikan pinjaman (kredit) dan jasa dalam penyebaran dan peredaran uang. It seems the similar concept in English language. The word bank means an organization where people and businesses can invest or borrow money, change it to foreign money, etc., or a building where these service are offered. 26

The translator translated the source language text accurately and completely without leaving any single word to translated. Also, the translator transfers the meaning of the word bank in the source language text exactly as possible into target language. The decision for using this procedure to translate those terms might indicate that the translator seems to believe that the reader will understand those terms in their original form.

b. Kabupaten

SL: Pemerintah daerah provinsi, daerah kabupaten, dan kota mengatur dan mengurus sendiri urusan pemerintahan menurut atas otonomi dn tugas pembantuan. (article 18)

TL: The administration of a province, a kabupaten, and kota shall regulate and manage its own government matters in accordance with principle of regional autonomy and the duty of providing assistance.(article 18)

The word kabupaten in the source text is translated into kabupaten in target tet. The word kabupaten means daerah swantara II yang dikepali bupati

26 Ibid
In this case, the translation is done by applying transference (loan word) has been popular in Indonesia. The translation result in this corpus is accurate and communicative translation because the loan word is acceptable in target language which can represent the source language concept.

4. Modulation

Modulation is a meaning sift which happen in a target language, because it is changed a point of view and opinion.

SL: Transfer anggaran ke daerah juga ditunjuk untuk meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan public di daerah, dan mengurangi kesenjangan pelayanan public antar daerah.

TL: the budget transfer to regions and closing gap in inter-regional public service.

The word close has some meaning but the researcher only take two suitable with it. 1) [almost bad result] a used describe sth, usually a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 2) [similar] vary similar to sth else or to an amount. 27 in English grammar, the word closing in the source text is verb. While, the word mengurangi in the source text is mengambil (memotong) sebagian in Indonesia dictionary.

In this corpus the translator uses *modulation* in translating the source text into the target text in order to the target language form. In this case, the translator result is natural, because the translator changes the grammatical form un target text, without the change the meaning of the source language. And effective, acceptable also no sound estrange.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing some translation procedures which is used in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia document, the writer concludes that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia document use five translation procedures, such as; transference, naturalization, transposition, and modulation.

First, the translator used transference procedure; transference is transferring of a word or expression from the source language/text directly into the target text without translating it at all. People's names and place names and the like are usually transferred, except in those cases where a conventional translation exists. Transference is also the first step in the process of one language acquiring loan words from another.

Second, naturalization occurs when the translator loan word form source language. Naturalization is a procedure that succeeds transference. That is adapting and changing the source language in order to make familiar to the tongue of target language. So, the characteristic of transference word (loan word is SL is appropriate in TL.

Translator used transposition procedure; transposition involves replacing grammatical structure in source language with different type in target language to achieve the same effect. So, characteristic of grammatical in source language is appropriate to target language.
Fourth, the researcher also finds data modulation, the translator applied the modulation in order to get the natural translation. Modulation concept is an option for the translator to deal with words or phrase especially, which has no lexical equivalent unknown concept in target language.

Translation like many disciplines of science was scientifically developed in the second half of the century. Because of the fact that all theories of translation refer to equivalence become the most crucial factor centrally or peripherally. Dealing with the process of finding equivalence is the most significant issue existing among translator. Although finding equivalence is subjective, this subjectivity must be based on the taxonomies defined by translation scholars.

The translator may do some modifications to get an accurate meaning and similar expression in the target language or it is found the similarities between understanding information of the source and the target language. Thus, it is not wrong if the translation procedures are extremely required. Similar in legal document translation, translation procedures are extremely required in translating legal document to make the translation more clear and acceptable to the readers while read it.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia document, the writer realizes that the translation research is difficult to do. The writer hopes that the translator have to pay more attention to translation procedure in translating, because not only can increase the information about translation, but also apply in translation practice. The writer also would like to suggest that in
doing any translation, the most important thing is keep the meaning or the message of the source language remains the same when it is being translated into target language.

As this thesis is still far from perfection, so the writer hopes the readers’ correction and evaluation to make this thesis more perfect. At last, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for the readers, especially for students who interest in translation study.
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APPENDIX