THE TRANSLATION ACCURACY OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH NARRATIVE TEXT DISPLAYS IN MONUMEN PANCASILA SAKTI

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

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ABSTRACT


This research discusses about the accuracy translation of Indonesian-English narrative text display in Monumen Pancasila Sakti. The aim of this research is to find out translation errors based on some aspects of translation based on Benny Hoed’s theory and the translation accuracy by Nababan’s parameter of accuracy rates assessment theory. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method to the objective of the researcher. The research using the researcher herself as a main instrument to get the data which is necessary in the process. The research reads repeatedly the narration both in Indonesia and English, marking the text, classifying and describing in the accuracy, and classifying in translation aspect. As the result of the research, the researcher finds some mistakes from SL and show the inappropriate of the translation which mostly occurs in translation as a science in this research. As result, the translation quality is quiet accurate.

Findings of the research show that: first, in diorama I are found the aspect of translation as a craft. Second, in diorama II, III, IV, and diorama V are found the aspect of translation as a science. Based on the result of translation version is accurate.

Key word: Translation, text display, museum, monumen pancasila sakti, assessment, translation quality.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on May 4th, 2017. The thesis has already accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Strata One Degree.

Jakarta, May 4th, 2017

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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 in the text.

Jakarta, August 2017

Ilma Rizqi Fatma Apriani
In the name of Allah, the most merciful, praise, gratitude be to Allah for giving the writer ability and health to finish this paper. The blessing and salutation be upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW as the most honorable prophet and the seal of messenger, his families, his companions and until his followers.

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Jakarta, August 2017

The Researcher
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is not only processing transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language but also transferring the message of the text that the translator wants the readers to know. Larson added that the translation is a complicated process.\(^1\) Translator should not delete the information in the source language (SL) because it will affect the accuracy of meaning in target language (TL). Translation that can be understood by the reader and does not change the source text can be said to be a good translation. Therefore, the translation must be had the qualities as good as the explanation to produce a quality text. Newmark stated that:

“A good translation fulfills its intention; in informative text, it conveys the facts acceptably; in a vocative text, its success is measurable, at least in theory, and therefore the effectiveness of an advertising can be shown by results; in an authoritative or an expressive text, form is almost as important content, there is often a tension between the expressive and the esthetic functions of language and therefore a merely “adequate” translation may useful to explain what the text is about, but the good translation has to be “distinguished” and the translator exceptionally sensitive.”\(^2\)

The researcher should understand the contents of source language (SL). So, the researcher must be precise and correct to translate the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translation has been perceived as a

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secondary activity, as a „mechanical” rather than a „creative” process, within the competence of anyone with a basic grounding in a language other than their own; in a short, as a low status occupation.  

This assessment aspects are very important because the method of translation can determine whether the translation has good quality, natural, and clear. Translator must also have a sufficient knowledge and a full understanding of the text to produce a translation which is both accurate and easy to read. Assessment has two different ways to assess a translation in every theories and each theory has some difficult levels in assessing. Hoed stated that translation assessment has four types; firstly, translation as a science, we can see it from the natural language based on correct or incorrect based on language criteria. Secondly, translation as a craft, it means that the translation as a result of effort, that is a translation effort to get a suitable equivalence and get naturalness in target language. This type is not just how to transfer the text into other language, but it is an effort in order to extending the meaning. So that, the translation can be understood by the readers. Thirdly, translation as an art, it connects to aesthetic translation, for instance in translation of a poetry. And fourthly, translation as a taste, it connects to translation choice which has privacy characteristic, so that the translator can use the equivalence words that he wants.

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5Benny Hoedor Hoed, Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan (Jakarta: PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 2006), pp. 91-95.
Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to the source language text and target language text are worth it or not. Therefore, a text has the equal message between the two texts it can be said to be an accurate translation. According to Nababan, to get the best translation should have three aspects such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability. So, in this case, the researcher only focuses on the accuracy aspect.

Narration is the telling of events to convey a story or information to an reader. Narration is an act or process of telling a story, especially in a novel, a film or movie or a play. The function of narration itself is to explain about the object or artefact which is in museum. It is obvious that both history and art museums contain many rich narrative stands already. The researcher choose this topic because this text is a historical knowledge tales of Indonesian heroes who must know the nation of Indonesia. So that the nation of Indonesia and foreign tourists understand the struggle of the heroes to make Indonesia safe and for the nation Indonesia loves the country Indonesia. The researcher will found some narration in literature including plays, short stories, poems, novels. Moreover, we will found the narration in drama, magazine, television, museum, etc. People visit museums with the expectation of learning something, seek out artefact, and get a new experience.

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The rebellion of September 30 Movement/Indonesian Communist Party or G 30 S PKI occurred on October 1, 1965 which caused Seven Army Leaders and several people were killed in a coup-attempt done by PKI. The researcher has found some mistakes of translation in the communist displays narration at Communist Party of Indonesia Museum (G.30.S/PKI) in Monumen Pancasila Sakti. Here is the example of source language contained in the Communist Displays Narration at Communist Party of Indonesia Museum (G.30.S/PKI) in Monumen Pancasila Sakti:

**Source text:** “Setelah TNI melucuti Polisi Keamanan ini dan melancarkan operasi-operasi pembersihan di sekitar daerah Klambu, posisi Amir Sjarifuddin terjepit”

**Target text:** “After the TNI (Indonesian National Army) got rid of these Security Police and carried out mopping up operations around the Kelambu region, Amir Sjarifuddin’s position became caught in a pincer movement.”

Based on the data above, the researcher uses the theory of Benny Hoedoro and Nababan’s theory as her reference. There are a lot of mistakes above in assessing aspect, such as spelling and diction in the data. So that, the researcher is interested in studying and analysing the research. The researcher assesses the translation to know how the accurate is.

**B. Focus of Study**

According to the background of study, the research focuses on words, which will be classified by the linguistics aspect such as grammar, diction in
communist displays narration in *Monumen Pencsila Sakti*. This narration has two languages, the first is Indonesian as source language (SL) and the second is English as target language (TL).

C. Research Question

Based on the background and focus of the study above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What types of translation are found in the text at Displays Narration in *Monumen Pancasila Sakti*?

2. How is the accuracy of the text translated at Displays Narration in *Monumen Pancasila Sakti*?

D. Objectives of Study

The purposes of this research are:

1. To know the translation types at Displays Narration in *Monumen Pancasila Sakti*.

2. To analyze the accuracy at Displays Narration in *Monumen Pancasila Sakti*.

E. Significances of Study

The researcher hopes this research will be useful for the reader and especially for the researcher herself. In scientific field, the researcher also expects this research can gives contribution to the museum especially in translation. Besides, the researcher hopes that this research can gives suggestion to the translators to be more precise and careful to translate because it has an impact on the quality of translation.
F. Research Methodology

This research methodology includes important aspects, such as collect the data, the method, data analysis, and unit analysis.

1. Method of the Research

Based on research question and the significance of the study above, the researcher uses qualitative method as method of research; its means all the analysis will be explained by giving clear description of each data. The translation types applied in the research according to Nababan’s theory parameter of accuracy assessment and Benny Hoedoro Hoed’s theory.

2. Technique of Data Analysis

The data which is collected will be analyse through qualitatively. In addition, this research is content analysis to require some steps to get the data as follows:

a) Reading the narration between SL and the translation in TL which will be analyse.

b) Comparing the text in SL and TL.

c) Collecting and analyse the words based on diction, grammar, and spelling.

d) Classifying the kinds of translation types based on its characteristic of Benny Hoed’s theory.

e) Describing the accuracy of translation by Nababan’s theory.
3. **Instrument of Research**

The instrument is the way that is used to obtain the data or information that is needed in research. The research using the researcher herself as a main instrument to get the data which is necessary in the process. The research reads repeatedly the narration both in Indonesia and English, marking the text, classifying and describing the accuracy of translation types.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is translation of communist displays narration in Monumen Pancasila Sakti, Lubang Buaya – East Jakarta which was built in 1967.

There are thirty-four communist displays in this museum. This museum has two floors consist of seventeen dioramas. On the first floor, the dioramas are about the historical of communist’s brutality. On the second floor, the dioramas are about the historical of communist’s dispersal. The outside of museum have the death well and the monument of patriot statue, etc.

5. **Time and Place**

This research is conducted in English Language and Literature, Adab and Humanity Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and in selected libraries such as in Library State Islamic University of Jakarta and University of Indonesia.

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CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

During the research, the writer has not found yet the research that uses the Communist Display Narration at Communist Party of Indonesia Museum in Monumen Pancasila Sakti as the corpus of the research. However, there are several researches that have relevant topics with herself research. Firstly, Rizqina Puteri a student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in her thesis The Translation Quality of Reptile Displays Narration at Komodo Museum and Reptile Park in Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in 2012. Using qualitative descriptive methods, this research analyzes the linguistics aspects that are presented in Reptile Displays Narration. In order to know how the quality in target language translated successfully. The researcher uses the similar theory of types of translation from Benny Hoedoro Hoed as Rizqina”s research. The researcher analyses the linguistics aspect which supports assessing the translation types based on grammar, spelling and diction. While the different of Rizqina and researcher on accuracy of types translation in target text then measured its accuracy by Mangatur Nababan”s theory.

Another journal written by Azirovi (2016) is entitled “An Analysis of English Department Students” Accuracy in Translating Natural Science Text from English into Bahasa Indonesia”. The focuses of this research is

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describing the accuracy problems in translation. The theory of aspect of accuracy is relevant with the researcher’s research².

Next research is written by Dede Zahrotun Nufus Bey a student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in her thesis *The Acceptability Humor Translation of English to Indonesian in the Movie Penguins of Madagascar: Discover Their Untold Story Thanksgiving* in 2015³. This research analyzes the types of humor and examine the acceptability of humor translated from source language into target language based on theory of Nababan’s parameter of acceptability assessment theory. The researcher uses similar theory in Nababan’s parameter of assessment. The focus both Dede’s and researcher are different whereas the research focus on accuracy of translation types in target text meanwhile Dede’s focuses on the acceptability of humor translation.

**B. Translation**

The translation is a piece of literature, in particular poem, for the translator’s pleasure.⁴ Translation has many definitions according to some theorists and the translator must choose the right definition which is suitable based on the translator’s thought. In addition, the translator must have

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cultural knowledge, because translation is not only about language but involves the culture as well.\(^5\)

There are some definitions of translation from many theorist:

a) Transferring the language from source language into target language in written text. “....As changing of an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language”.\(^6\)

b) An occupation performed on language: a process of substituting text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language-a general linguistic theory.\(^7\)

c) Involve the rendering of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) so as to ensure, that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately and (2) the structure of the source language will be preserved as closely as possible, but no so closely that the source language structure will be seriously distorted.\(^8\)

d) The expression in another language (or target language) what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.\(^9\)

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e) An ambiguous term, it contains at the same time the idea of translation production and that of translation product.\textsuperscript{10}

f) Consists in 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.\textsuperscript{11}

So, the translating is a process of transferring the source language into the target language without changing the original written text. In this case, a good translator must know what kind of text that he or she translates and to whom the text he or she makes because the aim of translation is to provide semantic equivalence between source and target language.

Translation is a process of replacing messages and meanings from one language to another without changing the author’s purpose.\textsuperscript{12} It means a translator must be able to make the readers enjoy and understanding when she or he reads a translation book.

In summary, this is not an easy task to the translators to assessing what the method is, because they have to face so many processes to create the perfectly text to the readers. In this case, these assessment aspect are very important for the translators because the translators can determine whether the translation has good quality or not.


C. Translation Assessment

The assessment of a translation is something very crucial, and needs deeper attention in the application.\textsuperscript{13} If we discuss about translation as products and translation as activity so the problem of the quality of translation has been one of top priority.\textsuperscript{14} According to Rochayah Machali, translation assessment is very important because of two reasons. \textit{First} is to create the dialectic relationship between theory and practice of translation. \textit{Second} is for criteria and standard benefit in assessing some versions of target language text from the same source language text.\textsuperscript{15} The assessment has the important role to know the good or bad translation.

Some experts of translation theory agree that translation is good if:

a) The contain of translation text is accurate (the message of target text must be equivalence)

b) The translation text expressed with the prevail norms in target language and does not contradicted with prevail norms and culture of target language.

c) The translation text can be understood easily by the target reader.\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{14} Christina Schaffner. \textit{Translation and Quality Current Issues in Language and Society}. (Toronto Sydney: Multilingual Matters LTD, 1998), p.1
Nababan’s stated that the good translation should have three aspects such as accuracy, acceptability and readability. The aspects are the parameter translation quality assessment. In this research, the researcher only focuses to the accuracy aspect by Mangatur Nababan’s parameter theory of accuracy.

a. Accuracy

Shuttleworth and Cowie in Anari and Bouali stated that the accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree or correspondence between the translated and original text.\(^\text{17}\) Accuracy is defined by Rahmi in Anari and Bouali as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible.\(^\text{18}\) However, it can be concluded that the accuracy occurs when the message in the source language is transferred correctly into the target language.

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalent or not.\(^\text{19}\) In the context of translation, the equivalence leads to the similarity of the source language and the target language. A translation text can be said to be accurate if a text has a meaning or message similar to the source language text.


\(^\text{18}\) Ibid.

\(^\text{19}\) Nababan, *op.cit*., p.44.
the literature of translation theory there are several translation techniques that can be utilized to overcome equivalent problems. Two of them are deletion and addition. Both translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information at will, but are intended to produce acceptable and understandable translations by the target audience. In other words, the technique of omission or word addition is intended to produce a text that is acceptable and understandable to the reader.

D. The Instrument of Accuracy Rates Assessment

Instrumen penilai tingkat keakuratan terjemahan tersebut menganut skala 1 sampai dengan 3. Semakin tinggi skor yang diberikan penilai, maka semakin akurat terjemahan yang dihasilkan.

Table 1
Instrumen Penilai Keakuratan Terjemahan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akurat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran; sama sekali tidak terjadi distorsi makna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurang Akurat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sebagian besar makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Namun, masih terdapat distorsi makna atau terjemahan makna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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20 Ibid.
21 Nababan, *op. cit.*, P.50.
According to the instrument of Mangatur Nababan above, the researcher decides to use this instrument to measure the accuracy of types in the Monumen Pancasila Sakti. The instrument of accuracy is a guide for assessor determining a level of accuracy of translation. So, the researcher makes a qualitative parameter of Nababan’s instrument as a basic for assessing the accuracy of types and does not uses a scale that provide in the theory.

Table 2
The Instrument of Accuracy Rates Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Translation</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>The meaning of word, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is accurately transferred into the target language; there is no distortion of meaning at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>The majority of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts are transferred accurately into the target language. But, there is still a distortion of meanings or double meaning translation or there are deleted meanings that disturb the message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The meaning of word, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is inaccurately transferred into the target language; there is no distortion of meaning at all or deleted message.

E. The Types of Translation Assessment

The researcher only focuses on Benny Hoed’s theory. Hoed divided translation assessment into 4 types. They are translation as a science, translation as a craft, translation as an art and translation as a taste. Yet, in this case, the researcher only focuses to the translation as a science and translation as a craft.

a. There are 2 types of translation assessment:22

1) Translation as a science

We see translation as a science from pure linguistic aspect which can be assessed the correct-incorrect translation result based on linguistic aspect. For example, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* is translated into *Kabin Paman Tom*. This is a mistake which is not “relative” because the word *cabin* here means *gubug atau pondok*, whereas *kabin* in Indonesian means “a room in a ship” or “a place in an airplane for passengers”. Thus, this mistake is “absolute”.23

Translation as a science is a correct or incorrect translation based on linguistic aspect so that the fault of the translation is absolute.

There are two reasons to assess translation; first is to create dialectic

relation between theory and practice of translation, *second* is to get a standard in assessing translator’s competence.

Newmark cited in his book

“Science here is a matter of wrong rather than right, and there are two types of „scientific” mistakes, referential or linguistic. Referential mistakes are about facts, the real world, prepositions not words. Statements like „water is air”, „water is black”, „water breathes”, etc. are referential mistakes (though as metaphors they may be profoundly true). Referential mistakes exist in „fiction” (i.e., creative literature) only when it correctly depicts the real world now own history. They reveal the ignorance of the translator, or worse, of the writer, which the translator has copied. Linguistics mistakes show the translator’s ignorance of the foreign language: they may be grammatical or lexical, including words, collocations or idioms.”

Here is an example which quoted by Hoed’s book;

SL: Passengers can enjoy a comfortable ride from the airport to any hotel in the city.

TL: Para penumpang dapat menikmati perjalanan yang menyenangkan dari bandar udara ke setiap hotel di dalam kota.

Some text in TL is translated by observing the context so that it can be assessed as equivalent word or phrase in TL (look at the italic).

*comfortable ride* : perjalanan yang menyenangkan.

*in the city* : di (dalam) kota.

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However, the word *setiap hotel* in TL cannot be told as a correct translation because *any hotel* in this context should be translated into *hotel mana pun* atau *hotel apapun*.

Here is another example which quoted from Taryadi (2005) by Hoed. He gives some examples of „error’ translation. It describes how the error cannot be bargained anymore. For example:

SL: *He became established* in a small mosque called El Salam.

TL1: *Ia mendirikan sebuah* masjid kecil yang disebut El Salam.

The TL1 above is absolutely incorrect. Taryadi gives an example of correct translation in TL2 as follow:

TL2: *Ia tinggal* disebuah masjid (kecil) yang disebut El Salam. Of course, there is a possibility to translate another one:

TL3: *Ia menghuni* sebuah masjid kecil yang bernama El Salam.

Here is another example which quoted from Taryadi (2005). He gave some examples of a careless translation (according to him).²⁵

SL: *This is a far cry* from justifying act of terrorism.

TL1: *Ini teriakan dari jauh* yang membenarkan aksi-aksi terorisme.

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TL2: *Ini jauh dari* membentarkan aksi-aksi terorisme.

In this case, the translator can talk about correct versus incorrect in translation.

2) Translation as a craft

It means that the translation as a result of effort, that is a translation effort to get a suitable equivalence and get naturalness in target language. This type is not just how to transfer the text into other language but it is an effort in order to the translation can be understood by the readers as a natural language. In this case, a translation has a level of readability which is better than others. It is not absolute.

Newmark stated that

“The skill element is the ability to follow or deviate from appropriate natural usage; pragmatic and persuasive in vocative texts, neat in informative texts, hugging the style of the original in expressive and authoritative texts – you have to distinguish „right“ from odd usage, to gauge degrees of acceptability within a context.”

In this translation type, we can assess which one a good translation is. This example is from the same source.

SL: Passengers can enjoy ride on the 6-seater MaxiCab taxis from the airport to any hotel in Singapore (...) and anywhere within the Central Business District.

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TL: Para penumpang dapat menikmati perjalanan yang nyaman dalam taksi MaxiCab yang berkapasitas 6 penumpang dari pelabuhan udara ke hotel mana saja di Singapore (…) dan ke mana saja dalam Daerah Pusat Bisnis (Central Business District).

TL above has en effort to translate carefully to make the translation to be communicative. It can be seen from “restructuring” in TL above that the form in Indonesia is different from English. *passengers can enjoy ride*: para penumpang dapat menikmati perjalanan. *6-seater MaxiCab taxis*: taksi MaxiCab yang berkapasitas 6 penumpang.

The word *passengers* (plural) is translated into para penumpang (not *penumpang-penumpang*), *ride* is translated into *perjalanan*, whereas *6-seater MaxiCab taxis* is translated into *Taxi (…) berkapasitas 6 penumpang*. The three translation results are not just an effort to transfer or change the SL, but it is a way to make the translation result can be accepted as “natural” Indonesian. Now, we no longer talk about “correct-incorrect” but we talk about “good-bad”.
So, Hoed stated that translation assessment has 2 types:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Assessment Types</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Translation as a science</em></td>
<td>natural language based on <em>correct</em> or <em>incorrect</em> based on language criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Translation as a craft</em></td>
<td>to get a suitable equivalence and get naturalness in target language. But, this type is not just how to transfer the text into other language but it is an effort in order to the translation can be understood by the readers as a natural language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The researcher only assesses 3 aspects which are suitable to the corpus. There are three aspects of linguistics by David King and Thomas Crear. They are:

1) Grammar

   This is the most important thing which has to be noticed in a translation result, this should be based on target language structure. It means that it can be accepted from grammars and grammatical of target language.

2) Spelling

   Spelling is the whole rules that how the speech sound is. Technically, the meaning of spelling is letter writing, word writing, and punctuation usage. Little things like spelling and punctuation have an influence which is large enough to make a good translation.

---

3) Diction

In translating, we should have mastering more vocabulary and diction. English language contains a remarkably large number of synonyms. But of these similar words, only one or two will be appropriate for the purpose you have in mind.³⁰

F. Narration

Narrative is the sequence of events who has relationship from one event to the other to form a meaning.³¹ Narration is an act or process of telling a story, especially in a novel, a film or movie or a play.³² Narration is a story or description about an event.³³ So that, narration is a process of telling story or description to readers in order to they get the information accurately. We often find some narrations at museums in this world, because the function of narration itself is to explain about the object or artefact which is in it. If the narrations have some mistakes in its translation, the readers can get different assumption. Therefore, the translator must be careful when he translates the text and he also has to have some experiences and knowledge about the object that he wants to be translated. It means that the narration must give clear information about the object in order the readers get a new knowledge.

³¹ Prof. Dr. Nyoman Ratna Kutha, Teori, Metode, Teknik Penelitian Sastra (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2012), p.130
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

This chapter explains an analysis of the translation quality of Communist Displays Narration in Monumen Pancasila Sakti using translation assessment theory as the indicator in data analysis. The theory is used to know how the translation quality need to be in the translation result.

People visit museums with the expectation of learning something, seek out artefact, and get a new experience. There are thirty four displays narration in this museum. It has two floors. There are seventeen dioramas on the first floor that have kind of history about brutality of Communist, and on the second floor that has kinds of history about dispersal of Communist. There are sixteen displays in Paseban Museum.

The outside has the death well and monument of patriot statue, etc. The rebellion of September 30 Movement Force occurred on October 1st, 1965 which caused Seven Army Leaders and several people were killed in a coup-attempt done by organizations. But the researcher only takes seven of communist displays because they have some mistakes in the grammar, spelling and diction.
Table 1
Diorama I
Violance Action of The Turban Troops at Sepatan, Tangerang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Linguistic Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>.....tokoh-tokoh komunis bawah tanah berhasil mengambil alih kekuasaan...... (Line 1)</td>
<td>.....communist leaders succeeded in taking over power.....</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Translation as a Craft</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2
Diorama II
The Arrest of Amir Sjarifuddin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Linguistic Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>.....melancarkan operasi-operasi pembersihan di sekitar daerah Klambu.....(Line 8)</td>
<td>.....carried out mopping up operations around the Kelambu region.....</td>
<td>Diction</td>
<td>Translation as a Science</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.....melancarkan operasi-operasi pembersihan di sekitar daerah Klambu.....(Line 8)</td>
<td>.....carried out mopping up operations around the Kelambu region.....</td>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3
**Diorama III**
PKI Gang Attack on Police Barrack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Linguistic Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.....Jawa Timur, Merapi – Merbabu-Komplek di Jawa Tengah. (Line 1)</td>
<td>.....East Java, and Merapi-Merbabu-Complex in Central Java.</td>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4
**Diorama IV**
Invasion of the East Java Governor’s Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Linguistic Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.....penurunan harga sembilan bahan pokok,..... (Line 2)</td>
<td>.....decrease in prices of the nine basic commodities.....</td>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5
**Diorama V**
Taking Control of The Central RRI Building Again

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Linguistic Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Aspect</th>
<th>Translation Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Penguasaan kembali</em> gedung RRI pusat. (Title)</td>
<td><em>Taking control</em> of the <em>central</em> RRI building <em>again.</em></td>
<td>Diction</td>
<td>Translation as a Science</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher writes data contain seven narration translations obtained in Monumen Pancasila Sakti. A history information should be translated well in order to be understood neither by the domestic tourist nor by foreign tourist. Then the researcher analysis the target text using linguistic aspects, such as grammar, spelling, and direction to know how good the quality in the source text is.

1. Analysis of Diorama I

The first narration is about “Violence Action of The Turban Troops at Sepatan, Tangerang” in Monumen Pancasila Sakti. It contains seven sentences in SL and seven sentences in TL, but there is only one sentence that has mistake in grammar in the translation. Below is the explanation.

a. Grammar

The researcher finds sentences in this narration that have mistake in grammar. The explanation is below:

SL: Badan Direktorium Dewan Pusat dibawah pimpinan Ahmad Khairun dengan didampingi oleh tokoh-tokoh komunis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>.....pemegang kekuasaan tertinggi dalam negara dan pendemisioneran kabinet. (Line 4)</th>
<th>.....as the highest authority in the country and the dissolution of the cabinet.</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
bawah tanah berhasil mengambil alih kekuasaan Pemerintahan RI di Tangerang dari Bupati Agus Padmanegara. (Line 1)

TL: The Directorate Body of the Central Council under the leadership of Ahmad Khairun, together with underground communist leaders succeeded in taking over power from the Indonesian government in Tangerang from the Regent Agus Padmanegara. (Line 1)

Grammar is the most important thing to establish whether the grammatical structure is correct or incorrect, because a grammatical error can change the meaning of sentence. In the data above, the researcher finds of using grammar in the target language. The grammar of the data above is not appropriate. The sentence of Badan Direktorium Dewan Pusat dibawah pimpinan Ahmad Khairun dengan didampingi oleh tokoh-tokoh komunis bawah tanah berhasil mengambil alih kekuasaan Pemerintah RI di Tangerang dari Bupati Agus Padmanegara is translated into The Directore Body of the Central Council under the leadership of Ahmad Khairun, together with underground communist leaders succeeded in taking over power from the Indonesian government in Tangerang from the Regent Agus Padmanegara.
From that sentence, the researcher finds that the word “.....tokoh-tokoh komunis bawah tanah berhasil mengambil alih kekuasaan Pemerintah RI di Tangerang dari .....” in source language (SL) is translated into “ ...underground communist leaders succeeded in taking over power from ...” The researcher concludes that the translation process of the sentences is not appropriate if it is based on the target language (TL). In the data of source language (SL), „Badan Dorektorium Dewan Pusat” is subject of the sentence and the verb if that sentence is “mengambil alih” or “take control”. But, the researcher looks at the translation, the sentences “The Directorate Agency of the Central Council under the leadership of Ahmad Khairun, together with underground communist leaders succeeded in ...” The word „succeeded’ is a verb of “The Directorate Agency of the Central Council”. Meanwhile, verb of the “Badan Direktorium Dewan Pusat” is “mengambil alih”.

According to Oxford Dictionary succeeded means achieve what you are trying to achieve or do well in your job.¹ The translator must be carefully in grammar aspect for translating the text. So, that the information can be delivered correctly to the visitors.

Based on the function of the verb itself, *verb is the grammatical “center” of the sentence.* So, the researcher suggests that the verb of the sentence “mengambil alih” is translated into “took control” and the word “succeeded” is changed into “successfully” because it stands for an adverb of “took over”.

In this narrative the translating process includes in aspect of “translation as a craft” because it aims to achieve a suitable equivalent, so it does”t lead to deviations. Besides, the equality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” because according to Katherine Barnwell, accuracy is where the translations becomes flexible, accurate, and it can be found in dictionary.

2. Analysis of Diorama II

The second narration is about “The Arrest of Amir Sjarifuddin” in *Monumen Nasional Pancasila Sakti*. It contains twelve sentences in SL and twelve sentences in TL, but there are two sentences that have mistake in diction and spelling in this translation.

Below is the explanation:

a. Diction

In this narration, the researcher finds sentence that have inappropriate diction. The explanation is below:

---


SL: Setelah TNI melucuti Keamanan ini dan melancarkan operasi-operasi **pembersihan** di sekitar daerah Klambu, posisi Amir Sjarifuddin terjepit. (Line 8)

TL: After the TNI (Indonesian National Army) got rid of these Security Police and carried out **mopping up** operations around the Kelambu region, Amir Sjarifuddin’s position became caught in a pincer movement. (Line 8)

In the text above, the word **pembersihan** in source language (SL) above is translated into **mopping up** in target language (TL). The diction in target language (TL) has different meaning which is unprecise when the researcher looks at the source language (SL) itself, because they are not appropriate based on Oxford Dictionary. In fact, the meaning of **mopping up** is the activity of dealing with a small number of people, problems, etcetera.⁴

The researcher looks at the diction in the source language (SL), the word „**pembersihan**” is unsuitable when it is translated into „**mopping up**”. This word is incorrect if he researcher looks at the target language (TL). The meaning „**pembersihan**” in the text above refers into some areas or region. According to Cambridge **Sweeping** is to travel across all of an area, especially when looking for something.⁵ As the result, the researcher concludes that the word

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“sweeping” is more accurate than “mopping up” for the whole sentence. The diction in source language and target language must be equivalent in order to the message can be understood by the readers. So, the researcher concludes the word *pembersihan* is translated into *sweeping*.

In this narrative the translating process includes in aspect of “translation as a science” because the word “mopping up” is inappropriate. So, it is better to be changed into “sweeping”. Besides, the quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” because the transfer of the meaning in the narration is possible in the word of “sweeping”.  

b. Spelling

There is only one mistake in this narration. It is in the spelling, but the researcher must be carefully. The explanation is below:

**SL:** Setelah TNI melucuti Polisi Keamanan ini dan melancarkan *operasi-operasi* pembersihan di sekitar daerah Klambu, posisi Amir Sjarifuddin terjepit. (Line 8).

**TL:** After the TNI (Indonesian National Army) got rid of these Security Police and carried out mopping up *operations* around the Klambu region, Amir Sjarifuddin’s position became *caught in a pincer movement*. (Line 8)

---

There is just a spelling mistake in this narration, but it must be written correctly. The word *operasi-operasi* is translated into *operation*. The translator writes over the letter “p”. Writing over latter do not change the meaning actually, but the translator must be careful in writing some text, because it cause the misunderstanding among the readers.

After looking the data above, the researcher concludes that the incorrect translation only occurs in this part of narration II that is in spelling.

The quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” seen from the spelling of “operation”, which in the narration “opperation” has more “p” in its written. Based on Barnwell the translation should have a good accuracy because it transfer the meaning from SL to TL.7

3. Analysis of Diorama III

The third narration is about “PKI Gang Attack on Police Barrack” in *Museum Pancasila Sakti*. It contains nine sentences in SL and nine sentences in TL, but there is only one sentence that has mistake in spelling this translation. Here is the explanation:

a. Spelling

There is a little mistake in the sentence below. But it makes difficulty for the readers. Below is the explanation:

---

SL: Sesudah pengakuan kedaulatan, sisa-sisa kekuatan bersenjata PKI membentuk gerombolan-gerombolan bersenjata seperti gerombolan Sunari di Jawa Timur, Merapi–Merbabu-Komplek di Jawa Tengah. (Line 1)

TL: After the acknowledgement of sovereignty, the remainder of the PKI armed forces formed armed gengs such as the Sunari gang in East Java, and Merapi-Merbabu-Complex in Central Java. (Line 1)

According to the data above, there is just a little mistake of spelling aspect, it must be written quietly. The word “Tengah” is translated into “Centaral”. This spelling is incorrect. The translator have written over the letter “a” in the end of letter “t”. The word Centaral should be Central.

After looking the data above, the researcher concludes that the incorrect translation only occurs in the spelling part of narration III. The meaning of whole sentence is quite accurate and clear, because the message can be delivered and can be understood. So, the message in source language (SL) can be transferred to the readers correctly.

The quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” seen from the spelling of “central”, which in the narration “centaral” has more “a” in its written. Because according to Katharine Barnwell accuracy means correct exegesis of the source
message, and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language. If there is more letter in a word, the meaning of the word will be not accurate.

4. Analysis of Diorama IV

The fourth narration is about “Invasion of the East Java Governor”s Office” in Monumen Pancasila Sakti. It contains eight sentences in SL and eight sentences in TL, but there is only one sentence that has mistake in spelling the translation. Here is the explanation:

a. Spelling

The researcher finds sentence that have mistake in spelling. There is just one error writing in this narration. The quality of spelling is quite correct, clear and natural. The explanation is below:

SL: Dengan dalih untuk menyampaikan resolusi yang berisi tuntutan penurunan harga sembilan bahan pokok, pada tanggal 27 September 1965 delegasi Gerakan Wanita Indonesia (Gerwani) yang mengatasnamakan Gabungan Organisasi Wanita Surabaya, mendatangi kantor Gubernur.

(Line 2)

TL: One of the people affected was resolution containing a demand for a decrease in princes of the nine basic commodities, on

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27th September 1965 a delegation from the Indonesian Communist Organization in Surabaya. (Line 2)

The researcher sees in this text, that the translator does not write letter “i” at the end of letter “d”, but the translator writes the letter “o”. This is just an error writing in translation, but it has an impact for the readers. The word commodoties in source language (SL) should be commodities in source text (ST). Little thing like spelling and punctuation can be affected to the text, it will not be strange. The translator should be careful to write the translation. So, the readers are easy to read the translation correctly.

The quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” seen from the spelling of “commodoties”, which in the narration “commodoties” because the writing of “commodoties” is false. The correct one is “commodities”. Based on Barnwell, accuracy can be accepted if the word choosen contains in dictionaries, but commodoties cannot be found in dictionary because it has letter “o” after letter “d”. So, the meaning of commodities is not accurate.

5. Analysis of Diorama V

The fifth narration is about “Taking Control of The Central RRI Building Again” in Monumen Nasional Pancasila Sakti. It contains seven sentences in SL and seven sentences in TL, but there

---

are two sentences that have mistake in diction and spelling. Below is the explanation:

**a. Diction**

In this narration, the researcher finds sentence that have inappropriate diction. The diction is quite correct. The explanation is below:

SL: **Penguasaan kembali gedung RRI pusat.** (Title)

TL: **Taking control of the central RRI building again.** (Title)

In the text above, the researcher finds an imprecision in source language (SL). If the researcher looks at the diction in source language (SL), “penguasaan kembali” is translated into “taking control”. The phrase *penguasaan kembali* in source language (SL) means somewhere recaptured. Based on Oxford Dictionary the word *take* means get hold of reach.\(^\text{10}\) This definition is not suitable when it looks at the meaning of source language (SL). The information must be translated properly so that the visitors do not get the misunderstanding about the text. Therefore, the translator must be careful in this diction aspect because if the translation is wrong it can influence the understanding of the readers.

That sentence will be appropriate if the word “taking control” is changed into “regain”. According to Oxford Dictionary

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the word *regain* means get something back. The translator must be carefully and accurately when translates some text. So, the researcher suggests that the phrase “penguasaan kembali” can be translated into “regaining”.

In this narrative the translating process include in aspect of “translation as a science” because the using of word “taking control” its a bad translation because it has different meaning with the source language. So, the translator choose “regaining” as good translation. Besides, the quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” because the accuration from the source language is acceptable if using the word of “regaining”.12

b. Spelling

There is only spelling mistake in this narration. The spelling is quite correctly. The explanation is below:

SL: *Tengah hari mereka mengumumkan pembentukan Dewan Revolusi sebagai pemegang kekuasaan tertinggi dalam negara dan pendemisioneran kabinet.* (Line 4)

TL: *At midday they announced the formation of a Revolutionary Council as the highest authority in the country and the dissolution of the cabinet.* (Line 4)

---


There are spelling mistakes occur in the data above. The word *negara* in source language (SL) is translated into *cauntry* in text language (TL). The translator does not write letter “o” in the end of letter “c”. It just a little mistake of spelling in this narration. Although, this mistake of the translation cannot change the meaning, but, it is still a mistake. So, the researcher suggest the word *cauntry* should be translated become *country*.

After looking at the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the incorrect translation has only occurs in the part of this narration. So the translation quality in narration V is quite accurate. In result, the message can be delivered and accepted by the readers.

The quality of the translation of this narration is “accuracy” seen from the spelling of “cauntry”, which in the narration “cauntry” because the writing of “cauntry” is false. The correct one is “country”. This text does not have a good accuracy, because the meaning cannot be transferred well. The translator should make sure that if has the accuracy by checking its writing style, because it purpose to know what the words choosen by translators to replace SL to TL.  

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A. Conclusions

After analysing the translation of the narration in The Communist Displays Narration at Treason Narration at Treason Museum in Museum Pancasila Sakti, this narration contains the source language (SL) and target language (TL) which researcher compares the source language (Indonesian) and the target language (English). Based on research findings, there are several mistakes and inappropriate in translating the data. The mistakes and inappropriate in translation are linguistics aspects which support assessing the translation such as grammar, spelling, and direction. In this research, there are several mistakes of linguistics aspects. They often occur in five narrations. For example, in diorama I is only one mistake in grammar. In this diorama, the researcher finds the narration of grammar mistake includes in aspect translation as a craft and the translation quality is accuracy. In diorama II has two mistakes in diction and spelling. In this diorama, the researcher finds the narration of diction includes in aspect translation as a science and the translation quality is accuracy. Besides, in spelling mistake the researcher finds that the translation quality is accuracy. In diorama III there is only one spelling mistake. In this diorama, the researcher finds that the translation quality is accuracy. In diorama IV
there is only one spelling mistake. In this diorama, the researcher finds that the translation quality is *accuracy*. In diorama V there are two mistakes in diction and spelling. In this diorama, the researcher finds the narration of diction includes in aspect *translation as a science* and the translation quality is *accuracy*. Besides, in spelling mistake the researcher finds that the translation quality is *accuracy*.

**B. Suggestions**

After analysing the data, the researcher has some suggestions:

1. If the source text seems awkward when it is read, the researcher should make improvement to the source text to be more easily to translate.

2. The researcher must be careful to translate the term of diction in the source text, and also have to pay attention to grammar rule and the spelling, because they can change the meaning and the message.

3. To translate, we should use translation method which is appropriate to the text type of the source text.

4. If the translator wants to assess a translation, the translator can use the model of translation assessment from any theorists which is suitable to the corpus that researched, and choose the model translation assessment either.
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Journal


Books


**Thesis**


**Website**


[http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english.com](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english.com)
## APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Source Language (SL) - Indonesia</th>
<th>Target Language (TL) - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>AKSI KEKERASAN PASUKA UBEL-UBEL DI SEPATAN, TANGERANG (12 DESEMBER 1945)</td>
<td>VIOLENCE ACTION OF THE TURBAN TROOPS AT SEPATAN, TANGERANG (12th December 1945)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


On 18th October 1945 the Directorate Body of the Central Council under the leadership of Ahmad Khairun, together with underground communist leaders succeeded in taking over power from the Indonesian government in Tangerang from the Regent Agus Padmanegara. Government instrumentalities from district to village level and Regional Indonesian National Committee (KNI) were dissolved. Further more they refused to acknowledge the central government of the Republict of Indonesia in Jakarta.

As a supporting force, the Council formed the Black Troops of Turban Troops, so called because their clothing was all black and they wore turbans. These troops were also used by the Council to carry out terrorist action such as killing and robbing the inhabitants of Tangerang and surrounding areas including Sepatan, Mauk, Kronjo and Kresek. On 12th December 1945 the Black Troops under theleadership of Usman plundered the valuable of the inhabitants of the village of Sepatan, and killed people in various places. In Mauk they killed a national figure Oto Iskandar Dinata.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Source Language (SL) - Indonesia</th>
<th>Target Language (TL) - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>PENANGKAPAN AMIR SJARIFUDDIN (29 November 1948)</strong></td>
<td><strong>THE ARREST OF AMIR SJARIFUDDIN (29th November 1948)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usaha PKI untuk mengadakan konsolidasi di daerah Gunung Liman yang sudah dipersiapkan sebagai pusat pertahanan setelah kekalahan mereka di Madiun, berhasil digagalkan TNI. Serangan mereka ke Ponorogo juga gagal. Pimpinan pemberontak terpecah menjadi beberapa rombongan yang berusaha menyelamatan diri masing-masing.


The PKI's efforts to consolidate in the region of Mount Liman which had been prepared as a centre for defense after their defeat in Madiun, were foiled by the TNI. Their attack on Ponorogo also failed. The rebel leaders split into several groups each of which tried to escape.

Amir Sjarifuddin and Musso escorted by two quite strong battalions, fled towards Mount Gambes west of Madiun. On the way they separated. After a long and difficult journey, Amir Sjarifuddin finally arrived in the region of Purwodadi. He and his group hid in a cave at Pegat Hill in the subdistrict of Klambu. At the beginning he felt safe because the security Police guarding the Demak – Dempo – Godong demarcation line not far from his hiding place were communists. After the TNI (Indonesian National Army) got rid of these Security Police and carried out mopping up operations around the Klambu region, Amir Sjarifuddin’s position became caught in a pincer movement. On 22nd November 1948 his guards surrendered. On Monday evening the 29th November 1948 his hideout was surrounded by the TNI. Amir Sjarifuddin and several other PKI leaders surrendered and were handed over to the commander of Bridge 12 in Kudus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Source Language (SL) - Indonesia</th>
<th>Target Language (TL) - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>SERANGAN GEROMBOLAN PKI KE ASRAMA POLRI (6 Agustus 1951)</td>
<td>PKI GANG ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS (6th August 1951)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


After the acknowledgement of sovereignty, the remainder of the PKI armed forces formed armed gangs such as the Sunari gang in East Java, and Merapi – Merbabu – Complex in Centaral Java. The Eteh gang operated in Jakarta and surrounding area. In order to make the people lose confidence in the government, they terrorized the people by robbery, arson and murder and furthermore dared to oppose high state officials and security forces.

On 6th August 1951 at 7.00 p.m. the Eteh gang numbering scores of men armed with sharp weapons and firearms and wearing headbands bearing the symbol of a pigeon and hammer and sickle, attacked the barracks of the Police Mobile Brigade at Tanjung Priok with the aim of capturing weapons. The incident started when a member of the gang who claimed that he wanted to visit a colleague suddenly attacked the policemen at the guard post of the barracks. The two policemen who were on guard were completely taken by surprise by the sudden attack so that they did not have a chance to resist. The two policemen were seriously wounded. A female occupant of the barracks was also wounded. In this attack the gang managed to seize 1 Bren gun, 7 Mauser carbines and 2 pistols.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Source Language (SL) - Indonesia</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usaha PKI untuk menunjukkan kekuatannya tidak hanya dilakukan dengan cara mengintimidasi partai-partai politik dan organisasi-organisasi massa lawannya, tetapi juga dengan cara mendiskreditkan aparatus pemerintah. Salah seorang di antaranya ialah Gubernur Jawa Timur. Dengan dalih untuk menyampaikan resolusi yang berisi tuntutan penurunan harga sembilan bahan pokok, pada tanggal 27 September 1965 delegasi Gerakan Wanita Indonesia (Gerwani) yang mengatasnamakan Gabungan Organisasi Wanita Surabaya, mendatangi kantor gubernur. Sebelum delegasi itu tiba, Committee Daerah Besar (CDB) PKI Jawa Timur telah mengerahkan ribuan massa PKI ke Gubernur. Merekaadalah para anggota Pemuda Rakyat (PR), Consentrasri Gerakan Mahasiswa Indonesia (CGMI), dan organisasi massa PKI lainnya. Di Gubernur mereka merusak berbagai peralatan kantor dan berusaha menangkap Gubernur. Mereka dapat bertindak leluasa sebab pada hari itu sebagian besar ABRI yang berada di Surabaya sedang mengadakan latihan di luar kota. Keadaan dapat dikuasai oleh ABRI setelah didatangkan satu kompi pasukan bantuan dan dua kendaraan lapis baja. Masa PKI berhasil dibubarkan dan uasah mereka untuk menangkap gubernur gagal.</td>
<td>The PKI tried show its strength not only by intimidating opposing political parties and mass organizations, but also by discrediting government agencies. One of the people affected was a resolution containing a demand for a decrease in prices of the nine basic commodities, on 27th September 1965 a delegation from the Indonesian Communist Women’s Organization (Gerwani) on behalf of all Women’s Organization in Surabaya, came to the Governor’s office. Before the delegation arrived, the Communist Provincial Committee (CDB) of the PKI in East Java had mobilized thousands of PKI masses to the Governor’s office. They were members of People Youth (PR), Concentration of Indonesian Students” Movements (CGMI) and other PKI mass organizations. At the Governor’s office they damage various office equipment and tried to seize the Governor. They were able to act freely because on that day most of the Armed Forces based in Surabaya were doing military exercise out of town. ABRI was able to take control of the situation after a company of support troops and two armoured vehicles were brought in. The PKI masses were dispersed and their efforts to seize the Governor failed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Source Language (SL) - Indonesia</td>
<td>Target Language (TL) - English</td>
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| 5. | **PENGUASAAN KEMBALI GEDUNG RRI PUSAT**  
(1 Oktober 1965) | **TAKING CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL RRI BUILDING**  
AGAIN  
(1st October 1965) |


Early in the morning of 1st October 1965 the 30th September Movement (G-30-S)/ PKI kidnapped and murdered 6 high-ranking Army officers who were considered to be the main obstacles to their plan to seize power over the country. That same morning they succeeded in taking control of the RRI (Republic of Indonesia Radio) Building and the Central Telecommunications Building. While being threatened with a pistol, an announcer from RRI was forced to broadcast an attempted coup by the „Council of Generals”. At midday they announced the formation of a Revolutionary Council as the highest authority in the country and the dissolution of the cabinet. In order to stop these announcements which were misleading the people, the Commander of the Army Strategic Reserve Command (Kostrad) Major General Soeharto who had provisionally taken over leadership of the Army ordered troops from the Army Paratroop Commando Regiment (RPKAD) to free the Central RRI Building and the Telecommunications Building from the control of the G-30S/ PKI. The operation commenced at 18.30 hours, mobilizing the force of one company in only 20 minutes, and RPKAD succeeded in taking control of those two vital buildings again. At 20.00 hours on 1st October 1965 the Central RRI was able to broadcast over the radio a speech by major
usaha kudeta yang dilakukan oleh PKI melalui G-30-S. General Soeharto explaining that there had been an attempted coup d’etat by the PKI through G-30-S.