

## ABSTRACT

**Prasetyawan, Tegar Andika.** 2011. *Lexical Non-Equivalence in the Translation of a Newspaper Article entitled “MUI Rules out Fatwa against Facebook Over Cartoon” by the English Department Students of Semarang State University in Academic Year 2009/2010.* English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First Advisor: Dr. J. Mujiyanto, M.Hum. Second Advisor: Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si.

**Key Words:** lexical non-equivalence, translation, newspaper article.

This study is aimed to identify, classify, and analyze the lexical non-equivalence in the translation of a newspaper article entitled “MUI Rules out Fatwa against Facebook over Cartoon”.

The data were collected from the translation results of the newspaper article entitled “MUI Rules out Fatwa against Facebook Over Cartoon”. It was translated by the English Department students of Semarang State University in Academic Year 2009/2010. After the data was acquired, it was then inventoried, classified, and analyzed by referring to Mona Baker’s translation theory.

Based on the findings in the data classification, the problems of lexical non-equivalence found in the translation of the newspaper article were culture-specific concept, the different distinction in meaning between the source and target language, difference in expressive meaning, difference in form, the use of false friends or loan words in dealing with the source text, the engrossing effect of source-text patterning, misinterpretation in meaning of source-language collocations, the tension between accuracy and naturalness, and culture-specific collocation. It was also found that the most frequent problem of lexical non-equivalence found in the translation was the use of false friends or loan words in dealing with the source text, whereas the least frequent problem was the different distinction in meaning between the source and target language. There were also two possible causes for the problems to occur in the translation. The first cause was that the translators were lacking in making adjustments in the translation in case that they did not take much consideration on cultural, structural, as well as contextual aspects. The second one was that the translators were lacking in knowledge of translating strategies.

Knowing the above results, it is then suggested that the translators must be very careful with the process of transferring meanings, because incorrect transfer of meanings will result in incorrect interpretation of the text, which also means incorrect information to the readers. The translators are also expected to have good knowledge on the problems of lexical non-equivalence as well as the strategies in dealing with them.

