THE ACCURACY OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION
IN TRAVEL MAGAZINE  TRAVELOUNGE

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THE ACCURACY OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION
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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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The research is aimed to discuss one kind of semantic fields related to translation. The theories in this thesis are translation, collocations and translation of tourist texts. From the collocations theories, this thesis has three types of collocations; they are semantic collocation, lexico-grammatical collocations and grammatical collocations that are subdivided into three groups of verbs and prepositions, nouns and prepositions, and adjectives and prepositions.

The research method used in this thesis is a qualitative descriptive. The aim of this research is to find out whether the Indonesian translations reveal the intended meanings of the English collocations in the bilingualism travel magazine *Travelounge* by investigating the types of the English collocations in the magazine. The procedure employed by the Indonesian translator to translate the English collocations, and the qualities of translation are adequate in terms of accuracy, naturalness and clarity. The examples that describe each type of collocations were selected randomly to be corpus of the study then, match them to their translations, and analyzed.

As result of the research, the writer concludes that there are 27 sentences of collocations which have been translated by author in the magazine. The writer found 3 semantic collocations, 7 lexico-grammatical collocations, 17 grammatical collocations that are subdivided into 3 groups; 5 grammatical collocations, first group: verbs and preposition, 7 grammatical collocations, second group: nouns and preposition, and 5 grammatical collocations, third group: adjectives and preposition. Mostly, the grammatical collocations have existed in the magazine. The writer also find some of the collocations are translated accurately, because the translation have the same meaning as the source language, which may not result in any difference, addition, or omission of the meaning as the target language.

The writer hopes that readers will know about the study of translations and linguistics. Readers have to know one kind of semantic field of linguistics, especially the study of collocations. Readers are suggested not only to know how translate the texts, but also know how to translate the collocations.
APPROVEMENT

THE ACCURACY OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION IN TRAVEL MAGAZINE *TRAVELOUNGE*

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TRAVELOUNGE

The thesis entitled has been defended before the Letter and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on December 7, 2011. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 7, 2011

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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, expert where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, 7 December, 2011

Cici Puput Lestari
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This paper is presented to English Letters Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta as a partial of requirements for the degree of strata one (S1).

On this occasion, the writer would like to give her dedicate to her parents, Endang S and Lagiman, thank so much for all their attentions, their pure and big love, their support and for all of their contribution in the writer's life especially in finishing the report. The writer will always love and pray for them.

The writer special thank is to her thesis advisor Moh. Supardi, M.Hum, the deepest gratitude for his guidance, helpful correction, patient, cooperation, time, kindness until this thesis completes. The writer thinks for all he has given to her, and may Allah SWT bless him and his family.

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Jakarta, November 11, 2011

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Toward the globalization era, international language becomes a base of success thing. The increasing of visitor from domestic or tourism is the important reason that English as a universal language becomes so important in promotion process and advertising. One of them is a place of recreation. It is not a scarce thing for human civilization any longer. Sometimes people need to take some recreations, because recreation is the fact of people doing thing for enjoyment. It becomes a modern lifestyle in many societies. Not only children, but also old people need recreation. The variety of recreation place appoints a language as communication tools in their travel magazine. The language conveys message in continuous promotion and advertising process.

Many places of recreation attach the use of information of the facilities on their travel magazine. They provide it in two languages, namely, English and Indonesian. The bilingualism purpose as guide, that the information conveyed is fluent and the message could be understood by the visitors clearly. Those activities are not far from language, because language is a power and it has a role in reaching national or international purpose of society in the world. As in the travel magazine that provides two languages, it is done to give information that the people can know the benefit of recreation and the
facilities of the place. This will help visitor to make more informed choices. It will also give more advantages for the education school program.

In this research, the writer analyzes the collocation in the travel magazine between English and Indonesian. Recognizing a collocation is an important part in the process of translation, because the meaning of one of its constituent element is restricted contextually, and different from its meaning in more natural contexts. So, when the translation has been criticized as an incorrect translation or inappropriate in certain contexts, criticism refers to the inability of the translator in identifying collocation patterns are unique and differ significantly from the number of elements of individual meaning.

Therefore, the combination of words in phrases is a very important first step in the process of translation instead of looking for the equivalent lexical of each word separately. However, in practice, it is not an easy thing for a translator, especially for the inexperienced to identify and translate the meaning of the word when collocate with other words. In translation, a translator is often faced with a situation when it comes to selecting a word or phrase that will be used. That choice made a conscious and accountable.

Translating some texts is not easy thing; it is more than just replacing words in one language to another language. Because of its various meanings, it can deceive a translator if she is not able to recognize the collocation patterns with its meaning which is different from the meaning of its individual element. A further potential problem in translating collocations is due to its culture-specific setting. It is obvious that words may have the meanings
reflecting the culture setting in which they occur. It is considered to be cause of the problem in translation, because the cultural meaning of word in the source language does not always match with in the respecto language. Many examples can be found in everyday life, such as, break-fast, lunch, dinner, supper, high tea. They may not be translated easily for different cultural reasons.

Collocation is one kinds of semantics field which exists in every language and it has different characteristic between one language and another. The ability to identify a collocation in a source text is a based modal to be success of translator, because a good translation is does not seem to be translation. According to Shapiro in Venuti, a good translation is like a pane of glass. You can notice that it’s there are little imperfections-scratches, bubbles. Ideally, there shouldn’t be any. Among the factors causing the translation looks and feels as translation is because the translator-especially beginners-failed to identify the combination of a number of lexical items as a collocation. Thus, the collocation is very interesting to be analyzed, on the basis of the problem previously mentioned, the various meanings collocation there are some problems in translation.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background of study above, this research will focus on collocation in travel magazine, Travelounge by Alit Kertaraharja.

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C. Research Questions

Based on the background of study above, the problem that many appear are as follow:

1. What kinds of collocations are found in Travelounge magazine?
2. How are collocations in Travelounge magazine translated from English into Indonesia?

D. Significances of the Research

The significances of the research are to find out the kinds of collocations. Thus, the writer wants to know how the collocations translated from English into Indonesia by translator.

The writer hopes this research that the student will improve their knowledge about linguistics especially for collocation and language studies. The writer realizes that in studying linguistics and translation there are many interesting things that need to be researched.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions the objectives of this research are:

1. To find and explain kinds of collocations existing in Travelounge magazine.
2. To know how the qualities of the translation will be conveyed by the author to the reader in form of the translation in Travelounge magazine.
2. Method of the Research

Based on the research questions and the objective of the research, the method that is used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. It means the writer tries to answer the entire questions in the research questions by describing the problem in this research. The writer gives descriptive explanation to commit the analysis based on the object of the research.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected are analyzed by using context analyses technique by comparing relevant theories. The two languages, English and Indonesian found in the Travelounge magazine then analyzed based on the collocations.

4. Instrument of the Research

The research uses the writer as a main instrument by reading, understanding the theory of translation and collocation, giving mark, and tabulating the data that are related to kinds of collocations and the qualities of translation from various sources such as books and dictionaries.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is Travelounge magazine which has been translated in Indonesian by Alit Kertaraharja, published by TEMPO in 2010.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is basically a change of form. The form of the language is must be referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. which are spoken or written. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. The translation is a unique activity. In involve many aspects of someone include skill, intelligence and feeling, not all of the people can not do the translation. Therefore, for the beginning, the translators should know and understand the definition of translation.

According to Catford translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material into another language (target language).”\(^2\) Translation equivalent may be set up, and translation performed, between any pair of languages or dialects which are related or unrelated and with any kinds of spatial, temporal, social, or other relationship between them. It also depends on the purpose of the text.

He also suggests the textual equivalence and formal correspondence. A further distinction must be made between textual equivalent and formal

correspondence. A textual equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is
observed on a partial occasion, by method described below, to be the
equivalent of a given SL text or portion of the text. It is based on the
authority of a competent bilingual informant or translator. A formal
correspondence, on the other hand, is any TL category (unit, class, structure,
element of structure, etc.) which occupy, as nearly as possible, the ‘same’
place in the ‘economy’ of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the
SL. It is clear that formal correspondence can be only approximate, and that it
can be most easily established at relatively high levels of abstraction.

Then, according to Newmark translation is normally written and
intended for a target language reader even if the source language text was
written for no reader at all, for nothing but its author’s pleasure. The
translator has to assist the reader. Even if the source language text is
generalized and abstracted on the analogy of non figurative art or has what
seems like surrealistic, stochastic, interventions, it is the translator’s duty to
make such a version more accessible to the reader. The more difficult the
language, the more versions are feasible, and the more evidently the act of
translation consist of an active interpretation after a respective comprehension.

Translating of some texts is not easy thing; it is more than just
replacing words in one language to another language. The procedures or
sometimes known as transformation in translation, it involve the technical
device used to transfer the meaning of the text in one language into a text in

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another language. According to Newmark *A Textbook of Translation*, the procedures that the translator should know are:

Transposition is one of the most common procedures used in translation. It involves replacing grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect. There are four types of transposition as follows:

1. The change from singular to plural. e.g. ‘sebuah kaos kaki’ in Indonesian language became ‘a pair of shock’ in English or in the position of the adjective ‘rumah besar’ became ‘the big house’ is automatic and offers the translator no choice.

2. Required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. e.g. ‘sumber air’ became ‘water source’.

3. The one where literal translation is grammatical possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. e.g. ‘pemandangan yang indah’ became ‘the beautiful view’.

4. The replacement of a virtual gap by a grammatical structure. e.g. ‘dia seorang pemabuk’ became ‘he is a heavy drinker’.

Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view. Modulation and transposition are two processes in the translation. Transposition and modulation may take place at the same time. Newmark divided modulation into two types. The first is standard modulation; it is used when word, phrase, or structure was not having equivalence meaning in TL.
The second type is free modulation is used by translator when the translator reject literal translation.

Adaption, this process is used when the other do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation analogous to the SL situation thought not identical to it. An adaptation may at the same time entail modulation and translation.

Adding, this process is used to help when the translation that had the related with the technique, the culture and others. Adding and borrowing may take place at the same time. In doing translation, the translator needs to carefully the source text, the procedures of translation mentioned above can helped by translator to translated the target language.

2. Qualities of Translation

A translator is concerned that the result of his work be a good quality translation. So, there are three most important qualities of a good translation, such as: accurate, natural, and clarity. Then, according to Larson, phrases accuracy in a translation into whether”…the translation communicates the same meaning as the source language…”which may not result in any difference, addition, or omission of the meaning as the target language.

Meanwhile, naturalness is phrased whether”…the form of the translation is easy to read and is natural in the receptor language grammar and style…” which indicates that the translation must produce the effect”…as if it

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6 Ibid, pp. 85-89.
were not a translation, but an original composition in the receptor language. Newmark also supports Larson’s idea about naturalness, he points out that a natural translation is the one that “makes sense” or is logical, and “uses the common grammar, idioms and words in TL.”

In addition, Newmark emphasize that the concept of naturalness very from one language speaker to another because naturalness depends on “the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation.”

The writer thinks that the relationship is not easy concept to explain since it may contain the purpose of the writer, the message of the text, the familiarity of the audience with the theme of the texts and certainly, whether all of the previously mentioned points have been included by the translator in the author’s translation work. Finally, clarity denotes whether “…the audience or who translation is intended understand it (the translation) clearly…” in other word, if a translation is clearly understood by an audience who do not know much about the translated text, the translation is clear. With regard to accuracy and naturalness, Newmark states that accuracy “becomes most important” in the level of naturalness of a translation work. That is to say that accuracy is relative because naturalness is relative among a group of audience.

Thus, Newmark adds that there is no absolute accuracy as there is no absolute translation. With reference to the equivalence between the source and target language, Larson highlights that the equivalence is “to be found…in

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10 Larson (1984), *op.cit.* p. 49
identifying the item in the real world and in finding the proper word or words to use to refer to it.”

The writer thinks that ‘the item’ mentioned previously includes both real objects and concepts such as culture.

The purpose of test to be careful to check the accuracy is needed because some of translators make of mistakes. Sometime, mistakes are made in the analysis of the source text or in the transfer process and a different meaning result.

3. Ways of Testing a Translation

There are several ways of testing a translation. There is some overlap between them, in that the same translators may be involved in several kinds of tests and the tests may give similar information about the translation. The following ways will be discussed:

1. Comparison with the source text

A careful comparison with the source text will need to be made several times during the translation. The translator considers the translation completed, he will go back and do one more careful comparison. One of the main purposes of the comparison is to check for equivalence of information content. It is done to be sure that the all the information is included—nothing omitted, nothing added, and nothing different. The comparison is a self-check; it is done by the translator. So, it is important to be constantly checking to be sure that the meaning and the dynamics of the source text are indeed communicated by the translation.

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2. Back-translation

A second way to check a translation is by having someone else, who is bilingual in the source and receptor languages, make a back-translation of the translated text into the source language. A back-translation is not meant to be polished idiomatic text in the source language but, it is a literal translation to be used for checking purposes.

3. Comprehension checks

Good comprehension testing is the key to a good translation. The purpose of this test is to see whether or not the translation is understood correctly by speakers of the language who have not see the translation previously. Type of this test involves having people retell the content of the translation and answer question about it and the results of such testing will help the translator improve the translation, so that it is clear and uses natural receptor language form.

4. Naturalness and readability testing

The purpose of naturalness tests is to see the form of the translation is natural and style appropriate. This testing is done by the reviewers; they need to know enough about translation principles to understand what is meant by an idiomatic translation.

The readability tests the translators may do readability tests. These tests are done by asking someone to read a part of the translation aloud. It should be a complete section, or as a unit. Sometimes the reader will simply look confused and did not understand why it was said that way. Readability
may also be affected by formatting matters. The size of type, punctuation, spelling, size of margins and space between lines may all affect the readability tests.

5. Consistency checks

As the translation almost completes, it is very important that consistency checks of various kinds be made. Some of these have to do with the content of the translation and others have to do with the technical details of presentation. Consistency in editing matters requires careful attention. There should be consistency in the spelling of the names of people and places and any “foreign” words which are borrowed and occur several times, should be checked for consistency of spelling.\(^\text{13}\)

**B. Collocation**

1. **Definition of Collocation**

   The definitions of collocations proposed by several prominent linguists can be divided into two groups. Firstly, collocations can be generally referred to as frequent co-occurrences of words. The secondly, collocations can also refer to restricted ways words co-occur.

   In the discussion above concerning with the way to translate collocations, it has been noted that the great care must be taken by a translator when translating collocations because a literal translation may result in nonsense. However, what is meant by collocation which has to be known by a translator has not yet been mentioned.

\(^{13}\) *Ibid*, pp. 489-501.
According to Baker, collocations are fairly flexible patterns of language which allow several variations in form.\textsuperscript{14} Although, the meaning of a word often depends on what other words it occurs with, we can still say that the word has an individual meaning in a given collocation. Therefore, collocation is compound word whose meaning can be traced through it word for word, but do not form a new word.

The second definition on collocations, stating that collocations are about the restricted ways words appear together, is similarly proposed by Newmark, he notes that “… collocation …. consists of lexical items that enter mainly, into high-frequency grammatical structure,”\textsuperscript{15} and he mentions that the most common grammatical structures are adjectives and nouns; nouns and nouns; and verb and objects. By his definition, Newmark views collocations as words that appear restrictedly in a way that they must appear in an established grammar patterns frequently used by language speakers.

2. Types of Collocations

The patterning of collocations is fundamental because words occur together based on patterns. Thus, collocations are divided into several types. The first type is the grammatical collocations are frequent co-occurrences of function words such as verbs, nouns, adjectives and prepositions. The first sub-division is the group of the verbs and prepositions. All verbs that appear with preposition are listed first, and became the suspected first grammatical collocations because of the vast number the suspected collocations found, a


\textsuperscript{15} Peter Newmark (1988a), \textit{op.cit.} p. 212.
differentiation between phrasal verbs and grammatical collocations must be made in order to efficiently sort which co-occurrences that indeed belonged to the grammatical collocations in which the syntactic rules become the base upon which words combine.

The first type is the semantical collocations are frequent co-occurrences of lexical words that have referents in the real world, and show a semantic relationship.\(^{16}\) To determine whether or not the word co-occurrences are categorized into the semantic collocation, the word in combinations that had referents, and seemed to reveal semantic relationship are listed, and become the suspected semantic collocations. Afterwards, the definitions of the words and there are collocates are compared to decide whether or not they showed a semantic connection.

Semantical collocations, that refers to the “co-occurrence of co-members of semantic fields, representing co-occurrence of the referents in the real world.”\(^{17}\) To put it another way, semantical collocations are those combinations of words, objects of which exist in the universe. The examples are the combination of the word \textit{bread} with lexical word ‘food’ such as \textit{garlic, granary} and \textit{rye}, but not \textit{book, cat, sky}. Other examples are the word \textit{tree} that collocates with \textit{trunk, leaves, root}, but not \textit{shirt, food, beverages}.

The second type is the lexical collocations. As the words occur together within the same lexical sets, or as the words that occur together reveal

\(^{16}\textit{Ibid, p. 27.}\)

\(^{17}\textit{Rosamund Moon, Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English-A Corpus-Based Approach (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 27.}\)
close semantical relationship, they are said to form lexical collocations. The following examples illustrate the lexical set: the words desk, table, and chair belong the same lexical sets, but desk, rain, and grass do not. With reference to the lexical sets, shares the same concept; sets she notes that lexical sets are “actual words and expression” that belong to categorization of words by linguistic convention based on various exposures to the world.

The third type is the lexico-grammatical collocations, which are restricted by the association of certain vocabulary, grammar and the meaning of the words in the collocations. Moon includes the application of selectional restrictions. Therefore, the word sweet collocates with sugar. The word sweet which is specially related to sense like that of sugar must collocate with words that share the same characteristics as sugary, and that shows semantical relationship. Thus, sweet acts as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it.

In terms of grammatical collocations, Carter adopts Benson’s definition on collocations which states that a collocation is “the recurrent combination of a dominant word (verb, noun, adjective) followed by a ‘grammatical’ word, typically a preposition.

Finally, collocations can be classified based on their patterns of occurrences. Meanwhile, according to Crowther et al collocations can also be

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20 Ibid. p. 28.
classified according to their co-occurrences pattern studied from a very large corpus, who compile dictionary of collocations based on data taken from the British National Corpus classify collocations into the following types of combinations; adjective + noun; adjective + preposition; verb + noun; verb + verb; verb + preposition; verb + adjective; noun + noun; noun + preposition; adverb + verb; adverb + adjective; preposition + noun; quantifier + noun; and short phrases including the headword.

3. Collocation and Idiom

The following section is concerned with the review of the distinctions and idioms. There are some linguists who equate collocations and idioms and do not accept the term under which both collocations and idioms can be subsumed. According to the Mitchell stated that “The collocation … is not an idiom because there is no such fixity of association … ;” then Mitchell continues, "a collocation is not a mere juxtaposition or oc-occurances; … much of the meaning of the form derives from its association … ."\(^{22}\)

Compared to collocation,

The idiom belongs to different orders of abstraction. It is cumulative association, immutable in the sense that its parts are unproductive in relation to the whole in terms of the normal operational process of substitution, transposition, expansion, etc. this is presumably what is implied by the usual national definition of an idiom as an entity whose meaning cannot be deduced from its parts …."\(^{23}\)

Another distinction between collocations and idioms is given by Bolinger. He states that idioms are “Defined as groups of words with set

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\(^{22}\) T.F. Mitchell, Linguistic “going-on”: Collocations and other Lexical matters arising on syntactic record Archirum Linguisticum 2 (new series), p. 53.

\(^{23}\) Ibid, p. 57.
meanings that cannot be calculated by adding up the separate meanings of the parts.” 24 Although Bolinger clarifies that there are some ‘degrees of tightness’ of the forms of idioms, he does not mean collocations and idioms. What Bolinger says in effect is that idioms changes gradually into collocations, as he stated that “knowing the parts one can deduce the meaning, so that a collocation is not quite an idiom but it is in some way specialized.” 25

From the above concepts we can infer that a collocation is distinct from an idiom in both of those two areas: flexible patterns and transparency of meaning. Compared to idiom, collocations are fairly flexible patterns of language which allow several variations form and their meaning can usually be deduced from the meanings of their parts. For the example, dry cow means a cow which does not produce milk. We can still identify a particular meaning associated with the word dry in this collocation, and of course, cow still retains its familiar meaning of ‘a farm animal kept for its milk’.

Idioms and fixed expressions are the extreme end of the scale from collocations is one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning and the fact that the meaning of an idiom cannot be deduced from a sum of the meanings of its parts. For example, ‘bury the hatchet’ (to become friendly again after a disagreement or a quarrel) or the long and the short of it (the basic facts of the situation) allow no variation in form under normal circumstances.

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25 Ibid. p. 102.
4. Translating Collocations

With regard to the arbitrariness in collocation in collocations, there are some problems that may potentially occur in translating collocations. Firstly, translators often combine words that collocate in source language, but not in receptor language because of the translator failure to grasp the “unique meanings” of collocation that revealed by the entire particular combination of words.26 Secondly, translator may misinterpret the meaning of the collocations into the receptor language, resulting in the in appropriate translation of the collocations into the receptor language.27 With reference to meaning Baker emphasize that collocations reveal their own meanings that are regularly not the same as the meaning of the constituents.28

Thirdly, translators are often faced with dilemmas of typically and accuracy, i.e. whether they have to translate the source language calls into the forms that familiar and acceptable by the receptor-language audience, but which may not exact, or precise, or they can make a precise translation which is not natural to the audience.29 Fourthly, English collocations, especially those that are composed of nouns and verb nouns sometimes reveal “mysterious case-relations”30 that make them difficult to translate clearly and accurately.

29 Ibid, pp. 56-57.  
Furthermore, he also points out that “Non-British collocations are easier to translate as they are made arbitrarily.” The writer views that Newmark’s statement seems to ignore the concept of arbitrariness reflected in the notion of collocations in language among language speakers which indicates the difficulty to measure arbitrariness, let alone to judge that collocations in one language are more arbitrary than those in other languages; and also contradict own his previous statement on the arbitrariness of the English collocations.

With reference to collocational range, according to the Baker there are some aspects of any lexical words of aspects collocations that need a special attention in translating collocations: 1. synonymous or near synonymous words, 2. different words forms and 3. register.31

Firstly, synonymous or near synonymous often have different collocational ranges. Secondly, concerning the word forms. Thirdly, with regard to register, there are some collocations which are very common within the specific register, but not in daily communication. Fourthly, according to Newmark, proposes the translators recognize the most common patterns of collocations in languages. Furthermore, the species that English collocations are mostly constructed of adjective and noun, noun and noun and verb and object.32 Fifthly, suggests the literal translation that applies to one word to one

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31 Ibid, pp. 47-52.
word, group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause, and sentence to sentence for translating collocations.33

5. Errors in Translating Collocations

Various factors causing the collocational errors have been analyzed by scholars. One type of factors is of "carrying over collocation from the source language text to the receptor language text, resulting unnatural or obscure translation in the receptor language."34 For instance, the English collocation *kill the time* is translated into *membunuh waktu*, instead of *membuang waktu* which is natural to the Indonesian readers or hearers. Another cause of collocational errors is the use of the literal translation. For instance, the English collocation: *run a business* will be unnatural in Indonesian readers if they are rendered into *melarikan usaha* respectively. Further account of pitfalls causing the collocational errors can be found in Baker’s coursebook on translation. In her study, she has found some common problems in transferring the meanings of collocations from one language to another. She has also contributed more comprehensive and useful way out in handling the potential causes of clashes in which she has classified at least into five factors. They include culture: 1) engrossing effect of course text patterning, 2). misinterpreting the meaning of source language collocations, 3). the tension between accuracy and naturalness, 4). culture-specific collocations, and 5). marked collocations in the source text.35

All the previous outline of collocation errors or clashes, especially formulated by Baker, are adopted as the framework in the discussion of diagnosis, description and explanation of the collocational errors or clashes which cause the untypical, unnatural and obscure translation to the native speakers and or the Indonesian readers.

C. Translation of Tourist Text

1. Definition Translation of Tourist Text

Translation of tourist texts is a kind of publicity translation. It is important that the translator should attempt to produce the same effect on the target language readers as is produced by the original on the source language readers. It is means tourist text translation is not only a simple conversion of two words, but also a cross-cultural communication should be the target language readers as the center, and "Directions" feature the full "reciprocity", the information function of the source to target language as the fundamental needs of the reader, focusing on information content of the compensation and to add, delete and simplification of language expression, effective communication of tourism and cultural information in the text.

Tourism translations including tourist attractions, travel advertising, travel notices signs, folk customs pictures, hotels and other aspects of the introduction is an important part of tourism marketing. Tourist text there are two main functions: transmission of information and inducing action of the tourist attractions of the information provided, so that the local tourism
resources and cultural spirit of exotic travel consumers understand, accept, and make it curiosity, thirst for knowledge, leisure, educational, etc. needs are met.

Tourism should pay attention to highlight the text translation feature the induction of translation, focusing on the effect of information transfer, and fully figured out the reader's culture, psychological and aesthetic habits of language use consistent with the standard language norms and cultural forms to express the original meaning, the translation readers get as far as possible similar to the original effect. Tourism must be based on biased translation text translation, focusing on the direction of the reader as a criterion, consider the translation effect of readability and the reader to accept, consider English readers, the expression of habits and the ability to accept and can not simply pursue the language of "reciprocity" conversion or transfer of information equivalent, must also be of national effective transmission of cultural information and communication. First, the target language readers as the center and "instruction" fully functional "equivalence".

Tourism leading text is its indicator function, such texts are based on reader-centric, given to the reader "instruction", the body produces in the reader a clear "after the words effect", making it a real tourist. Therefore, translation in the source language should be made fully reflected in the translation indicator, the translation is good or bad is in the target language should produce the same effect upon the reader and the response as the criterion.
2. Qualities of Tourist Texts

Tourist texts are designed to introduce the scenic spots to the viewers, and to convey the related information to them in order to enable the viewers to understand and enjoy the spots. They mainly offer the expressive, the informative and the vocative functions. The expressive function works as the mind of the speaker, the writer, or the originator of the text. He or she uses it to express his or her feelings irrespective of any response. The core of the informative function is an external aspect, the facts of a topic, that is, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories. The core of the vocative function is the readership, the addressee. The term vocative is used in the sense of calling upon readership to act, think or feel, in fact to react in the way intended by the text. Nowadays, vocative texts are more often addressed to a readership than to a reader.\(^\text{36}\)

In my opinion, the vocative function is the goal, while the informative function is the premise. This is because tourist texts are a type of popular reading material for ordinary people. The purpose is to attract the tourists’ attention, arouse their interest and give them an aesthetic impression, so that they may be persuaded to visit the tourist attraction and gain knowledge of the nature, culture, history and customs of the tourist attraction through reading the text. Therefore the vocative function is of utmost importance.

As a result, a number of factors need to be taken into account. As Newmark points out, the first factor in all vocative texts is the relationship

between the writer and the readership. The second factor is that these texts must be written in a language that is immediately comprehensible to the readership.\textsuperscript{37} However, this effort can be achieved only through the provision of sufficient background information. Before potential visitors make up their minds to go sightseeing, they may want to obtain some relevant information about the tourist destination such as its location, historical importance, and cultural traditions. A detailed, accurate and attractive description will strengthen visitors resolve to go; therefore to be informative is also another important consideration.

According to Newmark, both informative text and vocative text belong to communicative translation, while the expressive text belongs to semantic translation. In his opinion communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original text in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.\textsuperscript{38} At the same time, the expressive function should not be neglected either. By reading a well-translated tourist text, people can sense national pride and a warm welcome emanating from the host country’s guide books.

Apart from the above-mentioned functions, tourist texts still possess the aesthetic function and cultural values. When speaking of the aesthetic function, it is evident that the tourist text is often very short and well-organized in structure, and concise and sparkling in language. As far as the cultural value is concerned, it is manifested primarily through three aspects:

\textsuperscript{37} Ibid, p. 41.
\textsuperscript{38} Ibid, pp. 48-49.
the inherent values in natural views like rivers, lakes, mountains and son; the
traditional values long-established in heritage such as habits, traditions,
practices, social structures, arts and crafts, etc.; and the artificial values held in
man-made sights like palaces and temples, imperial tombs and underground
museums, architecture and gardens, and elsewhere.

The translation of such texts is characterized by a special intention but
disadvantaged by inadequate cultural equivalents. As we know, the ideal
tourist texts should maintain such qualities as being informative, intriguing,
realistic, practical, cultural, educational, humorous and even poetic. As certain
kinds of text are used repeatedly in certain situations with more or less the
same function, these texts acquire conventional forms that are sometimes even
raised to the status of social norms. In this context, the translation of a tourist
text should attach importance to the equivalence of the informative contents
and stylistic functions between the original and the translated texts, rather than
the equivalence in linguistic forms.

Translation of tourist texts is a kind of publicity activity. Its essence is
that the translator should attempt to produce the same effect on the target
language readers as is produced by the original on the source language
readers. The readers seldom have difficulty in understanding the original
because they share the same cultural background with the writer. However,
cultural discrepancies will hinder foreign readers from understanding such
texts properly. Therefore, translators should adopt an appropriate method to
adjust the version to help readers comprehend the texts. Otherwise, they will
find the translation requiring so much effort to understand that they are likely to stop reading, unless they are very highly motivated.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Description of Data

The writer uses the tourism texts of *Travelounge* magazine by Alit Kertararja as the unit of analysis a research. The magazine was published by TEMPO in 2010. The writer wants to propose only three types of collocations in the magazine. There are the semantic collocations, the lexico-grammatical collocations, and the grammatical collocations that are subdivided into groups of verbs and prepositions, nouns and prepositions, and adjectives and prepositions. In the *Travelounge* magazine, the writer tabulates data by classifying them into five tables below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Kinds of Collocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bali is rich with tourist attractions</td>
<td>Bali memiliki 1,001 obyek wisata.</td>
<td>Semantical Collocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Here we can also find Melanting Waterfall with water source from the twin lakes located above.</td>
<td>Disini juga ada air terjun Melanting dengan sumber air dari danau kembar yang berada diatasnya.</td>
<td>Semantical Collocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>There is shuttle bus that departs every day from Kuta directly to Lovina Buleleng via Ubud.</td>
<td>Ada shuttle bus yang berangkat setiap hari dari Kuta langsung ke Lovina-Buleleng via Ubud.</td>
<td>Semantical Collocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. … you can move on to a not less interesting area with breathtaking views, namely Pura Ulundanu Batur.

5. Travel northward, discover the natural environment.

6. … steamed corn on the cob appears to be tempting for the tourists, either local or foreign.

7. One hour of relaxation in this area to ease tensed muscles…

8. … including two scared buildings (temples) located in the middle of the lake and a holy building which is a Buddhist temple.

9. From ancient times, the ports are visited by foreign vessels.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Lexico-grammatical Collocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>It has beautiful scenery, swift currents, and <em>clear</em> water.</td>
<td>Dengan pemandangan yang indah, arus yang deras, dan <em>air yang bening</em>.</td>
<td>Lexico-grammatical Collocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>As you watch gray monkeys hanging in the trees with their long tails or just <em>sitting on</em> the border road…</td>
<td>Sambil menikmati monyet abu-abu berekor panjang yang bergelantungan di pepohonan atau <em>duduk-duduk</em> di pembatas jalan,…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>For trekking, we can <em>pay</em> a guide person <em>for</em> RP 30 thousand to Rp 40 thousand <em>for a three hour trip.</em></td>
<td>Untuk trekking, kita bisa <em>membayar</em> penunjuk jalan sebesar Rp 30-40 ribu untuk <em>tiga jam perjalanan</em>.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The local community <em>working along with</em> the tourism sector sells various special trekking packages for enthusiasts of ecotourism and agro tourism.</td>
<td>Masyarakat bekerja sama dengan pihak pariwisata “menjual” paket trekking di perkebunan kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan jenis pohon lainnya.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Usually the trip <em>starts from</em> Dasong, at Lake Buyan.</td>
<td>Biasanya perjalanan <em>dimulai dari</em> Dasong, di Danau Buyan.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Through this route we can <em>penetrate into</em> the region of Bali Mule Village,</td>
<td>Dan juga alur ini bisa <em>tembus ke</em> kawasan Desa Bali Mule,</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Grammaratical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>You can <em>stop for a while</em> to enjoy the beauty of Buyan and Tamblingan from above while drinking coffee.</td>
<td>Hingga kita <em>berhenti</em> sejenak menikmati keindahan Buyan dan Tamblingan dari atas sambil menyeruput kopi.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>One hour of <em>relaxation in</em> this area to ease the tensed muscle.</td>
<td>Satu jam <em>melenturkan</em> otot yang tegang di daerah ini.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Preparation starts at 05.30, and at 06.00 we usually depart to <em>journey on the sea.</em></td>
<td>Persiapan dimulai pukul 05.30, pukul 06.00 Wita biasanya kita sudah <em>meluncur ke</em> tengah laut.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>In <em>additional to</em> getting fresh vegetables…</td>
<td><em>Disamping</em> bisa mendapatkan sayur yang segar…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>…while in the northern <em>part of</em> the district are the lowlands.</td>
<td>…sedangkan <em>dibagian</em> utara berupa daratan rendah.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>… or 24.25 percent <em>of</em> the province of Bali.</td>
<td>atau 24,25 <em>persen dari</em> luas Provinsi Bali.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>In addition to the trip on the lake, there are other activities such as trekking in the <em>plantations of</em> coffee, cocoa, cloves, and</td>
<td>Selain menuju di danau, ada kegiatan alam lain, seperti trekking di <em>perkebunan</em> kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>other tree species.</td>
<td>jenis pohon lainnya.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>An area that is worthy of being a destination is Buleleng…</td>
<td>Daerah yang layak menjadi sasaran adalah Buleleng…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Before you set foot on these lakes…</td>
<td>Sebelum menginjakkan kaki di danau ini…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>… where even in the lakes are provided activities related to nature…</td>
<td>… jadi di danau pun ada beberapa aktivitas yang berbau alami…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>You can also try the Park Siobak. This kind of Chinese food is very special…</td>
<td>Siobak babi juga jenis makanan khas Cina ini memang sangat special…</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>The larger number of plankton and small fish in the region is appealing to the dolphin.</td>
<td>Banyaknya plankton dan ikan kecil di kawasan tersebut sangat disenangi lumba-lumba.</td>
<td>Grammatical Collocation 3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Analysis of Data

In this part, the writer uses the data from the italic sentences in the classification of the English collocations. It also provides the analysis of translation technique used by the translator, as well as the accuracy, naturalness and clarity of their translations. There are many references of dictionaries, such as; the Webster’s II Dictionaries, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia 4th edition and the Oxford Collocations Dictionary to judge the collocations. All of them will be used to determine the naturalness and clarity of the collocation in the sentence in which the collocations appear, the writer is assisted by three raters.

1. The Semantic Collocations

Semantic collocations are frequent co-occurrences of the lexical words that have referents in the real word, and show a semantic relationship. To determine whether or not the word co-occurrences are categorized into the semantic collocations, the words in combinations that had referents, and seemed to reveal a semantic relationship are listed and became the determined semantic collocations. Afterwards, the definitions of the words and there are collocates are compared to decide whether or not they showed a semantic connection.

1. SL: Bali is rich with tourist attractions.

   TL: Bali memiliki 1.001 obyek wisata.
The noun *tourist* is defined as “one who travels for pleasure.” The secondary definition of the verb *attraction* is “the act or capability of attracting.” The two words *tourist* and *attractions* are collocate. Meanwhile, the primary definition of the noun *objek* is “perwujudan ciptaan manusia, tata hidup, senibudaya, sejarah bangsa, dan keadaan alam yang mempunyai daya tarik untuk dikunjungi wisatawan.” The verb *wisata* is defined as “bepergian bersama-sama (untuk memperluas pengetahuan, bersenang-senang, dsb); bertamasya.”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition because the plural noun in SL is changed into singular noun in TL, and the word order in SL is adjusted to the word order in TL, “modifier + head” is replaced into. Notice that the plural noun attractions in English are translated into singular noun *objek*, because in Indonesian the plurality is not grammaticalized. The writer considers that the collocation is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly.

2. SL: Here we can also find Melanting Waterfall with *water source* from the twin lakes located above.

   TL: Disini juga ada air terjun Melanting dengan *sumber air* dari danau kembar yang berada diatasnya.

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The noun *water* is defined as “a clear, colorless, nearly, odorless and tasteless, liquid. H2O, the most widely used of all solvents and essential for most plant and animal life.”\(^{36}\) The secondary definition of the noun *source* is “a point of origin.”\(^{37}\) The two words collocate, as shown in the example above, *water* that collocate with *source* means “liquid.”\(^{38}\) Meanwhile, the primary definition of the noun *sumber* is “tempat keluar (air atau zat cair); mata air.”\(^{39}\) The noun *air* is defined as “aliran air melewati jeram hingga air jatuh bebas ke dasar sungai (lereng, lembah).”\(^{40}\)

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The writer considers that the collocation in the sentence is accurate, because *water source* in collocations dictionary means “liquid” and the TL means “sumber air.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

3. **SL:** There is *shuttle bus* that departs every day from Kuta directly to Lovina Buleleng via Ubud.

**TL:** Ada *suttle bus* yang berangkat setiap hari dari Kuta langsung ke Lovina-Buleleng via Ubud.

The noun *shuttle* is defined as “a vehicle that frequently travels back and forth between points.”\(^{41}\) The secondary definition of the noun *bus* is “a

\(^{37}\)Ibid, p. 1111.
\(^{40}\)Ibid, p. 22.
long motor vehicle for carrying passengers.”\textsuperscript{42} The two words collocate, as shown in the example above \textit{shuttle} and \textit{bus} collocate means “plane/bus/train.”\textsuperscript{43} Meanwhile, the primary definition of the noun \textit{suttle} is “\textit{Trans:} bis, kereta api atau pesawat terbang yang berdinas pulang-pergi”\textsuperscript{44} and the primary noun \textit{bus} is defined as “kendaraan bermotor angkutan umum yang besar, beroda empat atau lebih, dapat memuat penumpang banyak.”\textsuperscript{45}

Thus, the collocation is translated by naturalization the SL noun \textit{shuttle} become \textit{suttle}; and the collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the SL word order is changed \textit{suttle} in TL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated not accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly, because the collocation \textit{shuttle bus} in the sentence is not translated in TL, although it has a significant aspect in determining the whole meaning of the sentence. The suggested translation is as follow:


2. The Lexico-grammatical Collocation.

The Lexico-grammatical is restricted by the association of certain vocabulary, grammar and the meaning of the words in the collocation. Afterwards, the definitions of the words and there are collocates are matched to decide whether or not they are classified as Lexico-grammatical.

\textsuperscript{42} \textit{Ibid}, p. 211.
\textsuperscript{43} J. Crowther et al (2002), \textit{op.cit.} p. 709.
\textsuperscript{44} John M. Echole and Hassan Shadily, \textit{Kamus Inggris-Indonesia} (London: Corenell University Press, 1975), p. 525.
\textsuperscript{45} \textit{Ibid}, p. 228.
1. SL: One hour of relaxation in this area to ease tensed muscles, you can move on to a not less interesting area with breathtaking views, namely Pura Ulundanu Batur.

TL: Satu jam melenturkan otot yang tegang di daerah ini, Anda bisa melanjutkan perjalanan menuju daerah dengan pemandangan yang tidak kalah menariknya, yaitu Pura Ulundanu Batur.

The gerund breathtaking is derived from the adjective breathtaking definition is “very exciting: AWESOME.” The secondary definition of the noun views in this example means “a picture of a landscape.” Thus, the noun views which implies the field of vision that very awesome. The two word breathtaking and views are collocate means “scenery.” The noun pemandangan is defined as “keadaan alam yang indah dipandang,” in which pandang is “penglihatan yang tetap dan agak lama membuang (melayangkan).”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the plural noun in SL is changed into a singular noun in TL and one of which is the gerund, are changed into a noun in TL; and by naturalization, because the SL noun views have been a TL noun as pemandangan. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because breathtaking views means “scenery” and the TL means “pemandangan.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

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49 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 1010.
2. SL: Travel northward, discover the *natural environment*.

   TL: Meluncurlah ke arah Utara, temukan *lingkungan nan alami*.

   The adjective *natural* is defined as “of, relating to, concerning nature.” The secondary definition of the noun *environment* in this example means “the circumstance or conditions, surrounding one: SURROUNDINGS.” Therefore, the word *natural* collocates with *environment* and that shows means “the environment the natural world.”

   Thus, *environment* acts as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun *lingkungan* is defined as “daerah kawasan dsb yg termasuk dalamnya” and the adjective *alami* is defined as "bersangkutan dgn alam; bersifat alam; wajar."

   The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the one where literal translation is grammatical possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *natural environment* in collocations dictionary means “the environment the natural world” and the TL means “lingkungan nan alami.”

   The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly.

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3. SL: In addition to getting fresh vegetables, steamed corn on the cob appears to be tempting for the *tourists*, either local or *foreign*.

TL: Disamping bisa mendapatkan sayur yang segar, jagung rebus menjadi daya tarik *wisatawan*, baik lokal ataupun *asing*.

The noun *tourists* are defined as “one who travel for pleasure.” The secondary definition of the adjective *foreign* in this example means “located away from one’s native country.” Therefore, the word *tourists* collocate with *foreign*. Thus, *tourists* act as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun *wisatawan* is defined as “orang yg berwisata; pelancong; turis” and the adjective *asing* is defined as ”datang dr luar (negeri, daerah, lingkungan).”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the plural noun in SL is changed into a singular noun in TL and by naturalization, because the SL noun *tourists* have been a TL noun a *wisatawan*. Thus, the collocations is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

4. SL: One hour of relaxation in this area to ease *tensed muscles*, you can move on to a not less interesting area with breathtaking views, namely Pura Ulundanu Batur.

TL: Satu jam melenturkan *otot yang tegang* di daerah ini, Anda bisa melanjutkan perjalanan menuju daerah dengan pemandangan yang tidak kalah menariknya, yaitu Pura Ulundanu Batur.

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The adjective tense is defined as “tightly stretched: STRAINED.”\(^{60}\) The secondary definition of the noun muscles in this example means “a tissue made up of fibers that can contract and relaxes to effect bodily movement.”\(^{61}\) Therefore, the word tensed collocates with muscles means “inability to relax.”\(^{62}\) Thus, muscles act as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun otot is defined as “jaringan kenyal dl tubuh manusia dan hewan yg berfungsi menggerakkan organ tubuh”\(^{63}\) and the adjective tegang is defined as ”kaku (ttg rambut, urat, dsb).”\(^{64}\)

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the one where literal translation is grammatical possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because tensed muscles in collocations dictionary means “inability to relax” and the TL means “otot yang tegang.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

5. SL: In this area, there are several temples with unique buildings, including two scared buildings (temples) located in the middle of the lake and a holy building which is a Buddhist temple.

TL: Tak hanya satu pura yang bisa di sambangi karena di daerah ini ada beberapa bangunan pura yang unik, di antaranya dua bangunan suci (pura) yang terletak di tengah danau serta satu bangunan suci berupa Candi Buddha.

\(^{60}\)Houghton States of America (1984), op.cit. p. 1139
\(^{61}\)Ibid, p. 778.
\(^{63}\)Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 992.
\(^{64}\)Ibid, p. 1418.
The adjective *scared* is defined as “causing fear: FRIGHTENING.”\(^{65}\) The secondary definition of the noun *temples* in this example means “a place or building dedicated to the worship or the presence of a deity.”\(^{66}\) Therefore, the word *scared* collocates with *temples* means “building used for worship.”\(^{67}\) Thus, *scared* acts as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun *bangunan (pura)* is defined as “tempat peribadat (sembahyang) umat Hindu Dharma”\(^{68}\) and the adjective *suci* is defined as ”keramat.”\(^{69}\)

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the plural noun in SL *temples* is changed into a singular noun in TL *bangunan (pura)*. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *scared buildings (temples)* in collocations dictionary means “building used for worship” and the TL means “bangunan suci (pura).” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

6. SL: From ancient times, the ports are visited by *foreign vessels*.

   TL: Dari zaman dulu, pelabuhannya sudah disinggahi *kapal-kapal asing*.

   The adjective *foreign* is defined as “located away from one’s native country.”\(^{70}\) The secondary definition of the noun *vessels* in this example means “a craft, esp. one bigger than a rowboat, intended for navigator on water.”\(^{71}\) Therefore, the word *foreign* collocate with *vessels* means

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\(^{66}\) Ibid, p. 497.
\(^{68}\) Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), *op.cit.* p. 1119.
\(^{69}\) Ibid, p. 1346.
\(^{71}\) Ibid, p. 1284.
“ship/boat.”

Thus, *vessels* act as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun *kapal-kapal* is defined as “kendaraan pengangkut penumpang dan barang di laut (sungai dsb) terbuat dr kayu atau besi, bertiang satu atau lebih, bergeladak, digerakkan oleh mesin atau layar” and the adjective *asing* is defined as ”datang dr luar (negeri, daerah, lingkungan).”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because in the position of the adjective ‘*kapal-kapal asing*’ became ‘*foreign vessels*’ is automatic and offers the translator no choice. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *foreign vessels* in collocations dictionary means “ship/boat” and the TL means “kapal-kapal asing.” Thus, the collocations in the sentence translated accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

7. SL: It has beautiful scenery, swift currents, and *clear water*.

   TL: Dengan pemandangan yang indah, arus yang deras, dan *air yang bening*.

   The adjective *clear* is defined as “free from clouds, mist or haze.”

   The secondary definition of the noun *water* in this example means “a clear, colorless, nearly, odorless and tasteless, liquid. H2O, the most widely used of all solvents and essential for most plant and animal life.” Therefore, the word *clear* collocates with *water* means “liquid.” Thus, *clear* acts as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it. The noun *air* is defined as “aliran

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73 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 620.
74 Ibid, p. 93.
75 Houghton States of America (1984), op.cit. p. 269.
76 Ibid, p. 1303.
air melewati jeram hingga air jatuh bebas ke dasar sungai (lereng, lembah)”

and the adjective *bening* is defined as ”bersih, putih dan tidak bercampur tanah dsb (ttg air); jernih.”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the one where literal translation is grammatical possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *clear water* in collocations dictionary means “liquid” and the TL means “air yang bening.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated well.

3. **The Grammatical Collocation**

The Grammatical Collocations are frequent co-occurrences of function words such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. Thus, collocations are divided into several groups. This type can be seen as follows:

a. **First group: verbs and preposition**

The first sub-division is the group of verbs and prepositions. All verbs that appear with preposition are listed first, and became the suspected first group of grammatical collocations. Because of the vast number the suspected collocation found, a differentiation between phrasal verbs and grammatical collocations must be made in order to efficiently sort which co-occurrences that indeed belonged to the grammatical collocations. This type can be see as follows:

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78 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), *op.cit.* p. 22.
1. SL: As you watch gray monkeys hanging in the trees with their long tails or just sitting on the border road, you can see the lake from from adistance.

TL: Sambil menikmati monyet abu-abu erekor panjang yang bergelantungan di pepohonan atau duduk-duduk di pembatas jalan, kita bisa menatap danau dari kejauhan.

The secondary meaning of sit is “to rest with the hindquarters lowered onto a supporting surface”\(^{80}\) and the preposition on is “used to indicate location at or along suppress.”\(^{81}\) The two words collocate, as shown in the example above, sit that collocate with on means “on a chair, etc.”\(^{82}\) The primary meaning of duduk-duduk means “cak duduk santai.”\(^{83}\)

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the verb and preposition in SL are changed into a verb in TL. The collocations in SL is translated accurate into TL, but if we compare them to the collocations dictionary is translated not accurate, because in TL translated as “duduk-duduk di” but in the collocations dictionary means “on a chair, etc.”

The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

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\(^{80}\) Houghton States of America (1984), op.cit. p. 536.

\(^{81}\) Ibid, p. 126.


\(^{83}\) Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 656.
2. SL: For trekking, we can pay a guide person for RP 30 thousand to Rp 40 thousand for a three hour trip.

TL: Untuk trekking, kita bisa membayar penunjuk jalan sebesar Rp 30-40 ribu untuk tiga jam perjalanan.

The secondary meaning of pay is “to give (money) in exchange for goods or service” and the preposition for is “used to indicate equivalent or equality.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above pay that collocates with for. The primary meaning of membayar is “memberikan uang (untuk pengganti harga barang yang diterima, melunasi utang, dsb).”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the verb and preposition in SL are changed into a verb in TL. Thus, the collocations is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

3. SL: Usually the trip starts from Dasong, at Lake Buyan.

TL: Biasanya perjalanan dimulai dari Dasong, di Danau Buyan.

The secondary meaning of start is “to begin an activity or movement: SET OUT” and the preposition from is “used to indicate a particular time or place as a starting point.” The two words start and from are collocate. The primary meaning of dimulai in which verb of mulai is defined as “mengawali

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85 Ibid, p. 495.
87 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 152.
89 Ibid, p. 508.
berbuat (bertindak, melakukan, dsb) and dari is defined as “kata depan yg menyatakan tempat permulaan (dl ruang, waktu, deretan, dsb).”

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the TL verb and preposition occupy the same place as the in SL. Thus, the collocations is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated well.

4. SL: The local community working along with the tourism sector sells various special trekking packages for enthusiasts of ecotourism and agro tourism.

TL: Masyarakat bekerja sama dengan pihak pariwisata “menjual” paket trekking di perkebunan kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan jenis pohon lainnya.

The secondary meaning of work is “to exert one’s efforts for the purpose of doing or making something LABOR” and the preposition with is “as a companion of: ACCOMPANYING.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above work that collocates with with means “do a job or task.” The primary meaning of bekerja sama is “kerja bergotong royong tanpa upah (untuk kepentingan bersama)” and dengan is defined as ”kata penghubung menyatakan hubungan kata kerja dgn pelengkap atu keterangananya.”

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91 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 936.
94 Ibid, p. 1324.
96 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 681.
97 Ibid, p. 312.
The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the TL verb and preposition occupy the same place as the in SL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *working with* in collocations dictionary means “bekerja sama dengan” and the TL means “do a job or task.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated well.

5. SL: Through this route we can *penetrate into* the region of Bali Mule Village, Pedawa Village, Sidetapa Village, or Cempaga.

TL: Dan juga alur ini bisa *tembus ke* kawasan Desa Bali Mule, yaitu Desa Pedawa, Desa Sidetapa, ataupun Cempaga.

The secondary meaning of *penetrate* is “to enter or force a way into: PIERCE,” and the preposition *into* is “in the direction of: TOWARD.” The two words *penetrate* and *into* are collocating. The primary meaning of *tembus* ”terobos (tt barisan, pertahanan, dsb)” and the conjunction *ke* is “kata depan untuk menandai arah atau tujuan.”

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the TL verb and preposition occupy the same place as the in SL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated not accurate, because the definition of the verb *tembus* does not match to that of *penetrate into*. The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly.

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Then, the translator seemed to ignore the secondary meaning of the word *penetrate into* noted above thus suggested translation is “menembus ke” which is defined as “keluar pd celah-celah permukaan; melewati.” The writer suggested translation is as follows:

TL: Dan juga alur ini bisa *menembus ke* kawasan Desa Bali Mule, yaitu Desa Pedawa, Desa Sidetapa, ataupun Cempaga.

**b. Second group: nouns and preposition**

The second sub-division the grammatical collocations is the group of nouns and prepositions. All nouns that appear with prepositions are listed first, and became the suspected second group of the grammatical collocations. Because of the vast number the determined collocations found, seven collocations are selected.

1. SL: You can *stop for* a while to enjoy the beauty of Buyan and Tamblingan from above while drinking coffee.

   TL: Hingga kita *berhenti* sejenak menikmati keindahan Buyan dan Tamblingan dari atas sambil menyeruput kopi.

   The primary definition of noun *stop* is “an act of stopping” and the secondary function of the preposition *for* is “used to indicate a destination.”

   The two words collocate, as shown in the example above *stop* that collocates with *for* means “stopping or staying.” The primary meaning of *berhenti* "mengaso, beristirahat, berjeda.”

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103 Loc.cit.
105 Ibid, p. 495.
107 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 492.
The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the noun and preposition in are altered into a verb in TL. Thus, the collocation is translated accurate, because stop for in collocations dictionary means “stopping or staying” and the TL means “berhenti.” The writer gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

2. SL: One hour of relaxation in this area to ease the tensed muscle.
TL: Satu jam melenturkan otot yang tegang di daerah ini.

The primary definition of noun relaxation is “an act of relaxing or the state of being related.”\textsuperscript{108} The secondary function of the preposition in is “to or at a situation or condition of.”\textsuperscript{109} The two words collocate, as shown in the example above relaxation that collocates with in means “making rules/controls less strict.”\textsuperscript{110} The primary meaning of melenturkan "mengelukkan (barang yang panjang dan lemah).”\textsuperscript{111}

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the noun and preposition in are altered into a verb in TL. Thus, the collocation is translated not accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated badly, because relaxation in in collocations dictionary means “making rules/controls less strict” and the TL means “melenturkan,” but the definition of the verb melenturkan does not match to that of relaxation in. The translator seemed to ignore the secondary meaning of the word relaxation noted above thus suggested translation is

\textsuperscript{108} Houghton States of America (1984), \textit{op.cit.} p. 992.
\textsuperscript{109} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 616.
\textsuperscript{111} Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), \textit{op.cit.} p. 816.
“mengendurkan” which is defined as “melemaskan.” The writer suggested translation is as follows:

TL: Satu jam mengendurkan otot yang tegang di daerah ini.

3. SC: Preparation starts at 05.30, and at 06.00 we usually depart to journey on the sea.

TL: Persiapan dimulai pukul 05.30, pukul 06.00 Wita biasanya kita sudah meluncur ke tengah laut.

The primary definition of noun journey is “the distance to be traveled or the time required for such a trip” and the secondary function of the preposition on is “location at or along.” The two words journey and on are collocate. The primary meaning of meluncur is “bergerak dengan cepat (ttg kereta, mobil, dsb)” and the conjunction ke is use to express “kata depan untuk menandai arah atau tujuan.”

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the noun and preposition in are altered into a verb in TL. Thus, the collocations is translated not accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated badly, because the message is not transferred into the receptor language and the definitions of the verbs “meluncur” does not match to that of secondary meaning of the word journey on.

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113 Ibid, p. 656.
The translator seemed to ignore the secondary meaning of the word *journey* noted above thus suggested translation was “*perjalanan*” which is defined as “jarak (jauh) yang dicapai dengan berjalan dl waktu yang tertentu.” The suggested translation is as follows:

**TL:** Persiapan dimulai pukul 05.30, pukul 06.00 Wita biasanya kita sudah *perjalanan ke* tengah laut.

4. **SL:** In *additional to* getting fresh vegetables, steamed corn on the cob appears to be tempting for the tourists, either local or foreign.

**TL:** *Disamping* bisa mendapatkan sayur yang segar, jagung rebus menjadi daya tarik wisatawan, baik lokal maupun asing.

The primary definition of noun *additional* is “the act or process of adding” and the secondary function of the preposition *to* is “used to indicate possession.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above *additional* that collocates with *to* for means “sth that is added.” The primary meaning of *disamping* is defined as “sisi; sebelah; di.”

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the noun and preposition in SL are changed into an adjective in TL. Thus, the collocation is translated accurately, because in *additional* in collocations dictionary means “sth that is added” and the TL means “disamping.” The writer also gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated well.

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119 Ibid, p. 77.
120 Ibid, p. 1214.
5. SL: Buleleng has a hilly region that lies in the south; while in the northern part of the district are the lowlands.

TL: Memiliki daerah yang berbukit yang terbentang dibagian selatan, sedangkan dibagian utara berupa daratan rendah.

The primary definition of noun *part* is “a portion, division, or segment of a whole: PIECE.” The secondary function of the preposition *of* is “specified as.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above *part* that collocates with *of* means “piece/area/period/division, etc of sth.”

The adjective *bagian* is defined as “hasil membagi.”

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the noun and preposition in SL are changed into an adjective in TL. Thus, the collocation in the sentence is translated accurately, because *part of* in collocations dictionary means “piece/area/period/division, etc of sth” and the TL means “dibagian.” The writer also gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated well.

6. SL: Buleleng is one of the districts in Bali which has the largest area, which is 1365.88 squares kilometers, or 24.25 percent of the province of Bali.

TL: Buleleng adalah salah satu kabupaten di Bali yang memiliki wilayah terluas, yaitu 1365.88 kilometer persegi atau 24,25 persen dari luas Provinsi Bali.
The secondary meaning of percent is “a percentage” and the preposition of is “possessing: having.” The two words percent and of are collocate. The primary meaning of persen “seperseratus” and dari is defined as “cak kata untuk menyatakan perbandingan.” Thus, the collocation translate in TL is naturalization because percent becomes persen. The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the SL word order is changed persen in TL. The writer gives the criteria of assessment in that the sentence is translated fairly.

7. SL: In addition to the trip on the lake, there are other activities such as trekking in the plantations of coffee, cocoa, cloves, and other tree species.

TL: Selain menuju di danau, ada kegiatan alam lain, seperti trekking di perkebunan kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan jenis pohon lainnya.

The primary definition of noun plantation is “a group of cultivated plants or trees” and the secondary function of the preposition of is “used to indicate an appositive.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above plantations that collocates with of means “land planted with trees.” The primary meaning of perkebunan is ”tanah yang dijadikan kebun. Perkebunan budi daya, perkebunan (karet, kopi, dsb) yang diusahakan secara

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130 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 1061.
133 Ibid, p. 495
baik, sungguh-sungguh, dan terencana untuk memperoleh hasil hasil komoditas yan sebaik-baiknya.“ in which  kebun is “tanah luas yang ditanami kopi, karet, dsb.”

The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the noun and preposition in are altered into a verb in TL. Thus, the collocation is translated accurately, because plantations of in collocations dictionary means “land planted with trees” and the TL means “perkebunan.” The writer also gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated excellently.

c. **Third group: adjectives and preposition**

The third sub-division of the grammatical collocations is the group of adjectives and prepositions. All adjectives that appear with prepositions are listed first, and became the suspected third group of the grammatical collocations. Because of the vast number the suspected collocations found, five collocations are selected. This data anlysis are as follows:

1. **SL:** An area that is worthy of being a destination is Buleleng, which is not too difficult to reach.

   TL: Daerah yang layak menjadi sasaran adalah Buleleng. Tak terlalu sulit untuk mencapainya.

   The primary definition of the adjective worthy is “having sufficient worth: DESERVING” and the preposition of is “caused.” The two words

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worthy and of are collocate. The adjective layak is defined as “wajar: pantas: patut.” The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the adjective and preposition in SL are occupy the same place as the adjective in TL. The writer considers that the collocation is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly.

2. SL: Before you set foot on these lakes, you will pass the top of the Monkey Forest.
   TL: Sebelum menginjakkan kaki di danau ini, kita akan melewati puncak Monkey Forest.

   The primary definition of the adjective set is “fixed or determined by agreement” and the preposition on is “used to indicate, movement or direction toward a position.” The two words collocate, as shown in the example above, set that collocates with on means to “determined.” The primary meaning of menginjakkan is defined as “meletakkan kaki pada” and the preposition di defined is “kata depan untuk menandai tempat.” The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition, because the adjective and preposition in SL are changed into a verb in TL.

   The writer considers that the translation of collocation is not accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is

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139 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 797.
141 Ibid, p. 820.
143 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 536.
144 Ibid, p. 323.
translated fairly, because set on in the collocations dictionary means “determined” and the TL means “menginjakkan di” and the definition of adjective menginjakkan di does not match to that of set on. The definition of verbs “menginjakkan di” does not match to that of “set…on.” The translator seemed to ignore the secondary meaning of the word related noted above thus suggested translation was “menetapkan di” which is defined as ”mengambil keputusan.”

So, the suggested translation is as follows:

TL: Sebelum menetapkan kaki di danau ini, kita akan melewati puncak Monkey Forest.

3. SL: The icon of northern Bali is the Green Gold of North Bali, where even in the lakes are provided activities related to nature, including trekking exploring the forest in the area of Tamblingan or Canoeing in this free of pollution lake.

TL: Ikon Bali utara adalah Green Gold of North Bali, jadi di danau pun ada beberapa aktivitas yang berbau alami, diantaranya trekking menjelajahi hutan kawasan Tamblingan atau canoeing di danau yang bebas polusi tersebut.

The primary definition of the adjective related is ”connected: associated” and the preposition to is “with the resultant condition of.” The two words related and to collocate means “connected”. The verb berbau is defined as “terkandung di dalamnya (sesuatu yang lain).”

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147 Ibid, p. 1214.
149 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008), op.cit. p. 149.
The English collocation is translated by shift or transposition because the adjective and preposition in SL are altered into a verb in TL. The writer considers that the translation of collocation is not accurate and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated fairly, because in the collocations dictionary means “connected” and the TL means “berbau” and the definition of adjective berbau does not match to that of related to.

The translator seemed to ignore the secondary meaning of the word related noted above thus suggested translation was “berhubungan” which is defined as “bersangkutan (dgn); ada sangkut pautnya (dgn); bertalian (dgn); berkaitan (dgn).” The suggested translation is as follow:

TL: Ikon Bali utara adalah Green Gold of North Bali, jadi di danau pun ada beberapa aktivitas yang berhubungan dengan alam, diantaranya trekking menjelajahi hutan kawasan Tamblingan atau canoeing di danau yang bebas polusi tersebut.

4. SL: You can also try the Park Siobak. This kind of Chinese food is very special, because it can only be found in Singaraja.

TL: Siobak babi juga jenis makanan khas Cina ini memang sangat special, karena hanya terdapat di Singaraja.

The primary definition of the adjective kind is “friendly, generous, or warm-hearted in nature.” The two words kind and of are collocate. The

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150 Ibid, p. 509.
adjective *jenis* is defined as “yang mempunyai ciri (sifat, keturunan, dsb) yang khusus; macam.”"153

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the adjective and preposition in SL are occupy the same place as the adjective in TL. The writer considers that the collocation is translated accurately, and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated badly.

5. SL: The larger number of plankton and small fish in the region is *appealing to* the dolphin.

TL: Banyaknya plankton dan ikan kecil di kawasan tersebut sangat *disenangi* lumba-lumba.

The secondary meaning of *appealing* is “to attractive or interesting”154 and the preposition *to* is “used to indicate the relationship of verb with its complement.”155 The two words *appealing* and *to* are collocate.156 The primary meaning of *disenangi* in which adjective *senang* is defined as ”betah.”157

The English collocation is translated by formal correspondence, because the adjective and preposition in SL are occupy the same place as the adjective in TL. The writer considers that the collocation is translated accurately and gives the criteria of assessment in translation that the sentence is translated badly.

155 Ibid, p. 1214.
A. Conclusions

The writer wants to propose only three types of English Collocations in the English travel magazine. They are the semantic collocations, the lexico-grammatical collocations, and the grammatical collocations that are subdivided into groups of verbs and prepositions, nouns and prepositions, and adjectives and prepositions. While the first type reflects the semantic relationship between words that collocate and their referents in the real world, the second categorization denotes both the semantic connection and the selectional restrictions between items that collocate, and the third type reveals the grammatical relationship between words that co-occur. All types of collocations show that collocations are basically frequent word that co-occurrences in certain ways, i.e based on pattern.

Based on the analysis of 27 sentences in Travelounge magazine by Alit Kertarahaarja that has been translated in two bilingual language, the writer found 3 semantic collocations, 7 lexico-grammatical collocations, 17 grammatical collocations that are subdivided into 3 groups; 5 grammatical collocations, first group: verbs and preposition, 7 grammatical collocations, second group: nouns and preposition, and 5 grammatical collocations, third group: adjectives and preposition. Mostly, the grammatical collocations have existed in the magazine.
The writer also concludes that in 27 corpus found 18 sentences are accurate, 7 sentences are not accurate, and 2 sentences are natural and considers to the criteria of assessment in translation found 10 sentences are translated excellently, 5 sentences are translated well, 9 sentences are translated fairly, and 3 sentences are translated badly according to the theory.

Translation of collocations not only help the author to reach the ability to indentify and translate the meaning of the word when collocate with other words that the sentence is accurately, natural, and readability to the readers, then the readers can feel that the translation conveyed the message in the magazine clearly, but also help the readers to understand the collocation and translation have related each other. There are also the messages given by the author in order to know what the meaning contained from each sentences for the readers.

From that description, the writer concludes that in texts of Travelounge magazine has found three types of collocations and some of the translation of collocations are translated accurately. According to the Larson accurate is the translation communicates the same meaning as the source language, which may not result in any difference, addition, or omission of the meaning as the target language. It is also used the comparison with the source text, one ways of testing a translation which is done by the writer. Those of them can be seen when the writer discusses the analysis of the source language that has been translated into target language.
Therefore, the correlation between translation and collocations is reflected in *Travelounge* magazine. The writer believes in other corpus also can found the collocations, which is a writer has to match the intended meanings of the SL collocations in the Collocations Dictionary. The writer does not determined that the words in SL as the collocations without checking in the Collocations Dictionary.

**B. Suggestions**

So far, through the analysis has been conducted carefully, the writer is going to suggest to the readers have to know the semantic filed of linguistics, especially the study of collocations which has relationship with the translation because the ability to identify a collocation in a source text is a based modal to be success of translator, because a good translation is does not seem to be translation. The readers, however, do not realize about another side, there are many kinds of collocation in translating the travel magazine.

To the writer suggest to the readers must be study of linguistics, especially collocations before translate. So, they will be identify the sentences are collocations, idiom or phrase and before judge that is collocation, the reader has to match the intended meanings of the SL collocations in Collocations Dictionary.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Mitchell, T.F. *Linguistic "going-on ": Collocations and other Lexical matters arising on syntactic record*. Archirum Linguisticum 2 (new series).


# The Criteria of Assessment in Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Aspects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Linguistics Aspects</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Semantics Aspects</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Referential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Grammatical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Contextual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pragmatics Aspects</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) the purpose of the author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) appropriate of the meaning in level of texts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Level of Fairness</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Specific Terminology</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Use of Spell</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Equivalent of Texts</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Total

**Value of Translation**

- 85-100 (A) = Excellent
- 75-84 (B) = Good
- 60-74 (C) = Enough
- 45-59 (D) = Bad
- 0-44 (E) = Worse
### Value of Aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Semantics Aspects</th>
<th>Pragmatics Aspects</th>
<th>Level of Fairness</th>
<th>Specific Terminology</th>
<th>Use of Spell</th>
<th>Equivalent of Texts</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bali is rich with <em>tourist attractions</em></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bali memiliki 1.001 <em>obyek wisata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Here we can also find Melanting Waterfall with <em>water source</em> from the twin lakes located above.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disini juga ada air terjun Melanting dengan <em>sumber air</em> dari danau kembar yang berada diatasnya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>There is <em>shuttle bus</em> that departs every day from Kuta directly to Lovina Buleleng via Ubud.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ada <em>suttle bus</em> yang berangkat setiap hari dari Kuta langsung ke Lovina-Buleleng via Ubud.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>… you can move on to a not less interesting area with <em>breathtaking views</em>, namely Pura Ulundanu Batur.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>… Anda bisa melanjutkan perjalan-an menuju daerah dengan <em>pemandangan</em> yang tidak</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Travel northward, discover the natural environment.
Meluncurkah ke arah Utara, temukan lingkungan nan alami.

6. ... steamed corn on the cob appears to be tempting for the tourists, either local or foreign.
... jagung rebus menjadi daya tarik wisatawan, baik lokal ataupun asing.

7. One hour of relaxation in this area to ease tensed muscles...
Satu jam melenturkan otot yang tegang di daerah ini...

8. … including two scared buildings (temples) located in the middle of the lake and a holy building which is a Buddhist temple.
… di antaranya dua bangunan suci (pura) yang terletak di tengah danau serta satu bangunan suci berupa Candi Buddha.

9. From ancient times, the ports are visited by foreign vessels.
Dari zaman dulu,
<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
<td>It has beautiful scenery, swift currents, and clear water.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dengan pemandangan yang indah, arus yang deras, dan air yang bening.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.</strong></td>
<td>As you watch gray monkeys hanging in the trees with their long tails or just sitting on the border road…</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sambil menikmati monyet abu-abu berekor panjang yang bergelantungan di pepohonan atau duduk-duduk di pembatas jalan,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.</strong></td>
<td>For trekking, we can pay a guide person for Rp 30 thousand to Rp 40 thousand for a three hour trip.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Untuk trekking, kita bisa membayar penunjuk jalan sebesar Rp 30-40 ribu untuk tiga jam perjalanan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.</strong></td>
<td>The local community working along with the tourism sector sells various special trekking packages for enthusiasts of ecotourism and agro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tourism. Masyarakat bekerja sama dengan pihak pariwisata “menjual” paket trekking di perkebunan kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan jenis pohon lainnya.

| 14. | Usually the trip starts from Dasong, at Lake Buyan. | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | - | 10 | 80 |
| 15. | Through this route we can penetrate into the region of Bali Mule Village, Dan juga alur ini bisa tembus ke kawasan Desa Bali Mule, | 0 | 20 | 10 | 5 | - | 10 | 5 | 60 |
| 16. | You can stop for a while to enjoy the beauty of Buyan and Tamblingan from above while drinking coffee. Hingga kita berhenti sejenak menikmati keindahan Buyan dan Tamblingan dari atas sambil menyeruput kopi. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | - | 10 | 10 | 90 |
| 17. | One hour of relaxation in this area to ease the tensed muscle. Satu jam melenturkan otot yang tegang di daerah ini. | 0 | 20 | 10 | 5 | - | 10 | 5 | 55 |
18. Preparation starts at 05.30, and at 06.00 we usually depart to journey on the sea.
   Persiapan dimulai pukul 05.30, pukul 06.00 Wita biasanya kita sudah meluncur ke tengah laut.

19. In additional to getting fresh vegetables...
    Disamping bisa mendapatkan sayur yang segar...

20. …while in the northern part of the district are the lowlands.
    …sedangkan dibagian utara berupa daratan rendah.

21. …or 24.25 percent of the province of Bali.
    atau 24,25 persen dari luas Provinsi Bali.

22. In addition to the trip on the lake, there are other activities such as trekking in the plantations of coffee, cocoa, cloves, and other tree species.
    Selain menuju di danau, ada kegiatan alam lain, seperti trekking di perkebunan kopi, kakao, cengkeh, dan jenis pohon lainnya.

23. An area that is worthy of being a destination is
24. Before you set foot on these lakes...
Sebelum menginjakkan kaki di danau ini...

25. … where even in the lakes are provided activities related to nature…
… jadi di danau pun ada beberapa aktivitas yang berbau alami…

26. You can also try the Park Siobak. This kind of Chinese food is very special…
Siobak babi juga jenis makanan khas Cina ini memang sangat special…

27. The larger number of plankton and small fish in the region is appealing to the dolphin.
Banyaknya plankton dan ikan kecil di kawasan tersebut sangat disenangi lumba-lumba.
Cover of Travelounge Magazine