



**THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE  
IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF  
FUADI'S *NEGERI LIMA MENARA***

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*  
in English

by

Fitriyani

2201415175

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

**2020**

## APPROVAL

This final project was approved by Board of Examination of the English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Universitas Negeri Semarang on May 9<sup>th</sup>..... 2020

### Board of Examination

**1. Chairperson,**

Drs. Eko Raharjo, M.Hum.  
NIP. 196510181992031001



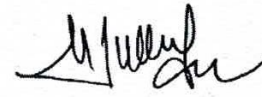
**2. Secretary,**

Zulfa Sakhiyya, S.Pd., M.Tesol., Ph.D.  
NIP. 198404292012122002



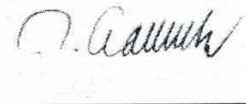
**3. First Examiner,**

Prof. Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.  
NIP. 196207131990032001



**4. Second Examiner,**

Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.  
NIP. 196909072002121001



**5. Third Examiner as Advisor,**

Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.  
NIP. 195312131983031002



Approved by  
The Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts



Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip, M.Hum  
NIP. 196202211989012001

## DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I

Name : Fitriyani

SRN : 2201415175

Department/major : English Language and Literature/English Education

Faculty : Languages and Arts

Declare that the final project entitled “THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF FUADI’S *NEGERI LIMA MENARA*” is my own work and has not been submitted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of territory education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in this text text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, May 2020



Fitriyani

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“... Allah akan mengangkat (derajat) orang-orang yang beriman di antaramu dan orang-orang yang diberi ilmu beberapa derajat ....”

(QS. 58 : 11)

With my sincerity, I dedicated this final project to:

1. Allah SWT
2. My beloved parent and family
3. My friends

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and the foremost, the writer delivers his gratitude to Allah SWT, the Beneficent, the Merciful, for the blessing, guidance and inspiration in finishing his study. Peace and blessing go to the messenger of Allah, Muhammad SAW.

The deepest of gratitude is extended to Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto M.Hum., the first advisor who have sacrificed his valueable time in guiding, giving suggestion, correcting, and encouraging him in completing this final project. His appreciation goes to all lecturers of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang who have patienly taught and given some valuable knowledge during the study.

The writer would like to express thanks to Ahmad Fuadi (author) and Angie Kilbane (translator) for making good book and good translation. The special thanks, the writer greatly indebted to her parents (Mr. Mohamad Junaidi & Mrs. Suwarsih) for the endless support, and prayer. Last but thanks to all friends and lecturers of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang for the joyful and wonderful learning.

Finally the writer realizes that her final project is imperfect. Therefore, she is grateful for correction, comments, and any critical judgment wich may improve it.

The writer

## ABSTRACT

**Fitriyani. 2020.** *“The Achievement of Grammatical Equivalence in the Indonesian-English Translation of Fuadi’s Negeri Lima Menara”*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

**Keywords:** Translation, Grammatical Equivalence, Negeri Lima Menara

This study attempted to analyze the achievement grammatical equivalence in the Indonesian-English translation of Fuadi’s “Negeri Lima Menara”. This study applied qualitative method to describe the objectives of this study. The theory was used to determine the grammatical equivalence that occurred in the translation is the theory of Mona Baker 1992. There are five grammatical categories, they are number, gender, person, tense, and voice. The researcher also used comparison method which compares source language and target language to find out the achievement of grammatical equivalence especially in the five categories. The results of the study shows that there are five kinds in the achivement of number equivalence, they are SL singular-TL singular, SL singular- TL plural, SL plural-TL plural, SL plural – TL singular, and SL uncountable – TL uncountable, for the achievement of gender equivalence there are three, they are SL Masculine – TL Masculine, SL Masculine – TL General, and SL Feminine – TL feminine, then for the achievement of person equivalence there are six classifications, for the achievement of tense equivalence, there are two kinds of classifications, and for the achievement of the voice equivalence, there are four kinds of classifications. The result of analysis of source and target language 95.19% data was found to be equivalent.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER .....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY .....	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION .....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
ABSTRACT .....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES .....	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	xii

### CHAPTER

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1.1	Background of the Study .....	1
1.2	Reasons for Choosing the Topic .....	5
1.3	Research Problems.....	5
1.4	Objectives of the Study .....	6
1.5	Scope of the Study.....	7
1.6	Significance of the Study .....	7

1.7	Outline of the Study .....	8
<b>II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>		
2.1	Review of the Previous Studies .....	10
2.2	Theoretical Review .....	26
2.2.1	Definitions of Translation .....	26
2.2.2	Translation as a Process of Transferring Meaning .....	27
2.2.2.1	Analyzing Source Text .....	28
2.2.2.2	Transferring Ideas .....	29
2.2.2.3	Restructuring. ....	29
2.2.3	Equivalence in Translation .....	29
2.2.4	Grammatical Equivalence .....	30
2.2.4.1	Number .....	30
2.2.4.2	Gender .....	31
2.2.4.3	Person .....	32
2.2.4.4	Tense .....	33
2.2.4.5	Voice .....	33
2.3	Theoretical Framework .....	35
<b>III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>		
3.1	Research Design .....	36
3.2	Object of the Study .....	37
3.3	Role of the Researcher .....	37
3.4	Method of Data Collection .....	37
3.5	Method of data Analysis .....	38



## IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings .....	42
4.1.1 Achievement of Number Equivalence .....	42
4.1.1.1 SL Singular – TL Singular.....	42
4.1.1.2 SL Singular – TL Plural.....	45
4.1.1.3 SL Plural – TL Singular.....	46
4.1.1.4 SL Plural – TL Plural.....	47
4.1.1.5 SL Uncountable – TL Uncountable.....	49
4.1.2 Achievement of Gender Equivalence .....	50
4.1.2.1 SL Masculine - TL Masculine .....	51
4.1.2.2 SL Masculine - TL General .....	51
4.1.2.3 SL Feminine - TL Feminine .....	52
4.1.3 Achievement of Person Equivalence .....	53
4.1.3.1 First Person (Singular) - First Person (Singular) .....	53
4.1.3.2 First Person (Plural) - First Person (Plural) .....	54
4.1.3.3 Second Person (Singular) – Second Person (Singular) .....	55
4.1.3.4 Second Person (Plural) – Second Person (Plural) .....	55
4.1.3.5 Third Person (Singular) – Third Person (Singular) .....	56
4.1.3.6 Third Person (Plural) – Third Person (Plural) .....	57
4.1.4 Achievement of Tense Equivalence .....	57
4.1.4.1 Past.....	58
4.1.4.1.1 Simple Past .....	58
4.1.4.1.2 Past Continuous .....	59

4.1.4.1.3 Past Perfect .....	59
4.1.4.1.4 Past Perfect Progressive.....	60
4.1.4.2 Non Past.....	61
4.1.4.2.1 Simple Present .....	61
4.1.4.2.2 Present Progressive.....	62
4.1.4.2.3 Present Perfect .....	63
4.1.4.2.4 Simple Future .....	64
4.1.5 Achievement of Voice Equivalence .....	65
4.1.5.1 SL Active - SL Active .....	65
4.1.5.2 SL Active - SL Passive.....	65
4.1.5.3 SL Passive - SL Active.....	66
4.1.5.4 SL Passive - SL Passive.....	67
4.2 Discussions.....	68
<b>V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
5.1 Conclusion .....	72
5.2 Suggestion.....	74
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>80</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1 Data Collection.....	38
3.2 Data Classification of Number.....	39
3.3 Data Classification of Gender.....	39
3.4 Data Classification of Person.....	39
3.5 Data Classification of Tenses.....	40
3.6 Data Classification of Vioce.....	40
3.7 Indicator of Grammatical Equivalence.....	41

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1. Data Tabulation.....	81
2. Data Cassification .....	84

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents introduction of study, which consists of the background of the study, the reasons for choosing the topic, the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and the outline of the final project.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Communication need by human being. The tool to communicate between human is language. As stated by Lawrence (1998) that the key assumption in the linguistic oriented approaches that language is an instrument of communication employed by an individual according to a system of rules (p. 21). Sounds, words, symbols in language arranged to build and convey meaning to communicant.

According to Baker's opinion (1992) there is no one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words and elements of meaning within or across language (p. 11). Arbitrary symbols or words to express the meaning of an object or an idea is different in every language. These arbitrary symbols or words only used and understood by the people in a community. Different communities, places or regions usually have their own languages, for example in Indonesia. Almost Indonesian is bilingual. In daily activities, they usually speak in language they come from or live in. For example, Sundanese people speak in Sundanese language, Javanese speak in Javanese language, etc. The speaker and the listener

from different languages or in public places and formal events use Bahasa Indonesia as national language.

Just like Indonesian tribes, countries in this world have their own languages. When two people from different countries and languages communicate each other, both of them will use English since it is International language. Gile (1984) said that, there is no one – to – one correspondence between the words and structures of any two languages (p. 75), so how when two people from different countries communicate? Meanwhile they can speak neither English nor both languages. For example, when President of Indonesia met President of USA to discuss the cooperation between the two countries, they needed a third person called translator. The translator helped them to communicate each other by transferring the message from Bahasa Indonesia into English and vice versa so that the same meaning reflected in different languages.

Translation is a process of translating source language meaning into target language by expressing it back in target form, which consists of the same meaning with source language form meaning (Simatupang 2000, p. 210). Teachers in teaching foreign or second language have used translation many years ago. It is called Grammar Translation Methods. It was used to call Classical Method since it was first used in teaching of classical languages, Latin and Greek (Larsen 1986, p. 4). Through this method, the students are expected that they will become more familiar with the grammar their native language and that this familiarity would help them speak and write their native language better. Translation exercises help to make students more aware of the niceties of their own language. The activity

aims are to improve and or test students' passive and active knowledge of a foreign language (Gile 1984, p. 22). Eppert (2000) states that translation provides the foreign language teachers with relatively much leeway in organizing his foreign classes (p. 248).

Besides as communication tool, language also reflects society and culture in which the language lives and used, includes societies point of view used it (Machali 2000, p. 125). Hewson (1991) states that translation process involves at least two language cultures (LCs), a variety of domains of definition and the problematic intervention of a translator (p. 3). The relationship between language and culture needs to be understood well by the translator because translation is not only translated meaning across languages but also across cultures. It relates to what proposed by Hewson (1991) that translation, as particular form of contract, is an agreement between two language cultures (LCs) involved transferring signification to the specific differences between cultures (p. 35). Sometimes, there is misunderstanding or awkward meaning in the target language, so that it cannot be accepted in local culture. As cited by Machali (2000) meaning distortion shows unrelated or unmatched with the culture where it is used (p. 129).

Through translation, readers or listeners of different part of the world get the same information. In this point lays the important role of translators. A translator is like an actor. S/he works based on the text given. Venuti (1998) states that to make a good translation of a work often requires more learning, talent and judgement than was required to write the original (p. 57). That is why a translator should have good knowledge and competence of the source and target languages,

and the subjects of the texts or speeches s/he process. S/he also must know how to translate; how to bridge meaning of the two languages so that the message is same. Gile (1984) stated that nice ‘packaging’ of the information by the interpreter or translator can strengthen the impact of a speech or text (p. 33). The best translator must be equally cognizant of the source language semantic content and of target language corresponding semantic content, besides knowing the two codes (Eppert 1982, p. 210).

Nowadays, we can find many translation products, whether on TV programs, daily products, movies and literatures. Good translation products are fluently translated products. According to Robinson (2005) fluency translation is ready to read, very easy to be understood by the readers of target language, and feel like reading the original text in target text (p. 10). This translation will not make the reader stop reading and feel that this text is actually translation. However, sometimes, we found some sentences or some parts of the story, which are hard to understand. It happens because there is no equivalence of meaning between source and target texts.

Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for in the process of translation the translator consistently attempts to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents ([www.translationdirectory.com](http://www.translationdirectory.com)). Translation is not only about finding out word or phrase equivalent between source and target languages, but also how to create harmony. A good translation should reflect any level of equivalence; whether on word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual level and pragmatic 5



equivalence. In this study, grammatical equivalence will be the main topic of investigation.

### **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

This research entitled Grammatical Equivalences in the English-Indonesian Translation of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara was chosen based on some reasons:

1. The researcher is interested in the topic because the researcher wants to have experience in translation research.
2. The researcher wants to know whether the grammatical equivalences in the Indonesian-English translation is equivalent or non-equivalent.
3. The researcher wants to enrich knowledge of the teachers and students who are interested in learning translation further about Indonesian-English translation by reading this translation research.

### **1.3 Research Problems**

Based on the background of the topic, this study intends to answer the following problems:

1. How is the achievement of number equivalence in the Indonesian-English of Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara?
2. How is the achievement of gender equivalence in the Indonesian-English of Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara?

3. How is the achievement of person equivalence in the Indonesian-English of Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara?
4. How is the achievement of tenses equivalence in the Indonesian-English of Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara?
5. How is the achievement of voice equivalence in the Indonesian-English of Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara?

#### **1.4 Objective of the Study**

According to the statements of the problem, the objectives of this study can be stated as follows:

1. to describe the number in Indonesian-English grammatical equivalence of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara.
2. to describe the gender in Indonesian-English grammatical equivalence of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara.
3. to describe the person in Indonesian-English grammatical equivalence of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara.
4. to describe the tense in Indonesian-English grammatical equivalence of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara.
5. to describe the voice number in Indonesian-English grammatical equivalence of Fuadi's Novel Negeri Lima Menara

### **1.5 Scope of Study**

As stated by Baker's in Panau (2013), "Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages and the difficulty of finding an equivalent term in the TT due to the variety of grammatical rules across languages." Then, related to the problem and the scope of the study, the researcher has to limit the scope of study in order to avoid wider analysis. Based on the background above, the paper only focused on analyzing the equivalents of grammatical classified into number, gender, person, tense, and voice on Fuadi's novel *Negeri Lima Menara*. In this reasearch the data used is Negeri Lima Menara Novel in Bahasa Indonesia and English chapter one until chapter four. Chapter one until chapter four represents the grammatical in the book based on the plot of the story.

### **1.6 Significances of the Study**

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful both theoretically and practically.

#### **1) Theoretical Significances**

This research is expected to be able used to give information how the grammatical equivalences in the Indonesian-English translation of Fuadi's novel *Negeri Lima Menara*.

#### **2) Practical Significances**

This study of the grammatical equivalence in the Indonesian-English translation of Fuadi's Novel *Negeri Lima Menara* would be useful hopefully:

- a. Students who are interested in investigating about translation especially Indonesian-English translation.
- b. Teachers that they could use translation to teach the grammar of English. The researcher expects that this research can help the readers especially students and teacher in senior high school in terms of supporting the understanding of English-language teaching materials so that they can gain broader insights and improve their learning outcomes about grammar.
- c. Translators, I hope that they would improve their talent in translating so that they could produce good translation.

### **1.7 Outline of the Study**

This study consists of five main chapters as follows:

Chapter I presents the introduction which contains several sub-chapters consisting of the background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of study, significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature, which presents a review of the previous studies, review of theoretical study and theoretical framework. The review of theoretical study provides theories that support this study.

Chapter III deals with research methods. This chapter consists of the research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the findings and discussion, which consists of findings, and discussion.

Chapter V is the closing of this study. It presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses review of related literature which consists of three sections. They are review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1 Reviews of the Previous Studies**

In conducting a study, a review of previous studies should be done because it is useful in terms of comparisons with studies that we will do. The study of grammatical equivalence in textbooks has not been widely conducted, but the researcher managed to find some previous studies related to the topic of the study the researcher did. They are as follows:

The first research was conducted by Mustafani (2017). This analysis aims to find the equivalence, accuracy, acceptability and readability of sociological terms in the Bilingual Sociology Textbook. The theory is used to determine the equivalence that occurred in the translation is the theory of Peter Newmark 1988 which states that there are 17 procedures to translate from the original language to the target language. The result analysis shows that the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation have the average score 2,8 from 3 based on parameter of qualified translation and it can be classified as the translation that is almost accurate, almost acceptable and almost readable for the readers.

The second research was conducted by Nasrum and Sari (2016). The objective of this research is to know the kinds of translation used in slang language, to know kinds of slang language itself used in the movie and to know the meaning equivalence between translated text and the original text in English slang language. This research applied descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data and describe the kinds of translation and meaning of slang language in *22 Jump Street* movie. The subject of this research is *22 Jump Street Movie*. The researchers analyzed the data using three theories, they are Newmark's, Partidge's, and Palmer's theories. The research findings showed that in *22 Jump Street* movie the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) are not equivalent.

The third research was conducted by Utami and Sumani (2015). This research aims to identify the words level equivalence used by the translator in translating abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post* according to word level equivalence classification. The descriptive qualitative method was applied in conducting this research. The researcher also applied documentation technique. The object of this research is the abbreviation which is found in *The Jakarta Post* during February 2012. After analyzing the data, the researcher can find out the word level equivalence of the abbreviation translated from Indonesian into English found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in follows: translation by more general word (subordinate) with 19 item (27.1%); the closest equivalence with 17 item (24.3%); translation by more neutral/less expressive word with 13 item (18.6%); loan or loan word plus explanation and translation by omission with

each of them are 5 item (7.1%); and translation by paraphrase using related words is the less frequent with 4 item (5.7%).

The fourth research was conducted by Kumaralalita (2018). The objectives of the study are (1) to describe the strategies used in translating idiom and (2) to describe the accuracy of English-Indonesian Idiom translation. This study belongs to qualitative study. The data were analyzed by finding the idiom in the source language and the target language, by using Mona Baker's idiom classifications. For assessing the accuracy of the idiom translation, the researcher used Nababan's assesment in evaluating the translation quality. The result of the study showed that (1) there are four strategies used by the translator in translating idiom translation. The first is translation by paraphrase. The second is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar. The third is using an idiom of similar meaning and form, the last is translation by omission of entire idiom (2) the translations of idiom in this novel are accurate.

The fifth research was conducted by Sari (2017). The objectives of the study are (1) to analyze contextual equivalence of Indonesian – English on the Label in Museum Radya Pustaka, and (2) to describe the translation methods used in the Indonesain – English translation of the label in the Museum Radya Pustaka. there were two research methods used in the study, they were data library research and descriptive qualitative research method. The data were taken from Museum RadyaPustaka Surakarta. Contextual equivalent has relationship with grammatical and lexical equivalences. The findings showed that almost text labels in the Museum Radya Pustaka use grammatical equivalent.



The sixth research was conducted by Agung, Wibowo, and Wilujeng (2016). Kidung doa song composed by Sunan Kalijaga are analyzed by using the descriptive qualitative approach in finding denotative meaning. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key-data collection instrument. To conduct the data, the researcher constructs a free interview by asking the Javanese societies. The research method is used from the researcher itself because for analysis the data use interpretation of own words. The data is taken three lyrics from kidung doa song by Sunan Kalijaga such as "Kidung Rumecko Ing Wengi", "Ili- ilir" and "Kidung Lingsir Wengi". The research findings showed that there are many words, phrase, and sentences refer to the mandates of Islamic which contained song lyric.

The seventh research was conducted by Kamil (2014). The objective of this research is to analyze the quality of the translation in Twitter Web pages. This study applied a qualitative case study. This research only focus on some words or phrases on the Twitter Web pages. The data were obtained from the analysis of translation quality which is underpinned by the translation procedures as well as through an interview to five English students who are majoring Translation. The research findings showed that there are 170 phrases from 22 selected Twitter Web pages obtained from the interviewees' responses. From this research, the researcher suggests to the translators to produce and choose natural and clear translation as the characteristics of good translation in order to reach the goals to achieve the real message of the text

The eighth research was conducted by Yolanda and Yuliasri (2016). The objective of this study are to find out the kinds of translation techniques used and to assess the quality of English – Indonesian pun translation English – Indonesian Tolkien's *The Hobbit*. In collecting data, the researcher applied note taking, questionnaire , and interviews method. The research findings shows that there are 243 puns which were found in J.R.R Tolkien *The Hobbit*. Furthermore, there are three kinds of pun found in this novel, they are Paronymy which dominates in 231 data, Homonymy with 11 data, and Homophony with 1 datum. The analysis on translation techniques finds out that there are six techniques which are used. Pun to Non Pun technique, Punoid, Pun to Pun, Non Pun to Pun, then Pun in ST is copied to Pun in TT and Pun to Zero. The analysis on the translation quality finds out that there are 56 translations are considered as accurate, and 187 translations are assessed as less accurate. In acceptability level shows that there are 116 translations are categorized as acceptable, and 127 translations are categorized as less acceptable. In readability level shows that there are 133 translations belong to high readability, and 110 translations are belong to sufficient readability.

The ninth research was conducted by Yuliasri and Hartono (2014). The objective of this research is to find out the translation techniques which are used by the Indonesian translator in translating the novel and how they produce the equivalence of the humor. The research applied descriptive qualitative research. Furthermore, the analyses were done by three Indonesian lecturers and a native English professor collaboratively. In analyzing the texts, this research used Mollina & Albir's classification of translation techniques (2002). In data

triangulation used a simple reader survey to see how Indonesian readers perceive the humor in the Indonesian translation. The results show that the dominant translation techniques which are used in translating humor are literal translation (35.5%), linguistic amplification (10.7%), modulation (9.9%), generalization (9.1%), and amplification (8.3%). The results of text analysis also show that some of the humor are successfully provided but some are lessened and/or even removed. Moreover, the reader survey shows that there was not much humor in the novel and that the novel belongs to be more mystical than humorous.

The tenth research was conducted by Farrokh (2011). The objective of the research is to find out the types of equivalence and shifts in the Persian translation of English complex sentences with *wh*-subordinate clauses. This study applied a qualitative descriptive method in conducting the research. The source of the data are English fictions and their Persian translations. The researcher categorizes the data into two main categories: the equivalence and shift. This research employs Nida's theory of equivalence which is divided into formal and dynamic equivalence. Meanwhile, in categories of shift, the researcher employs Catford's classification, which involve structure shifts, unit shifts, rank shifts and intra-system shifts. There are 160 data found in this study. The research findings show that in the Persian translation of these sentences, the shifts betide more than the equivalence, with the percentage of shifts (86.25%) and the percentage of equivalence (13.75%).

The eleventh research was conducted by Anggraeni (2015). The objective of this study are to explain the experiential meanings of participants' element

realized in the students' recounts, to explain the experiential meanings of processes' element realized in the students' recounts, and to explain the experiential meanings of circumstances' element realized in the students' recounts. The research applied a descriptive qualitative method of discourse analysis. The data were gained through 20 students' recounts of Writing 4 at English Education Study Program of Unissula. The study uses a clause as the unit of analysis. The research findings show that the participants' element is the dominant element of experiential meanings with percentage of (46.5%). From the research findings, it can be seen that the experiential meanings in students' recounts are realized by the specific participants of actor and goal, material process and circumstances of place and time.

The twelfth research was conducted by Windawati (2015). This study aimed to analyze the translation method and meaning equivalence that used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *X-Men: First Class* movie. This study applied qualitative method to achieve the purpose of this research. Newmark's translation methods and Nida's equivalence theory were applied in analyzing the idiomatic phrasal verb. The study result shows that the commonly found methods there are idiomatic, communicative, faithful and semantic translation. In addition, The analysis explains that dynamic equivalence which was most collected in the *Xmen First Class* movie, as dynamic focuses more on the reader and target language.

The thirteenth research was conducted by Damayanti (2012). The objective of the study is to analyze types of themes, theme equivalence, theme shifts in the Indonesian English translation of thesis abstracts. The data were obtained from 10

thesis abstracts and their translation into English, which are taken from Postgraduate Program of Semarang State University in the last two years (2010-2011). The research findings show that topical theme dominates the whole texts with 98 data out of 247 data (80.16%) in ST and 222 data out of 279 data (79.56%) in TT. Meanwhile, there is not found interpersonal theme both in ST and TT. The most topical themes are in participants, followed by circumstance and process. The textual theme contains in both texts is adjunct conjunctive. Most of the themes (70.2%) are categorized as non shift or equivalent. The theme shift happens through three processes: (1) by changing the grammatical function within the theme (11.7%), (2) by adding more themes (14.7%) and (3) by deleting themes (3.4%). From the study, the researcher suggested for a translator to have full mastery over the grammatical structure of both the SL and TL and also be careful of the notions and application of shifts and equivalence. The study uses a clause as the unit of analysis.

The fourteenth research was conducted by Suharto and Subroto (2014). The objective of the study is to describe the equivalence of eclessial song lyrics include the content word, the meaning of the sentences and their effect on church songs. This study applied descriptive and qualitative method in conducting the study by using music, language, and interdiciline approach. The data collection method was done by using questionnaires technique, documents, interview, and content analysis. According to the data analysis, the research findings are in followings. Firstly, the translated content word which is located in the same bars and equivalent around is (27.07%), the translated content word which is located

in the same bars, but not equivalent is (18.34%), the translated content words which is located in the different bars, but equivalent was (11.79%), the translated content word which is located in the different bars and not equivalent is (2.62%), and the untranslated words are (4.17%). Secondly, the translation of equivalence of beautiful lyrics which are showed the beauty of the song is equivalent at (17.02%), the beauty of the song is less equivalent at (29.78%), the beauty of the song is not equivalent of (61.70%). Thirdly, the differences of structure cause the incorrect diction or choice of words as well as missing words in the translated lyrics.

The fifteenth research was conducted by Haryanti and Adityarini (2016). This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research method. This study aims to classify the types of words which have non equivalent meaning and to find the causal factors and translation strategies concerning with non equivalent meaning in the word level. The data were gained through the subtitle of the Frozen movie in English and its Indonesian translation. The interpretive methods were done to gather the data which used documentation as its technique. This study used investigator triangulation in order to warrant the data validity. There are 6 causal factors found categorized as the target language lacks specific terms (hyponyms); differences in forms; differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms; the source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language the source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning; and culture specific concepts. There are 5 translation strategies which are employed by the translator in translating the subtitle referring translation by using more general

words (superordinates); translation by using more neutral/less expressive words; translation by using loan words or loan words plus explanation; translation by using omission; and translation by using paraphrase using related words.

The sixteenth research was conducted by Mahmud, Bayusena and Mawarrani (2018). This study aims to identify techniques of translation tend to be applied; whether the same Islamic terms repeatedly applied in the text have the same translation technique and whether they use the same equivalence or not. A descriptive-comparative method was done in conducting this research. The data analysis applied in this research by comparing both kind of data written to see what translation phenomena occur, whether the terms repeatedly used are translated applying the same techniques, whether they use the same equivalences, whether they are viewed from different perspectives. The research findings find out the most dominant translation technique applied in the text is borrowing.

The seventeenth research was conducted by Hartono and Yuliasri (2018). The objective of the study is to explain translation techniques, non-equivalent problems, and grammatical equivalence in Indonesian English translation of "Central Java Visitor Guide". A qualitative method was applied in conducting this research. The object used in this study consist of a word, phrase, clause or sentence in "Central Java Visitor Guide". The reseracher <sup>only</sup> takes three towns as the sample which totally contain 464 sentences. The research findings show that nine of 18 translation techniques which are proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) are applied by the translator such as literal, borrowing, modulation, reduction, amplification, transposition, particularization, generalization, and description. The

most technique occur in text are literal translation (50.98 %) and borrowing (17.24 %). Besides that, description and generalization belong to the lowest ones (0.73 %). It can be seen that the translation techniques applied by the translator has resulted in 223 data use voice equivalent (45.60 %), 203 data use equivalent (41.51 %), and 63 data use number equivalent (12.88 %). In addition, the use of modulation and transposition techniques cause the non-equivalent on the category of voice. On the other hand, the common problems of non-equivalence occur in translating the text are culture specific term (75.67 %), TL lacks specific term (12.16 %), TL lacks superordinate (8.10 %), and the use of loan words in the ST (4.05 %).

The eighteenth research was conducted by Lyanwar (2018). The objective of this research is to find out the words experience meaning change and kind of meaning change on the Minangkabau traditional song lyrics. The researcher applied qualitative descriptive method. Then, the researcher applied the theory proposed by McMahon (1999) which are extension and restriction, amelioration and pejoration. The data in this research are the lyrics of Minangkabau traditional song which consist of 30 songs. The research findings showed that there are change of meaning and type of meaning change exist in traditional songs Minangkabau. There are 19 words belong to extension, 2 words belong to amelioration, and 3 words belong to pejoration.

The nineteenth research was conducted by Rupiah (2017). The objective of the study is to find shift and equivalence of noun phrases in English-Indonesian translation of Barbie short stories. This study applied descriptive qualitative



approach in conducting this study. The data were obtained from five stories from Barbie story book: *The Pearl Princess*, *A Mermaid Tale*, *Princess Charm School*, *Princess Popstar*, *Sreet Door* and their translation, entitled *Putri Mutiara yang Cantik*, *Putri Peselancar*, *Sekolah Pesona Putri*, *Kekuatan Bintang*, *Teman-Teman Ajaib*. The unit of analysis of the research is the English noun phrases with Indonesian translation. The data was analyzed based on each subsystem of translation shift proposed by Catford (cited in Venuti, 2000) and equivalence proposed by Popovic and Nida in Bassnet (2002). The research findings show that translation shift is used higher than equivalence applied. The use of category shift of structural shift is the highest step in process of translating Barbie short stories. On the other hand, the highest equivalence occurs on textual equivalence which have the equivalence structuring of a text.

The twentieth research was conducted by Mujiyanto (2011). The objective of the research are to find out how such formal nonequivalence occurs in the translation of behavioral clauses and how to reach functional equivalence through the appearance of formal nonequivalence. The object for this study is J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series and their Indonesian translation done by L. Srisanti. The data were clauses in Indonesian and their counterpart in English. The research findings shhow that formal nonequivalence may occur in word, phrase, and clause levels. However, such formal nonequivalence has facilitated the attempt of attaining functional equivalence at clause level. In order to realize functional equivalence at the clause level, the translation has been done by effort of

defending behavioral clauses or restructuring them to form mental clauses, verbal clauses or material clauses.

The twenty first research was conducted by Diati (2016). The objective of this research is identifying the word level equivalence strategy in translating the dialogues of *The Lightning Thief* from English into Indonesian and identifying its word level equivalence meaning. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative method. In collecting the data, content analysis were used while in analyzing were done based on Brown's theory. The result shows that: the strategies used by the translator to overcome the problems in translating the dialogue are translation by paraphrase using related word (24.11%), translation by a more specific word (18.43%), translation by paraphrase using unrelated word (14.89%), translation by a more general word (14.19%), translation by omission (13.48%), translation by more expressive or less neutral word (8.51%) and translation by using loan word or loan word plus explanation (6.39%). Word level equivalence meaning in the strategies: translation by using loan word (92.59%) was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 3 (meaning is sufficiently rendered) by three raters, translation by a more general word (36.67%) was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 2 (meaning is insufficiently), and translation by omission was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 1 (59.65%).

The twenty second research was conducted by Nafisah (2018). The objectives of the study are (1) to identify the methods used by the translator in translating Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth, But Waits*, (2) to describe the degree of equivalence between the English original version and the Indonesian translation of

the short story, and (3) to show the relation between the translation methods used and the degree of equivalence. The translation methods used in this study are proposed by Newmark while the degrees of equivalence are analyzed using Bell's. The primary data were written text in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences found in both English and Indonesian version of the short stories. Other sources such as books, e-journals, e-books, final projects and internet were used as secondary data. Findings of this study show the followings. First, six translation methods were used to translate *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* into Indonesian which are semantic translation, communicative translation, literal translation, adaptation, free translation and word-for-word translation. Second, mostly produce partly equivalent translation with increased meaning.

The twenty third research was conducted by Nurjannah (2012). This study aims to investigate the strategies applied by the translator and the meaning transfer in translating a series of bilingual children storybook entitled: *Monyet dan Pangeran, Tikus dan Burung Hantu, Kancil Jadi Raja and Kura-kura dan Katak* published by Dinar Media, Jakarta. This study applied a descriptive qualitative study design. The theory she applied based on Newmark's translation procedures. The microstructural analysis introduced by Leuven Zwart (1989) was applied in analyzing document. The result analysis shows that the translation strategies applied was in line with the skopos theory and Equivalent Based Theory. In addition, the meaning transfer of the bilingual children storybooks are categorized successful.

The twenty fourth research was conducted by Maryati (2016). The objective of this study is to describe the translation method and meaning equivalence used by the translator to translated the selected data in the song lyric “*Let It Go*” to song lyric “*Lepaskan*” sung by Demi Lovato and sung by The Artists of Indonesia, such as Anggun, Regina, Nowela, Chilla Kiana, and Cindy Bernadette. This study applied the qualitative method. The results of the study shows that: first, Peter Newmark’s theory can describe how the translation methods to classify the selected 23 data by using Peter Newmark’s theory, and secondly, the meaning equivalence to achieve the purpose of translation consist of dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence.

The twenty fifth research was conducted by Munir (2009). The objective of this study is to find the strategies used by the translaor in translating the abbreviataion found in the Jakarta Post during January – May 2007. There were 103 abbreviations as sample data from Indonesian into English. The study used word level equivalence classification of Baker (1992). The result of this study showed the following strategies: translation by more general word (*superordinate*) (12,62%), translation by more neutral/less expressive word (24,27%), translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation (3,88%), translation by paraphrase using related words (8,74%), translation by omission (11,66%), translation by more specific word (*subordinate*) (24,27%), some accurate translation (the closest equivalence) (14,56%).

The twenty sixth research was conducted by Septiani (2013). The objectives of this study are to describe: (1) the linguistic form of equivalence

strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy in translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*, (2) the dominant strategy used by the translator, (3) the equivalence and non—equivalence of the translation. The descriptive qualitative research design was applied in this study. The researcher used comparison method which compares source language and target language which consists of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy. The result analysis shows that from the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or 91,45% belong to equivalence while 60 data or 8,55% belong to non—equivalence. In conclusion, the translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian is excellent with grade A.

The twenty seventh research was conducted by Rayendi (2017) in his study entitled *The Equivalence and Strategies in Translating Slang in American Movie 8 Mile*. The objective of the research are to analyze the equivalence type of the slang translation collected from the American movie *8 Mile* and the equivalence of the slang whether they are transferred equivalently or not and to identify which strategy is suitable to be applied in translating the slang found in American movie *8 Mile*. This research applied the library research as the method of the research. There are 2 data used by the researcher as the object. The first one is the data of the slang which are taken from the English subtitle of the original American movie *8 Mile* distributed by Universal Pictures. The second one is the data of the slang which are taken from the Indonesian subtitle of the original American movie *8 Mile* distributed in Indonesia by PT. Medialine Entertainment. Only the dialogues which contain slang are collected for the fact that slang is the main

object of the present research. After listing the whole slang, the researcher categorizes the slang based on the indicator of the both formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. The first result of the analysis demonstrated that dynamic equivalence was the most used type of equivalence to translate the slang. There were 15 translations were considered as dynamic equivalence and 9 translations were considered as formal correspondence in the total of 24 slang translations. The second result of analysis showed that the translation strategy which was most frequently employed to translate the slang is communicative translation. There were 24 translations in total found from 5 slang categories which are 9 translations are considered as calque, 14 translations are considered as communicative translation, and 1 translation was considered as cultural transplantation.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Translation**

Translation has various definitions from the experts who have experiences in translation studies for many years depending on how they view language and translation. It is also revealed by Larson (1984) that translation consist of transferring meaning of Source Language into the Receptor Language (p. 3). Besides, Tedy (2013) suggested that translation is a language that contains the meaning and information in source language which is transferred in other language by the text (p. 2). According to Nida and Taber (1982) said that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural

equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (p. 12)

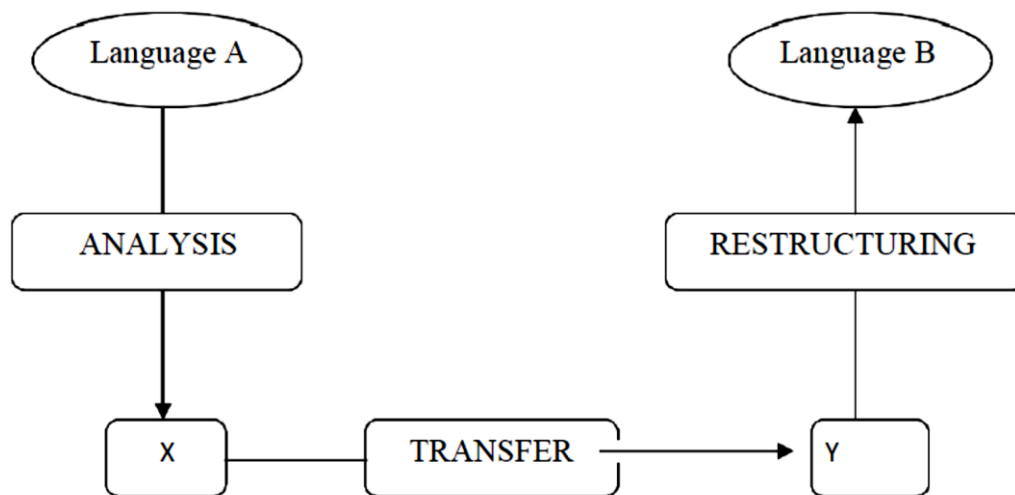
From the notions that have been stated by the experts above, it can be concluded that the translation is not only change the form from the source language into the target language, but also translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language into target language. In translating the text the translators must consider reproducing the message by finding the equivalence of the SL in order to keep the meaning in accordance with what the author intended.

### **2.2.2 Translation as a Process of Transferring Meaning**

Translation is not only about changing a SL to TL. It is not writing the translator's own thinking, how best it is, and it is not to re-write only. Besides understanding what the translation is and what should be produced in translation. The translation process should be understood by the translator genially to take steps in translating and in finding the best solution of the difficulties encountered. Based on Rosa's research, it was found that the Students and Professionals spent longer time duration in taking pauses than typing the text indicating the important role of pauses in translation process. This finding indicates that pauses are compulsory activities in translation process (Rosa et. al., 2018, p. 24)

Nababan (1999) defines that process is a sequence of activities that were done on purpose (p. 24). So a process of translation means as some activities that doing by translator while he transferring the messege from SL to TL. Translating the process of translation can be seen in a broader and narrow ponit of view. In

the broader point of view, it relates to the translation project, while in the narrow point of view, it relates to mental relations in the translation process. Nida and Taber (1989) also states that the process of translation can be divided into three; they are analysis, transfer, and restructuring (p. 14). Analysis used for knowing the message that will be translated and contain of grammatical analysis. Transfer discussed how the words, sentences, or even phrases transfer from SL to TL by a little fault of meaning and connotation, but by a same reaction like in the original. Restructuring , how the transaltor uses the word choice that suits to the texts and the readers.



#### 2.2.2.1 Analyzing Source Text

Analyzing SL is done by reading the SL in order to obtain and comprehend the ideas from the text. The ideas comprehension incoherence with the linguistics and extra-linguistics elements which exist in the text. The analysis of linguistics elements includes all level such as in the level of sentence, clause, phrase and word. By doing this, the translator can fully comprehend the ideas from the SL.



### **2.2.2.2 Transferring Ideas**

After comprehending the ideas and the structure of the SL, then the translator can obtain the meaning from the SL. Afterwards, the translator transfers the meaning from the SL into TL. The translator must find the equivalent of the SL in TL in this step. This process occurs in the translator mind (Nababan called it as *proses batin*).

### **2.2.2.3 Restructuring**

Restructuring is the last step. After finding the equivalent of ST, the translator has to reconstruct it in the form of SL becoming TL. The translator has to determine what style suits best to the text and the readers.

### **2.2.2.4 Equivalence in Translation**

Some experts have their own notions about equivalence. Vinay and Darbelnet (2001) stated that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means (in Munday, p. 58). Nida and Taber (1964) explain that the closest natural equivalent as follows: (1) equivalent, which points toward the source language message; (2) natural, which points toward the receptor language; (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation (p. 166). Equivalence is not the same with the sameness or similarity, but it is referred to the rules in the target language but also the same value in the meaning of the translation product. A translator must look for the equivalence between the source text and target text, so that there is no missing information when he transfers the messages from ST to

TT. ( Venuti, 2000, p. 133). As defined by Halverson (1997), equivalence is the relationship existing between two entities, and the relationship is described as one of similarity in terms of any of a number of potential qualities.

J. C. Catford (1978) defines translation equivalence with his notable statement: “Translation equivalence occurs when an SL (source language) and TL (target language) text source items are related to (at least some of) the same relevant features of situation substance.” (as cited in Broek). Moreover, Catford in the Hatim and Munday’s book wrote texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc), and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for sentence).

#### **2.2.2.5 Grammatical Equivalence**

Baker (1992) writes that there are some other grammatical categories, such as mood, direct and indirect speech, causative, etc (p. 109). However, in this study there will be only five grammatical categories analyzed based on Baker’s focus.

#### **2.2.4.1 Number**

English recognizes a distinction between one (singular) or more than one (plural). According to Betty Azar (1989) some rules are made to make a distinction of singular nouns, as follows: (1) may be preceded by a / an for countable nouns, for example: *a book* and *an apple*; (2) non-countable nouns are

not immediately preceded by a / an, for example: *a spoon of sugar, a cup of coffee* (p. 204). Nouns are regularly made plural by the addition of –s or -es. A number of nouns have other plural forms (Frank, 1972, p. 3-4), for example: *classes, ladies, werewolves* and *volcanoes*. There are some English plural nouns which have other types of plural form, for example: *children* from singular noun *child*, *criteria* from singular form *criterion*, etc. In English, singular and plural nouns require different verb forms. The verb must agree with the subject in number (Frank 1972, p. 13), for example: (1) *A new Kaligung express has been used for about a month*; (2) *Two kinds of Kaligung express have been used for many years ago*. English does not have any classifier of nouns followed the nouns like Bahasa Indonesia, for example: *dua orang kakak* in Bahasa Indonesia, meanwhile in English is only *two brothers*. It does not matter because the classifiers of noun do not influence the meaning.

#### **2.2.4.2 Gender**

English does not have a grammatical category of gender as such: English nouns are not regularly inflected to distinguish between feminine and masculine (Baker 1992, p. 90). The gender category in English as follows:

- (1) The gender distinction nevertheless exists in some semantic areas and in the person system.
- (2) Different nouns are sometimes used to refer to female and male members of the same species: *cow/bull; doe/stag; etc.*

(3) A small number of nouns, which refer to professions, have masculine and feminine forms with the suffix *-ess* indicating feminine gender, for example: *actor/actress, host/hostess, and steward/stewardess*, etc.

(4) English also has a category of person which distinguishes in the third person singular between masculine, feminine, and inanimate (he/she/it).

#### **2.2.4.3 Person**

Baker (1992) states that a large number of modern European languages, not including English, have a formality / politeness dimension in their person system term (p. 96). She adds that all languages have modes of address which can be used to express familiarity or deference in a similar way. According to Frank (1972) English has person category which the most common distinction is that between first, second, and third person (p. 96). The person category is usually called pronouns. English pronouns have different forms of each pronoun when they put in different position or function in a sentence. The functions are as subject, object, possessive adjective, possessive pronouns and reflexive. Here are the examples of how pronouns used in English: (3) *I don't like them*, (4) *They always make me sad*, (5) *My life is mess because of their behavior*, (6) *They think that mine is always better*, (7) *I myself never understand that*. From the example above, we could see that pronoun I as subject has different forms when it uses in different functions. Baker (1992) adds that in translating pronoun, decisions may have to be made along such dimensions as gender, degree of intimacy between participants, or whether reference includes or excludes the addressee (p. 96). There is no parameter used as measurement to use the categories above in English, for

example: (8) *I don't have it, sir*; (9) *I don't have it, Mirna*. It does not matter of whoever the addressee whether s/he someone should be respected or not, pronoun I is used. It is very different in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### **2.2.4.4 Tense**

English has two kinds of tense, they are past and present and two kinds of aspect; perfect and progressive. English involves some agreement of verb related to the time relations and aspectual differences. According to Azar (1989), tenses in English can be extended into some tenses that bring concept based on time of when an activity or situation begins or ends (p. 2-53). In this study, the writer groups the types of tense and aspect into two; past and non past. Past indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past (Azar 1989, p. 24). Past marked by the use of second form of verb or usually called –ed form. Non past refers to not only present but also future which is usually included in present form. In Azar's opinion (1989) present expresses events or situations that exist always, usually, habitually; they exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future (p. 11). Verbs that used in present form are the first form of verbs.

#### **2.2.4.5 Voice**

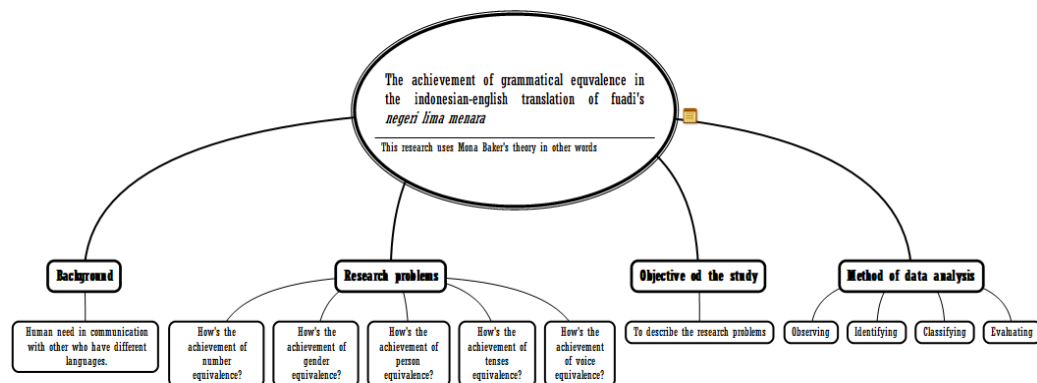
When we talk about voice, we will found two kinds of voice in language; that are active and passive (Baker, 1992, p. 102). Beckman and Callow (1974) states that: A passive is translated with a passive, an active with an active .....even when this is unnatural in the RL (receptor language) or results in wrong sense (p. 27). When

faced with a choice of categories in the RL, say active and passive, the literal approach to translation leads the translator to choose the form which corresponds to that used in the original, whereas the use of that category in the RL may be quite different from its use in the original.

Active voice is generally preferable to make a direct statement of an action. Voice of active divided into two groups, as follows: transitive and intransitive. Transitive is active voice which uses transitive verbs that are verbs followed by an object, such as: (10) *Joanna bought a book*. Active intransitive is active voice which uses intransitive verbs that are verbs are not followed by an object, for example: (11) *She is coming tomorrow*. Baker (1992) views that “in passive clauses, the subject is the affected entity, and the agent may or may not be specified, depending on the structures available in each language (p. 102). It relates to principles used to make a passive sentence from an active sentence in English as follows: (1) exchange S with O, (2) change the predicate form of V with be + V3, (2) add the word by in front of the former S. The example is (12) *John was helped by Mary*, from an active sentence *Mary helped John*. Based on the example, only transitive verbs (verbs that followed by an object) are used in the passive form (Azar, 1989, p. 120). Some languages use the passive more frequently than English in everyday contexts. The main function of the passive in English and in a number of other languages is, as already mentioned, to avoid specifying the agent and to give an impression of objectivity (Baker, 1992, p. 106).

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

Based on KBBI in Hartono (2009) procedure is stages to solve an activity (p. 27). Machali in Hartono (2009) stated that translation procedures are stages to solve a translation (p. 27). The difference between methods and procedure is based on the application unit. The translation method related to the whole text, while translation procedure occurs in sentences and textual-micro units such as clause, phrase, words, and others. Based on the title of the study, the researcher applied the theory from Baker about translation procedures in analyzing the data to reach the grammatical equivalence. The researcher used comparison technique that compares between source language and target language in Fuadi's Novel *Negeri Lima Menara* in Indonesian and English versions into.

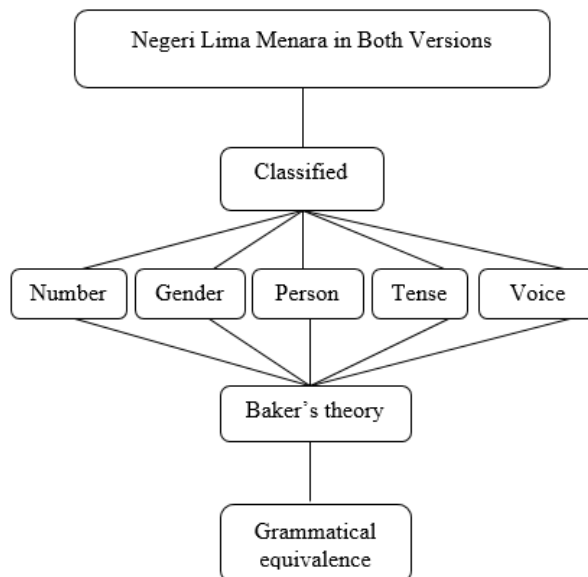


## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research designed as qualitative research, which are based on qualitative and descriptive data. As pointed out by Pawito (2007) a qualitative research method is not based on empirical evidences of mathematical logic, calculation principals, or statistical analysis techniques, but it is more based on discursively things (p. 37). Pawito (2007) then adds that qualitative methodology more focuses on data of understanding efforts and /or descriptive (p. 49). It means that the analyzed data and its findings are in the forms of descriptions, instead of numbers. This data then analyzed and interrupted so that the researcher could draw conclusion.





### **3.2 Object of the Study**

The object of the study is Negeri 5 Menara Novel in Indonesian and English versions. The object of the study focuses on the grammatical equivalence that has number, gender, person, tense and voice. The aspect which was analyzed in this study is the grammatical equivalence in Indonesian-English translation of Fuadi's novel entitled Negeri 5 Menara.

### **3.3 Role of the Researcher**

The roles of the researcher in this research are as data collector and data analyzer. The researcher collected the data from 2 sources from Negeri Lima Menara published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama: the first one was the original text which was written in Indonesian and the second one was the English translation of the text. Thus, the researcher also roled as the data analyst. As the data analyzer, the writer compared and examined the Indonesian-English translation in book based on the grammatical equivalence.

### **3.4 Method of Data Collection**

Data collection is any process of preparing and collecting data. The purpose of data collection is to obtain information to keep on record, to make decisions about important issues, or to pass information on to others. In this final project, documentation method is used to collect sufficient data. The documentation method is employed.

The following table was an illustration of data which would be collected from data collection;

Table 3.1 Table of Data Collection

No.	Source Language	Target Language
Etc		

The illustration table provided above was presenting the process when the SL and TL of sentences that found in the Negeri 5 Menara in both versions. The source language refers to Sentence in Indonesian and the target language refers to Sentence in English. The data were derived from each chapter of the book.

### 3.5 Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing data in this study, observation method is used. The data were analyzed descriptively involving descriptions and the interpretations of the data. The observation method would be done through four steps, namely observing, identifying, classifying, and evaluating.

#### 1) Observing

In observing step, after reading the Indonesian and English version of the text, observation was done to find out whether the data were included in grammatical categories (number, gender, person, tense and voice).

#### 2) Identifying and Classifying

Identifying step is step in which the terms were identified into number, gender, person, tense or voice. The identified data put in the classifying table of grammatical categories. Each of grammatical categories identified was classified in table to make it clearly. In the number there are five

classifications, first SL singular – TL singular, second SL singular – TL plural, third SL plural – TL plural, fourth SL plural – TL plural, fifth SL uncountable – TL uncountable. We distinguish all of them into different tables. So, it will be easier for the researcher to see the data. It happens too with gender, person, tense, and voice.

Table 3.2 Table of Data Classification of Number

No	Source Language	Target Language	Classification
1			
2			
etc			

Table 3.3 Table of Data Classification of Gender

No	Source Language	Target Language	Classification
1			
2			
Etc			

Table 3.4 Table of Data Classification of Person

No	Source Language	Target Language	Classification
1			
2			

Table 3.5 Table of Data Classification of Tenses

No	Tenses	Times signal	Finite Verb
1			
2			
Etc.			

Table 3.6 Table of Data Classification of Voice

No	Source Language	Target Language	Classification

### 3) Evaluating

Further investigation was done in the form of evaluation. The findings obtained from the process of classifying were elaborately evaluated to find whether the translations equivalence. Each type of categories was classified in table to make it clearly.

To check the grammatical translation equivalence, the researcher made the indicator of translation equivalence according to the theories from Baker (1992), in the form of the table. In the table, only two categories that were used: equivalent and not equivalent. In order to make ease, the indicators of equivalence were allocated to decide whether or not it is equivalent. Table 3.1 showed the indicator of translation equivalence.

Table 3.7 Table of the Indicator of Grammatical Equivalence

<b>Category</b>	<b>The Indicator of Equivalence</b>
Equivalent	The message content in the SL is as the same as in the TL. There is no missing message, additional message and/or mistranslation in the TL.
Non-equivalent	The message content in the SL is different from the TL. There is missing message, additional message and/or mistranslation in the TL.

The researcher, who was the assessor in this study, should give their assessment about the translation equivalence from Bahasa Indonesia utterances into English according to the indicator of equivalence in the table above. According to the theories, equivalence meant to deliver the same message between SL and TL. This became the foundation that the researcher arranged the worksheets which consisted of SL and TL to compare them and give score in the column to find out whether the SL and TL were equivalent or non-equivalent.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will present my findings and interpretations that will answer the statement of the problems that had been stated in chapter I. Based on the data analysis; the result can be presented as follows.

#### **4.1 Findings**

The objective of the this study is to find out the grammatical equivalence in the novel *Negeri Lima Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi and its English version by Angie Kilbane. To reach the objective, the utterances in the novel are gathered. Then, the relationships occurred in the utterances are analyzed. There are five types of grammatical equivalence found in the novel; they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice. (See appendix 1)

##### **4.1.1 Achievement of Number Equivalence**

The following discussion is about the five types of grammatical equivalence namely number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice that are found in the novel in more detail. The forms of number that I have found are singular, plural, and uncountable noun. Singular nouns of Bahasa Indonesia are translated into singular and plural nouns in English. And English plural nouns are translated into both plural and singular nouns in Bahasa Indonesia.

###### **4.1.1.1 SL Singular – TL Singular**

English singular nouns are preceded by *a / an* for countable nouns and the use of adverb of measure set to non-countable nouns. In Bahasa Indonesia, singular is marked with the using of words: *satu*, *suatu*, *se-* or *esa* and non-countable nouns

are marked by adverb of measure set that should be placed in the front of the nouns in order to be able to count, which including words express the name of nouns' places. English singular form of nouns translated into Indonesian singular form of nouns shows that equivalence in this level is achieved. There are examples of the use singular nouns.

- (1) a. Televisi di ujung ruang kantor menayangkan Weather Channel yang mencatat suhu di luar minus dua derajat Celcius. Lebih dingin dari **secawan es tebak** di Pasar Ateh, Bukittinggi. (C.1, S.17)
- b. The television at the end of the office showed the wheater Channel, displaying a temperature of minus two degrees Celcius --definitely colder than **a glass of shaved ice** made by spinning machine in my village in West Sumatera. (C.1, S.17)

In that sentence source language there is pharese *se-*. The target language sentence tranlated as a which means one. The singular form translated into singular form too.

- (2) a. Kantorku berada di Independence Avenue, jalan yang selalu riuh dengan pejalan kaki dan lalu lintas mobil. Diapit dua tempat tujuan wisata terkenal di ibukota Amerika serikat, The Capitol dan The Mall, tempat berpusatnya aneka museum Smithsonian yang tidak bakal habis dijalani **sebulan**. (C.1, S.24)
- b. Independence Avenue --the street of my office always hectic with pedestrians and car traffic --is sandwiched between two famous tourist attractions in Washington: The Capitol and The Mall, the center of the

various Smithsonian museums all of which, even if you had **a month**, you wouldn't be able to see. (C.1, S.24)

It is another examples that singular translated into singular form using word that emphasize the singular form. In the word *sebulan*, the syllable *se-* means one. The target language translation translated into a. But there are examples that in the source language didn't use any phrase to emphasize the singularity, but actually it is singular form and it translated into singular form with article a/an.

(3) a. Tanah bagai dilingkupi **permadani putih**. (C.1, S.10)

b. The ground appeared to be covered by **a white carpet**. (C.1, S.10)

(4) a. Kubah raksasanya yang berundak-undak semakin memutih ditaburi salju, bagai mengenakan **kopiah haji**. (C.1, S.7)

b. The enormous dome with all its stairs grew whiter sprinkled with snow, as if wearing **a kopiah cap for the Hajj**.

In the noun phrase *permadani putih* and *kopiah haji* there are no syllable which emphasize the singularity of the noun phrase. In Bahasa Indonesia if there is no repetition, syllable, or word that emphasize the sum, it means thing is single. It is singular form. There are other examples of the SL singular – TL singular.

(5) a. **Matahari sore** menggantung condong ke barat berbentuk piring putih susu. (C.1, S.5)

b. **The afternoon sun** hung toward the west like a milky white plate. (C.1, S.5)

(6) a. **Kamera, digital recorder**, dan **tiket** aku benamkan ke ransel National Geographic hijau pupus. (C.1, S.30)



- b. I stuck my **camera**, **digital recorder**, and **ticket** into my faded green National Geographic backpack. (C.1, S.30)

*Matahari* is a countable noun in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Because in the target language the word *Sun* is started without a consonant (s), it indicates that the sun is singular one. It is translated into *sun*. It likes *Matahari*, the words *kamera*, *digital recorder*, and *tiket* are countable noun without repetition and syllable or word that emphasize the sum. It means, they are singular form.

#### 4.1.1.2 SL Singular – TL Plural

Some Bahasa Indonesia singular nouns are sometimes translated into plural in English, however it does not change the meaning or message because this non equivalence is made to achieve higher level of equivalence, such as happened in the following sentences:

- (7) a. Tapi aku selalu terpesona melihat **bangunan**, pohon, **taman** dan kota diselimuti salju berkilat-kilat. (C.1, S.21)
- b. But I'm always amazed by the buildings, parks and city covered in shimmering white snow. (C.1, S.21)

*Bangunan* and *taman* are countable noun. There is no word or syllable that shows the sum. Without the word and the syllable, we can conclude that *bangunan* and *taman* are singular form. In the target language translated into buildings and parks. The translator put consonant s after word building and park. It means, the words are in plural form.

- (8) a. Balasku mulai tidak sabar. (C.1, S.48)

b. My responses started to grow eager. (C.1, S.48)

The word *balasku* in the source language is without the syllable or word that emphasize the sum. It means, *balasku* is singular form. Then *balasku* translated into ‘My responses’. There is consonant s. It means, ‘My responses’ is in plural form.

#### 4.1.1.3 SL Plural – TL Singular

Some English words are in singular forms when used to indicate general or refer to unspecific thing or person of the group. It shows that equivalence can be achieved through non equivalence. This kind of equivalence is higher level of equivalence.

(9) a. Ketukan-ketukan halus terdengar setiap gumpal salju menyentuh kaca di depanku. (C.1, S.4)

b. I heard a soft tap each time a clump of snow touched the glass before me.  
(C.1, S.4)

The phrase *ketukan-ketukan halus* is plural form. It is plural form because there is repetition. The repetition of word *ketukan* means that the *ketukan* is not one, but more than one. The phrase *ketukan-ketukan halus* translated into ‘a soft tap’. There is ‘a’ before word ‘soft’, it emphasizes that the sum is only one. If we see the grammatical equivalence it won’t be equivalence. In other hand the translator put word ‘each time’ that means a soft tap will happen periodically. We can conclude it logically that the soft tap is not one. It happens based on the translation techniques of the translator.

(10) a. Tapi **tiga hari** berlalu, tidak ada tanda-tanda keinginan keras Amak goyah.

(C.2, S.128)

b. But **three days** had passed and there was no sign that Amak's strong wish was wavering. (C.2, S.128)

The phrase *tanda-tanda* is plural form. It is plural form because there is repetition. The repetition of word *tanda* means that the *tanda* is not one, but more than one. The phrase *tanda* translated into 'sign'. There is no consonant s or word that emphasize the sum is more than one. So, we can conclude the sum of 'sign' is one. If the sum is one, 'sign' is in singular form.

#### 4.1.1.4 SL Plural – TL Plural

In English, the addition of –s or –es is used to change singular nouns into plural. A number of nouns have other plural forms. Bahasa Indonesia has plural concept which is commonly marked by repeating the noun, reduplicating it when the word related to singular concept is looked into a group, such as '*batu-batuan*' or limited by *para*, *umat*, *beberapa*, and *banyak* before the noun. Although the constructions of plural form of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different but these constructions give the same meaning that is plural form. In other words, equivalence is achieved here. These are the examples:

(11) a. Tidak jauh, tampak The Capitol, gedung parlemen Amerika Serikat yang anggun putih gading, bergaya klasik dengan **tonggak-tonggak besar**.

(C.1,S.6)

b. Not far off lay the Capitol, the elegant, ivory-white congressional building of the United States, classic in style with its large **pillars**. (C.1,S.6)

(12) a. “Akibatnya, madrasah menjadi tempat murid warga kelas dua, **sisas-sisa**... (C.2,S.46)

b. "Consequently, the madrasah becomes a place for second class students, the **leftovers**. (C.1,S.46)

In the number 11 and 12, there are two examples the SL plural that translated into TL plural. The source language used repetition to emphasize that the noun is in plural form. The target language is in plural form, it can see from the consonant s after the word ‘pillar’ and ‘leftover’.

(13) a. Sudah **tiga jam** salju turun. (C.1,S.9)

b. For three hours now, the snow had been coming down. (C.1,S.9)

(14) a. Posisi kantorku hanya sepelemparan batu dari the Capitol, **beberapa belas menit** naik mobil ke kantor George Bush di Gedung Putih, kantor Colin Powell di Department of State, FBI dan Pentagon. (C.1,S.25)

b. My office is just a stone's throw away from The Capitol, **some 15 minutes** by car away from George W. Bush's office at the White House, Colin Powell's at the Department of State, FBI headquarters, and the Pentagon. (C.1,S.25)

In the 13 and 14, the source language is in plural form. We can see the plural form from the word before the noun. There is number before the noun. There is ‘tiga’ in the 13. ‘Tiga’ in the 13 is the sum of the noun. ‘Tiga’ emphasizes that the noun in plural form.

- (15) a. Kami juga melewati **serombongan laki-laki** dengan ikat kepala hitam memanggul pacul di bahu. (C.4,S.27)
- b. We also passed **a group** of men wearing black headbands with hoes over their shoulders. (C.4,S.27)
- (16) a. Wajahnya sekurus badannya, dengan sepasang mata yang bersih yang dinaungi alis tebal. (C.2,S.17)
- b. Her face was as thin as her body with a pair of clear eyes shaded by thick eyebrows. (C.2,S.17)

In the 15 and 16 the source language is in plural form we can see the noun phrase ‘serombongan laki-laki’. There is word ‘serombongan’, it means the number of the ‘laki-laki’ is more than one. ‘Serombongan’ translated into ‘a group’. As we know logically there are more than one thing/person in group. That means the plural form in the source language translated into plural form too in the target language.

#### 4.1.1.5 SL Uncountable – TL Uncountable

In Bahasa Indonesia and English, there are uncountable noun. In the Negeri Lima Menara, the author used the uncountable noun too for some dictions. There are some examples about uncountable noun.

- (17) a. Amak terpaksa menjadi guru sukarela yang hanya dibayar dengan **beras** selama 7 tahun, sebelum diangkat menjadi pegawai negeri. (C.2, S.23)
- b. Before being civil servant status, Amak's only option was to be volunteer teacher, being paid only **rice** for seven years. (C.2, S.23)

The word ‘beras’ in Bahasa Indonesia is uncountable noun. ‘Beras’ translated into ‘rice’. ‘Rice’ is uncountable noun too in English. It is equal based on the grammatical.

- (18) a. SMA—dunia impian yang sudah aku bangun lama di kepalaku pelan-pelan gemeretak, dan runtuh jadi **abu** dalam sekejap mata. (C.2, S.69)
- b. Public high school—the dream world I had built up in my head for so long slowly rattled, and then collapsed into **dust** in the blink of an eye. (C.2, S.69)

It is the same case with the previous. The word ‘abu’ in Bahasa Indonesia is uncountable noun. Because we can not count the sum of ‘abu’. The word ‘abu’ translated into ‘dust’. The word ‘dust’ is uncountable noun in English. So, it is equal based on the grammatical.

#### 4.2.2 Achievement of Gender Equivalence

Gender classifies a noun or pronoun as either masculine or feminine. The distinction is more relevant in translation when the referent of the noun or pronoun is human. Since English nouns are not regularly inflected to distinguish between feminine and masculine, the gender distinction nevertheless exists in some semantic areas and in the person system. In Bahasa Indonesia, the gender dimension doesn’t exist. However, there are some deflations of nouns, which point to feminine and masculine. Here are the examples of the distinction between masculine and feminine:

#### 4.1.2.1 SL Masculine – TL Masculine

The following sentences show how masculine reference is translated into the equivalence of masculine in Bahasa Indonesia that shows equivalences.

(19) a. Sambil mengguncang-guncang telapak tanganku, **Pak** Sikumbang, Kepala Sekolahku memberi selamat karena nilai ujianku termasuk sepuluh yang tertinggi di Kabupaten Agam. (C.2,S.2)

b. **Mr.** Sikumbang, my principal, shook my hand and congratulated me because of my exam score was in the top 10 in Agam Regency. (C.2,S.2)

'*Pak*' indicates singular masculine person in Bahasa Indonesia. The word '*Pak*' is the abbreviation form '*Bapak*'. In Bahasa Indonesia '*Bapak*' means father or a call for adult man. The word '*Pak*' translated into 'Mr.'. 'Mr' is the abbreviation from 'Mister'. The word 'Mister' have the same meaning with '*Bapak*' in English. The translation is achieved based on the gender grammatical equivalence.

(20) a. Di ruang tengah, **Ayah** duduk di depan televisi hitam putih 14 inchi. (C.2,S.28)

b. In the livingroom, Father was sitting in front of the black-and-white 14-inch television. (C.2,S.28)

'*Ayah*' translated into 'Father'. As we know 'Father' is one of our parent. 'Father' is a man.

#### 4.1.2.2 SL Masculine – TL General

Sometimes, masculine reference is used to point general reference. It shows non equivalence, but it is made to achieve the higher level of equivalence. Here are the examples:

(21) a. Bujuklan mereka agar tetap tinggal di kampung telah kukalahkan dengan argumen berbahasa Arab yang terdengar gagah, “uthlubul ilma walau bisshin”, artinya “tuntutlah ilmu, bahkan walau ke negeri sejauh Cina”. (C.3, S.65)

b. I had already defeated their cajolery to stay in the village with a strong sounding argument in Arabic, "uthlubul ilma walau bisshin," meaning "seek knowledge, even if it's as far as China." (C.3, S.65)

‘*Gagah*’ is an adjective for men or masculine things in Bahasa Indonesia. It translated into ‘strong’. In English strong is general. We can use strong for woman or man.

(22) a. “Bapak mau menuju ke mana?” tanya Pak Sutan mencondongkan badannya ke kursi Ayah. (C.3, S.95)

b. "Where are you headed?" asked Mr. Sutan while leaning toward Father seat. (C.3, S.95)

‘*Bapak*’ is noun for masculine. It translated into ‘you’. In English ‘you’ is used for masculine and feminine. It’s general. So, the SL masculine translated into TL general.

#### **4.1.2.3 SL Feminine – TL Feminine**

Equivalence can be achieved through closest meaning. And to get the closest meaning, feminine should be translated into feminine, as follows:

(23) a. Beberapa hari setelah eforia kelulusan mulai kisut, Amak mengajakku duduk di langkan rumah. (C.2, S.15)



b. A few days after the euphoria of graduation started to settle down, Amak invited me to sit out on the balcony. (C.2, S.15)

The word '*Amak*' means an adult female that points to feminine reference in Minang language. It translated into '*Amak*'. It means there's no change. But, still feminine translated into feminine.

(24) a. Surga di bawah telapak kaki ibu, begitu kata guru madrasah mengingatkan keutamaan Ibu. (C.2, S.116)

b. Heaven is under the mother's heel, that's what the madrasah teachers said of the virtue of Mothers. (C.2, S.116)

### **4.1.3 Achievement of Person Equivalence**

Bahasa Indonesia has a formality/politeness dimension in the person system term based on three parameters, namely age, social status and intimacy which do not exist in English. But, Bahasa Indonesia and English have similarities in person system term. Both Bahasa Indonesia and English have three distinctions. They are first, second, and third person.

#### **4.1.3.1 First Person (Singular) - First Person (Singular)**

There are some words to mention first person(singular) in Bahasa Indonesia. Those words are *aku*, *saya*, and *beta*. Those words exist in KBBI. Sometimes, we find local dialect in the text. It can be *abdi* (Sundanese dialect), *kulo* (Javanese dialect), or others. Because of the area setting in the novel is in West Sumatera, it is very natural if there's Minangese dialect for first person(singular) in this case

*Ambo*. English just have 'I' to mention the first person(singular). We can see some examples below.

- (25) a. Iseng saja, aku mendekat ke jendela kaca dan menyentuh permukaannya dengan ujung telunjuk kananku. (C.1, S.1)
- b. On a whim, I went up to the glass window and touched its surface with the tip of my right finger. (C.1, S.1)

It is another example of first person(singular) translated into first person(singular). In this case, *aku* translated into 'I'. It is equivalent based on the person in the grammatical equivalence.

- (26) a. "Tapi Amak, ambo tidak berbakat dengan ilmu agama. (C.2, S.76)
- b. "But Amak, I am not gifted with religious knowledge. (C.2, S.76)

#### **4.1.3.2 First Person (Plural) - First Person (Plural)**

In this part of person, there are first person (plural) that translated into first person (plural). There are two examples. Both of them are equivalence. The first example the word 'kita' translated into we. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English.

- (27) a. "kita suruh dia jadi guide ke trafalgar square seperti yang ada di buku reading di kelas tiga dulu." (C.1, S.63)
- b. we can make him our guide to trafalgar square like the one in our reading book from our pesantren. (C.1, S.63)

In the second example the word 'kami' translated into we. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English.

- (28) a. Sampai sekarang kami masih tinggal di rumah kontrakan beratap seng dengan dinding dan lantai kayu.” (C.2, S.36)
- b. But until now, we were still leaving in a rented house with a tin roof and wood walls and floors. (C.2, S.36)

#### **4.1.3.3 Second Person (Singular) – Second Person (Singular)**

In this part of person, there are second person (singular) that translated into second person (singular). There are two examples. Both of them are equivalence. The first example the word ‘Anda’ translated into you. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English.

- (29) a. Semoga Anda menikmati kunjungan ini dan kami bisa melayani dengan sebaik-baiknya.” (C.4, S.74)
- b. Hopefully you will enjoy your visit and we will serve you as best we can." (C.4, S.74)

In the second example the word ‘waang’ translated into ‘you’. They have same meaning. ‘Waang’ is the Minang people language. In Bahasa Indonesia ‘waang’ is ‘kamu’.

- (30) a. “Waang anak pandai dan berbakat. (C.2, S.81)
- b. "Son, you are an intellegent and talented boy. (C.2, S.81)

#### **4.1.3.4 Second Person (Plural) – Second Person (Plural)**

In this part of person, there is second person (plural) that translated into second person (singular). There is example. The sentence is equivalent. This example the

word 'Bapak dan Ibu' translated into 'you ladies and gentlemen'. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English.

(31)a. Semoga Bapak dan Ibu menikmati tur singkat ini. (C.4, S.148)

b. Hopefully, you ladies and gentlemen have enjoyed this short tour. (C.4, S.148)

#### **4.1.3.5 Third Person (Singular) – Third Person (Singular)**

In this part of person, there is third person (singular) that translated into third person (singular). There are two examples. Those sentences are equivalent. In the first example the word 'Dia' translated into 'She'. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English. 'She' is the English pronoun. 'She' is aimed for girl. Meanwhile, 'dia' is the Bahasa Indonesia pronoun. 'Dia' is aimed for boy and girl. There is no difference.

(32) a. Dia melepaskan kacamata dan menyeka lensa double focus dengan ujung lengan baju. (C.2, S.25)

b. She took off her glass and polished her bifocals with the edge of her sleeve. (C.2, S.25)

In the second example the word 'beliau' translated into 'she'. They have same meaning. 'Beliau' is the Bahasa Indonesia pronoun. 'Beliau' is aimed for man or woman. Meanwhile, 'she' is English pronoun. 'She' is aimed for girl.

(33) a. "Bukan itu maksud Amak..." beliau berhenti sebentar. (C.2, S.32)

b. That isn't what Amak means." She stopped for a minute. (C.2, S.32)

#### 4.1.3.6 Third Person (Plural) – Third Person (Plural)

In this part of person, there is third person (plural) that translated into third person (plural). There are two examples. Those sentences are equivalent. In the first example the word ‘Amak dan Ayah’ translated into ‘Amak and Father’. They have same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia and English. ‘Amak’ means mother. It is Minang language. There are some terms which don’t change. Some of them are ‘Waang’ and ‘Amak’. The translator wants to show the setting of the novel, which is from Minangkabau tribe from, West Sumatera, Indonesia. ‘Amak dan Ayah’ can be translated into ‘Mereka’. ‘Father and Mother’ can be translated into ‘They’. So, both of them can be categorized as third person (plural). It is equivalent.

(34) a. Amak dan Ayah mungkin sedang tidak punya uang. (C.2, S.34)

b. Maybe Amak and Father didn't have enough money right now. (C.2, S.34)

For the second example, the word ‘mereka’ translated into ‘they’. Both of them have the same meaning. It is equivalent.

(35) a. Baru beberapa bulan lalu mereka mulai menyicil rumah. (C.2, S.35)

b. Just a few months ago, they had started making payment on a house. (C.2, S.35)

#### 4.1.4 Achievement of Tense Equivalence

These categories exist in a large number of languages. They indicate two main types of information; they are time relations and aspectual differences. Both tense

and aspect have many variations related to time of event. In this discussion, tense and aspect will be divided into two groups, past and non past.

#### **4.1.4.1 Past**

Past tenses indicate that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past. English past is marked by the use of past verbs or second form of verbs and adverbs of past time. Meanwhile past tenses in Bahasa Indonesia are only marked by the use of adverbs of past time or we can see from the context. Sometimes, past sentences of English are translated into Bahasa Indonesia without any adverbs of past time follow them. However it keeps showing equivalence that is equivalence in higher level. Below are the examples:

##### **4.1.4.1.1 Simple Past**

The novel is the author's experience, when he was in religious school. So, most of the sentence are using simple past. These are two examples of simple past. There is no adverb of time in SL. We know it is the past, because the context of the novel. The word 'mendekat' translated into 'went up'. It is equivalent.

- (37) a. Iseng saja, aku mendekat ke jendela kaca dan menyentuh permukaannya dengan ujung telunjuk kananku. (C.1,S.1)
- b. On a whim, I went up to the glass window and touched its surface with the tip of my right finger. (C.1,S.1)

In the second example, the word 'menjalari' translated into 'ran up'. 'Ran up' is the past form of 'run up'. It is translated into simple past because the context of the novel. It is equivalent.

(38) a. Hawa dingin segera menjalari wajah dan lengan kananku. (C.1,S.2)

b. The cold instantly ran up my right arm and into my face. (C.1,S.2)

#### 4.1.4.1.2 Past Continous

These are two examples of past continous. Past continous explain the event that was happening in the past. Below(39) is the first example of past continous. The word ‘menggeram-geram’ translated into ‘was growling’. It is equivalent.

(39) a. Mesin ini menggeram-geram karena bekerja maksimal. (C.1,S.14)

b. This machine was growling because it was working to the max. (C.1,S.14)

This is the second example of past continous. The phrase ‘sedang cekikian’ translated into ‘were giggling’. There is adverb of time in the source language ‘sedang’. Meanwhile, we know about the past time based on the context of the novel.

(40) a. Di bangku paling belakang ada dua kanak-kanak sedang cekikikan sambil memakan kuaci. (C.4,S.18)

b. In the last row were two children giggling while eating watermelon seeds.  
(C.4,S.18)

#### 4.1.4.1.3 Past Perfect

As stated by Azar (1989) that the past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past (p. 39). These are the examples of the past perfect. In the fisrt exmaple ‘sudah berjanji’ translated into ‘had made a pact’. The time signal in source language is ‘sudah’. ‘Sudah’ in

Bahasa Indonesia means done. Then, the context of the novel is the past. So it is equivalent.

(41) a. Aku bahkan sudah berjanji dengan Randai, kawan dekatku di madrasah, untuk sama-sama pergi mendaftar ke SMA. (C.2,S.13)

b. I'd even made a pact with Randai, my good buddy from the madrasah, to go together to enroll in public high school. (C.2,S.13)

The second example the word 'mendengar' translated into 'had heard'. There is no exact time signal like in the first example. Context of the the novel is the past. It is translated into past perfect because after the verb 'mendengar' there is another verb. It is like Azar (1989) stated that the past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past (p. 39).

(42) a. Di terminal aku mendengar kalau dua ibu ini mendaftarkan anak mereka yang baru lulus SD masuk PM. (C.4,S.20)

b. At the terminal I had heard these two women were enrolling their children who'd just graduated elementary school at MP. (C.4,S.20)

#### **4.1.4.1.4 Past Perfect Progressive**

As stated by Azar (1989) that the past progressive emphasizes that the duration of an activity that was in progress before another activity or time in the past (p. 39).

These are the examples of the past progressive. In the first example, the source language sentence is not in the full sentence. It is spoken language in Bahasa Indonesia. The full sentence, "Ini sudah lama sekali." The sentence emphasizes the duration which is 'lama sekali' or too long. It is translated into past



progressive because it emphasizes the duration. So it is translated into “had been such a long time”. So, it is equivalent.

(43) a. Sudah lama sekali. (C.1,S.48)

b. It had been such a long time. (C.1,S.48)

In the second example, the source language sentence is not in the full sentence. It is spoken language in Bahasa Indonesia. The full sentence, “Ini sudah tiga jam salju turun.” The sentence emphasizes the duration which is ‘tiga jam’ or three hours. It is translated into past progressive because it emphasizes the duration. So ‘salju turun’ is translated into “had been coming down”. So, it is equivalent.

(44) a. Sudah tiga jam salju turun. (C.1,S.8)

b. For three hours now, the snow had been coming down. (C.1,S.8)

#### **4.1.4.2 Non Past**

Non past consists of present and future activities. Present tenses express events or situations that exist always. They use first form of verbs that when they follow singular subject, suffix –s / -es will be added.

##### **4.1.4.2.1 Simple Present**

As stated by Azar (1989) that in general the simple present expresses events or situations that exist always, usually, habitually, they exist now, have existed in the past, probably will exist in the future (p. 2). These are the two examples of the simple present. The first example the verb “suka dan benci” translated into “love and hate”. It is translated into simple present form, because “love and hate” are mental activities that always exist in the author’s heart, we can called situation

that exist always in the author personality. So, it is translated into simple present form.

(45) a. Aku suka dan benci musim dingin. (C.1, S.17)

b. I love and hate winter. (C.1, S.17)

The second example is simple present. This sentence explained the thruth condition in that day. As stated by Azar Azar (1989) that the simple present says that something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future (p. 11). It is equivalent that the source language translated into simple present.

(46) a. Ini rombongan tamu pertama hari ini. (C.4, S.58)

b. This is today's first group of guests. (C.4, S.58)

#### **4.1.4.2.2 Present Progressive**

These are the two examples of present progressive. As stated by Azar (1989) that the present progressive expresses an activity that is in progress at the moment of speaking (p. 11). The first example explains that there is a character in the novel is talking to another character. So, the word “datang” translated into “am coming”. It is equivalent to translated into present progressive.

(47) a. "ana juga datang mewakili al azhar untuk ngomongin peran muslim melayu di negera arab." (C.1, S.56)

b. i'm also coming to represent al azhar to talk about the role of Indonesian muslims in middle eastern countries. (C.1, S.56)

In the second example of the present progressive, the context is the same with the first example. It explains that there is a character in the novel is talking to another character. So, the phrase “minta dengan sangat” translated into “is imploring”. It is equivalent to translated into present progressive.

(48) a. “Jadi Amak minta dengat sangat waang tidak masuk SMA. (C.2, S.61)

b. "So, Amak is imploring you not to go to public high school. (C.2, S.61)

#### **4.1.4.2.3 Present Perfect**

These are the two examples of present perfect. As stated by Azar (1989) that the present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) before now, at an unspecified time in the past (p. 29). The exact time happened is not important.” The phrase “baru pulang” is not mention the exact time. It is translated into “ have just come back”. So, it is equivalent to translate it into present perfect.

(49) a. “Mereka baru pulang dari jambore di Jepang. (C.4, S.143)

b. "They've just come back from a jamboree in Japan. (C.4, S.143)

In the second example of the present perfect, the context is the same with the first example. In the source language sentence doesn't mention the exact time. The verb of the sentence is “menikmati”. It is translated into “have enjoyed”. So, it is equivalent to translate it into present perfect.

(50) a. Semoga Bapak dan Ibu menikmati tur singkat ini. (C.4, S.148)

- b. Hopefully, you ladies and gentlemen have enjoyed this short tour. (C.4, S.148)

#### 4.1.4.2.4 Simple Future

These are the two examples of simple future. As stated by Azar (1989) that at one particular time in the future, this will happen (p. 2). The verb phrase in the source language is 'akan sampai'. It translated into "will arrive". As stated by Azar (1989) that will or be going to is used express future time (p. 44). So, it is equivalent to translate it into simple past.

- (51) a. Sebentar lagi kita akan sampai di Pondok Madani. (C.4, S.30)

- b. Soon we will arrive at Madani Pesantren. (C.4, S.30)

In the second example, the form is the verb is not phrase but word. The verb is 'naik'. It translated into 'will take'. There is time signal in the source language and the target language. In the first language is 'besok pagi'. Then, the time signal in the target language is 'tomorrow morning'. Both of them has same meaning. The time signal means that the event will happen in the future. It is equivalent to translate in simple future.

- (52) a. "Kita naik bus saja ke Jawa besok pagi," kata Ayah yang akan mengantarku. (C.3, S.4)

- b. "We'll just take the bus to Java tomorrow morning," said Father, who was going to take me there. (C.3, S.4)

#### 4.1.5 Achievement of Voice Equivalence

The main point in voice is about the relationship between verb and its subject. Voice has two kinds that usually called active and passive. There are four subheadings in the discussion of voice, namely SL active – TL active, SL active – TL passive, SL passive – TL active, SL passive – TL passive.

##### 4.1.5.1 SL Active – TL Active

English active sentences marked by verbs which are not preceded by 'be'. Indonesian active, especially active transitive can be marked by transitive verbs use prefix *me-* or *me-kan*. Active intransitive is followed by intransitive verbs, which cannot be followed by objects or nouns. The SL in first example is active. Although there is no prefix *me-* or *me-kan*. The subject is in front of the verb. It is equivalent.

(53) a. Aku suka dan benci musim dingin. (C.1, S.18)

b. I love and hate winter. (C.1, S.18)

In the second example, there is prefix *me-* in SL. It means the sentence is active. It translated into active form too in simple past. It is equivalent.

(54) a. Jariku menari di keyboard. (C.1, S.43)

b. My fingers danced skillfully over the keyboard. (C.1, S.43)

##### 4.1.5.2 SL Active – TL Passive

Some English active sentences are changed into passive sentences in Indonesian through translation process. It does not mean that equivalence is not achieved but

it means that it reaches higher level equivalence. The following sentences are the examples. The first example, the source language has verb phrase '*tidak berbakat*'. '*Tidak berbakat*' means that someone doesn't have talent or aptitude. The source language is active in negative form. The source language translated into passive. The phrase verb from the source language translated into 'am not gifted'. 'Am not gifted' is passive form.

(55) a. "Tapi Amak, ambo tidak berbakat dengan ilmu agama. (C.2, S.72)

b. "But Amak, I am not gifted with religious knowledge. (C.2, S.72)

In the second example, the form of the source language is intransitive active. It can't change into passive form although in the same language. The verb is '*bersemu*'. It is translated into 'are reddened'. It is translated into passive form.

(56) a. Muka dan kupingku bersemu merah tapi jantungku melonjak-lonjak girang. (C.2, S.4)

b. My face and ears are reddened, but my heart jumped for joy. (C.2, S.4)

#### **4.1.5.3 SL Passive – TL Active**

Sometimes, translators have to translate English passive sentences into Indonesian active sentences in order to make them sound natural in the target language, i.e. Bahasa Indonesia. It does not create equivalence structurally but it gives equivalence in higher level. In the source language of the example, the verb is '*diketuk*'. There is prefix '*di*'. It means the source sentence is passive. Then, it translated into verb phrase 'were two knocks'. The target sentence is active. There is no past participle.

(57) a. Sore itu pintu kayu kamar diketuk dua kali. (C.2,S.125)

b. That evening, there were two knocks on the wooden door. (C.2,S.125)

In the source language of second example, the verb is '*dijadikan*'. There is prefix '*di*'. It means the source sentence is passive. Then, it translated into 'became'. 'Became' is active in past form.

(58)a. Pondok dijadikan bengkel untuk memperbaiki yang rusak. (C.3,S.123)

b. Pesantrens became repair shopsto fix what what was broken. (C.3,S.123)

#### 4.1.5.4 SL Passive – TL Passive

Passive voice uses only transitive verbs that followed by an object. In passive clauses, the subject is the affected entity, and the agent may or may not be specified, depending on the structures available in each language. These sentences show how Bahasa Indonesia passive is still translated into English passive. This first example the verb is '*ditutup*'. The subject is after the verb if it is passive sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. There is prefix *di-* or *di-kan*. It means the source language is passive. Then, it is translated into "was covered". As stated by Azar (1989) that form of the passive: be + past participle (p. 120). Be in the target language is 'was' and the past participle is 'covered'. It means the target language is in passive form. It is equivalent.

(59)a. Kepalanya selalu ditutup songkok dan di lehernya tergantung selendang.

(C.2,S.20)

b. Her head was always covered with colorful scarf. (C.2,S.20)

The second example has same context with the first example. The verb is ‘*dipenuhi*’. There is prefix ‘*di*’. It means the sentence is passive. Then, it is translated into ‘was filled’. Be in the target language is ‘was’, and the past participle is ‘filled’. The target language is passive. It is equivalent.

(60)a. Udara dipenuhi aroma pengharum ruangan yang disemprotkan dengan royal oleh stokar ke langit-langit dan kolong kursi. (C.3,S.32)

b. The air was filled with the scent of air freshener being sprayed lavishly by the driver's assistant up to the ceiling and under the seats. (C.3,S.32)

#### **4.2 Discussion**

In findings there are five grammatical categories, they are number, gender, person, tenses, and voice. (Baker, 1992). In the chapter two, especially previous study, it explains the previous research which has correlation with this research. After the findings found out, it must be discussed with the previous research. It must be compared the similarity and the difference. Below are the previous research.

First the relationship between researcher’s findings with the previous study done by Kumaralalita (2018), the objectives of the study are, to describe the strategies used in translating idiom and, to describe the accuracy of English-Indonesian Idiom translation. This study belongs to qualitative study. The data were analyzed by finding the idiom in the source language and the target language, by using Mona Baker’s idiom classifications. For assesing the accuracy of the idiom translation, the researcher used Nababan’s assesment in evaluating



the translation quality. The result of the study showed that, there are four strategies used by the translator in translating idiom translation. The first is translation by paraphrase. The second is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar. The third is using an idiom of similar meaning and form, the last is translation by omission of entire idiom, the translations of idiom in this novel are accurate. It has the similarity with this research. The similarity are the method of the research, it is descriptive qualitative research and the field, it is in the translation field. The research conducted by Kumaralalita (2018) used Mona Bakers theory. The difference are the object of the research and the result.

Second the relationship between researcher's findings with the previous conducted by Sari (2017) the objectives of the study are, to analyze contextual equivalence of Indonesian – English on the Label in Museum Radya Pustaka, and to describe the translation methods used in the Indonesian – English translation of the label in the Museum Radya Pustaka. There were two research methods used in the study, they were data library research and descriptive qualitative research method. The data were taken from Museum Radya Pustaka Surakarta. Contextual equivalent has relationship with grammatical and lexical equivalences. The findings showed that almost text labels in the Museum Radya Pustaka use grammatical equivalent. It has the similarity with this research. The similarity are the method of the research, it is descriptive qualitative research and the field, it is in the translation field. The difference are the object of the research and the result.

Third the relationship between researcher's findings with the previous study done by Damayanti (2012), the objective of the study is to analyze types of

themes, theme equivalence, theme shifts in the Indonesian English translation of thesis abstracts. The data were obtained from 10 thesis abstracts and their translation into English, which are taken from Postgraduate Program of Semarang State University in the last two years (2010-2011). The research findings show that topical theme dominates the whole texts with 98 data out of 247 data in ST and 222 data out of 279 data in TT. Meanwhile, there is not found interpersonal theme both in ST and TT. The most topical themes are in participants, followed by circumstance and process. The textual theme contains in both texts is adjunct conjunctive. Most of the themes are categorized as non shift or equivalent. The theme shift happens through three processes: by changing the grammatical function within the theme, by adding more themes and by deleting themes. From the study, the researcher suggested for a translator to have full mastery over the grammatical structure of both the SL and TL and also be careful of the notions and application of shifts and equivalence. The study uses a clause as the unit of analysis. It has the similarity with this research. The similarity are the method of the research, it is descriptive qualitative research and the field, it is in the translation field. The difference are the object of the research and the result. The suggestion of the study still the same, that the translator must be careful with the part of source language that has different context with the target language, because it has big effect in grammatical.

The relationship between researcher's findings with the previous conducted by Hartono and Yuliasri (2018). The objective of the study is to explain translation techniques, non-equivalent problems, and grammatical equivalence in

Indonesian English translation of “Central Java Visitor Guide”. A qualitative method was applied in conducting this research. The object used in this study consist of a word, phrase, clause or sentence in “Central Java Visitor Guide”. The researcher only takes three towns as the sample which totally contain 464 sentences. The research findings show that nine of 18 translation techniques which are proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) are applied by the translator such as literal, borrowing, modulation, reduction, amplification, transposition, particularization, generalization, and description. The most technique occur in text are literal translation and borrowing. Besides that, description and generalization belong to the lowest ones. It can be said that the translation techniques applied by the translator has resulted in 223 data use voice equivalent, 203 data use equivalent, and 63 data use number equivalent. In addition, the use of modulation and transposition techniques cause the non-equivalent on the category of voice. On the other hand, the common problems of non-equivalence occur in translating the text are culture specific term, TL lacks specific term, TL lacks superordinate, and the use of loan words in the ST. It has the similarty with this research. The similarity are the method of the research, it is descriptive qualitative research and the field, it is in the translation field. The difference are the object of the research and the result.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The fifth chapter presents the conclusions of the study that contains the main points of this study which have been discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents suggestions for the next study, especially for those who want to conduct similar researches.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the scientific process of this research, the researcher concludes things that relate to the problem. There are five statements of research problem. They are about the achievement of number, gender, person, tense, and aspects in the Fuadi's Negeri Lima Menara. For the first research problem the findings showed us, that in the novel there are five classifications. They are SL singular – TL singular, SL singular – TL plural, SL plural – TL plural, SL plural – TL singular, and SL uncountable – TL uncountable. The source language is translated into the target language is achieved. Although the structure of grammar is not always the same, but it represents all of the meaning. For SL singular – TL plural and SL plural – TL singular, they are not in the same structure. But that still represents the meaning.

The gender is classified into three. They are SL masculine – TL masculine, SL masculine – TL general, and SL feminine – TL feminine. The source language is translated into the target language is achieved. Although the structure of grammar is not always the same, but it represents all of the meaning. For SL

masculine – TL general, it is not in the same structure. But that is still represent the meaning.

The person classified into six. They are first person (singular) - first person (singular), first person (plural) - first person (plural), second person (singular) – second person (singular), second person (plural) – second person (plural), third person (singular) – third person (singular), third person (plural) – third person (plural). The source language is translated into the target language is achieved. The structure person in the target language and the source language is the same. There is no difference. In this novel, there is Minangkabau term for person to make the setting of the novel.

The tenses classified into two. They are past and non past. The past classified into three. They are simple past, past continuous(progressive), and past perfect. Then the non past classified into four. They are simple present, present continuous (progressive), present perfect, and simple future. The source language is translated into the target language is achieved. Although the structure of grammatical is different, because there is no tense in Bahasa Indonesia, just put the context and the time signal.

The voice classified into four. They are SL active - SL active, SL active - SL passive, SL passive - SL Active, and SL passive - SL passive. The source language is translated into the target language is achieved. Although the structure of grammatical is not always the same, but it represent all of the meaning. For SL

active – TL passive and SL passive – TL active, they are not in the same structure. But that is still represent the meaning.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the process and the result of this research entitled “The Achievement of Grammatical Equivalence in the Indonesian-English Translation of Fuadi’s Negeri Lima Menara”. For the future researchers who has the same field, in the next study, future researchers are suggested to see the equivalency based on the other aspects or find out something that still has correlation with translation. As we know from the background, translation is important because human just can communicate with language. It can’t be research about of body language and its translation in a movie. It will be good if we like the object of our research, because we have to stay connected with this object of the reseacrg through this research.

## REFERENCES

- Anggraeni, C. W, Hartono, & Warsono. (2015). The realization of experiential meanings in students writing of recounts. *English Education Journal*, 5(1). Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej/article/view/6847>
- Azar, S. B. (1989). *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. United States of America: Prentice Hall Regent.
- Baker, M. (1992). *In Other Words*. London: Routledge.
- Bell, R. T. (1991). *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London: Longman Group UK Limited.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Damayanti, Y. (2012). Theme equivalence and theme shift found in Indonesian-English translation of thesis abstracts. *Language Circle: Journal of Language and Literature*, 7(1). Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/LC/article/view/2430/2483>
- Diati, D. M. (2016). Word level equivalence in the Indonesian translation of dialogues in Rick Riordan's "The Lightning Thief". *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 5(1). Retrieved from <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/elt/article/view/9874/6314>
- Farrokh. (2011). The equivalence and shift in the Persian translation of English complex sentences with wh- subordinate clauses. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 1(2). Retrieved from: <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ells/article/view/13314>
- Fitri. (2016). Translation accuracy of English idiomatic expression into Indonesia in "Big Hero 6" film subtitled by www.lebahku.com. *Journal Buletin Al-*

*Turas*. 22(2). Retrieved from <http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/al-turats/article/view/4051>

- Frank, M. (1972). *Modern English; Exercises for Non-Native Speakers*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.Inc.
- Gile, D. (1984). *Benjamins Translation Library; Basic Concepts and models fro Interpreter and Translator Training*. Paris: INALCO and ISIT.
- Hartono, R. (2009). *Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translators)*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara Semarang.
- Hartono, R., & Yuliasri, I. (2018). Translation techniques and grammatical equivalence in Indonesian English translation of “Central Java Visitor Guide”. *English Education Journal*, 8(2), 254-264. Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej/article/view/22622>
- Haryanti, D., Hum, M., & Adityarini, H. (2016). The study of non equivalent meaning in the translation of the movie Frozen. *Scientific Publication*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Available at <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/44166/37/NASKAH%20PUBLIKASI-darmanto.pdf>
- Kamil, M.A. (2014). An analysis of English Indonesian translation quality on twitter web pages. *Journal of English and Education*, 2(1), 27-38. Retrieved from: <http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/LE/article/view/744/540>.
- Kumaralalita & Jahnu, S. A. (2018). Accuracy of English-Indonesian idiom translation in The Dark Heroine. *Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*. Retrieved from: <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/rainbow>



- Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning – Based Interaction: A Guide to Cross – Language Equivalence 2nd Edition*. New York: University Press of America.
- Luong, N. (2016). Equivalence in the Vietnamese translation of Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet. *International Journal of English Language & Translation Studies*, 4(1), 01-15. Retrieved from: <http://www.eltjournal.org>
- Mahmud, E.Z., Bayusena, B., & Mawarrani, R.E. (2018). Translation equivalences of Islamic terms in the novel (The Land of Five Towers ‘Negeri Lima Menara’). *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and Translation*, 4(2), 31-39. Retrieved from: <http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo?journalid=340&doi=10.11648/j.ijalt.20180402.12>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, M., & Saldafia, J. (1992). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia
- Mujiyanto, J. (2011). Nonequivalence in the English-to-Indonesian translation of behavioral clauses. *Language Circle Journal of Language and Literature*, 6(1). Available online at [https://journal.unnes.ac.id/artikel\\_nju/LC/2046](https://journal.unnes.ac.id/artikel_nju/LC/2046)
- Mustafani, R. (2017). The equivalents of English sociological terms in Bahasa Indonesia: A study of bilingual sociology text book. Retrieved from: <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/6566>
- Nasrum & Sari, P. O. (2016). Indonesian and English Equivalence of slang language in “22 Jump Street Movie”. *English and Literature Journal*, 3(1). Retrieved from <http://103.55.216.55/index.php/elite/article/view/3391/3198>
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. United Kingdom: Prentice Hall International (UK) Ltd.

- Nida, E. A. (1964). *Towards a science of translating*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Nurjanah & Siti L. A. (2012). Analysis of translation strategies and meaning transfer in translating the four bilingual children storybooks: Indonesia – English. Universitas pendidikan indonesia. Retrieved from: <http://repository.upi.edu/9634/>
- Retnomurti, A. (2015). The equivalence and shift in the english translation of indonesian noun phrases. Retrieved from: [www.gunadarma.ac.id/library/.../Artikel\\_95107017.pdf](http://www.gunadarma.ac.id/library/.../Artikel_95107017.pdf)
- Robinson, D. (2005). *Menjadi Penerjemah Profesional; Becoming a Translator*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Rupiah, S. N., & Hartono, R. (2017). Shift and equivalence of noun phrases in English-Indonesian translation of Barbie short stories. *English Education Journal*, 7(3), 227-236. Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej/article/view/20741>
- Sari, I. P. (2017). The analysis contextual equivalence in Indonesian – English translation on the text label in Museum Radya Pustaka. *Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, 3(1). Retrieved from: <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/rainbow>
- Septiani, S. (2013). Equivalence strategy used in translating The Hunger Games novel into Indonesian. *Publication Article*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Retrieved from: <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/23177/>
- Simatupang, M. D. S. (2000). *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi; Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Suharto, S., & Subroto, E. (2014). The equivalence of translated songs lyrics and their effects-the case of translated ecclesial songs. *Harmonia: Journal of Arts Research and Education*, 14(2), 131-139. Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/harmonia/article/view/3294>

- Utami, K. F., & Sumani, S. (2015). Word level equivalence of Indonesian-English translation of abbreviation found in the Jakarta post. *English Teaching Journal: A Journal of English Literature, Language and Education*, 2(2). Retrieved from: <http://e-journal.unipma.ac.id/index.php/ETJ/article/view/737/669>
- Venuti, L. (1998). *The Scandals of Translation; Towards An Ethics of Difference*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Windawati, Farkhan, M., & Sa'diyah, S. (2015). Translation methods and meaning equivalence of idiomatic phrasal verbs in X-Men first class movie. Retrieved from: <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/28845>
- Yuliasri, I., & Hartono, R. (2014). Translation techniques and equivalence in the Indonesian translation of humor in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone. *Translating Asia: Then and Now*. Retrieved from: <http://icts.utcc.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Translation-Techniques-and-Equivalence-in-the-Indonesian-Translation-of-Humor.pdf>
- Yolanda & Yuliasri, I. (2016). Technique and quality of English – Indonesian translation of Pun in Tolkien's the Hobbit. *English Education Journal*, 6(1). Retrieved from: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej/article/view/12801>

# **APPENDICES**

**Appendix:1**

**Table of Data Tabulation**

<b>No</b>	<b>Category of grammatical equivalence</b>	<b>Classifications</b>	<b>Level of equivalence</b>	<b>Total Data</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>	<b>Desc.</b>
1.	Number	SL Singular – TL Singular	Equivalent	718/1146	62.65%	The equivalency of number is 81.06%
		SL Singular – TL Plural	Non equivalent	208/1146	18.15%	
		SL Plural – TL Singular	Non equivalent	8/1146	0.69%	
		SL Plural – TL Plural	Equivalent	148/1146	12.91%	The non-equivalency of number is 18.84%
		SL Uncountable - TL Uncountable	Equivalent	64/1146	5.50%	
2.	Gender	SL Masculine - TL Masculine	Equivalent	123/191	64.39%	The equivalency of gender is 97.39%
		SL Masculine - TL General	Non equivalent	5/191	2.61%	
		SL Feminine - TL Feminine	Equivalent	63/191	33.00%	The non-equivalency of gender is 2.61%

No	Category of grammatical equivalence	Classifications	Level of equivalence	Total Data	Percent (%)	Desc.
3.	Person	First Person (Singular) - First Person (Singular)	Equivalent	137/328	41.76%	The equivalency of person is 100%
		First Person (Plural) - First Person (Plural)	Equivalent	27/328	8.23%	
		Second Person (Singular) – Second Person (Singular)	Equivalent	11/328	3.35%	
		Second Person (Plural) – Second Person (Plural)	Equivalent	1/328	0.30%	The non-equivalency of person is 0%
		Third Person (Singular) – Third Person (Singular)	Equivalent	115/328	35.06%	
		Third Person (Plural) – Third Person (Plural)	Equivalent	37/328	11.28%	
4	Tense	Past	Equivalent	537/656	81.85%	The equivalency of tense is 100%
		Non past	Equivalent	119/656	18.15%	The non-equivalency of tense is 0%

No	Category of grammatical equivalence	Classifications	Level of equivalence	Total Data	Percent (%)	Desc.
5	Voice	SL Active - SL Active	Equivalent	606/643	94.25%	The equivalency of voice is 97.52%
		SL Active - SL Passive	Non Equivalent	6/643	0.93%	
		SL Passive - SL Active	Non Equivalent	10/643	1.55%	The non-equivalency of voice is 2.48%
		SL Passive - SL Passive	Equivalent	21/643	3.27%	

## Appendix:2

### Table of Data Classification

#### Data of Numbers

#### Table of SL Singular – TL Singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	piring putih susu (matahari sore)	a milky white plate (the afternoon sun)	Singular-singular
2	kopiah haji	a kopiah cap for the Hajj	Singular-singular
3	permadani putih	a white carpet	Singular-singular
4	Jalan raya yang lebar- lebar	wide highway	Singular-singular
5	bunyi klakson	the sound of horns honking	Singular-singular
6	alat pemanas di ujung ruangan	the heater in the corner of the room	Singular-singular
7	Mesin ini	This machine	Singular-singular
8	badan setelan melayuku	my Indonesia body	Singular-singular
9	Televisi	The television	Singular-singular
10	Suhu	a temperature	Singular-singular
11	secawan es tebak	a glass of shaved ice	Singular-singular
12	kulit tropisku	my tropical skin	Singular-singular
13	seperti hari ini	a day like today	Singular-singular
14	Sebulan	a month	Singular-singular
15	sepelemparan batu	a stone's throw away	Singular-singular
16	salah satu panelis	a panelist	Singular-singular
17	Kamera	Camera	Singular-singular
18	Tiket	Ticket	Singular-singular
19	Ransel	Backpack	Singular-singular
20	Jaket	Jacket	Singular-singular
21	Syal	scarf	Singular-singular
22	Leher	Neck	Singular-singular
23	Tanganku	My hand	Singular-singular
24	bunyi halus	a soft sound	Singular-singular



No	SL	TL	Classification
25	Tanganku	my hand	Singular-singular
26	Layar berbahan titanium	titanium screen	Singular-singular
27	Sebuah pesan pendek	A short message	Singular-singular
28	ujung kanan monitor	right-hand corner the monitor	Singular-singular
29	seorang bernama "Batutah"	someone named "Batutah."	Singular-singular
30	seorang "Batutah" pun	any "Batutah."	Singular-singular
31	Jariku	My finger	Singular-singular
32	Sebuah pesan	The another message	Singular-singular
33	Anggota	Member	Singular-singular
34	Jantungku	My heart	Singular-singular
35	Keyboard	the keyboard	Singular-singular
36	Jantungku	My heart	Singular-singular
37	Perutku	my stomach	Singular-singular
38	lama sekali	a long time	Singular-singular
39	Sutradara	Director	Singular-singular
40	saudara seperjuanganku	my long lost brother	Singular-singular
41	Nama	Name	Singular-singular
42	Panelis	a panelist	Singular-singular
43	Reuni	a reunion	Singular-singular
44	Guide	Guide	Singular-singular
45	tragalfar square	tragalfar square	Singular-singular
46	buku reading	reading book	Singular-singular
47	masa lalu	the past	Singular-singular
48	Masa yang sangat kuat	A very strong period	Singular-singular
49	Hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular
50	panggung aula	the auditorium stage	Singular-singular
51	Tanganku	my hand	Singular-singular
52	Kepala Sekolahku	my principal	Singular-singular
53	nilai ujianku	my exam score	Singular-singular
54	Kabupaten Agam	Agam Regency	Singular-singular
55	Muka	My face	Singular-singular
56	Mik	the microphone	Singular-singular
57	Mukaku	my face	Singular-singular
58	Kerongkonganku	my throat	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
59	bisikan lirih yang bergetar	merely a quivering whisper	Singular-singular
60	Suaraku	my voice	Singular-singular
61	tiket	Ticket	Singular-singular
62	madrasah tsanawiyah	an Islamic junior high school	Singular-singular
63	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
64	kawan dekatku	my good buddy	Singular-singular
65	madrasah	Madrasah	Singular-singular
66	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
67	anak SMA Bukittinggi	a student at Bukittinggi State High School	Singular-singular
68	langkan rumah	the balcony	Singular-singular
69	seorang perempuan berbadan kurus dan mungil	a thin, petite woman	Singular-singular
70	Wajahnya	Her face	Singular-singular
71	badannya	her body	Singular-singular
72	siapa saja	Everyone	Singular-singular
73	rumah	the house	Singular-singular
74	baju kurung	baju kurung	Singular-singular
75	kain atau rok panjang	a traditional wrap or skirt	Singular-singular
76	Kepalanya	Her head	Singular-singular
77	selendang	Scarf	Singular-singular
78	SPG	teaching school	Singular-singular
79	negara yang sedang kacau	the country in chaos	Singular-singular
80	guru	a teacher	Singular-singular
81	guru sukarela	volunteer teacher	Singular-singular
82	pegawai negeri	civil servant	Singular-singular
83	senyum	Smile	Singular-singular
84	ujung lengan baju	the edge of her sleeve	Singular-singular
85	Tatapan beliau	Her stare	Singular-singular
86	jiwaku	my soul	Singular-singular
87	ruang tengah	the livingroom	Singular-singular
88	televisi hitam putih 14 inchi	the black-and-white 14-inch television	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
89	suara Sazli Rais yang berat	The news anchor's heavy voice	Singular-singular
90	Dunia Dalam Berita TVRI	World News on TVRI	Singular-singular
91	tes ke SMA	public high school entrance exam	Singular-singular
92	Sebentar	a minute	Singular-singular
93	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
94	Rumah	a house	Singular-singular
95	rumah kontrakan	a rented house	Singular-singular
96	seng	a tin roof	Singular-singular
97	sejenak	a moment	Singular-singular
98	muka rusuh	troubled face	Singular-singular
99	Ongkos masuk madrasah	The entrance fee	Singular-singular
100	madrasah	the madrasah	Singular-singular
101	tempat	a place	Singular-singular
102	madrasah	Madrasah	Singular-singular
103	Wajah beliau	Her face	Singular-singular
104	Keningnya	Her forehead	Singular-singular
105	Hatiku	My gut	Singular-singular
106	pembicaraan	Conversation	Singular-singular
107	latar agama yang kuat	a strong religious background	Singular-singular
108	Ayahnya	Her father	Singular-singular
109	kakekku	my grandfather	Singular-singular
110	orang alim	a pious man	Singular-singular
111	sebentar	a moment	Singular-singular
112	kandungan	Amak's womb	Singular-singular
113	anak laki-lakiku	her son	Singular-singular
114	seorang pemimpin agama yang hebat	a great religious leader	Singular-singular
115	sekampung dengan kita	our village	Singular-singular
116	kebaikan	Goodness	Singular-singular
117	kemungkaran	Wrongdoing	Singular-singular
118	sebentar	a minute	Singular-singular
119	Kepalaku	My head	Singular-singular
120	diri	Herself	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
121	napas panjang	a deep breath	Singular-singular
122	suara bergetar	a quivering voice	Singular-singular
123	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
124	bibit unggul	a seed of quality	Singular-singular
125	madrasah aliyah	madrasah high school	Singular-singular
126	Kursi rotan	The rattan chair	Singular-singular
127	Kepala	Head	Singular-singular
128	SMA	Public high school	Singular-singular
129	dunia impian	the dream world	Singular-singular
130	kepalaku	my head	Singular-singular
131	sekejap mata	blink of an eye	Singular-singular
132	dasar ilmu agama	a base of religious knowledge	Singular-singular
133	orang yang mengerti teori-teori ilmu modern	someone who understood modern theories	Singular-singular
134	suaraku	my voice	Singular-singular
135	civitas akademika	the academic community	Singular-singular
136	dewan gubernur	governor's council	Singular-singular
137	rapat manajer	a meeting of managers	Singular-singular
138	mimbar surau di kampungku	the podium of my village mosque	Singular-singular
139	madrasah lagi	another madrasah	Singular-singular
140	insinyur	an engineer	Singular-singular
141	ahli ekonomi	an economist	Singular-singular
142	Mukaku	My face	Singular-singular
143	pemimpin agama	a religious leader	Singular-singular
144	an engineer	Insinyur	Singular-singular
145	anak pandai dan berbakat	an intellegent and talented boy	Singular-singular
146	pemimpin umat yang besar	a great leader of people	Singular-singular
147	anak yang terbaik	her best child	Singular-singular
148	kepentingan agama	the sake of religion	Singular-singular
149	tugas mulia	a noble task	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
150	madrasah	Madrasah	Singular-singular
151	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
152	diskusi ini	this discussion	Singular-singular
153	pihak yang kalah	losing side	Singular-singular
154	harapan	Hope	Singular-singular
155	kecil tapi liat dengan bahu kokoh	a small body but sturdy shoulders	Singular-singular
156	Bentuk rahangnya tegas	The shape of his firm jaw	Singular-singular
157	Dahi	Forehead	Singular-singular
158	rambut bagian depannya	front part of his hair	Singular-singular
159	guru madrasah	a madrasah teacher	Singular-singular
160	pendapatnya	his opinion	Singular-singular
161	agama	Religion	Singular-singular
162	madrasah	Madrasah	Singular-singular
163	televisi	Television	Singular-singular
164	sekolahku	my schooling	Singular-singular
165	duduk	my seat	Singular-singular
166	arahku	my direction	Singular-singular
167	pembela	a defender	Singular-singular
168	muka	my face	Singular-singular
169	kamar	my room	Singular-singular
170	pintu	the door	Singular-singular
171	Badan	my body	Singular-singular
172	kasur tipis	the thin mattress	Singular-singular
173	langit-langit	the ceiling	Singular-singular
174	Dunia Dalam Berita	World News	Singular-singular
175	kehendak beliau	her will	Singular-singular
176	adik-adik	my younger siblings	Singular-singular
177	celoteh kami	our chatter	Singular-singular
178	anak penurut	an obedient child	Singular-singular
179	Surga	Heaven	Singular-singular
180	telapak kaki ibu	the mother's heel	Singular-singular
181	keutamaan Ibu	the virtue of Mothers	Singular-singular
182	ide	the idea	Singular-singular
183	hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular

184	keinginan Amak	Amak's wish	Singular-singular
185	gaya diam	a quiet	Singular-singular
186	dalam kamar gelap	the dark room	Singular-singular
187	kamar	my room	Singular-singular
188	Semua ketukan	each knock	Singular-singular
189	Dalam hati	In my heart	Singular-singular
190	anak bujangnya	her son	Singular-singular
191	balik pintu	behind the door	Singular-singular
192	Suaranya	Her voice	Singular-singular
193	keinginan keras Amak	Amak's strong wish	Singular-singular
194	Tidak ada tawaran yang berbeda	No new offer	Singular-singular
195	tentang sekolah	about school	Singular-singular
196	pintu kayu kamar	the wooden door	Singular-singular
197	surat	a letter	Singular-singular
198	sebuah amplop	an envelope	Singular-singular
199	daun pintu	the door	Singular-singular
200	surat	a letter	Singular-singular
201	ujian akhir	the final exam	Singular-singular
202	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
203	surat	Letter	Singular-singular
204	sebuah usul	a suggestion	Singular-singular
205	Pondok Madani di Jawa Timur	Madani Pesantren in East Java	Singular-singular
206	disiplin	the discipline	Singular-singular
207	setiap hari	every day	Singular-singular
208	sejenak	a moment	Singular-singular
209	surat ini	this letter	Singular-singular
210	usul ini	the suggestion	Singular-singular
211	suara berbisik	a whisper	Singular-singular
212	Usul ini	This suggestion	Singular-singular
213	sekolah agama	religious school	Singular-singular
214	Bedanya	the difference	Singular-singular
215	hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular
216	sekolah agama	a religious school	Singular-singular
217	madrasah di Sumatera Barat	madrasah in West Sumatra	Singular-singular
218	pondok	a pesantren	Singular-singular
219	keluarga	Family	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
220	gagang pintu	Doorknob	Singular-singular
221	Engselnya	The hinge	Singular-singular
222	kamar gelapku	my dark room	Singular-singular
223	sekolah agama	religious school	Singular-singular
224	Suara cempreng pubertasku	My shrill pubescent voice	Singular-singular
225	pot bunga suplir	a pot of maidenhair ferns	Singular-singular
226	ruang tamu	the living room	Singular-singular
227	Ceret airnya	The watering can	Singular-singular
228	lantai kayu	the wood floor	Singular-singular
229	koran	Newspaper	Singular-singular
230	telunjuk	index finger	Singular-singular
231	ayahku	my father	Singular-singular
232	Ayahku	My father	Singular-singular
233	nyeri yang aneh	a strange pain	Singular-singular
234	pilihan	Choice	Singular-singular
235	keputusan	Decision	Singular-singular
236	keputusan setengah hati	a half hearted decision	Singular-singular
237	surat	Letter	Singular-singular
238	Tiket pesawat	a plane ticket	Singular-singular
239	tas kain abu-abu kusam	an old grey cloth bag	Singular-singular
240	sarung dan kopiah	sarong and kopiah prayer cap	Singular-singular
241	sebuah kardus mie	an empty noodle box	Singular-singular
242	sebuah desa kecil di pinggir Bukittinggi	a small village on the outskirts of Bukittinggi	Singular-singular
243	tangan Amak	Amak's hand	Singular-singular
244	Tangan kurus Amak	Amak's thin hand	Singular-singular
245	kepalaku	my head	Singular-singular
246	perjalanan	a journey	Singular-singular
247	jalan Allah	the path of Allah	Singular-singular
248	anak bujangnya	her son	Singular-singular
249	keputusanku	my decision	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
250	SD	elementary school	singular-singular
251	Halaman	The yard	singular-singular
252	kebun	the garden	singular-singular
253	bukit hijau berbaris	a parade of green hills	Singular-singular
254	bus kecil Harmonis	a small Harmonis bus	singular-singular
255	Kawasan	Area	Singular-singular
256	kuali raksasa	a giant cauldron	Singular-singular
257	satu jam	an hour	Singular-singular
258	jendela yang berkaca besar	the big glass window	Singular-singular
259	Bus ini	This bus	Singular-singular
260	kendaraan	Vehicle	Singular-singular
261	stokar	driver's assistant	Singular-singular
262	pintu paling belakang	the back door	Singular-singular
263	WC kecil	a small bathroom	Singular-singular
264	barisan kursi terakhir	the last row	Singular-singular
265	sebidang tempat berukuran satu badan manusia dewasa	a spot the size of an adult body	Singular-singular
266	sebuah bantal bluwak dan selimut batang padi bergaris hitam putih	a pillow and a black and white striped blanket	Singular-singular
267	Kenek	The driver's assistant	Singular-singular
268	kamar tidur pilot	the pilot's bedroom	Singular-singular
269	setir	the wheel	Singular-singular
270	laki-laki legam	a dark man	Singular-singular
271	berperut tambun	a fat belly	Singular-singular
272	berkumis subur melintang	lush mustache	Singular-singular
273	sebagian wajah	the part of his face	Singular-singular
274	kemeja seragam hitam dan merah	a black and red uniform shirt	Singular-singular
275	celana jins	Jeans	Singular-singular
276	saku bajunya	his shirt pocket	Singular-singular
277	adik sepupu jauh Ayah	distant cousin of Father's	Singular-singular
278	mesin bus	the engine	Singular-singular



No	SL	TL	Classification
279	tangan kirinya	his left hand	Singular-singular
280	akar bahar	a root bracelet	Singular-singular
281	laci di atas kepalanya	compartment above his head	Singular-singular
282	tumpukan kaset video beta berwarna merah	a pile of red Beta videocassetes	Singular-singular
283	pemutar video	the player	Singular-singular
284	layar televisi	on the TV screen	Singular-singular
285	judul film	the title of the film	Singular-singular
286	Televisi berwarna	Color television	Singular-singular
287	kampungku	my village	Singular-singular
288	pemutar video	a video player	Singular-singular
289	tontonan ini	this display	Singular-singular
290	hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular
291	Bus	The bus	Singular-singular
292	sebuah gapura	A gateway	Singular-singular
293	Bus kami	Our bus	Singular-singular
294	bus	the bus	Singular-singular
295	hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular
296	kampung halamanku	my hometown	Singular-singular
297	perjalanan ini	this journey	Singular-singular
298	keputusan yang paling tepat	the best decision	Singular-singular
299	tempat asing	the new place	Singular-singular
300	penjara	Prison	Singular-singular
301	gambaran Pondok Madani dari Pak Etek Gindo	Uncle Gindo's depiction of Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
302	Pertanyaan	Question	Singular-singular
303	kepalaku	my head	Singular-singular
304	keputusan ini	this decision	Singular-singular
305	Bujukan mereka	their cajolery	Singular-singular
306	kampung	Village	Singular-singular
307	argumen berbahasa Arab yang terdengar gagah	a strong sounding argument in Arabic	Singular-singular
308	mukaku	my face	Singular-singular
309	Hari kedua perjalanan	the second day of the journey	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
310	stok film	the film stock	Singular-singular
311	dedikasi tinggi	a high dedication	Singular-singular
312	kaca spion	rearview mirror	Singular-singular
313	Kaset ini	This cassette	Singular-singular
314	si pendongeng	the storyteller	Singular-singular
315	logat Minang yang sangat kental	a very thick Minang accent	Singular-singular
316	rapat	Meeting	Singular-singular
317	serangan seekor kucing	a cat attack	Singular-singular
318	narator dengan cerdas	the narrator cleverly	Singular-singular
319	kehidupan masyarakat Minang	life in Minang society	Singular-singular
320	tidak seekor tikus pun	no mouse	Singular-singular
321	rencana	the plan	Singular-singular
322	kucing	the cat	Singular-singular
323	leher kucing	cat's neck	Singular-singular
324	bus	the bus	Singular-singular
325	Mukanya	His face	Singular-singular
326	nenek tua	the old woman	Singular-singular
327	agak los	a bit loose	Singular-singular
328	sosok kurus	a thin man	Singular-singular
329	saudagar kain	a cloth trader	Singular-singular
330	hasil tenunan Pandai Sikek	the weaving of Pandai Sikek	Singular-singular
331	tipe orang	the type of person	Singular-singular
332	kursi Ayah	Father seat	Singular-singular
333	anak	Son	Singular-singular
334	sekolah di Pondok Madani di Jawa Timur	school at Madani Pesantren in East Java	Singular-singular
335	pondok tempat orang belajar agama itu	the pesantren where people study the religion	Singular-singular
336	sorot simpati	a ray of sympathy	Singular-singular
337	diam sejenak	a pause	Singular-singular
338	suara	his voice	Singular-singular
339	orang lain	anyone else	Singular-singular
340	Mukanya	His face	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
341	pondok di Jawa	pesantren in Java	Singular-singular
342	Anak teman saya	my friend's son	Singular-singular
343	setahun di pondok	a year at the pesantren	Singular-singular
344	anak baik	a good kid	Singular-singular
345	setengah terpicing	Half squinting	Singular-singular
346	muka Ayah meringis	Father's wincing face	Singular-singular
347	Kepalanya	his head	Singular-singular
348	anak ambo	my son	Singular-singular
349	pondok	Pesantren	Singular-singular
350	Suaranya	His voice	Singular-singular
351	orang tua yang gagal	a failed parent	Singular-singular
352	pukulan telak Ayah	his jab	Singular-singular
353	raut muka	his face	Singular-singular
354	suara rendah	a hushed voice	Singular-singular
355	Banyak orang	Many people	Singular-singular
356	pondok	the pesantren	Singular-singular
357	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
358	tempat kumpulan para anak mantiko	place full of mantiko kids	Singular-singular
359	Wajahku	My face	Singular-singular
360	hatiku	my heart	Singular-singular
361	selama perjalanan	the rest of the trip	Singular-singular
362	guncangan bus	the bus jolting	Singular-singular
363	sekolah	School	Singular-singular
364	ujian akhir matematika	a final math test	Singular-singular
365	tujuan perjalanan kami	our destination	Singular-singular
366	STM	vocational high school school	Singular-singular
367	sukses mempunyai kios	a succesfull advertising kiosk	Singular-singular
368	Perjalanan	the journey	Singular-singular
369	Bus kami	Our bus	Singular-singular
370	bagian jalan lintas Sumatera yang mengular	the snaking part of the Sumatran highway	Singular-singular
371	kulit limau manis	sweet lime zest	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
372	hidung	my nose	Singular-singular
373	perutku	my stomach	Singular-singular
374	dam raksasa	a giant dam	Singular-singular
375	tas kresek	a plastic bag	Singular-singular
376	Bus	The bus	Singular-singular
377	lilin dihembus angin	a blown-out candle	Singular-singular
378	kenek	the driver's assistant	Singular-singular
379	Roda belakang	The rear wheel	Singular-singular
380	tengah rimba gulita	the middle of the jungle darkness	Singular-singular
381	nyanyian jangkrik hutan	the chorus of jungle cricket	Singular-singular
382	kenek	the driver's assistant	Singular-singular
383	ban	the tire	Singular-singular
384	Bulan lalu	Last month	Singular-singular
385	bus	a bus	Singular-singular
386	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
387	batas waktu pendaftaran murid baru	the enrollment deadline for new students	Singular-singular
388	tahun depan	next year	Singular-singular
389	raut muka meyakinkan	a convincing face	Singular-singular
390	penyeberangan ferry Bakauheuni	Bakauheuni ferry crossing	Singular-singular
391	tengah malam	Midnight	Singular-singular
392	Badanku	My body	Singular-singular
393	bus	the bus	Singular-singular
394	ferry	the ferry	Singular-singular
395	pengalaman pertamaku	my first time	Singular-singular
396	lautan	the sea	Singular-singular
397	laki-laki bercambang lebat	the bushy bearded man	Singular-singular
398	seragam kelasi	the sailor's uniform	Singular-singular
399	ferry raksasa	giant ferry	Singular-singular
400	laut yang gulita	the dark sea	Singular-singular
401	deburan	Crash	Singular-singular
402	perjalananku	my journey	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
403	Lampu ruang penumpang	The light in the passengers' room	Singular-singular
404	each hard sway	setiap goyangan keras	Singular-singular
405	mulut	the mouth	Singular-singular
406	Muka dan bajuku	My face and clothes	Singular-singular
407	pagar besi	the iron rail	Singular-singular
408	tangan kanan	my right hand	Singular-singular
409	ombak besar	the big wave	Singular-singular
410	lambung ferry	the hull of the ferry	Singular-singular
411	Mukaku	My face	Singular-singular
412	laut	the sea	Singular-singular
413	tiang besi di sebelahnya	the iron pole at his side	Singular-singular
414	bahuku	my shoulder	Singular-singular
415	setengah jam yang lalu	a half hour ago	Singular-singular
416	pelayaran kami mulus	smooth sailing	Singular-singular
417	gemicik air	the splashing of the water	Singular-singular
418	Kapal	The boat	Singular-singular
419	Selat Sunda	Sunda Strait	Singular-singular
420	Laut	The sea	Singular-singular
421	perutku	my stomach	Singular-singular
422	Mulutku	My mouth	Singular-singular
423	kerongkongan	my esophagus	Singular-singular
424	laut	the sea	Singular-singular
425	ujung mercusuar yang terang	the bright tip of the lighthouse	Singular-singular
426	Pulau Jawa	the Island of Java	Singular-singular
427	kaptan kapal	the captain	Singular-singular
428	ruang parkir di perut kapal	the parking area in the belly of the ferry	Singular-singular
429	bus	the bus	Singular-singular
430	paus raksasa kekenyangan	a giant whale	Singular-singular
431	dermaga Merak	the port of Merak	Singular-singular
432	ferry ini	the ferry	Singular-singular
433	bus	my bus	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
434	perjalanan ini	this journey	Singular-singular
435	ruangannya yang lapang	a wide room	Singular-singular
436	meja dan kursi	tables and chairs	Singular-singular
437	setiap sudut ruangan	every corner	Singular-singular
438	belakang ruang makan	the back of the restaurant	Singular-singular
439	Mushala	a prayer room	Singular-singular
440	Perbedaan	the difference	Singular-singular
441	setiap RM	every RM	Singular-singular
442	sudut yang tampak disiapkan untuk kalangan VIP	a corner that looked like it was prepared for VIPs	Singular-singular
443	Pelayan	a waiter	Singular-singular
444	servis kelas satu ini	this first class service	Singular-singular
445	Bus kami	Our bus	Singular-singular
446	Bahasa	Language	Singular-singular
447	hari ketiga	the third day	Singular-singular
448	Langit	The sky	Singular-singular
449	Tanah	Land	Singular-singular
450	Sebuah tanda lalu lintas	A traffic sign	Singular-singular
451	Provinsi	The province	Singular-singular
452	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
453	Bus ANS	The ANS bus	Singular-singular
454	terminal Ponorogo	the Ponorogo terminal	Singular-singular
455	Stasiun	the station	Singular-singular
456	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
457	Terminal	the terminal	Singular-singular
458	tenda parasut biru yang kembang kempis ditiup angin	a blue tent blowing like waves in the wind	Singular-singular
459	Sebuah papan menggantung di depannya	A sign hung in front of it	Singular-singular
460	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
461	Di depan tenda	In front of the tent	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
462	meja panjang yang dijaga anak-anak muda berbaju kaos putih panjang lengan.	a long table tended by young men in long-sleeved white shirts	Singular-singular
463	Seorang di antaranya	One of them	Singular-singular
464	Di dada sebelah kiri kaosnya	on the left side of his shirt	Singular-singular
465	Nama	His name	Singular-singular
466	Lehernya	his neck	Singular-singular
467	kartu pengenalan	An ID card	Singular-singular
468	Panitia Penerimaan Siswa Baru	New Student Admission Committee	Singular-singular
469	senyum lebar yang memperlihatkan sebaris gigi putih	wide smile displaying a row of white teeth	Singular-singular
470	siswa kelas enam PM atau Pondok Madani	a student in year six at MP, or Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
471	Anak	your son	Singular-singular
472	sekolah ke Madani	school at Madani	Singular-singular
473	atap bus biru PM Transport	the top of the blue MP Transport bus	Singular-singular
474	Lembar petualangan hidupku	A new page in my life's adventure	Singular-singular
475	Bus L300	L300 bus	Singular-singular
476	Ayah	Father	Singular-singular
477	barisan kedua	second row	Singular-singular
478	anak laki-laki berkulit legam	a dark-skinned boy	Singular-singular
479	jendela	the window	Singular-singular
480	namanya	his name	Singular-singular
481	bangku belakang	the row behind	Singular-singular
482	seorang anak kurus	a skinny	Singular-singular
483	Sebuah kopiah beludru hitam	a black, velvet kopiah	Singular-singular
484	kepalanya	his head	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
485	nama	his name	Singular-singular
486	sebuah buku	a book	Singular-singular
487	Mulutnya	His mouth	Singular-singular
488	sesuatu	a chant	Singular-singular
489	arahku	my way	Singular-singular
490	kutipan pidato Bung Karno	excerpts from Sukarno's speeches	Singular-singular
491	bangku paling belakang	last row	Singular-singular
492	terminal	the terminal	Singular-singular
493	SD	elementary school	singular-singular
494	Setengah jam	Half an hour	singular-singular
495	bus kami	our bus	singular-singular
496	Angin segar	The fresh breeze	Singular-singular
497	jendela yang terbuka	the open window	Singular-singular
498	muka dan rambutku	my face and hair	Singular-singular
499	beratap genteng kecokelatan	brown tiled-roofs	Singular-singular
500	Setiap melangkah	each step	Singular-singular
501	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
502	senyum lebarnya	his wide smile	Singular-singular
503	bus	the bus	Singular-singular
504	Degup jantungku	My heart	Singular-singular
505	SD	elementary school	Singular-singular
506	kotak kuaci	watermelon seed box	Singular-singular
507	Bus	The bus	Singular-singular
508	jalan tanah yang kecil	a small dirt road	Singular-singular
509	Sedikit lagi	A little further	Singular-singular
510	ujung jalan	the end of the road	Singular-singular
511	gapura	a gate	Singular-singular
512	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
513	karet	Rubber	Singular-singular
514	semua leher kami	all of our necks	Singular-singular
515	panasaran	Curiosity	Singular-singular
516	Jalan desa kecil yang berdebu	The small, dusty village road	Singular-singular
517	pemandangan lapangan rumput hijau yang luas	a view of a wide field of green grass	Singular-singular



No	SL	TL	Classification
518	Angin	the wind	Singular-singular
519	Lapangan	the field	Singular-singular
520	sebuah kompleks gedung bertingkat yang megah	a complex of huge buildings	Singular-singular
521	Sebuah kubah besar berwarna gading	A large, ivory-colored dome	Singular-singular
522	Langit	the sky	Singular-singular
523	sebuah menara yang tinggi menjulang	a sky-reaching tower	Singular-singular
524	Di tengah kabut pagi	In the middle of the morning fog	Singular-singular
525	kompleks ini	this complex	Singular-singular
526	Udara	the air	Singular-singular
527	Sebuah spanduk besar	A big, fluttering banner	Singular-singular
528	Jalan	the road	Singular-singular
529	Jantungku	My heart	Singular-singular
530	SMA	public high school	Singular-singular
531	Bus	the bus	Singular-singular
532	Kerikil	Gravel	Singular-singular
533	selembar daftar penumpang	a list of passengers	Singular-singular
534	seorang anak muda berwajah riang	a cheery-looking young man	Singular-singular
535	Sebuah dasi berkelir biru laut	A navy blue tie	Singular-singular
536	kerah leher baju putihnya	the collar of his white shirt	Singular-singular
537	rombongan tamu pertama	first group of guests	Singular-singular
538	rumah tembok putih berkusen hijau terang	the white-walled house with a bright green roof	Singular-singular
539	langkan yang dinaungi rimbunan lima pohon kelapa ini	The space shaded by five coconut trees	Singular-singular
540	Masing-masing meja	each table	Singular-singular
541	seorang anak muda	a young man	Singular-singular
542	salah satu meja	one of the tables	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
543	Di meja satu lagi	At the other table	Singular-singular
544	setiap calon murid	each prospective student	Singular-singular
545	formulir kedatangan pendaftaran	the registration arrival form	Singular-singular
546	kamar sementara	a temporary room	Singular-singular
547	kupon, piring dan gelas plastik	a coupon, a plastic plate and glass	Singular-singular
548	dapur umum	the communal kitchen	Singular-singular
549	lantai yang dilapisi karpet biru	the floor covered by a blue carpet	Singular-singular
550	suara keras	a loud voice	Singular-singular
551	Pengumuman	an announcement	Singular-singular
552	satu jam	one hour	Singular-singular
553	setengah jam lagi	a half hour	Singular-singular
554	kunjungan ini	your visit	Singular-singular
555	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
556	sistem pendidikan 24 jam	a 24-hour educational system	Singular-singular
557	Tujuan pendidikannya	The goal of the education	Singular-singular
558	Kiai kami	our Kiai	Singular-singular
559	rahmat bagi dunia	blessings for the world	Singular-singular
560	Kelas	Class	Singular-singular
561	Lapangan	the field	Singular-singular
562	Masjid	Mosque	Singular-singular
563	rombongan ini	this group	Singular-singular
564	Masjid Jami' dua tingkat	the main mosque with two floors	Singular-singular
565	proses belajar mengajar	the teaching-learning process	Singular-singular
566	Masjid	the mosque	Singular-singular
567	Kubah dan menara raksasanya	Its giant dome and minaret	Singular-singular
568	sinar matahari pagi	the morning sun	Singular-singular
569	Masjid	the mosque	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
570	Masjid	the mosque	Singular-singular
571	aula serba guna	the multi-purpose hall	Singular-singular
572	Aula	the hall	Singular-singular
573	Gedung ini	The building	Singular-singular
574	hampir setengah lapangan sepakbola	nearly half the size of a soccer field	Singular-singular
575	di ujungnya	at the back	Singular-singular
576	panggung serta tirai pertunjukan	a stage and curtains for performances	Singular-singular
577	minimalis dengan gaya artdeco	a simple art-deco style	Singular-singular
578	Di atas gerbangnya	Above the gate	Singular-singular
579	jam antik dan tulisan dari besi berlapis krom	an antique clock and chrome-plated writing	Singular-singular
580	Pondok Madani	Madani Pesantren	Singular-singular
581	Rombongan kecil kami	Our small entourage	Singular-singular
582	lapangan besar yang berada di depan masjid	the large field in front of the mosque	Singular-singular
583	balai pertemuan menuju bangunan memanjang berbentuk huruf L	hall toward a long, L-shaped building	Singular-singular
584	atap segitiganya	the triangular roof	Singular-singular
585	Bangunan sederhana	This simple building	Singular-singular
586	Bangunan ini	It	Singular-singular
587	halamannya	its yard	Singular-singular
588	Gedung ini	This	Singular-singular
589	salah satu asrama murid	one of the student dormitories	Singular-singular
590	setiap anak tahun pertama	every first-year student	Singular-singular
591	asrama	the dormitory	Singular-singular
592	petir	Lightning	Singular-singular
593	anak baru	each new student	Singular-singular
594	petir	Lightning	Singular-singular
595	pemandu kami	our guide	Singular-singular
596	Tur	The tour	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
597	bagian selatan pondok	the south of the pesantren	Singular-singular
598	barisan pohon asam jawa	a row of tamarind trees	Singular-singular
599	tempat	a place	Singular-singular
600	perpustakaan yang lengkap	a complete library	Singular-singular
601	Koleksi ribuan buku berbahasa Inggris dan Arab	The collection of thousands of books in English and Arabic	Singular-singular
602	bangunan antik	an antique building	Singular-singular
603	rumah Jawa	a Javanese house	Singular-singular
604	suara	Sound	Singular-singular
605	mendecakkan lidah	clicking his tongue	singular-singular
606	kompetisi sepakbola yang ketat	a tight football competition	singular-singular
607	sepanjang tahun	the year	Singular-singular
608	hanggar	a hangar	singular-singular
609	Gedung itu	That building	singular-singular
610	berbagai sarana olahraga lain	a variety of other sports activities	singular-singular
611	gedung	the building	singular-singular
612	Sepakbola	Soccer	Singular-singular
613	seorang pemain inti	one of the key players	singular-singular
614	kelas	Class	singular-singular
615	setiap murid	every student	singular-singular
616	jalan	a path	singular-singular
617	Salah satu pintu kamar	One of the doors	singular-singular
618	gitar listrik	an electric guitar	singular-singular
619	seorang anak	a kid	singular-singular
620	biolanya	his violin	singular-singular
621	papan notnya	the note board	singular-singular
622	tangan	his hand	singular-singular
623	Ruangan	The room	singular-singular
624	setiap sudut	every corner	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
625	wajah seseorang berkumis tebal	the face of a thick mustached man	singular-singular
626	wajah	the face	singular-singular
627	pemikir modern Islam	a modern Islamic thinker	singular-singular
628	Seorang lagi	Another	singular-singular
629	lukisan kaligrafi abstrak	an abstract calligraphy painting	singular-singular
630	seni	Art	singular-singular
631	jiwa	the soul	singular-singular
632	Tuhan	God	Singular-singular
633	musik	Music	singular-singular
634	fotografi	Photography	Singular-singular
635	jalan ini	the same path	Singular-singular
636	blok berikutnya	the next block	Singular-singular
637	ruangannya	This space	Singular-singular
638	camp tempur	a boot camp	singular-singular
639	sebuah papan besar	a big sign	singular-singular
640	jambore di Jepang	a jamboree in Japan	singular-singular
641	kegiatan wajib	a mandatory activity	singular-singular
642	satu jam	an hour	singular-singular
643	akhir dari tur kita	the end of our tour	singular-singular
644	tur singkat ini	this short tour	singular-singular
645	warung serba ada	department store	singular-singular
646	Hampir semua	Almost everything	Singular-singular
647	keningnya yang berkeringat	his sweaty forehead	singular-singular
648	sapu tangan	Handkerchief	singular-singular
649	turnya	the tour	singular-singular
650	telunjuknya	his finger	singular-singular
651	pondok ini	this pesantren	singular-singular
652	penuh segala kegiatan	full of all kinds of activities	singular-singular
653	agamanya	Religion	singular-singular
654	pertanyaan ini	this question	singular-singular
655	pertanyaan yang sama	the same question	singular-singular
656	pendidikan	Education	Singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
657	Agama	Religion	singular-singular
658	pemandu tamu yang hebat	a great guest guide	singular-singular
659	Tur singkat ini	This short tour	singular-singular
660	hatiku	my heart	singular-singular
661	keputusanku	my decision	singular-singular
662	pilihan yang salah	the wrong choice	singular-singular
663	ujian	the exam	singular-singular
664	tes masuk yang ketat	a rigorous entrance examination	singular-singular
665	tes	a test	singular-singular
666	muka bingung	a confused face	singular-singular
667	wajah pasrah	a resigned expression	singular-singular
668	Ujian	This exam	singular-singular
669	hatiku	my heart	singular-singular
670	mukaku	my face	singular-singular
671	olokan	the joke	singular-singular
672	daftar ujiannya	the exam list	singular-singular
673	kertas	a piece of paper	singular-singular
674	jadwal ujian masuk PM	the MP entrance exam schedule	singular-singular
675	ujian tulis dan wawancara	an examination and interview	singular-singular
676	setiap tahun	every year	singular-singular
677	Malam itu	That night	singular-singular
678	lantai beralaskan karpet	the carpet covered floor	singular-singular
679	kamar	a room	singular-singular
680	badan	my body	singular-singular
681	langit-langit	the ceiling	singular-singular
682	kepalaku	my head	singular-singular
683	nasib	my fate	singular-singular
684	keputusan ekstrim	an extreme decision	singular-singular
685	kampung	my hometown	singular-singular
686	tempat	a place	singular-singular
687	ujian masuk	the entrance exam	singular-singular
688	buku matematika	the math book	singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
689	mukaku	my face	singular-singular
690	napas berat	a deep sigh	singular-singular
691	Malam	The night	singular-singular
692	aula	Hall	singular-singular
693	ujian tulis	the written examination	singular-singular
694	sebuah niat	our intention	singular-singular
695	sebatang pulpen	a pen	singular-singular
696	Soal	Question	singular-singular
697	SD dan MTsN	elementary school and the madrasah junior high	singular-singular
698	ujian lisan	the oral examination	singular-singular
699	ujian	the examination	singular-singular
700	panitia ujian	the examination committee	singular-singular
701	aula	the hall	singular-singular
702	Malam buta itu	That dark night	singular-singular
703	satu papan	one board	singular-singular
704	Di kampungku	In my village	singular-singular
705	nama kamu	your name	singular-singular
706	baris nama dan nomor ujianku	the line with my name and exam number	singular-singular
707	tantangan ini	this challenge	singular-singular
708	pikiranku	my mind	singular-singular
709	saat ini	this moment	singular-singular
710	tukang jahit	the tailor	singular-singular
711	minggu depan	next week	singular-singular
712	satu telegram dan satu surat	one telegram and one letter	singular-singular
713	Telegram	The telegram	singular-singular
714	sepucuk surat	the letter	singular-singular
715	kawan dekatku	my close friend	singular-singular
716	pengalaman menarikku	my interesting experience	singular-singular
717	pengumuman	the announcement	singular-singular

No	SL	TL	Classification
718	di tengah keramaian ini	in the middle of this excitement	singular-singular

**Table of SL Singular – TL Plural**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	kerai tipis	Blinds	singular-plural
2	pohon american elm	American elms	singular-plural
3	mobil karyawan	commuter cars	singular-plural
4	semut	Ants	singular-plural
5	Lampu rem	Brake lights	singular-plural
6	Sirine polisi --atau ambulans sekali-sekali menggetak	Police--or ambulance --blaring sirens	singular-plural
7	baju tebal yang berat	heavy clothes	singular-plural
8	bangunan	the buildings	singular-plural
9	taman	Parks	singular-plural
10	pejalan kaki	Pedestrians	singular-plural
11	urusan pribadi	personal reasons	singular-plural
12	isu muslim Amerika	American Muslim issues	singular-plural
13	serangan 11 September 2001	the September 11th attacks	singular-plural
14	gantungan baju	clothes hanging	singular-plural
15	Jariku	My fingers	singular-plural
16	balasku	My responses	singular-plural
17	peran muslim melayu	the role of Indonesian muslims	singular-plural
18	negera arab	middle eastern countries	singular-plural
19	Pikiranku	My thoughts	singular-plural
20	Tepuk tangan murid	The boisterous applause of students	singular-plural
21	guru	Teachers	singular-plural
22	kupingku	Ears	singular-plural
23	Tanganku	My hands	singular-plural



No	SL	TL	Classification
24	Nilaiiku	My grades	singular-plural
25	perintah	the orders	singular-plural
26	alis tebal	thick eyebrows	singular-plural
27	celana panjang	Pants	singular-plural
28	kacamata	Glasses	singular-plural
29	kacamata minusku	my minus prescription glasses	singular-plural
30	doa Amak dan Ayah	Amak and Father's prayers	singular-plural
31	maksud Amak	what Amak means	singular-plural
32	soal biaya pendaftaran masuk	about the enrollment fees	singular-plural
33	dinding dan lantai kayu	wood walls and floors	singular-plural
34	anak	Children	singular-plural
35	sekolah agama	Madrasahs	singular-plural
36	jariku	my fingers	singular-plural
37	ujung kaki	the tips of my toes	singular-plural
38	anak	Children	singular-plural
39	sekolah agama	religious schools	singular-plural
40	murid warga kelas dua	second class students	singular-plural
41	dai	Preachers	singular-plural
42	Mata Amak	Amak's eyes	singular-plural
43	cita-cita	Dreams	singular-plural
44	mata Amak	Amak's eyes	singular-plural
45	orang	People	singular-plural
46	mata	my eyes	singular-plural
47	anak yang kurang cadiak	less than smart children	singular-plural
48	Pikiran kami	Our thoughts	singular-plural
49	sangat berseberangan	opposite ends of the spectrum	singular-plural
50	51 persen di pihakku	51 percents on my side	singular-plural
51	Matanya	His eyes	singular-plural
52	Kacamatanya	His glasses	singular-plural
53	lensanya	his lenses	singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
54	Mataku	My eyes	singular-plural
55	Pikiranku	my thoughts	singular-plural
56	Buku	Books	singular-plural
57	keinginan Amak	Amak's whises	singular-plural
58	guru madrasah	the madrasah teachers	singular-plural
59	Di tengah gelap	In the midst of the dark	singular-plural
60	Anak	Children	singular-plural
61	perasaanku	my feelings	singular-plural
62	hanya himbuan	just calls	singular-plural
63	Surat	letters	singular-plural
64	penerangan sinar matahari	the rays of sunlight	singular-plural
65	Asrama	dorms	singular-plural
66	bahasa asing	foreign languages	singular-plural
67	bahasa dunia	foreign languages	singular-plural
68	Mataku	My eyes	singular-plural
69	mata gurunya yang menyelidik	his probing teacher's eyes	singular-plural
70	berat hati	heavy hearts	singular-plural
71	Bekalku	My provisions	singular-plural
72	kacang tojin	Tojin peanuts	singular-plural
73	kesalahanku	my mistakes	singular-plural
74	kacamatanya	her glasses	singular-plural
75	ujung matanya	corners of her eyes	singular-plural
76	Awan	the clouds	singular-plural
77	Kursi	seats	singular-plural
78	Kacamata hitam besarnya	His big sunglasses	singular-plural
79	berpigura keemasan	gold frames	singular-plural
80	hutan Vietnam	jungles of Vietnam	singular-plural
81	penumpang	his passengers	singular-plural
82	kacamata hitamnya sedikit	his sunglasses a bit	singular-plural
83	kehidupan tikus	the mice's lives	singular-plural
84	penumpang	the passengers	singular-plural
85	baju murah	cheap clothes	singular-plural
86	naluri kebapakannya	his fatherly instincts	singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
87	anak yang cacat produksi	defective kids	singular-plural
88	sekolah umum yang baik	good public schools	singular-plural
89	Pondok	Pesantrens	singular-plural
90	Bengkel	repair shops	singular-plural
91	Anak bermasalah	problem children	singular-plural
92	lain waktu	Other times	singular-plural
93	kekhawatiran	worries	singular-plural
94	lubang di jalan	the pot holes	singular-plural
95	otot rahang mengejang	my jaw muscles	singular-plural
96	isi perutku	contents of my stomach	singular-plural
97	senter	flashlights	singular-plural
98	supir	drivers	singular-plural
99	komplotan begundal	a gang of thugs	singular-plural
100	bus dan truk	buses and trucks	singular-plural
101	tempat sepi	quiet places	singular-plural
102	penumpang	the passengers	singular-plural
103	doa	prayers	singular-plural
104	gelombang susut	the waves shrank	singular-plural
105	ombak badai	the waves of the storm	singular-plural
106	penumpang	the passengers	singular-plural
107	isi perutnya	the contents of its stomach	singular-plural
108	bus besar	big buses	singular-plural
109	truk	trucks	singular-plural
110	mobil pribadi	cars	singular-plural
111	motor	motorbikes	singular-plural
112	traktor	tractors	singular-plural
113	bajuku	my clothes	singular-plural
114	tanduk	horns	singular-plural
115	Speaker	The speakers	singular-plural
116	lagu pop Minang	Minang pop songs	singular-plural
117	penumpang antar kota	the intra-city passengers	singular-plural
118	pengamatanku	my observations	singular-plural
119	sudut ini	these corners	singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
120	pemisah ruangan	dividers	singular-plural
121	tempat duduknya	the seating areas	singular-plural
122	sebelah meja ini	beside these tables	singular-plural
123	Tempat paling terpuji di RM ini	The most admireable spot in these RM	singular-plural
124	pelanggan teladan	exemplary customers	singular-plural
125	supir bus	bus drivers	singular-plural
126	klien penting	their most important clients	singular-plural
127	kroni sang supir	cronies of the driver	singular-plural
128	fasilitas	the facilities	singular-plural
129	batasan geografis	geographical borders	singular-plural
130	batas budaya	boundaries of culture	singular-plural
131	jendela bus yang berembun	the dewy bus windows	singular-plural
132	tas	our bags	singular-plural
133	Sepatu bot ala tentaranya	His army style boots	singular-plural
134	tas dan kardus	our bags and cartons	singular-plural
135	kacamata tebal	thick glasses	Singular-plural
136	sepatu hitam dari kulit	black leather shoes	Singular-plural
137	Sol bagian belakangnya	The back parts of the soles	Singular-plural
138	matanya	his eyes	Singular-plural
139	giginya yang gingsul	his uneven teeth	Singular-plural
140	Sepatu kets dari bahan jeans hitam	His black-denim sneakers	Singular-plural
141	kaos kaki putihnya	his white socks	Singular-plural
142	tangannya	his hands	Singular-plural
143	kuaci	watermelon seeds	singular-plural
144	anak mereka	their children	singular-plural
145	sawah hijau yang sangat luas	green expanse of rice paddies	Singular-plural
146	rumah kayu	wood houses	Singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
147	berlantai tanah	dirt floors	Singular-plural
148	rumah gadang	traditional houses in Minang	Singular-plural
149	tanduk dan lancip di kiri dan kanan	a pair of horns peaking at both sides	Singular-plural
150	atap	the roofs	Singular-plural
151	dinding bata merah	red brick walls	singular-plural
152	ikat kepala hitam	headbands	Singular-plural
153	pacul di bahu	hoes over their shoulders	Singular-plural
154	genta	the cowbells	Singular-plural
155	leher sapi	their necks	Singular-plural
156	murid baru	new students	Singular-plural
157	tas dan semua bawaan Anda	your bags and belongings	Singular-plural
158	Tangan mereka	Their hands	Singular-plural
159	muka serius	serious faces	Singular-plural
160	hak sepatunya	his heels	Singular-plural
161	Kamar menginap Anda	Your sleep quarters	Singular-plural
162	nomor urut kedatangan	your arrival numbers	Singular-plural
163	manusia mandiri yang tangguh	strong, independent men	Singular-plural
164	asrama	the dormitories	Singular-plural
165	kamar	the rooms	Singular-plural
166	tempat lainnya	other places	Singular-plural
167	Pagelaran teater, musik, diskusi ilmiah, upacara selamat datang buat siswa baru, dan penyambutan tamu penting	Theater performances, music, scholarly discussions, welcoming ceremonies for new students, and receptions for important guests	Singular-plural
168	Dindingnya	The walls	Singular-plural
169	genteng berwarna bata	brick colored roof tiles	Singular-plural
170	ubinnya	the floor tiles	Singular-plural
171	Kusen, jendela dan tiangnya	The sills, windows, and pillars	Singular-plural
172	Mata Raja	Raja's eyes	singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
173	suara	your voices	singular-plural
174	pintu dan jendela yang terbuka lebar	the wide open doors and windows	singular-plural
175	kresek-kresek lembar kertas dibolak-balik	the crinkling of pages turning	singular-plural
176	tumpukan buku	piles of books	singular-plural
177	meja kayu	wooden desks	singular-plural
178	rak buku	the bookshelves	singular-plural
179	komentator	commentators	singular-plural
180	papan klasemen kompetisi olahraga	standings board for the competitions	singular-plural
181	asrama	dormitories	singular-plural
182	kolom kiri nama tim dan kolom kanan penuh angka	the team names in the left columns and the right columns full of numbers	singular-plural
183	bakatnya	his talents	singular-plural
184	bangunan	buildings	singular-plural
185	anak	those students	singular-plural
186	jiwa seni	their artful souls	singular-plural
187	alat musiknya	their instruments	singular-plural
188	Kanvas dan kaleng cat aneka warna	Canvases and paint cans of various colors	singular-plural
189	pramuka kita	our scouts	singular-plural
190	Pramuka	Scouts	singular-plural
191	Bapak dan Ibu	ladies and gentlemen	singular-plural
192	apa minat murid	what interests the students	singular-plural
193	mataku	my eyes	singular-plural
194	isi PM	the contents of MP	singular-plural
195	soalnya	the questions	singular-plural
196	Pikiranku	My thoughts	singular-plural
197	pengantar	escorts	singular-plural
198	mataku	my eyes	singular-plural
199	Mataku	They	singular-plural
200	perasaan bimbang	mixed emotions	singular-plural
201	Senjata kami	Our only weapons	singular-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
202	sepotong doa dari para orangtua	the prayers of the parents	singular-plural
203	jendela aula	the hall windows	singular-plural
204	orangtua dan calon murid	the parents and prospective students	singular-plural
205	Tangannya	His hands	singular-plural
206	bahuku	my shoulders	singular-plural
207	celana abu-abunya	his grey uniform pants	singular-plural
208	siswa SMA baru	new high school students	singular-plural

**Table of SL Plural – TL Singular**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Ketukan-ketukan halus	a soft tap	plural-singular
2	tanda-tanda	sign	plural-singular
3	para penumpang	the passenger	plural-singular
4	Para penumpang	The passenger	plural-singular
5	bagus-bagus mutu pendidikannya	a very high-quality education	plural-singular
6	kerlap-kerlip sampan nelayan	the flickering of the night fishermen's boat	plural-singular
7	Hampir semua tempat makan di pinggir jalan	Almost every roadside restaurant	plural-singular
8	menggeleng-geleng kepala	shaking his head	plural-singular

**Table of SL Plural – TL Plural**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	tonggak-tonggak besar	large pillars	plural-plural
2	berundak-undak	stairs	plural-plural
3	tiga jam	three hours	plural-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
4	beberapa jam lalu	a few hours ago	plural-plural
5	minus dua derajat Celcius	minus two degrees	plural-plural
6	dua tempat tujuan wisata terkenal	two famous tourist attractions	plural-plural
7	tempat berpusatnya aneka museum Smithsonian	the center of the various Smithsonian museums	plural-plural
8	beberapa belas menit	some 15 minutes	plural-plural
9	bunyi ping terdengar berkali-kali	ping sounds popped up repeatedly	plural-plural
10	Pesan demi pesan masuk bertubi-tubi	A barrage of messages	plural-plural
11	orang tua	Parents	plural-plural
12	Tiga tahun	three years	plural-plural
13	Beberapa hari setelah euforia kelulusan	A few days after the euphoria of graduation	plural-plural
14	sepasang mata yang bersih	a pair of clear eyes	plural-plural
15	7 tahun	seven years	plural-plural
16	lensa double focus	Bifocals	plural-plural
17	beberapa bulan lalu	a few months ago	plural-plural
18	Beberapa orang tua	Some parents	plural-plural
19	nilai anak-anak mereka	their grades	plural-plural
20	SMP	state junior high schools	plural-plural
21	sisa-sisa	the leftovers	plural-plural
22	kualitas para buya	the quality of religious leaders	plural-plural
23	umat yang semakin pandai dan kritis	the increasingly intellegent and critical people	plural-plural
24	umat Islam	Muslims	plural-plural
25	tiga tahun di madrasah tsanawiyah	three years at madrasah	plural-plural
26	berbagai cita-cita besarku ini	these big goals of mine	plural-plural



No	SL	TL	Classification
27	dua kakekmu	your two grandfathers	plural-plural
28	orang tua lain	other parents	plural-plural
29	bersama	Together	plural-plural
30	cita-citaku	my dreams	plural-plural
31	orang tua	Parents	plural-plural
32	cita-cita	Dreams	plural-plural
33	orangtua	Parents	plural-plural
34	tiga hari	three days	plural-plural
35	tiga hari	three days	plural-plural
36	diketuk dua kali	two knocks	plural-plural
37	Dua bulan lalu	Two months ago	plural-plural
38	sela-sela dinding kayu	the gaps in the wood walls	plural-plural
39	banyak teman	a lot of friends	plural-plural
40	Mereka berdua	The two of them	plural-plural
41	beberapa saat	a few moments	plural-plural
42	empat hari	four days	plural-plural
43	tiga hari	three days	plural-plural
44	bertahun-tahun	Years	plural-plural
45	dua adikku	my two little sisters	plural-plural
46	44 kelok patah	44 sharp turns	plural-plural
47	dua puncak gunung yang gagah	two mighty mountain peaks	plural-plural
48	delapan jam	eight hours	plural-plural
49	dua supir kami	our two drivers	plural-plural
50	berlubang-lubang seperti kena cacar	pock marks like those from measles	plural-plural
51	pita-pita warna-warni berpijar-pijar	streams of fluorescent colors	plural-plural
52	pasukan Vietnam	Vietnames troops	plural-plural
53	segenap kawan	Buddies	plural-plural
54	handai tolan	Pals	plural-plural
55	para pembujuk ini	the nay sayers	plural-plural
56	dua kali	Twice	plural-plural
57	Beberapa kali	Several times	plural-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
58	banyak penumpang yang lesu dan telor	a lot of passengers listless and fatigued	plural-plural
59	sebagian bersuit-suit	some whistled	plural-plural
60	masyarakat Minang	the Minang community	plural-plural
61	warga tikus	the mice community	plural-plural
62	bertahun-tahun	for years	plural-plural
63	giring-giring	Bells	plural-plural
64	masyarakat tikus	the mice	plural-plural
65	rimba Sumatera yang hening	the quiet jungles of Sumatera	plural-plural
66	Bangku-bangku	The seats	plural-plural
67	otot perutnya	her stomach muscles	plural-plural
68	semua putih	all white	plural-plural
69	sekolah mana pun	any schools	plural-plural
70	dua kali	Twice	plural-plural
71	3 butir pil antimo	three motion-sickness pills	plural-plural
72	Semua penumpang	All of the passengers	plural-plural
73	beberapa menit kemudian	a few minutes later	plural-plural
74	Jari-jariku	My hands	plural-plural
75	ratusan	hundreds	plural-plural
76	kotak-kotak kayu	wood boxes	plural-plural
77	puluhan kamar mandi dan WC	dozens of washrooms and toilets	plural-plural
78	para supir dan kenek bus antar kota ini	the drivers and driver's assistant of these intra-city buses	plural-plural
79	para saudagar Minang ini	these restaurant owners	plural-plural
80	puluhan pelanggan	dozens of customers	plural-plural
81	sawah dan pohon-pohon	fields and trees	plural-plural
82	perkampungan dan persawahan yang menghijau	villages and green ice paddies	plural-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
83	kedua anak ini	these two kids	Plural-plural
84	dua kanak-kanak	two children giggling	Plural-plural
85	dua ibu	two women	plural-plural
86	dua ibu ini	these two women	plural-plural
87	anak-anak ini	these children	plural-plural
88	Beberapa rumah	Some houses	Plural-plural
89	serombongan laki-laki	a group of men	Plural-plural
90	Beberapa orang	Some of them	Plural-plural
91	gerombolan sapi	a group of cows	Plural-plural
92	Dua anak-anak	The two children	Plural-plural
93	pohon-pohon hijau rindang	shady trees	Plural-plural
94	pucuk-pucuk kelapa	the tops of coconuts	Plural-plural
95	delapan orang	eight total	Plural-plural
96	Lima kereta angin bercat kuning	Five yellow bicycles	Plural-plural
97	dua meja kayu	two wooden tables	Plural-plural
98	berbagai sudut pondok seluas lima belas hektar ini	the various corners of the 15 hectares of this pesantren	Plural-plural
99	penting-penting saja	the important parts	Plural-plural
100	tiga ribu murid	three thousand students	Plural-plural
101	delapan asrama	eight dormitories	Plural-plural
102	kebanyakan kegiatan belajar	most of the learning activities	Plural-plural
103	Gedung utama di pondok ini dua	two main buildings at the pesantren	Plural-plural
104	empat ribu orang	four thousand people	Plural-plural
105	semua murid	all of the students	Plural-plural
106	empat ratusan guru	about 400 teachers	Plural-plural
107	pohon-pohon rimbun dan kelapa yang rindang	lush and shady coconut trees	Plural-plural
108	Beberapa kawanan burung	Several flocks of birds	Plural-plural
109	semua kegiatan penting	all the important events	Plural-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
110	14 kamar besar	14 large rooms	Plural-plural
111	beberapa pohon rindang dan kolam air mancur	some leafy trees and a fountain	Plural-plural
112	semua alumni	all of the alumni	Plural-plural
113	Beberapa orang	Some people	plural-plural
114	Semua pertandingan	All of the matches	plural-plural
115	beberapa papan besar	several lined boards	plural-plural
116	Semua ini	All of this	plural-plural
117	beberapa anak muda	some young kids	plural-plural
118	mata terpejam	closed eyes	plural-plural
119	para pemusik itu	the musicians	plural-plural
120	dua orang	Two people	plural-plural
121	para calon siswa	prospective students	plural-plural
122	hampir semua seni	almost every art	plural-plural
123	Tali temali, ransel, sepatu	Ropes, backpacks, boots	plural-plural
124	Tiga orang	Three people	plural-plural
125	tiga tenda biru langit	three blue tents	plural-plural
126	berbagai jambore	various jamborees	plural-plural
127	semua murid	all students	plural-plural
128	berbagai macam kegiatan	a variety of activities	plural-plural
129	kegiatan sehari-hari	daily activities	plural-plural
130	para calon murid	the prospective students	plural-plural
131	semua kegiatan ini	all of these activities	plural-plural
132	anak-anak bapak dan ibu	your children	plural-plural
133	dua ribu orang	2,000 people	plural-plural
134	dua hari lagi	two more days	plural-plural
135	bulan-bulanan	months	plural-plural
136	orang sekampung dan teman-teman	the village and my friends	plural-plural
137	calon siswa baru sampai dua ribu orang	thousands of prospective students	plural-plural
138	empat ratus kursi	limited spots	plural-plural
139	para orangtua	the other parents	plural-plural
140	beberapa hari ini	the past few days	plural-plural

No	SL	TL	Classification
141	enam hari lalu	six days ago	plural-plural
142	empat hari lalu	four days ago	plural-plural
143	tiga hari kemudian	three days ago	plural-plural
144	ribuan calon siswa	thousands of prospective students	plural-plural
145	sela-sela pintu	the cracks in the door	plural-plural
146	belajar dua hari dua malam	two days and nights of studying	plural-plural
147	bertahun-tahun	years	plural-plural
148	sepuluh papan besar	ten big boards	plural-plural

**Table of SL Uncountable – TL Uncountable**

No	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Classification
1	setiap gumpal salju	a clump of snow	uncountable-uncountable
2	beras	rice	uncountable-uncountable
3	uang	money	uncountable-uncountable
4	tidak punya cukup uang	a lack of money	uncountable-uncountable
5	masalah biaya	about the fee	uncountable-uncountable
6	sejenak	momentarily	uncountable-uncountable
7	uang	money	uncountable-uncountable
8	lama	so long	uncountable-uncountable
9	abu	Dust	uncountable-uncountable
10	sudah cukup	long enough	uncountable-uncountable
11	ilmu non agama	nonreligious knowledge	uncountable-uncountable

No	SL	TL	Classification
12	ilmu agama	religious knowledge	uncountable- uncountable
13	darah ulama	blood of two religious scholars	uncountable- uncountable
14	salah ambo	my fault	uncountable- uncountable
15	lama berbantah- bantahan	a lot of quarelling	uncountable- uncountable
16	Rambut hitamnya	His black hair	uncountable- uncountable
17	berita olahraga	the sports segment of the news	uncountable- uncountable
18	Kekesalan	Frustration	uncountable- uncountable
19	Kasih sayang Amak	Amak's love	uncountable- uncountable
20	tugas kelasnya	class work	uncountable- uncountable
21	Selama ini	All this time	uncountable- uncountable
22	kemerdekaan anak	the independence of children	uncountable- uncountable
23	sepiring nasi	a plate of rice	uncountable- uncountable
24	pikiran	her mind	uncountable- uncountable
25	ketidakjelasan	Mess	uncountable- uncountable
26	gembira	happiness	uncountable- uncountable
27	informasi	the information	uncountable- uncountable
28	cinta ibu	a mother's love	uncountable- uncountable
29	Udara	The air	uncountable- uncountable
30	aroma pengharum ruangan	the scent of air freshener	uncountable- uncountable

No	SL	TL	Classification
31	langit-langit dan kolong kursi	the ceiling and under the seats	uncountable-uncountable
32	ilmu	Knowledge	uncountable-uncountable
33	suasana bus	the atmosphere of the bus	uncountable-uncountable
34	Akumulasi bau keringat, sampah, bau pesing WC, bau kentut, bau sendawa, dan tentu saja bau penumpang yang mabuk darat	The accumulation of sweat, garbage, the smell of the urine in the toilet, the smell of passing gas, the smell of burps, and of course the smell of motion-sick passengers	uncountable-uncountable
35	udara	the air	uncountable-uncountable
36	mabuk darat dan lesu	motion sickness and lethargy	uncountable-uncountable
37	Rambut, alis, jenggot, bahkan bajunya	His hair, eyebrows, beard, and even clothes	uncountable-uncountable
38	salah gaul	wrong crowd	uncountable-uncountable
39	salah urus	poor parenting	uncountable-uncountable
40	banyak bicara	speak much	uncountable-uncountable
41	kehebatan sepupunya	the success of his cousin	uncountable-uncountable
42	Air liur	My saliva	uncountable-uncountable
43	Amukan di perutku	The rage in my stomach	uncountable-uncountable
44	berita besar di Haluan	big news in the Haluan newspaper	uncountable-uncountable
45	rampokan	their goods	uncountable-uncountable
46	Angin	The wind	uncountable-uncountable

No	SL	TL	Classification
47	angin	the wind	uncountable- uncountable
48	isi perut	the contents of my stomach	uncountable- uncountable
49	Tidak lama kemudian	Not much later	uncountable- uncountable
50	berbau asin air laut	smelling of sea water	uncountable- uncountable
51	Supremasi orang Minang	The supremacy of my ethnic group, Minang people	uncountable- uncountable
52	pedasnya rendang	the degree of spiciness in the rendang	uncountable- uncountable
53	Makanan	The food	uncountable- uncountable
54	silau matahari pagi	the morning sunlight	uncountable- uncountable
55	kabut tipis	thin mist	uncountable- uncountable
56	kabut tipis	the mist	uncountable- uncountable
57	Informasi	information	uncountable- uncountable
58	Rambut mereka	Their hair	uncountable- uncountable
59	Aspal	the asphalt	uncountable- uncountable
60	pelayanan terbaik	the best service	uncountable- uncountable
61	Perabot	Furniture	uncountable- uncountable
62	limun bercampur serpihan es batu	lemonade with crushed ice	uncountable- uncountable
63	ilmu umum dan ilmu agama	general and religious knowledge	uncountable- uncountable
64	cat minyak hijau muda	light green oil paint	uncountable- uncountable



## Data of Gender

### SL Masculine - TL Masculine

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	<b>Pak</b>	<b>Mr.</b>	masculine-masculine
2	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
3	Pak	Sir	masculine-masculine
4	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
5	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
6	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
7	Ayahnya	Father	masculine-masculine
8	kakekku	grandfather	masculine-masculine
9	Buyuang	Son	masculine-masculine
10	anak laki-laki	Son	masculine-masculine
11	kakekmu	grandfathers	masculine-masculine
12	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
13	Ayah	He	masculine-masculine
14	hitamnya	His	masculine-masculine
15	rahangnya	his	masculine-masculine
16	depannya	His	masculine-masculine
17	Matanya	His	masculine-masculine
18	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
19	Kacamatanya	His	masculine-masculine
20	lensanya	His	masculine-masculine
21	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
22	anak bujangnya	Son	masculine-masculine
23	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
24	Pak Etek	He	masculine-masculine
25	-	Him	masculine-masculine
26	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
27	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
28	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
29	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
30	ayahku	Father	masculine-masculine

No	SL	TL	Classification
31	Ayahku	father	masculine-masculine
32	Yah	Father	masculine-masculine
33	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
34	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
35	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
36	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
37	anak bujangnya	Son	masculine-masculine
38	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
39	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
40	laki-laki	Man	masculine-masculine
41	besarnya	His	masculine-masculine
42	besarnya	His	masculine-masculine
43	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
44	bajunya	His	masculine-masculine
45	namanya	His	masculine-masculine
46	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
47	dia	He	masculine-masculine
48	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
49	kirinya	His	masculine-masculine
50	kepalanya	His	masculine-masculine
51	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
52	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
53	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
54	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
55	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
56	dia	He	masculine-masculine
57	hitamnya	His	masculine-masculine
58	-	His	masculine-masculine
59	dia	He	masculine-masculine
60	dia	He	masculine-masculine
61	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
62	Mukanya	His	masculine-masculine
63	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
64	bajunya	His	masculine-masculine
65	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
66	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
67	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
68	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine

No	SL	TL	Classification
<b>69</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
70	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
<b>71</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
72	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>73</b>	-	His	masculine-masculine
74	-	He	masculine-masculine
<b>75</b>	Mukanya	His	masculine-masculine
76	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>77</b>	Pak	Sir	masculine-masculine
78	kebapakannya	fatherly	masculine-masculine
<b>79</b>	Ayah	His	masculine-masculine
80	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
<b>81</b>	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
82	Pak	Mr.	masculine-masculine
<b>83</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
84	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>85</b>	sepupunya	his	masculine-masculine
86	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
<b>87</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
88	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
<b>89</b>	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
90	laki-laki	man	masculine-masculine
<b>91</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
92	sebelahnya	his	masculine-masculine
<b>93</b>	ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
94	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
<b>95</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
96	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>97</b>	Pak	Sir	masculine-masculine
98	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>99</b>	Pak	Sir	masculine-masculine
100	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>101</b>	anak laki-laki	boy	masculine-masculine
102	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>103</b>	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
104	laki-laki	men	masculine-masculine
<b>105</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
106	Dia	He	masculine-masculine

No	SL	TL	Classification
<b>107</b>	anak muda	young man	masculine-masculine
108	putihnya	His	masculine-masculine
<b>109</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
110	dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>111</b>	Mas	Son	masculine-masculine
112	tanyanya	He	masculine-masculine
<b>113</b>	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
114	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>115</b>	katanya	He	masculine-masculine
116	Pak Etek	Uncle	masculine-masculine
<b>117</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
118	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>119</b>	anak laki laki	Son	masculine-masculine
120	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine
<b>121</b>	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
122	Dia	He	masculine-masculine
<b>123</b>	Ayah	Father	masculine-masculine

#### SL Masculine - TL General

No	SL	TL	Classification
<b>1</b>	gagah	strong	masculine-general
2	Bapak	you	masculine-general
<b>3</b>	Pak	-	masculine-general
4	Pak	-	masculine-general
<b>5</b>	Bapak	You	masculine-general

#### SL Feminine - TL Feminine

No	SL	TL	Classification
<b>1</b>	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
<b>2</b>	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
No	SL	TL	Classification

3	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
4	Kepalanya	Her head	feminine-feminine
5	Dia	Her	feminine-feminine
6	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
7	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
8	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
9	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
10	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
11	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
12	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
13	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
14	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
15	Melihatnya	seeing her	feminine-feminine
16	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
17	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
18	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
19	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
20	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
21	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
22	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
23	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
24	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
25	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
26	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
27	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
28	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
29	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
30	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
31	Beliau	Her	feminine-feminine
32	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
33	Kelasnya	She	feminine-feminine
34	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
35	Ibu	Mother	feminine-feminine
36	Ibu	Mothers	feminine-feminine
37	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
38	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
39	anak bujangnya	Her	feminine-feminine
40	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
No	SL	TL	Classification

41	Suaranya	Her	feminine-feminine
42	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
43	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
44	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
45	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
46	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
47	Mak	Amak	feminine-feminine
48	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
49	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
50	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
51	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
52	Kacamatanya	Her	feminine-feminine
53	Matanya	Her	feminine-feminine
54	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
55	Wajahnya	She	feminine-feminine
56	Katanya	She	feminine-feminine
57	Ibu	mother	feminine-feminine
58	anak bujangnya	Her	feminine-feminine
59	Perutnya	Her	feminine-feminine
60	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine
61	Ibu	women	feminine-feminine
62	Ibu	Women	feminine-feminine
63	Amak	Amak	feminine-feminine

### Data of Person Equivalence

#### First Person (Singular) - First Person (Singular)

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
2	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
3	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

4	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
5	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
6	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
7	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
8	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
9	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
10	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
11	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
12	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
13	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
14	ana	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
15	ana	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
16	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
17	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
18	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
19	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
20	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
21	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
22	ambo	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
23	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

24	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
25	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
26	Amak	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
27	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
28	Amak	Amak	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
29	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
30	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
31	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
32	aku	me	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
33	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
34	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
35	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
36	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
37	Ambo	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
38	Ambo	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
39	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
40	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
41	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
42	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
43	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification



44	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
45	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
46	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
47	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
48	ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
49	ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
50	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
51	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
52	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
53	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
54	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
55	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
56	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
57	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
58	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
59	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
60	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
61	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
62	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
63	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

64	ambo	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
65	ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
66	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
67	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
68	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
69	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
70	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
71	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
72	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
73	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
74	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
75	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
76	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
77	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
78	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
79	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
80	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
81	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
82	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
83	Ku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

84	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
85	Saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
86	Saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
87	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
88	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
89	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
90	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
91	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
92	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
93	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
94	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
95	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
96	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
97	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
98	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
99	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
100	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
101	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
102	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
103	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

104	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
105	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
106	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
107	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
108	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
109	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
110	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
111	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
112	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
113	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
114	saya	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
115	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
116	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
117	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
118	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
119	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
120	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
121	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
122	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
123	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

124	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
125	aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
126	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
127	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
128	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
129	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
130	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
131	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
132	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
133	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
134	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
135	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
136	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)
137	Aku	I	first person(singular)-first person(singular)

**First Person (Plural) - First Person (Plural)**

No	SL	English	Classification
1	kita	we	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
2	Kita	we	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
No	SL	TL	Classification

3	kami	we	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
4	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
5	Kita	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
6	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
7	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
8	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
9	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
10	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
11	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
12	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
13	Kita	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
14	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
15	Aku dan Ayah	Father and I	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
16	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
17	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
18	kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
19	Kita	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
20	Aku, Raja dan Dulmajid	Raja, Dulmajid and I	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
21	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
No	SL	TL	Classification

22	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
23	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
24	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
25	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
26	Kami	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)
27	Kita	We	first person(plural)-first person(plural)

### **Second Person (Singular) – Second Person (Singular)**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Ente	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
2	Ente	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
3	Waang	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
4	Waang	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
5	Waang	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
6	Nak	Son	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
7	Waang	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
8	Nak	Son	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
9	Bapak	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

10	Pak	Sir	second person(singular)-second person (singular)
11	Anda	you	second person(singular)-second person (singular)

### **Second Person (Plural) – Second Person (Plural)**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Bapak dan Ibu	you ladies and gentlemen	second person(plural)-second person(plural)

### **Third Person (Singular) – Third Person (Singular)**

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
2	Amakku	My Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
3	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
4	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
5	Dia	She	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
6	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
7	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
8	beliau	She	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
9	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification



10	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
11	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
12	Ayahnya	Her father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
13	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
14	Buya Hamka	Buya Hamka	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
15	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
16	Beliau	She	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
17	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
18	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
19	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
20	Ayah	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
21	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
22	beliau	he	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
23	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
24	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
25	beliau	she	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
26	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
27	Pak Etek	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
28	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
29	Pak Etek	Your Uncle	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

30	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
31	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
32	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
33	Ayahku	My father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
34	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
35	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
36	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
37	beliau	She	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
38	Kenek	The driver's assistant	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
39	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
40	laki-laki legam	dark man	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
41	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
42	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
43	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
44	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
45	Pak Etek Muncak	Uncle Muncak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
46	Pak Etek Muncak	Uncle Muncak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
47	dia	he	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
48	dia	he	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
49	Yus Datuak Parpatiah	Yus Datuak Parpatiah	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

50	si pendongeng	the storyteller	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
51	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
52	Umi Piah	Umi Piah	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
53	dia	She	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
54	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
55	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
56	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
57	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
58	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
59	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
60	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
61	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
62	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
63	Anak teman saya	my friend's son	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
64	Anak begitu	Even that kind of child	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
65	anak ambo	my son	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
66	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
67	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
68	Amak	Amak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
69	Pak Sutan	Mr. Sutan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

70	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
71	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
72	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
73	Pak Etek Gindo	Uncle Gindo	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
74	Pak Etek Muncak	Uncle Muncak	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
75	laki-laki bercambang lebat	the bushy bearded man	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
76	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
77	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
78	kapten kapal	the captain	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
79	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
80	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
81	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
82	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
83	anak laki-laki berkulit legam	a dark-skinned boy	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
84	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
85	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
86	Raja Lubis	Raja Lubis	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
87	Raja	Raja	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
88	Ismail	Ismail	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

89	Ismail	Ismail	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
90	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
91	Ismail	Ismail	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
92	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
93	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
94	Kiai	The leader of the pesantren	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
95	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
96	Dulmajid	Dulmajid	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
97	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
98	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
99	setiap murid	every student	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
100	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
101	Seorang lagi	Another	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
102	Bapak dan Ibu	you ladies and gentlemen	second person(plural)-second person(plural)
103	Burhan	he	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
104	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
105	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
106	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
107	Kiai	Kiai	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
No	SL	TL	Classification

108	Burhan	Burhan	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
109	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
110	Raja	Raja	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
111	Pak Etek Gindo	Uncle Gindo	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
112	Ayah	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
113	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
114	Dia	He	third person(singular)-third person(singular)
115	Ayahku	Father	third person(singular)-third person(singular)

### Third Person (Plural) – Third Person (Plural)

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Amak dan Ayah	Amak and Father	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
2	mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
3	Beberapa orang tua	Some parents	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
4	mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
5	umat Islam	Muslims	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
6	Mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
7	Mereka berdua	The two of them	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
8	Ayah dan Amak	Father and Amak	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
No	SL	TL	Classification

9	Para penumpang	The passengers	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
10	Para penumpang	The passengers	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
11	Banyak orang	Many people	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
12	Semua penumpang	All of the passengers	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
13	Pak Etek Muncak dan kenek	Uncle Muncak and the driver's assistant	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
14	kenek dan supir	the driver's assistant and drivers	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
15	Mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
16	para saudagar Minang	these restaurant owners	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
17	Kami	we	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
18	aku dan Ayah	Father and I	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
19	Kami	we	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
20	Seorang di antaranya	One of them hurried	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
21	kami	we	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
22	kedua anak ini	these two kids	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
23	Mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
24	Beberapa orang di antaranya	Some of them	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
25	Dua anak-anak	The two children	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
26	Raja and Dul	Raja and Dul	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
No	SL	TL	Classification

27	Beberapa orang	Some people	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
28	Mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
29	dua orang	Two people	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
30	Tiga orang	Three people	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
31	Mereka	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
32	Semuanya	They	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
33	anak-anak bapak dan ibu	your children	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
34	dua ribu orang	2,000 people	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
35	Ayah dan para orangtua	Father and the other parents	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
36	ribuan calon siswa	thousands of prospective	third person(plural)-third person(plural)
37	orangtua dan calon murid	the parents and prospective students	third person(plural)-third person(plural)

### Data of Tense Equivalence

#### Past

#### Simple Past

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	Simple past		went
2	Simple past		ran up
3	Simple past		looked
4	Simple past		heard
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
5	Simple past		hung



6	Simple past		grew
7	Simple past		spread
8	Simple past		appeared
9	Simple past		shone
10	Simple past		interspersed
11	Simple past		howled
12	Simple past	beberapa jam lalu	shivered
13	Simple past		showed
14	Simple past		considered
15	Simple past		was
16	Simple past		was
17	Simple past		stuck
18	Simple past		reached
19	Simple past		put on and wrapped
20	Simple past		set
21	Simple past		moved
22	Simple past		stopped
23	Simple past		reopened
24	Simple past		flashed
25	Simple past		named
26	Simple past		didn't know
27	Simple past		typed
28	Simple past		popped up
29	Simple past		began
30	Simple past		danced
31	Simple past		started
32	Simple past		sounded
33	Simple past		drummed
34	Simple past		punched
35	Simple past		saw
36	Simple past		smiled
37	Simple past	masa lalu	flew
38	Simple past		etched
39	simple past		stood
40	simple past		shook
41	simple past		filled
42	simple past		jumped
43	simple past		smiled
44	simple past		waited
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
45	simple past		was forced

46	simple past		was
47	simple past		choked
48	simple past		were cold
49	simple past		were
50	simple past		would be
51	simple past	A few days after	started
52	simple past		was
53	simple past		was
54	simple past		smiled
55	simple past		wore
56	simple past		was
57	simple past		coincided
58	simple past		was
59	simple past		took off
60	simple past		looked
61	simple past		seemed
62	simple past		stopped
63	simple past		was
64	simple past		didn't have
65	simple past		continued
66	simple past		went
67	simple past		felt
68	simple past		was
69	simple past		squeezed
70	simple past		grew
71	simple past		crinkled
72	simple past		started
73	simple past		was
74	simple past		clouded
75	simple past		were
76	simple past		wanted
77	simple past		said
78	simple past		stopped
79	simple past		listened
80	simple past		felt
81	simple past		continued
82	simple past		blinked
83	simple past		felt
84	simple past		felt
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
85	simple past		was

86	simple past		wanted
87	simple past		wanted
88	simple past		wanted
89	simple past		could reach
90	simple past		knew
91	simple past		were
92	simple past		was
93	simple past		had
94	simple past		was
95	simple past		had
96	simple past		was combed
97	simple past		were
98	simple past		was
99	simple past		believed
100	simple past		didn't know
101	simple past		got up
102	simple past		reflected
103	simple past		answered
104	simple past		was
105	simple past		asked
106	simple past		threw
107	simple past		stared
108	simple past		was
109	simple past		heard
110	simple past		was
111	simple past		crushed
112	simple past		kept
113	simple past		did
114	simple past		resolved
115	simple past		left
116	simple past		didn't speak
117	simple past		answered
118	simple past		hoped
119	simple past		did
120	simple past		was
121	simple past		had passed
122	simple past		were
123	simple past		said
124	simple past	Two months ago	wrote
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
125	simple past		read

126	simple past		prayed
127	simple past		lived
128	simple past		could be
129	simple past		was lost
130	simple past		re-read
131	simple past		was
132	simple past		was
133	simple past		mulled
134	simple past		could be
135	simple past		didn't have
136	simple past		decided
137	simple past		turned
138	simple past		creaked
139	simple past		came out
140	simple past		blinked
141	simple past		said
142	simple past		broke
143	simple past		gaped
144	simple past		tilted
145	simple past		put down
146	simple past		lifted up
147	simple past		whispered
148	simple past		could hear
149	simple past		asked
150	simple past		spoke
151	simple past		tried
152	simple past		said
153	simple past		said
154	simple past		nodded
155	simple past		started
156	simple past		wasn't
157	simple past		wasn't
158	simple past		wasn't
159	simple past		was
160	simple past		was
161	simple past		closed
162	simple past		couldn't afford
163	simple past		were
164	simple past		was
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
165	simple past		kissed

166	simple past		stroked
167	simple past		saw
168	simple past		tried
169	simple past		said
170	simple past		wasn't
171	simple past		was
172	simple past		went
173	simple past		left
174	simple past		was
175	simple past		rode
176	simple past		was
177	simple past		resembled
178	simple past		went
179	simple past		dissappeared
180	simple past		was replaced
181	simple past		were headed
182	simple past		stopped
183	simple past		got
184	simple past		sat
185	simple past		requested
186	simple past		was
187	simple past		was
188	simple past		was
189	simple past		was
190	simple past		said
191	simple past		said
192	simple past		was
193	simple past		were worn
194	simple past		wore
195	simple past		was
196	simple past		called
197	simple past		was
198	simple past		encircled
199	simple past		dug
200	simple past		pulled out
201	simple past		were seen
202	simple past		leapt
203	simple past		was
204	simple past		would cheer
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
205	simple past		sped up

206	simple past		was
207	simple past		flashed
208	simple past		rumbled
209	simple past		ran
210	simple past		beat
211	simple past		came
212	simple past		Was
213	simple past		didn't like
214	simple past		was
215	simple past		was
216	simple past		filled
217	simple past		wouldn't be
218	simple past		could show
219	simple past		was
220	simple past		hung
221	simple past		seemed
222	simple past		lowered
223	simple past		saw
224	simple past		applauded
225	simple past		was filled
226	simple past		told
227	simple past		connected
228	simple past		was
229	simple past		became
230	simple past		squeaked
231	simple past		was
232	simple past		was
233	simple past		was
234	simple past		laughed
235	simple past		were
236	simple past		was
237	simple past		were
238	simple past		was
239	simple past		brought
240	simple past		was
241	simple past		heard
242	simple past		asked
243	simple past		asked
244	simple past		answered
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
245	simple past		smiled

246	simple past		leaned
247	simple past		lowered
248	simple past		was
249	simple past		turned
250	simple past		was
251	simple past		took
252	simple past		could see
253	simple past		shook
254	simple past		was
255	simple past		kicked
256	simple past		didn't want
257	simple past		applauded
258	simple past		was silenced
259	simple past		answered
260	simple past		was trying
261	simple past		could have
262	simple past		saw
263	simple past		became
264	simple past		was
265	simple past		turned
266	simple past		was
267	simple past		was
268	simple past		dozed off
269	simple past		woke up
270	simple past		was visited
271	simple past		felt
272	simple past		spoke
273	simple past		got
274	simple past		kept
275	simple past		felt
276	simple past		felt
277	simple past		opened
278	simple past		was
279	simple past		shook
280	simple past		screamed
281	simple past		withdrew
282	simple past		shouted
283	simple past		happened
284	simple past		burst
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
285	simple past		changed

286	simple past		was
287	simple past		was
288	simple past		didn't hesitate
289	simple past		made
290	simple past		guaranteed
291	simple past		ached
292	simple past		couldn't wait
293	simple past		would be
294	simple past		shouted
295	simple past		slapped
296	simple past		flashed
297	simple past		whistled
298	simple past		were
299	simple past		grabbed
300	simple past		stumbled
301	simple past		was
302	simple past		mumbled
303	simple past		hugged
304	simple past		exclaimed
305	simple past		died down
306	simple past		resumed
307	simple past		was
308	simple past		faced
309	simple past		felt
310	simple past		was
311	simple past		announced
312	simple past		regurgitated
313	simple past		rode off
314	simple past		were still shaking
315	simple past		was
316	simple past		had
317	simple past		numbered
318	simple past		were
319	simple past		was
320	simple past		was
321	simple past		were closed
322	simple past		was
323	simple past		stood
324	simple past		were
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
325	simple past		seemed



326	simple past		was
327	simple past		were
328	simple past		rumbled
329	simple past	Di hari ketiga	woke up
330	simple past		was
331	simple past		emerged
332	simple past		was
333	simple past		started
334	simple past		let
335	simple past		scanned
336	simple past		was
337	simple past		hung
338	simple past		was
339	simple past		was
340	simple past		hurried
341	simple past		squeaked
342	simple past		was written
343	simple past		hung
344	simple past		greeted
345	simple past		nodded
346	simple past		picked up
347	Simple past	-	wasn't
348	Simple past	-	sat
349	Simple past		sat
350	Simple past		wore
351	Simple past		were
352	Simple past		looked
353	Simple past		said
354	Simple past		answered
355	Simple past		sat
356	Simple past		wore
357	Simple past		clashed
358	Simple past		said
359	Simple past		clasped
360	Simple past		mumbled
361	Simple past		looked
362	Simple past		didn't know
363	Simple past		did
364	Simple past		were accompanied
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
365	Simple past		was amazed

366	Simple past		passed
367	Simple past		blew
368	Simple past		appeared
369	Simple past		peaked
370	Simple past		had
371	Simple past		passed
372	Simple past		tugged
373	Simple past		sounded
374	simple past		sighed
375	simple past		could register
376	simple past		raced
377	simple past		felt
378	simple past		looked
379	simple past		wrung
380	simple past		leaned
381	simple past		turned
382	simple past		said
383	simple past		stretched
384	simple past		widened
385	simple past		were
386	simple past		was
387	simple past		dominated
388	simple past		seemed
389	simple past		hung
390	simple past		started
391	simple past		wasn't allowed
392	simple past		could survive
393	simple past		jumped off
394	simple past		crackled
395	simple past		handed
396	simple past		hung
397	Simple past		invited
398	Simple past		were parked
399	Simple past		shaded
400	Simple past		was
401	Simple past		served
402	Simple past		filled out
403	Simple past		were invited
404	Simple past		made
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
405	Simple past		interested

406	simple past		were
407	simple past		huddled
408	simple past		were
409	simple past		sparkled
410	simple past		was surrounded
411	simple past		chirped
412	simple past		said
413	simple past		was
414	simple past		had
415	simple past		hung
416	simple past		passed
417	simple past		were whitewashed
418	simple past		were smeared
419	simple past		consisted
420	simple past		was
421	simple past		beamed
422	simple past		continued
423	simple past		peered
424	simple past		was
425	simple past		looked
426	simple past		were
427	simple past		didn't stop
428	simple past	-	was
429	simple past	-	was
430	simple past		had
431	simple past		want
432	simple past		was
433	simple past		tried
434	simple past		said
435	simple past		nodded and smiled
436	simple past		was
437	simple past		were piled
438	simple past		were
439	simple past		explained
440	simple past		said
441	simple past		reached
442	simple past		looked
443	simple past		lined up
444	simple past		wiped
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
445	simple past		asked

446	simple past		asked
447	simple past		nodded
448	simple past		smiled
449	simple past		got
450	simple past		explained
451	simple past		clapped
452	simple past		bowed
453	simple past		seemed
454	simple past		opened
455	simple past		wasn't
456	simple past		said
457	simple past		asked
458	simple past		didn't know
459	simple past		uttered
460	simple past		didn't get
461	simple past		was
462	simple past		were
463	simple past		didn't pass
464	simple past		would show
465	simple past		would be
466	simple past		said
467	simple past		did not tell
468	simple past		told
469	simple past		thought
470	simple past		slept
471	simple past		were put
472	simple past		stretched
473	simple past		weren't interested
474	simple past		stared
475	simple past		was
476	simple past		arrived
477	simple past		started
478	simple past		was alarmed
479	simple past		put
480	simple past		let
481	simple past		grew
482	simple past		gathered
483	simple past		were
484	simple past		tried
No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
485	simple past		mobilized

486	simple past		underwent
487	simple past		wasn't
488	simple past		were hung
489	simple past		couldn't wait
490	simple past		hugged
491	simple past		clutched
492	simple past		was
493	simple past		stood
494	simple past		passed
495	simple past		was
496	simple past		drifted
497	simple past	Hari ini	sent
498	simple past		was
499	simple past		told
500	simple past	sehari setelah pengumuman	went

### Past Continous

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	Past continous		was beginning
2	Past continous		was growling
3	past continous		was not displaying
4	past continous		was sitting
5	past continous		was opening
6	past continous		were still leaving
7	past continous		was sitting
8	past continous		was studying
9	past continous		was changing
10	past continous		were passing
11	past continous		were giggling
12	past continous		was looking
13	past continous		were moving
14	past continous		was making
15	past continous		were going
16	past continous	Mungkin saat ini	was getting

## Past Perfect

No	Tenses	time signal	finite verb
1	Past perfect		had been
2	Past perfect		hadn't yet had
3	past perfect	For three years	had followed
4	past perfect		had made
5	past perfect	Just a few months ago	had started
6	past perfect		had been brought up
7	past perfect		had widened
8	past perfect		had already slammed
9	past perfect		had been
10	past perfect		had been
11	past perfect		had announced
12	past perfect		had defeated
13	past perfect		had told
14	past perfect		had ordered
15	past perfect		had reached
16	past perfect		had gulped
17	past perfect		had heard
18	past perfect		had looked
19	past perfect		had launched
20	past perfect		had happened

## Past Perfect Progressive

No	Tenses	time signal	finite verb
1	Past perfect		had been coming

## Non Past

### Simple Present

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	Simple present		love and hate
2	Simple present		hate
3	Simple present		is
4	Simple present		am amazed
5	Simple present		feels
6	Simple present		is
7	Simple present		is
8	Simple present		is
9	Simple present		is
10	Simple present		is
11	Simple present		remember
12	Simple present		is
13	Simple present		are
14	Simple present		can have
15	Simple present		is
16	Simple present		can make
17	simple present		sign up
18	simple present		can pass
19	simple present		say
20	simple present		educate
21	simple present		is
22	simple present		aren't
23	simple present		becomes
24	simple present		Try
25	simple present		be able
26	simple present		am
27	simple present		want
28	simple present		was
29	simple present		is
30	simple present		don't want
31	simple present		are
32	simple present		don't want
33	simple present		wants
34	simple present		is

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
35	simple present		is not
36	simple present		is
37	simple present		is
38	simple present		is
39	simple present		has
40	simple present		are
41	simple present		must be
42	simple present		Be
43	simple present		believes
44	simple present		is
45	simple present		is
46	simple present		want
47	simple present		wants
48	simple present		mean
49	simple present		is
50	simple present		succeeds
51	simple present		hear
52	simple present		can be
53	simple present		is
54	simple present		doesn't take
55	simple present		are
56	simple present		am
57	simple present		follow
58	simple present		is
59	simple present		Don't forget
60	simple present		is
61	simple present		are
62	simple present		will give
63	simple present		has
64	simple present		is
65	simple present		says
66	simple present		are
67	simple present		are
68	simple present		are
69	simple present		is
70	simple present		perform
71	simple present		meet
72	simple present		is



No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
73	simple present		is
74	simple present		is
75	simple present		want
76	simple present		have
77	simple present		are kept
78	simple present		mind
79	simple present	-	have
80	simple present	-	are
81	simple present	-	is
82	simple present	-	is
83	simple present		happen
84	simple present		is
85	simple present		is
86	simple present		are interested
87	simple present		is
88	simple present		is
89	simple present		don't worry
90	simple present		is
91	simple present		is
92	simple present		is
93	simple present		has
94	simple present		is
95	simple present		doesn't distinguish
96	simple present		are
97	simple present		Is
98	simple present		want
99	simple present		pass
100	simple present		take
101	simple present		feels
102	simple present		Is
103	simple present		have
104	simple present		are
105	simple present		Is

### Present Progressive

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	Present progressive		am also coming
2	present progressive		is imploring
3	present progressive		are sending
4	present progressive		are escorting

### Present Perfect

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	Present perfect		have found
2	present perfect		have come
3	present perfect		have enjoyed

### Simple Future

No	Tenses	Time signal	finite verb
1	simple future		will take
2	simple future		will arrive
3	simple future		will take
4	simple future		will escort
5	simple future		won't walk
6	simple future		will take
7	simple future		will enjoy

## Achievement of Voice Equivalence

### SL Active - SL Active

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Mendekat	went up	active-active
2	Menjalari	ran up	active-active
3	Tampak	Looked	active-active
5	Menggantung	Hung	active-active
7	semakin memutih	grew whiter	active-active
9	Turun	had been coming down	active-active
10	Bagai	appeared	active-active
11	Mulai	was beginning	active-active
12	memantul	shone	active-active
13	menggertak	interspersed	active-active
14	menderu-deru	howled	active-active
15	menggeram-geram	was growling	active-active
16	menggigil	shivered	active-active
17	menanyangkan	showed	active-active
18	suka	love	active-active
19	Benci	Hate	active-active
20	berubah	becomes	active-active
22	Rasanya	feels	active-active
23	melewatkan	pass up	active-active
26	mencucuk	was piercing	active-active
28	benamkan	stuck	active-active
29	jangkau	reached	active-active
30	kenakan	put on	active-active
31	beres	set	active-active
32	bergerak	moved	active-active
33	menghentikan	stopped	active-active
34	kembali kuakkan	reopened	active-active
35	muncul berkedip-kedip	flashed	active-active
36	bernama	named	active-active
37	tak kenal	didn't know	active-active
39	menekan	typed	active-active
41	muncul	popped up	active-active
42	mulai	began	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
43	menari	danced	active-active
45	mulai	started	active-active
46	ingat	remember	active-active
47	eja	sounded	active-active
50	mengentak-hentak	punched	active-active
52	ketemu	have found	active-active
53	-	Are	active-active
54	mengetik	had to type	active-active
56	lihat	Saw	active-active
57	datang	am coming	active-active
58	bisa	can have	active-active
60	suruh jadi	can make	active-active
61	tersenyum	smiled	active-active
62	terbang	Flew	active-active
63	terpatri	etched	active-active
64	tegak	Stood	active-active
65	mengguncang-guncang	shook	active-active
66	mengepung	Filled	active-active
68	tersenyum	smiled	active-active
69	menunggu	waited	active-active
72	tercekat	choked	active-active
75	ikuti	had followed	active-active
76	berjanji	hdd even made a pact	active-active
77	bisa bilang	could call	active-active
78	mengajakku	invited	active-active
81	mengibarkan senyum	smiled	active-active
82	menggunakan	Wore	active-active
84	bertepatan	coincided	active-active
85	terpaksa	Was	active-active
86	tidak mengibarkan	was not displaying	active-active
87	melepaskan	took off	active-active
88	memandangku	looked	active-active
89	serasa melewati	seemed to pass	active-active
90	duduk	was sitting	active-active
91	membuka	was opening	active-active
92	mendaftar	sign up	active-active
93	bisa lulus	can pass	active-active
94	berhenti	stopped	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
96	tidak punya	didn't have	active-active
97	mulai menyicil	had started making payment	active-active
98	masih tinggal	were still leaving	active-active
99	meneruskan	continued	active-active
100	bercerita	Say	active-active
101	diam	Went	active-active
102	ikut kalut	felt distressed	active-active
103	menyekolahkan	educate	active-active
106	meremas	squeezed	active-active
107	mengirim	Send	active-active
108	menjadi	becomes	active-active
109	Coba	Try	active-active
110	bisa memimpin	be able to lead	active-active
111	meradang	grew red	active-active
112	berkerut-kerut	crinkled	active-active
113	mulai	started	active-active
115	Adalah	was	active-active
116	menerawang	clouded over	active-active
117	Punya	have	active-active
118	Ingin	wanted	active-active
119	Kata	said	active-active
120	Berhenti	stopped	active-active
121	mendengarkan	listened	active-active
122	Terasa	felt	active-active
123	meneruskan	continued	active-active
124	minta dengat sangat	is imploring	active-active
125	mengejap-ngejap	blinked	active-active
126	Rasanya	felt	active-active
127	Berderit	squeaked	active-active
128	gemeretak	rattled	active-active
129	Rasanya	felt	active-active
131	Ingin	wanted	active-active
132	Ingin	wanted	active-active
133	Ingin	wanted	active-active
134	bisa menggapai	could reach	active-active
136	Ingin	wanted	active-active
139	tidak ingin	don't want	active-active
141	akan jadi	will be	active-active
142	Punya	have	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
143	tidak mau	don't want	active-active
144	Ingin	wants	active-active
148	Tahu	knew	active-active
151	Punya	had	active-active
153	berperawakan	had	active-active
155	Melebar	had widened	active-active
158	Percaya	believed	active-active
159	Memilih	chose	active-active
160	Bangkit	got up	active-active
161	memantulkan	reflected	active-active
162	menjawab	answered	active-active
164	Minta	asked	active-active
165	Menyahut	could answer	active-active
166	Kulempar	threw	active-active
167	Menatap	stared	active-active
168	Kulihat	saw	active-active
169	Terdengar	heard	active-active
170	Sibuk	was busy	active-active
171	berbantah-bantahan melawan	had been against	active-active
172	-	had been	active-active
174	Meremas	crushed	active-active
175	terus bertanya-tanya	kept asking	active-active
178	Bertekad	resolved	active-active
179	Keluar	left	active-active
180	mogok bicara	didn't speak	active-active
181	Balas	answered	active-active
182	Berharap	hoped	active-active
183	memang berusaha	did try	active-active
185	Goyah	was wavering	active-active
187	Kata	said	active-active
188	sedang belajar	was currently studying	active-active
189	Menulis	wrote	active-active
190	Baca	read	active-active
191	mendoakan	prayed	active-active
192	Punya	has	active-active
194	Tinggal	lived	active-active
195	Tertarik	are interested	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
197	ulang-ulang membaca	re-read	active-active
200	berpikir-pikir	mulled	active-active
201	bisa jadi	could be	active-active
202	Tidak jelas benar	didn't have	active-active
203	Putuskan	decided	active-active
204	Putar	turned	active-active
205	Berderik	Creaked	active-active
206	Keluar	came out	active-active
207	mengerjap-ngerjap	Blinked	active-active
208	Ingin	Want	active-active
209	Kataku	Said	active-active
210	Memecah	Broke	active-active
212	Miring	Tilted	active-active
213	menurunkan	put down	active-active
214	mengangkat	lifted up	active-active
215	berbisik-bisik	whispered	active-active
216	bisa kudengar	could hear	active-active
217	Tanya	Asked	active-active
218	Bicara	Spoke	active-active
219	Coba	Tried	active-active
220	Kata	Said	active-active
221	Kataku	Said	active-active
222	mengangguk	Nodded	active-active
223	angkat bicara	started speaking	active-active
224	Lepas	will let	active-active
232	Kata	Said	active-active
235	Cium	Kissed	active-active
236	Mengusap	Stroked	active-active
237	Lihat	Saw	active-active
238	Baik-baik	Be good	active-active
239	Percaya	Believes	active-active
240	Kata	Said	active-active
242	Katanya	Said	active-active
245	Berjalan	Went	active-active
246	Kutinggalkan	Left	active-active
248	menumpang	Rode	active-active
250	menyerupai	resembled	active-active
252	menghilang	dissappeared	active-active
255	Berhenti	Stopped	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
256	Naik	got on	active-active
257	Duduk	Sat	active-active
258	Meminta	requested	active-active
259	Adalah	Was	active-active
263	Bilang	Said	active-active
264	Kata	Said	active-active
267	mengenakan	Wore	active-active
269	memanggilnya	Called	active-active
271	Berderum	revved up	active-active
272	Merogoh	dug	active-active
273	Menarik	pulled out	active-active
274	Muncul	appeared	active-active
275	Bersorak	leapt	active-active
277	bisa menghibur	would cheer up	active-active
278	Melaju	sped up	active-active
279	Sibuk	was busy	active-active
280	berkelebat	flashed	active-active
281	menderum	rumbled	active-active
282	Berlari	ran	active-active
283	Berdetak	beat	active-active
284	hilang timbul	came and went	active-active
285	Apakah	Was	active-active
286	tidak betah	didn't like	active-active
289	menyumbat	filled	active-active
290	tidak kuat menahan	wouldn't be able to stand	active-active
291	Umumkan	had announced	active-active
292	kukalahkan	had defeated	active-active
293	Bantahku	told	active-active
294	pulang lagi	came back	active-active
295	Habis	was out	active-active
297	Berubah	was changing	active-active
298	menggantung	hung	active-active
299	tampaknya	seemed	active-active
300	menurunkan	lowered	active-active
301	Melihat	saw	active-active
303	bertepuk tangan	applauded	active-active
305	Berkisah	told	active-active
306	menghubungkan	connected	active-active
308	Menjadi	became	active-active



No	SL	TL	Classification
309	berdecit-decit	squeaked	active-active
310	bisa bangkit	was even able to lift	active-active
311	-	was flushed	active-active
313	Tergelak	laughed	active-active
318	membawa	brought	active-active
320	mendengar	heard	active-active
321	Tanya	asked	active-active
322	Mau	want	active-active
323	Mau	wants	active-active
324	Maksudnya	mean	active-active
325	Bertanya	asked	active-active
327	Jawabnya	answered	active-active
328	Tersenyum	smiled	active-active
329	mendekatkan	leaned	active-active
330	merendahkan	lowered	active-active
332	berhasil	succeeds	active-active
333	dengar	hear	active-active
334	berubah	turned	active-active
336	kerjanya	took	active-active
337	bisa berubah	can be made	active-active
338	bisa melihat	could see	active-active
339	menggeleng-geleng	shook	active-active
341	kirim	are sending	active-active
343	tersengat	Kicked	active-active
344	Tidak mau	didn't want	active-active
345	bertepuk tangan	applauded	active-active
347	jawabnya	answered	active-active
348	berusaha	was trying	active-active
349	mungkin	could have been	active-active
350	melihat	Saw	active-active
354	rusuh	was troubled	active-active
356	mengantuk	dozed off	active-active
358	terbangun	woke up	active-active
360	tidak banyak bicara	did not speak much	active-active
361	membicarakan	Spoke	active-active
362	semakin berat	got harder	active-active
363	sampai	had reached	active-active
364	tenggak	had gulped down	active-active
365	terus bergolak	kept churning	active-active
367	buka	Opened	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
368	menunggu waktu	was only a matter of time	active-active
369	bergetar	Shook	active-active
370	berteriak	screamed	active-active
371	Surut	withdrew	active-active
372	berseru	Shouted	active-active
373	pecah	Burst	active-active
375	was-was	was wary	active-active
377	tidak segan	didn't hesitate	active-active
378	gumam	mumbled	active-active
379	tidak punya tawar menawar	made no exceptions	active-active
380	Coba	Try	active-active
381	menjamin	guaranteed	active-active
382	pegal	Ached	active-active
383	sudah tidak sabar	coudn't wait	active-active
384	akan menjadi	would be	active-active
385	teriak	shouted	active-active
386	menampar	Slapped	active-active
387	mengerdip	Flashed	active-active
388	bersiut-siutan	whistled	active-active
390	mencekal	Grabbed	active-active
391	terhuyung	stumbled	active-active
392	terasa pias	was pale	active-active
393	berkomat-kamit	mumbled	active-active
394	memeluk	Hugged	active-active
395	Seru	exclaimed	active-active
397	berubah lindap	died down	active-active
398	kembali tenang	resumed	active-active
399	boleh tenang	may have been calm	active-active
401	mendesak	Push	active-active
402	merasa	Felt	active-active
403	Artinya	Mean	active-active
404	mengumumkan	announced	active-active
405	memuntahkan	regurgitated	active-active
406	melarikan	rode off	active-active
407	masih bergetar	were still shaking	active-active
409	memakai	Had	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
417	Siaga	Stood	active-active
419	Rupanya	Seemed	active-active
422	menderu	rumbled	active-active
423	menggeliat terbangun	woke up stretching	active-active
425	muncul	emerged	active-active
427	beranjak	Started	active-active
428	menurunkan	ran off	active-active
429	memutar mata	Scanned	active-active
431	menggantung	Hung	active-active
434	bergegas	Hurried	active-active
435	berdekak-dekak	squeaked	active-active
437	menggantung	Hung	active-active
438	menyapa	Greeted	active-active
440	mengantar	Are escorting	active-active
441	mengangguk	Nodded	active-active
442	ikuti	Follow	active-active
443	mengangkat	picked up	active-active
444	telah menembus	were passing	active-active
446	tegak	Stood	active-active
447	mengguncang- guncang	Shook	active-active
448	mengepung	Filled	active-active
450	tersenyum	Smiled	active-active
451	menunggu	Waited	active-active
454	tercekat	choked	active-active
457	ikuti	had followed	active-active
458	berjanji	hdd even made a pact	active-active
459	bisa bilang	could call	active-active
460	mengajakku	Invited	active-active
463	mengibarkan senyum	Smiled	active-active
464	menggunakan	Wore	active-active
466	bertepatan	coincided	active-active
467	terpaksa	Was	active-active
468	tidak mengibarkan	was not displaying	active-active
469	melepaskan	took off	active-active
470	memandangku	Looked	active-active
471	serasa melewati	seemed to pass	active-active
472	duduk	was sitting	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
473	membuka	was opening	active-active
474	mendaftar	sign up	active-active
475	bisa lulus	can pass	active-active
476	berhenti	Stopped	active-active
478	tidak punya	didn't have	active-active
479	mulai menyicil	had started making payment	active-active
480	masih tinggal	were still leaving	active-active
481	meneruskan	continued	active-active
482	bercerita	Say	active-active
483	diam	Went	active-active
484	ikut kalut	felt distressed	active-active
485	menyekolahkan	Educate	active-active
488	meremas	squeezed	active-active
489	mengirim	Send	active-active
490	menjadi	becomes	active-active
491	Coba	Try	active-active
492	bisa memimpin	be able to lead	active-active
493	meradang	grew red	active-active
494	berkerut-kerut	crinkled	active-active
495	mulai	started	active-active
497	adalah	was	active-active
498	menerawang	clouded over	active-active
499	punya	have	active-active
500	ingin	wanted	active-active
501	kata	said	active-active
502	berhenti	stopped	active-active
503	mendengarkan	listened	active-active
504	terasa	felt	active-active
505	meneruskan	continued	active-active
506	minta dengat sangat	is imploring	active-active
507	mengejap-ngejap	blinked	active-active
508	rasanya	felt	active-active
509	berderit	squeaked	active-active
510	gemeretak	rattled	active-active
511	rasanya	felt	active-active
513	ingin	wanted	active-active
514	ingin	wanted	active-active
515	ingin	wanted	active-active
516	bisa menggapai	could reach	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
518	ingin	wanted	active-active
521	tidak ingin	don't want	active-active
523	akan jadi	will be	active-active
524	punya	have	active-active
525	tidak mau	don't want	active-active
526	ingin	wants	active-active
530	tahu	knew	active-active
533	punya	had	active-active
535	berperawakan	had	active-active
537	melebar	had widened	active-active
540	percaya	believed	active-active
541	memilih	chose	active-active
542	bangkit	got up	active-active
543	memantulkan	reflected	active-active
544	menjawab	answered	active-active
546	minta	asked	active-active
547	menyahut	could answer	active-active
548	kulempar	threw	active-active
549	menatap	stared	active-active
550	kulihat	saw	active-active
551	terdengar	heard	active-active
552	sibuk	was busy	active-active
553	berbantah-bantahan melawan	had been against	active-active
554	-	had been	active-active
556	meremas	crushed	active-active
557	terus bertanya-tanya	kept asking	active-active
560	bertekad	resolved	active-active
561	Keluar	left	active-active
562	mogok bicara	didn't speak	active-active
563	balas	answered	active-active
564	berharap	hoped	active-active
565	memang berusaha	did try	active-active
567	goyah	was wavering	active-active
569	kata	said	active-active
570	sedang belajar	was currently studying	active-active
571	menulis	wrote	active-active
572	baca	read	active-active

No	SL	TL	Classification
573	mendoakan	prayed	active-active
574	punya	has	active-active
576	tinggal	lived	active-active
577	tertarik	are interested	active-active
579	ulang-ulang membaca	re-read	active-active
582	berpikir-pikir	mulled	active-active
583	bisa jadi	could be	active-active
584	Tidak jelas benar	didn't have	active-active
585	putusan	decided	active-active
586	putar	turned	active-active
587	berderik	creaked	active-active
588	keluar	came out	active-active
589	mengerjap-ngerjap	blinked	active-active
590	ingin	want	active-active
591	kataku	said	active-active
592	memecah	broke	active-active
594	miring	tilted	active-active
595	menurunkan	put down	active-active
596	mengangkat	lifted up	active-active
597	berbisik-bisik	whispered	active-active
598	bisa kudengar	could hear	active-active
599	tanya	asked	active-active
600	bicara	spoke	active-active
601	coba	Tried	active-active
602	kata	Said	active-active
603	kataku	Said	active-active
604	mengangguk	Nodded	active-active
605	angkat bicara	started speaking	active-active
606	lepas	will let	active-active

### SL Active - SL Passive

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	bersemu	are reddened	active-passive
2	paksakan	was forced	active-passive
3	Berganti	was replaced	active-passive
4	terbangun	was awakened	active-passive
5	Bersemu	are reddened	active-passive
6	Paksakan	was forced	active-passive

### SL Passive - SL Active

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	terdengar	Heard	passive-active
2	ditabuh	Drummed	passive-active
3	diketuk	were two knocks	passive-active
4	termenung	was lost in thought	passive-active
5	tampak ditegar-tegarkan	tried to show a strong face	passive-active
6	disuruh	had ordered	passive-active
7	dijadikan	Became	passive-active
8	ternyata	turned out	passive-active
9	terasa	Felt	passive-active
10	diketuk	were two knocks	passive-active

### SL Passive - SL Passive

No	SL	TL	Classification
1	Terpesona	am amazed	passive-passive
2	Ditutup	was covered	passive-passive
3	dibesarkan	had been brought up	passive-passive
4	Disisir	was combed	passive-passive
5	Diatur	have to be written	passive-passive
6	ditutup	closed	passive-passive
7	dipenuhi	was filled	passive-passive
8	bertuliskan	was stiched	passive-passive
9	Berisi	was filled	passive-passive
10	ditekan	was strained	passive-passive
11	dikunjungi	was visited	passive-passive
12	ditemani	accompanied	passive-passive
13	tersusun	numbered	passive-passive
14	ditutup	were closed	passive-passive
15	Dijaga	tended	passive-passive
16	tertulis	was written	passive-passive
17	baru saja dibuka	had just been turned	passive-passive
18	ditutup	was covered	passive-passive
19	dibesarkan	had been brought up	passive-passive
20	Disisir	was combed	passive-passive
21	Diatur	have to be written	passive-passive