



**WORD LEVEL EQUIVALENCE OF
INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
ABBREVIATION FOUND IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

A final project

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English**

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APPROVAL

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Fakultas Bahasa dan seni universitas negeri semarang menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* yang berjudul:



**WORD LEVEL EQUIVALENCE OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION
OF ABBREVIATION FOUND IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

Yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, wawancara langsung, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/tugas akhir /final project ini membutuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh isi karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian ditemukan ketidakberesan, saya berani menerima akibatnya. Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, Maret 2009
Yang membuat pernyataan

Misbakhul munir
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To:

My beloved parents, Mr. Ngardi and Mrs. Suyati

My brothers and sisters

My special girl and my little boy, Fadhil Aulia



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Studies

Nowadays, it seems that there is a tendency that people give less attention to the great role of language on their life. As social being people need a language as a means of communication. Without language, all activities in society will be a mass, for no one of the activities will run well without the existence of language. Through language, man expresses his feelings, idea, intension, etc and also integrates himself to be a member of human society. Language is also used in learning in the development of science and technology. The development of science and technology can be learned and followed by using communication media such as journals, magazines, television, but the books becoming important sources of science and technology are still written in foreign language, particular in English.

Language is basic to humanity. Man expresses their feeling and thoughts through language and simulates actions and reactions through language. Language is also basic for the acquisition of the understanding, attitude, and ideas that are important to individuals, groups, and society in general. Languages serve many purposes. It helps to convey the experiences and the emotions for overt or direct experience. It serves as a basic for entertainment and pleasures. Language is a unique human tool (at least the language with which people are concerned), and while it is essentially a social significant.

As a means of communication, Newspapers is important dealing with the spreading of news from of all of the world. Everybody has his or has own interest and competence in reading a newspaper. Even they have to spend their time to get information from the newspaper they read. As state by Mancher (1987:60) that news is information people need to make sound decision on their lives. Usually people are very interested in the development of their country, but it is not impossible to know about word news. The role of news in the society is great, since people not only need to know many things happen around but also have to pay to attention to the word issues.

The complexity of society today requires greater dependency upon agencies of communication of which none of more influential then the press. Consequently, especially newspaper, of general circulation at last, must provide the facts, which keep the citizen informed. They must also serve as leaders, moderators, and critics of events, ideas, and action in the public interest. The press must remain substantially free from compulsion applied from within or without except the compulsion of public service function fully, journalism as a profession demands acceptance of this public service accountability.

Furthermore, journalism has its faults people in the press exaggerate and makes mistakes in judgment and emphasis. Without reporters and editors and the work they do, however, the world would be less agreeable because people would be less knowledge, what people do not know can hurt them. If the press does not communicate as much as possible of what citizen needs to know, no body else will.

From the above discussion, the writer can conclude that using the correct usage of language is important to avoid misinterpretation and to be still existed or alive. He here recognizes another fundamental fact: some questions of usage cannot to be settled unequivocally in term of 'right' or 'wrong'. The reasons are quite clearly.

Moreover, there are two ways to absorb knowledge of science and technology written in English completely successfully; first by learning the English and second by translating English book into Indonesian. Translation is not an easy work since one needs certain capability in doing this work. Nida (in Fawcett, 1997:56) states that 'Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message; first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style'.

It is not surprising that translator studied Wills (1982-177) said that "translation is a psycholinguistic formulation process, in the course of which, the translator by a sequence of textually commentated code-switching separations reproduces an SL (source language) message in TL (target language) in order to enable to TL native speaker who has knowledge of the respective SL to understand this particular message and to act or to be more precise to react, according to his own direction.

Translation a text from the source language into the target language is not an easy task, for each language has their own rules in phonetics, structure and words (Samsuri 1994:10) seen from that point, we can say that a good translation is needed. In translating, 'we will find many change the rules, customs and culture

from both languages. One of mistake in translating books magazines is caused by the target language. Larson (1984:20) suggested that translator must consider the techniques for 1) preparation, 2) analysis, 3) transfer of language, 4) initial draft, 5) reworking initial draft, 6) testing translation, 7) refining, 8) preparing the final text to be published. If the translator has those qualifications above, it is possible that the result of translation is good.

Otherwise, the fact shown that many translations are difficult to understand and not clearly. Described, they are caused by in correctness of translation of understanding the source language text of the uninterpretation and also giving extra word are limitation word that it should be at the source text. Translation is basically based on form but if we translate texts we do not only change the form but also transfer the meaning. (Larson 1984:23) In other words, translation should be based on meaning. Simatupang (1999:11) adds that on ideal translator should be good bilingual (mastering two languages, the source language and the receptor language). This may become one challenge to non native translations when they have to translate texts based on meaning rather than form. The translator should translate the cultural elements appropriately, into the target language or it should be understandable ones. In addition, Simatupang (1999:33) also states that an ideal translator should be not only bilingual but also bicultural as well. This is considered crucial since the source language may contain a very different culture from the receptor language, those elements mentioned by Larson and Simatupang are important so that the result of the translation will be thoroughly understood by

the readers, since translator does not only transfer the meaning but also the culture into the target language as well.

The problem of translation is very complicated, from the level of finding the most equivalent in word level until the problem of cultural. From the issue, it is interesting to give attention to the one of Indonesian daily newspaper, *The Jakarta Post* is the largest newspaper in Indonesia. It covers many articles which are differentiated into reveal columns news namely headlines, national, archipelago, opinion, city, sports, world business, and people, except for the Sunday edition. The Sunday edition tries to provide more analytical and in-depth articles appropriately balance by entertaining and information stories. Readers still get the latest news of what is going on in the region and all over the world, but the proportion is less than that normally provide in the weekday edition or the paper. This newspapers is consumed by Indonesian readers all most. Many articles is taken from the Indonesia issue, phenomena, incident which is translated into English.

Seeing *The Jakarta post*, there are several Indonesian term translated into English. In special case, we will find some Indonesian abbreviation such as *POLRI* '*Polisi Republik Indonesia*' whereas in the Jakarta post is translated into '*nation police*' it misses the word '*Indonesia*', which police nation is it? Another example; *IDT* is translated into '*Underdevelopment Village*'. The Jakarta Post is not translating the word '*impres*' into English. The acronym of *IDT* is translated into *underdevelopment village*. The two cases are literally different but the translation have the same meaning with the source language. Here, the translator

strives for every effort to find the closest equivalent of the target language. The translator also has to know the suitable strategies how to translates the language naturally, therefore the message can be understood correctly

Departing on above, the writer will analyze the translation of abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post*. The abbreviation comes from Indonesian which is translated into English. The analysis will be focused on the strategies used by the translator.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

- (1) The Jakarta post is one of national and big newspapers which it has many readers. Analyzing the translator strategies in translating the Indonesian abbreviation will give precious knowledge and information because there many Indonesian abbreviation here.
- (2) The study of the subject is still limited.

1.3 Problem Statement

Based on the research background of the study, the problem proposed in the research is:

What the strategies are used by the translator in translating abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post* based on the classification of word level equivalence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives to be achieved by this research is to identify the strategies are used by the translator in translating abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post* based on the classification of word level equivalence?

1.5 Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this final project are as follows:

- (1) This research is expected to be significant for the students as additional information about translation and to enhance the students' knowledge in language, especially about abbreviation.
- (2) The research can be used as additional reference in reading translation especially in abbreviation.

1.6 Organization of the Presentation

This descriptive study will be divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is the introduction and it contains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, problem statement, then the objectives and significances of the study, At last, the organization of the study will be clarify clearly.

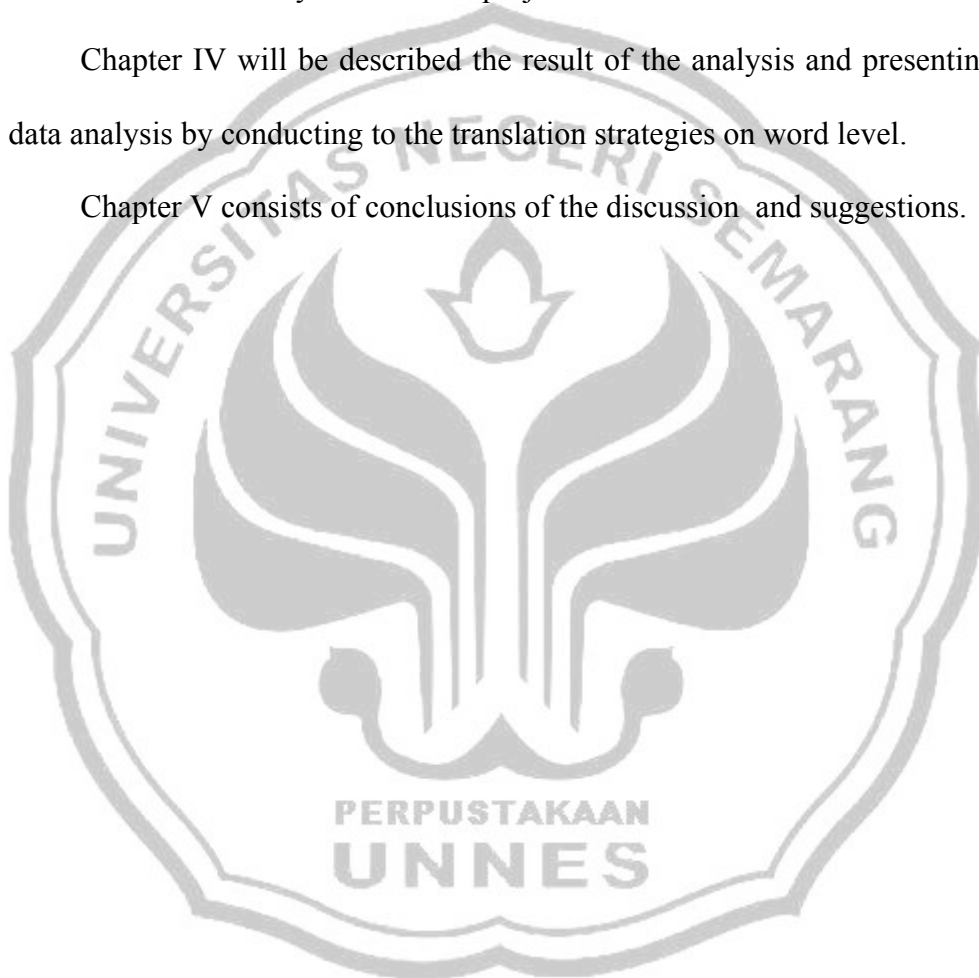
Chapter II is the review of related literature. Comprehensible discussing about definition, types, principles, the problem, process of translation term then translation equivalence and translation strategies, accuracy of translation, the

evaluation of translation, objectives of translation and either the definition of journalism and abbreviation will be discussed.

Chapter III is the method of investigation in which it uses descriptive qualitative method in discussing the object of study and as well as data collection and instrument of study uses in final project.

Chapter IV will be described the result of the analysis and presenting deep data analysis by conducting to the translation strategies on word level.

Chapter V consists of conclusions of the discussion and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the review of related literature of this study. It includes definition of translation, types of translation, principles of translation, process of translation, and objectives of translation.

2.1 Definitions of Translation

There are a number of definition made by many people on translation, one may give a definition on the basis of transforming form as language from one language in to another, others may give a definition by emphasizing translation as transferring meaning from the source language into the target language, or even on the basis of their point of view that regards translation as a process of transferring culture. To posses a clear explanation about translation, the following are some definitions given by some experts.

Larson in meaning based translation: A guide to across - cultural equivalence, stated:

Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source into the target language. This done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure, it is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.

Here, Larson stresses that translation as a transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language would never changes the meaning although the form changes.

Nida and Taber as cited by Surya Winata (1989:1) state:

Translation consists of reproducing the message into the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent, of the source message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style.

Based on this opinion Nida and Taber give us a cue, that it is worth doing for translator to translate language by making some adaptations grammatically and lexically if it is possible and does not create a difficulty to understand. But more important thing is to find the equivalence which has a precise meaning in stead of preserving the form of expression which is far from the real intent. Meaning is at the first proportion since it is the content of the message to be conveyed, while style is at the second proportion.

Different definition is given by Frishberg (1990). He notes that in a narrow and technical usage, translation refers to the process of changing a written message from one language to another, while Newmark (1988) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same language and/or in another language".

In addition, from the web <http://www.thelreedictionary.com/> translation Farlex said, "translation is a written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language," those last three opinions stress that translation is the change of message formed as written materials, from certain language to another.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is an activity of changing the language from one language (source language) to another language (target language) by giving the closest equivalent, without changing the meaning.

2.2 Types of Translation

According to Catford (in Leonardi, 2000) there are some types or category of translation for getting the best equivalence in target language. The following are the types of translation:

2.2.1 Extent of Translation

- (1) Full translation, the entire text is submitted the translation process, that is every part of the SL text is replaced by the TL text.
- (2) Partial translation, some parts or parts of the SL text are left translated, they are simply transferred and in corporate in the TL text.

2.2.2 Level of Translation

- (1) Total translation, may best be defined as replacement of SL grammar and text by equivalent TL grammar and lexis consequential replacement of SL phonology or graphology by (non-equivalent) phonology and graphology.
- (2) Restricted translation, it means replacement of SL textual by equivalent TL textual material at only one level.

2.2.3 Rank of Translation

(1) Word-for-word translation.

It is translation based on the arrangement of word in the SL. This kinds of translation is very useful to know the form and the arrangement or words of the SL line by line without learning it clearly.

Example: *I will read a book tomorrow.*

Saya akan membaca sebuah buku besok.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that in word-for-word translation there is no changing and transfer of the word formation.

(2) Literal translation.

Literal translation lies between extremes: it may stand as it were, from word-for-word translation, but make changes in conforming with the TL grammar, this may make it group-group or clause-clause translation.

Example: *She is very beautiful girl.*

Dia gadis yang sangat cantik.

The researcher concludes that in literal translation there are any changing on the word formation but that change does not change the meaning of the sentence.

(3) Free translation

A free translation is always unbounded; equivalences shunt up and down, the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher rank, sometimes between longer units than the sentence.

Example: *His hearth is in the right place.*

Dia baik hati

So, the writer conclude that in free translation, the form is not bounded by Source Language structure, but it must still be faithful to the Source Message.

(4) Pragmatic translation

A pragmatic translation is the emphasis entirely on accuracy and knowledge of the subject.

Example: *White Cross Baby Powder is soft and smoothing. It absorbs moisture and keeps baby cool and comfortable.*

White Cross Baby Powder lembut dan halus, menyerap kelembaban dan menjaga kesegaran dan kenyamanan bayi anda.

The researcher concludes that the pragmatic translation focused on the message changes that attach the importance of transferring the message in the Target Language based on the Source Language.

(5) Aesthetic translation

An aesthetic translation is important to literary material focus is a preserving the emotional as well as cognitive content of work, and or maintaining some level of stylistic equivalence.

Example: *So let us melt, and make noise,*

No tear floods, nor sigh-tempests move,

Twere profanation our love,

To tell the laity our love.

Mari kita menangis tak perlu ribut,

*tak perlu banjir tangis, tak perlu terisak isak,
memerosotkan nilai cinta kita,
sama seperti orang kebanyakan.*

So, the writer concludes that in the aesthetic translation, the translator does not only focus on their attention of the accomplished information problems, but also on the impression, feeling and emotion matter.

(6) Ethnographic translation

It is the translations that aim paying full attention of the structural background of the author and recipient and to take into account differences between SL and TL.

Example : They wanna be anti COD rebels like yo.

Mereka mau jadi gerilyawan anti polisi sepertimu.

From the example above, the writer concludes that in the ethnographic translation, translator tries to explain the cultural contexts of Source Language into Target Language, and also he has to able to find the equal word in the Target Language.

2.3 Principles of Translation

Duff (1989:10) describes that there are six general principles, which are relevance to all translation, namely: meaning, form, register, source language, influence style and clarity and idiom.

First is meaning according to Cruise (Surya Winata 1989: 21-24). There four main types of meaning in words and utterances; there lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning and socio cultural meaning. The

translation should reproduce accurately meaning in the original text. It is to be carried over from the SL to the TL.

The second principle is form, translation is complicated process which translator concerns with transferring the meaning from SL to TL. But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. This is particularly important in translating in legal document, guarantee, contracts, etc.

Third is register, language of differ greatly in their level of formality in a given context: linguistics, cultural and situational and can not be translated in isolation, source language influence is fourth principle that it may express a concept, which is totally unknown in the target language, the concept in question may be abstract of concrete it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food.

And then, fifth is style and clarity. The translator should not change the style of the original types. The sixth idiom or idiomatic expression that these two terms can be used interchangeable.

2.4 Problems of Translation

Soemarmo (1990: 10) says that the first difficulty in translating that a translator will face the difficulty of linguistic problem in meaning. In relation to the problem of meaning, Suryawinata (1989: 21-22) states that: "Makna memegang peranan paling penting dalam terjemahan. Makna ini dapat berupa makna leksikal, makna kontekstual, makna situasional dan makna sosiokultural". Moreover, Baker (1992: 86) suggest that if the Target Language lacks of

grammatical category which exist in the Source Language, the information expressed that category may have to be ignored.

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that the translation should pay attention to the different of language system and the culture between the Source Language and the Target Language. The text and the translator's competence also influence the result of the translation.

2.5 Process of Translation

Translation process is a series of activities in which a translator uses his/her knowledge skill and ability to transfer message from SL into TL. According to Newmark (1988:19) the process of translating begins with choosing a method of approach, secondly when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind; (1) the SL text level; (2) the referential level; (3) the cohesive level; and (4) the naturalness level. Finally there is the revision procedure, which may be concentrated of staggered according to the situation. This procedure constitutes at least half on the compete process.

While Nida and Taber (1963:33) divide the process of translation into three phases: (1) analysis of message in the SL; (2) transfer; (3) reconstruction of the transferred message in the TL

The analysis phase is the process in which grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word(s) or word combination are analyzed. In the transfer phase, the already analyzed materials in the phase 1(one) are transferred in the translator's mind from SL to TL. The reconstruction phase is the phase where the

translator rewrites or re-expresses the materials in such way that translation product is readable and acceptable in term of rules and styles in the TL.

Suryawinata (1989) develops Nida and Taber concept by borrowing the concepts of deep surface from generative transformational as described in the following figure:

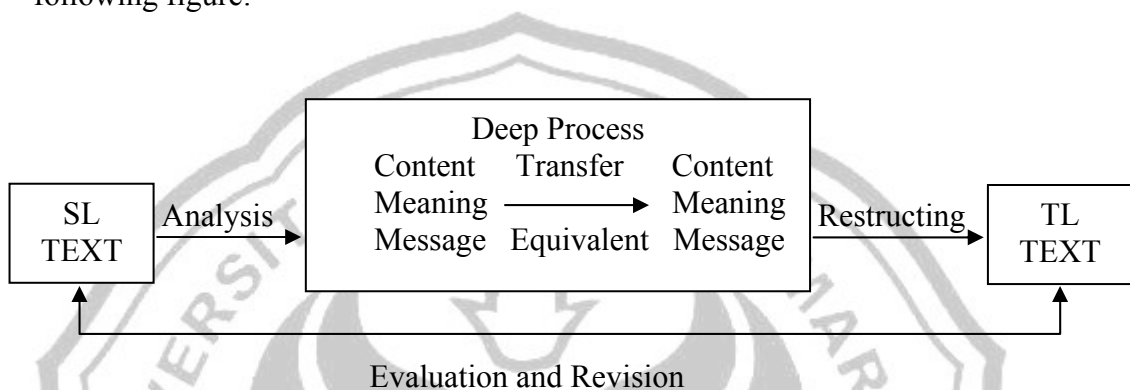


Figure 2.1. Process of translation

The following are the explanation of the figure:

- (1) Analysis and comprehension, the surface structure and message in the SL is analyzed in terms of grammatical relationship, the meaning of each combination of words, both textual and contextual meaning.
- (2) Transfer, this process happens in the translator's mind in which the message of the SL is transferred into TL.
- (3) Transfer, this process happens in the translator's mind in which the message of the SL is transferred into TL.
- (4) Restructuring, in this phase the translator looks for the equivalent words, expressions, or sentences in the TL to express the message in the SL.

- (5) Evaluation and revision the translation text is evaluated to ensure that the entire message in the SL has been transferred into the TL text. Some revision may be done to produce an accurate translation.

2.6 Translation Equivalence

Catford | (1965:21) notes that “ the central problem of translation practice is that finding TL translation equivalence. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and condition of translation equivalence.”

Equivalence is the most appropriate meaning of source language in the target language. Bell(1991:70)defined the term equivalence as the replacement of stretch of a source language (particularly idioms, clichés, proverb, greetings, etc,) and the like by its functional equivalent.

Mona Baker in her book *In Another Words: A Course Book on Translation* acknowledges that equivalence can usually be obtained to some extent, but it is influenced by variety of linguistics and cultural factors and is therefore always relative. She outlines five types of translation equivalence; they are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence. Baker’s concept of translation equivalence will be discussed more elaborately in this final project which is focused on the strategies used by translator based on the classification word, above word, textual level equivalence.

2.6.1 Equivalence at Word Level

In translating the first consideration is the equivalence at word level because the translator starts analyzing and exploring the meaning of the word as single units in the source language. Bolinger and sears as quoted by baker defined word as “ as the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself.”

One word may contain several elements of meaning in it. For example a word such as retell, there are two distinct elements of meaning in it: re and tell, i.e. ‘to tell again’. there is no one-to-one correspondence between orthographic word and element of meaning within or across languages. For instance, bawang putih in Indonesia is written in one word onion in English ; and semangka in Indonesia is written in two words water melon in English.

To differentiate the elements of meaning in words, the term morpheme then to be introduced to describe the minimal formal element of meaning in language. A word such as unbelievable consists of three morphemes; un , meaning ‘not’ believe meaning ‘able to be ‘. Than it can be paraphrased as ‘cannot be believed.’

Word also has a lexical meaning, baker said that “the lexical meaning of a word or lexical unit may be thought of as the specific value it has in a particular linguistic system and the ‘personality’ it acquires through usage within that system”. In her quotation from cruse, she distinguishes four main types of meaning in words and utterances: proportional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning.

Proportional meaning of a word arises from the relation between it and what it refers to or describes in a real or imaginary world, as conceived by the speakers of the particular language to which the word belongs. Expressive meaning relates the speaker's feeling or attitude rather than to what words refers to. Presupposed meaning arises from co-occurrence restrictions, i.e. restrictions on what other words or expressions we expect to see before or after a particular lexical unit. These restrictions are of two types: selection restrictions (function of the proportional meaning of a word and collocation restrictions (semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the proportional meaning of a word). Evoked meaning arises from dialect and register variation.

Based on those types of lexical meaning above, there are some of the more common types of non-equivalence which often pose difficulties for the translator. Non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text.

The following are some common types of non-equivalence at word level:

First, culture specific concepts. The source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target language culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Such a concepts are often referred to as 'culture specific'.

Second, the source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language. The source-language word may express a concept which is known in

the target culture but simply not lexicalized, that is not 'allocated' a target-language word to express it.

Third, the source language word is semantically complex. The source – language word may be semantically complex. This is a fairly common problem in translation. Words do not have to be morphologically complex to be semantically complex (Bolinger and Sears,1968).

Fourth, the source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning. The target language may make more or fewer distinctions in meaning than the source language, What one language regards as an important distinction in meaning another language may not perceive as relevant

Fifth, the target language lacks a superordinate. The target language may have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field.

Sixth, the target language lacks a specific term(hyponym). More commonly, languages tend to have general words (superordinates) but lack specific ones(hyponyms), since each language makes only those distinctions in meaning which seem relevant to its particular environment.

Seventh, difference in physical or interpersonal perspective. Physical perspective may be of more importance in one language than it is in another. Physical perspective has to do with where things or people are in relation to one another or place.

Eight, differences in expressive meaning. There may be target a target-language word which has the same propositional meaning as the source-language word, but it may have a different expressive meaning. The difference may be considerable or it may be subtle but important enough to pose a translation problem in a given context. In other words, if the target –language equivalent is neutral compared to the source-language item, the translator can sometimes add the evaluative element by means of a modifier or adverb if necessary.

Ninth, differences in form. There is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text. Certain suffixes and prefixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no direct equivalents in other languages.

Tenth, differences in frequency and purpose of specific forms. Even when a particular form does have a ready equivalent in the target language, there may be a difference in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used.

Eleventh, The use of loan words in the source text, the use of loan words in the source text poses a special problem in translation. Quite apart from their respective propositional meaning. This is often lost in translation because it is not always possible to find a loan word with the same meaning in the target language.

2.6.2 Equivalence above Word Level

Besides having individual meaning, words almost always occur in the company of others word to construct meaning, because of the differences lexical

patterning of source language, translator usually find difficulties in translating. Lexical patternings deals with collocation and idiom and fix expression.

(1) Collocation

Baker(1992:14) defines collocation as semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the proportional meaning of a word,. Then Baker added that collocation is the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language' (1992:47)

In English people typically pay a visit, less typically make a visit , and are unlikely to perform a visit (baker,1992) sometime we might think that words as synonyms or near synonyms will often have quite different sets of collocate. English speakers say break the rule but not break the regulations, they talk of wasting time but not squandering time.

Pattern of collocation are largely arbitrary and independent of meaning both within and across language. For example, collocation delivers a baby (to help a mother to give birth to a child) in Arabic yuwallidu imra'atan which has literally mean deliver a woman (in the process of childbirth, Arabic focuses on the woman)

Every word in a language have a range(set a collocates which are typically associated with the word in question). For example the word *run* can be collocates with *company, business, show, car, stocking, tights, nose, wild ,debt, bill ,river, course, water, and colour*, some collocations are less familiar to all of us, this relates to specific register. For example, in computer literature, *data* may be

handled, extracted processed, manipulated, and retrieved, but not typically, shifted, treated, arranged, or tackled (baker,1992)

(2) Idiom

Unlike collocations which allow several variations in forms, idioms, and fix expressions allow no variation in form under normal circumstances. For example, fix expression such as *all the best, as a matter a fact, and ladies and gentlemen*, allow little or no variation in form.

2.6.3 Grammatical Equivalence

Baker defines grammar as ‘the setoff rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in the utterance’ (1992:83)

Grammatical structures are different across languages. It is why the translator encounters difficulties in finding the direct equivalent in target language. This lack of grammatical categories often result in some change in the information in the target language; adding or omitting information. Baker focuses on five grammatical categories in which the translators often encounters problems, they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice.

2.6.4 Textual Equivalence

Brown and Yule (1983:6) as cited by baker defined text as ‘the verbal record of communicative event; it is an instance of language in use rather than

language as an abstract system of meanings and relation'. Textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between a source language text and a target language text emphasizing the information and cohesion.

2.6.5 Pragmatic Equivalence

Pragmatic equivalent looks at how texts are used in communicating situations that involve variables such as writers, readers, and cultural context. Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation.

2.7 Translation Strategies

Baker in her book in other word; a course book on translation suggests some strategies to overcome the problems arising in the process of translation related to various types of non-equivalence. As this study is focused on two levels equivalences; word, above word, the strategies which be discussed are limited on those three levels of equivalences.

2.7.1 Strategies in Word Level Equivalences

(1) Translation by more general word (superordinate)

This strategy is very common to the translators for dealing with many types of non – equivalence. Because of the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language specific, it works equally well in most.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): **Shampoo** the hair with a mild WELLA-SHAMPOO and lightly towel dry.
- b. Target text (Spanish): **Lavar** el cabello con un champu suave de WELLA Y frotar ligeramente con una toalla.

Back- Translation: **Wash** hair with a mild WELLA shampoo and rub lightly with a towel. 'Shampooing' can be seen as a type of 'washing' since it is more restricted in its use: you can wash a lot of things but you can only shampoo your hair.

(2) Translation by more neutral/less expressive word

The translator uses this strategy because the target language has no direct equivalent word, for example:

Source text: The panda's mountain **home** is rich in plant life ...

Target text: (back translated from Chinese): The mountain **settlements** of the panda have rich varieties of plants.

Home has no direct equivalent in Chinese; it is replaced by Chinese near equivalent which is less expressive and more formal.

(3) Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy is used when the target language does not have the same proportional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target readers.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): The Patrick collection has restaurant facilities to suit every taste-from the discerning gourmet, to the **Cream Tea** expert.
- b. Target text (Italia): di soddisfera tutti I gusti: daquelli del gastronomoesigente a quelli dell'esperto di **pasticceria**.

Back translation:..... to satisfy all taste: from those of the demanding gastronomist to those of the expert in **pastry**.

In Britain , cream tea is 'an afternoon meal consisting of tea to drink and comes with jam and clotted cream to eat. It can also include sandwich and cakes. Cream tea has no equivalent in other cultures. The Italian translator replaced it with 'pastry'. which does not have the same meaning (for one thing , cream tea is meal in Britain, whereas 'pastry' is only a type of food). However, 'pastry' is familiar to the Italian reader and therefore provides a good cultural substitute.

(4) Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation

Using loan word is particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concept and buzz words.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): The shamanic practices we have investigated are rightly seen as an Archaic Mysticism.
- b. Target text (back-translation from Japanese): the shamanic behavior which we have been researching should rightly be considered as ancient mysticism.

Shaman is a technical word used in religious studies to refer to priest or a priest doctor among the northern tribes of Asia. It has no ready equivalent in Japanese. The equivalent used in the translation is made up of shaman as a loan word, written in katakana script (the script commonly used to describe foreign word into Japanese) plus a Japanese suffix means ‘like’ to replace the – *ic* ending in English

(5) Translation by paraphrase using related word

This is used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in different form.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): The **creamy** KOLESTRAL –SUPER is easy to apply and has a pleasant fragrance.
- b. Target text (back-translated from Arabic): KOLESTEROL – SUPER is rich and concerned in its make-up which gives a product **that resembles cream**....

The paraphrase in the Arabic text uses comparison, a strategy which can be used to deal with other types of non-equivalence.

(6) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

It is used when the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, but the translator wants to paraphrase so the paraphrase may be based

on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): you can even dine ‘alfresco’ in the summer on our air terrace.
- b. Target text (German): Im Sommer Können Sie auch auf der Terrasse **im Freien** sitze und essen.

Back translation: in summer you can also sit and eat on the terrace **in the open**.

Alfresco, ‘in the open air’, is a loan word in English. Its meaning is unpacked in German translation. The two expression, alfresco and ‘in the open’, have the same ‘propositional meaning, but the German expression lacks the ‘evoked’ meaning of alfresco, which is perhaps inevitable in this case. Note that the loan word is placed in inverted commas in source text.

(7) Translation by omission

If the meaning conveyed by a certain item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression.

- a. Source text (English): the panda’s mountain home is rich in plant life and gave us many of trees, shrubs, and herb most prized in European gardens.

- b. Target back (back translated from Chinese): the mountain settlements of the panda have rich varieties of plants. There are many kinds of tress, shrubs and herbal plants that are preciously regarded by Europeans gardens.

The source language text addresses a European audience and the use of gave us highlights its intended orientation of the source language text by omitting expression which betray its original point of view.

(8) Translation by illustration

The translators may consider this strategy if the word which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated , particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point.

(9) Translation by more specific word(subordinate)

By contrast with using more general word, this strategy is used when the target language has more vocabulary to represent some similar thing with some differences. In other words, the target language lacks a superordinate. For example *penginapan* (Indonesia) can be translated into more specific words in English such as hotel, motel, villa, cottage, condominium, and etc.

2.7.2 Strategies in above Word Level Equivalence

(1) Collocation

There are strategies used to deal with the problem of non-equivalence in translating collocation. Those strategies are translating collocation with similar meaning form, dissimilar meaning similar form/changing the meaning and translating by paraphrasing.

First, Similar Meaning Similar Form. This is done when source collocation is unacceptable in target language and available literally similar meaning of collocation in target language.

For example:

Source text (English): a) break the law

b) strong tea

c) keep a dog/cat

Target text (Arabic): a) contradict the law

(Japanese): b) dense tea

(Danish) : c) hold a dog/cat

A Japanese, Arabic, or Danish translator would not hesitate to make the necessary adjustment since, to all intents and purposes, the English/Japanese, English/Arabic, English/ Danish collocations have the same meanings, respectively.

Then, dissimilar meaning similar form /changing the meaning. This happens due to in translation often involves a tension a difficult choice between what is typical and what is accurate. The nearest acceptable collocation in the target language will often involve some changes in meaning.

For example:

Source text: (English) hard drink

Target text (back translated from Arabic): alcoholic drink

Hard drink refers only to spirits in English, for example whisky, gin, and brandy. It does not include other alcoholic drinks such as beer, lager, or sherry. The Arabic collocation however, refers to any alcoholic, including beer, lager, sherry, as well as spirits. The meaning of the two collocations therefore do not map completely.

Second, Translating by paraphrasing. This is used because some collocations reflect the cultural setting in which they occur. If the cultural setting of the source and target languages are significantly different, there will be instances when the source language text will contain collocations which convey what to the target reader would be unfamiliar associations of ideas. Then the translators need to paraphrase or explain the collocation.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): papers relating to the lesser-known languages will be particularly welcome.
- b. Target text (Back translated from Russian): we intend to discuss separately questions concerning the **so-called “small”, i.e. more widespread and ‘big’, i.e. more widespread languages.**

In English academic writing, it is common and acceptable to talk about ‘lesser-known language’, as well as ‘major languages’ and ‘minor languages’ Russians has no equivalent collocations.

(2) Idiom and fix expression

Another study of analyzing strategies to translate idiom and fix expression was conducted by Rurry Prihartini as cited from Baker, there are four offered to overcome the difficulties in translating idiom and fix translation. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

(1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This is can be used if there is an idiom in target language which is an roughly conveys the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): The Fayeds have turned the pre-bid of Fraser strategy on its head.
- b. Target text (back-translated from Arabic):and with this the Fayeds brothers have **turned** the strategy of the house of Fraser previous to the offer of ownership **head over heel**.

The Arabic expression,whichmeans ‘upside down’,is similar in form only to another eenglish idiom. *head over heel* (in love), meaning ‘very much in love’

(2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

The idiom in target language has a meaning similar to to that of the source language text but consist of different lexical items.

For example:

- a. Source text (English): Feel the force of my fist, frozen fiend!
- b. Target text (german): **Dir werde ich einheizen**, du scheusal!

Back – translation: I will make things hot for you, monster!

The above statement is addressed to an ice monster. The German expression *Dir werde ich einheizen* means literally as possible, ‘I will put heating on to you’.

(3) Translation by paraphrase

This strategy can be used when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target language text because of differences on stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.

For example:

- a. Source text: (English): Best news of all a decision to develop a system.
- b. Target text (back translated from Chinese) the best news is a decision to develop a system of ...

‘the best news is’ does not have the status of a fixed expression in Chinese. Although it looks very familiar to best news of all, it is just a paraphrase of the English expression.

(4) Translation by omission

An idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text as with single words. This may be because it has no close in the target language, cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

For example:

- a. Source text: ...,to see that professor Smith had doubled his own salary before recommending the offer from fayed, and added a pre-dated bonus for good measure.
- b. Back translated from Arabic:.. ,that Professor Smith had been able to double his salary twice before offering his recommendation to accept Fayed's offer, and that he added to his a bonus, the date of which had been previously decided on.

2.8 Accuracy of Translation

Larson (1989: 486-487) states that in translation process the accuracy is needed. There are many ways for improvement of the accuracy. Usually, the translator does the mistake, may be omit some pieces of information, in restructuring, the translator is working at getting across the meaning, and doing adds information needed to be deleted, and sometimes in analysis of SL or in transferring process and different meaning result done by the translator. Because of all, the translator makes those kinds of mistakes, so the check of the accuracy is needed. He also states that there are some criteria that the translation is in accurate (1) there's additions information (2) there is wrong in meaning, (3) in transferring language some information has been omitted.

Based on the pragmatic aspect, the translation divided accuracy of translation become accurate translation and inaccurate translation. Mulholland (1991: 25) states that the accuracy of translation is looked from the sentence

context, the fittingness of language and the fittingness of meaning in Target Language (Indonesian language).

(1) Accurate translation

The translation is considered accurate translation if the meaning as the translation sufficient as complete, the form is natural or suitable with sentence context.

(2) Inaccurate translation

The translation is considered inaccurate if the information is added or decreased. So, the meaning is not expressed suitable with sentence context, the fittingness of meaning in Target Language.

The writer concludes that the accuracy of translation can be divided into accurate translation that if the meaning of the translation sufficient as complete, the form is natural or suitable with the sentence context; and secondly is the inaccurate translation that if the information is added or decreased, so the meaning is not expressed according to the sentence context, the fittingness of language and meaning in the Target Language.

2.9 Evaluation of Translation

Evaluating the translation is very important for the translator because by evaluating the translation, the translator knows whether the result of his work has a good quality or not. The translation must be checked to be sure that it is accurate, clear and natural.

Translator has to transfer the source language into the target language and he does not miss the message of the target language. The translation may be

accurate in translation's understanding of the source language, but yet the form may not be the natural idiomatic forms of the receptor language. The forms of the language used should be those that make the message of the source language as easy to understand as the source language itself to understand.

So, the translation must be tested to know if the grammatical forms used are normally used. Beside, to know the result of the translator work, the evaluating the translation will give feedback to the translator.

Larson in Sutopo (2001: 118) states that there are four aspects of evaluation on translation, they are:

First, Why test the translation? There are three main reasons for testing a translation. The translator wants to be sure his translation as accurate, clear and natural. In any sentence, there maybe needed for improvement in accuracy, clarify naturalness. It is very easy, as one is translating, to in advertently omit some piece of information.

Who test the translation? The translation will be better quality if several people are involved in evaluating. They are translator, consultant, tester and reviewers will all need to work together with one goal to make the translation to accurate, clear and natural.

Ways of evaluating a translation. There are several ways to evaluating the translation. First, comparison with the translation text. Second, back translation to the source text. Third comprehension's check, Fourth, naturalness and readability testing, and fifth, consistency check.

Using the test result. In the testing result, many good suggestions will be lost, unless there has been a careful system for recording them, and unless the translator or the translation team has been carefully looking at suggestions.

From four aspects above, the writer concludes that in doing the translation, it is very important to evaluate the result of translation. A translation work can be said good translations if the translations works are evaluated. In order to get the translation as accurate, clear, and natural. In doing his work, the translator should work together with the people are involved in evaluating the translation; they are the consultant, tester, and reviewer. There are several ways to evaluate the translation works; the translator should compare with the translation text, back to the Source text, comprehension's check, naturalness and readability testing, need consistency check. At last, many good suggestions are very important to be looked carefully.

2.10 Objectives of Translation

Moeliono (1989:195) states that “the purpose of the translation is to language the content, and the message. Ideally, translation will not or on the contrary does not be felt as translation”.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that translation is meant to help readers who do not understand the source language to catch the message and to have the same impression in such a way, so that the readers are not aware that they are reading a translation work.

2.11 Definition of Journalism

Journalism is a discipline of collecting, analyzing, verifying, and presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. Those who practice journalism are known as journalists.

News oriented journalism is sometimes described as the “first rough draft of history”, because journalist often record important events, producing news articles on short deadlines. While under pressure to be first with their stories, news media organizations usually editing and proofreading their report prior to publication, adhering to each organizations standards of accuracy, quality and style. Many news organizations claim proud traditions of holding government officials and institutions accountable to the public, while media critics have raised questions about holding “the press” it self accountable.

Journalism has as its smain activity the description of events; stating who, what, when, where, why, and how, and explaining the significance and effect of events or trends. Journalism exists in a number of media: newspapers, magazines, and most recently, the internet.

From the explanation above which is adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, it can be said that journalism gives opportunity to serve us to comprehend about events, information from outside.

2.12 Definitions of Abbreviation

In this section, as cited from <http://www.references.com> the comprehensive definition of acronym which is belong to the abbreviation and has

closest meaning with initialism will be shown, the explanation below will clarify of those terms:

(1) Abbreviation

A shortened form of a word or phrase used chiefly in writing to represent the complete form; for example, U.K. for United Kingdom.

(2) Initialism

An abbreviation of phrase consisting of the initial letter of each word in the phrase; distinguishable from an acronym is that it is not pronounced as a single word; for example B.B.C., C.I.A.

(3) Acronym

Acronym has definition as abbreviations formed from the initial letter or letters of words, such as NATO, from North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The word acronym comes from Greek: ακρος, akros, “topmost, extreme” + ονομα, onoma, “name”.

Elements of the acronym according Depdikbud (1987:15-17) states that acronym is the combination of letter or syllable or part of the syllable. Its elements are taken from a row word. So, there are many elements of the maker of acronym, they are : Word, Syllable, Part of the syllable

Depdikbud (1987:15-17) also states that the element of acronym, it is only taken from the letter or syllable from a word, and then it combined with letter or syllable from other word. Moreover, Charlie (1999: 4) states that “*Akronim*

adalah sebuah bentuk kata yang disusun dari potongan potongan suku kata suatu kelompok kata dan dalam pemakaiannya dapat di eja”.

So, the writer concludes that the elements of acronym is taken from two or more of letter, syllable or part of syllable that is taken from word which combine with other letter, syllable or part of syllable from other word.

Criteria in Forming the Acronym, Depdikbud (1990:10) states that there are six criteria in forming the acronym are as follows: Acronym is made by taking and corporation the elements of letters, syllable, and other part of the word. Then, the element of the letters is taken from the first word. The element, which is taken, consists of two, three, four, five or six elements based on the word. The element of syllable is taken from part of beginning word, part of middle word and part of the last word. The element of the part of the word is taken from part of the beginning word, part of the middle word, part of the last word or the combination of the three points and it is called as the unification word. At last, the process of writing acronym may be in capital letter, capital letter on the beginning word or in lower case letter.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the acronym is formed from the combination of two or more elements of letter, syllable or other part of the word, which that element is taken from part of the word which the process of writing the acronym may be in capital letter or in lower case letter.

From the above definitions, it is clear that an acronym is a particular class soft abbreviation, abbreviation is the more general of the two. Acronym is the much more frequently used and known, and many speakers and writers refer to all

abbreviations formed from initial letters as acronym. However, some differentiate between acronyms and initialism: an acronym is a pronounceable word formed from the initial letter or letters of the constituent words, such as NATO (nay-toe), and initialism is an abbreviation pronounced as the names of the individual letters, and is formed only from the initial letter of constituent words, such as TLA (tee el ey).

Acronym and initialism are relatively new linguistic phenomenon, having only become popular during the 20th century. As literacy rate rose, the practice of referring to words by their first letters became increasingly convenient. The first recorded use of the word initialism in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is in 1899, and the first for acronym is in 1943.

In some cases, acronym and initialism often occurs in jargon or as names of organizations because they often serves as abbreviation of long terms that are frequently referred, so shortened form is desirable. Furthermore, an acronym or initialism has been turned into a name. The letters making up the name of the SAT college entrance test, for example, no longer officially stand for anything. This trend has been common with many companies hoping to retain their brand recognition while simultaneously moving away from what they saw as an outdated image: American telephone and telegraph is now simply AT&T, the company formerly named Kentucky Fried Chicken changed its name to "KFC"; British petroleum changed its name to "BP" to emphasize that it was no longer only an oil company. Initialism may have advantages in international market; for example, some national affiliates of International Business Machines are legally

incorporated as “IBM” to avoid translating the full name into local languages, sometimes, the initials are kept but the meaning is changed, SAAD, for instance, originally Students Against Drunk Driving, changed the full form of its name to Students Against Destructive Decisions. YM originally stood for Young Miss, and later Young and Modern, but now stands for simply Your Magazine.

Initialism originally referred to abbreviation formed from initials, without reference to pronunciation, but during the middle portion of twentieth century, when acronym and initialism saw more use than ever before, the word acronym was coined for abbreviations which are pronounced as a word, like “NATO” or ”AIDS”. The term initialism is now typically taken to refer to abbreviations which are pronounced by sounding out the name of each constituent letter (e.g. BBC). Some have erroneously extended the term acronym unmaning to describe all abbreviations made from initial letters, regardless of pronunciation.

There is no agreement as to what to call abbreviations that contain single letters, but can otherwise be pronounced as a word, such as JPEG (Jay-Peg). These abbreviations are sometimes referred to as acronym-initialism hybrids, although they grouped by some under the broad meaning of acronym.

Example:

(1) Pronounced as a word, containing only initial letters:

NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NASCAR	: National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing
AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Laser	: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

(2) Pronounced as word or names of letters and a word:

Interpol : International Criminal Police Organization

Radar : Radio detection and ranging.

(3) Pronounced as a word or names of letters, depending on speaker or context:

FAQ : (fack or ef-ay-kyu) Frequently Asked Questions

SQL : (sequel or es-kyu-el) Structured Query Language

VAT : (vat or vee-ay-tee) Value added tax

(4) Pronounced as a combination of names of letters and a word:

OPEC : (OH-pec) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

JPEG : (JAY-peg) Joint Photographic Expert Group

UEFA : (You-ee-fa or You-ay-fa) Union of European Football Associations

(5) Pronounced only as the names of letters

BBC : British Broadcasting Corporation

DNA : Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid

DNS : Domain Name System

(6) Pronounced as the names of letters that also sound like words

YRUU : (WHY-are-YOU-YOU) Young Religious Unitarian Universities

(7) Pronounced as the names of letters but with a shortcut

AAA : (Triple-AY) American Automobile Association

IEEE : (AYE-triple-EE) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

NCAA : (EN-SEE-double-AY) National Collegiate Athletic Association

(8) Shortcut incorporated into name

3M : Originally Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

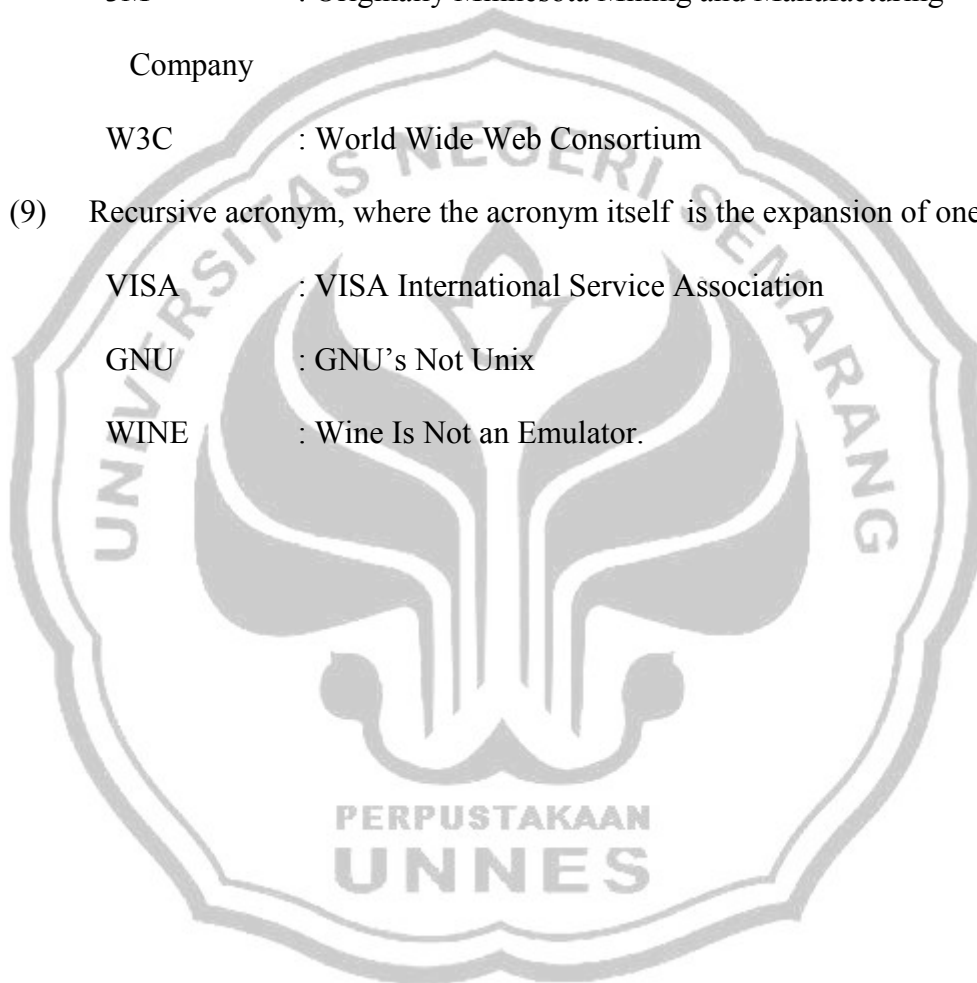
W3C : World Wide Web Consortium

(9) Recursive acronym, where the acronym itself is the expansion of one initial

VISA : VISA International Service Association

GNU : GNU's Not Unix

WINE : Wine Is Not an Emulator.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher employs a descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative study is a study in which the collected data are in the form of sentences, they are arranged, classified and analyzed to get a conclusion. Moreover, Nunan (1992:3) points out that :

“ Qualitative study assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is a subjective element to all knowledge and research, and that holistic, ungeneralisable studies are justifiable (an ungeneralisable study is one in which the insights and outcomes generated by the research cannot be applied to contexts, or situations beyond those in which the data were collected.)

Furthermore, Reichard and Cook as cited by Nunan (1992 : 4) argue that qualitative study is naturalistic and uncontrolled, subjective, process oriented, and ungeneralisable. There is no administration or control of treatment as it is found in experimental testing. In other words, the aim of the study is not testing a hypothesis but is seeking information to assist in decision making.

By using this method, the researcher takes some steps such as observing, collecting, documenting and analyzing the data, and finally drawing a conclusion.

In obtaining the purpose above, the writer applies descriptive qualitative method in carrying out his research. It is in order to describe the fact in *The*

Jakarta Post daily newspaper during January – May 2007. 103 abbreviations were studied.

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is *The Jakarta Post* daily newspaper. The data are found in *The Jakarta Post* daily newspaper during January – May 2007. there are 103 abbreviations as sample data under study.

3.3 Object of the Study

The object of this research is the abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post* during January – May 2007. It takes 103 data sample.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data taken from the Jakarta Post as the following steps:

- (1) Taking *The Jakarta Post*,
- (2) Reading *The Jakarta Post*,
- (3) Copying the abbreviation ,
- (4) Writing it in a paper,
- (5) Coding the data into one paper

Example: 001/TJP/10/2007, which means:

001 : Number of data

TJP : The Jakarta Post

12 : Page of the data source(newspapers)

10 : Date of data source

2007 : Year of the data source

(6) Analyzing the data.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In this research the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. In the method the data being analyzed and the result are in a descriptive form. The researcher tries to analyze the whole information of the data being collected. There is no calculation in analyzing the data. The analyzing is focused on the accuracy and their translation types.

The following are the steps of analyzing data done by the researcher:

- (1) The researcher took the data,
- (2) After taking the data, the researcher groups the data based on their classification and then analyzed the data,
- (3) The researcher draws conclusion of the analyzed data.

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CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis is the most important part in a research. It can answer the problem statements. The researcher can also draw the conclusions as the final result of the research.

Related to the function of data analysis, the researcher analyzes the data based on problem statements. In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the translation of abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post*.

After collecting data, the researcher got 103 data. Then, all the data were analyzed related to the strategies are used by the translator in translating abbreviation found in *The Jakarta Post* based on the classification of word level equivalence?

In this research, the writer focuses on the strategies of translating abbreviation from Indonesian to English on word level equivalence. The strategies are Translation by more general word (superordinate), translation by more specific word, translation by more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by omission, translation by illustration.

4.1 Results

No	Translation strategies	frequency	(%)
1.	Translation by more general word (<i>Superordinate</i>)	13	12,62
2.	Translation by more neutral /less expressive word	25	24,27
3.	Translation by cultural substitution	-	-
4.	Translation using loan or loan word plus explanation	3	3,88
5.	Translation by paraphrase using related words	9	8,74
6.	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words	-	-
7.	Translation by omission	11	11,66
8.	Translation by illustration	-	-
9.	Translation by more specific word(subordinate)	25	24,27
10.	Accurate translation (the closest equivalence)	15	14,56
Total :		103	100%

As have been discussed in chapter II and seeing the data above, the translator opted some translation strategies to face non-equivalence at word level.

- (1) Translation by more general word(superordinate); there are 13 means 12,62% data shows that the translation uses general word, the source word is not language specific, dealing with this, so the strategy is appropriate.
- (2) Translation by neutral /less expressive word, there are 25 or 24,27% data shows the use of more neutral or expressive word, it occurs because the target language has no direct equivalent.

- (3) Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, there are 4 or 3, 88% data, to translate the word only transfers/loans from source language to target language.
- (4) Translation by paraphrase using related word, there are 9 or 8,74% data using this strategy, it makes source item is lexicalized in the target language although in different form.
- (5) Translation by omission, there are 11 or 11,66% data, omitting not vital item or expression, so it is clear by target leaders.
- (6) Translation more specific word(subordinate). There are 25 or 24,27% data, it is caused of the lack a superordinate.
- (7) Accurate translation the (the closest equivalence) It means that the translation has equal meaning and there is non-equivalence on target language and source language. There are 15 or 14,56% data.

4.2 Discussion

(1) Translation by more general word (*Superordinate*)

(1)

KOPBUMI					Number of words	Meaning
Konsorsium (kb)	Pembela (kb)	Buruh (kb)	Migran (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Consortium (n)	Protectors (n)	Worker (n)	Migrant (n)	Indonesia (n)	4	Same
Indonesian Migrant Workers Consortium						

Comment:

The translator omitted the word *pembela*, due to the consortium reflected it. Moreover, the word *worker* belong to more general word, because in Indonesia there are *pekerja ,karyawan. buruh*, the use word worker to generalize the meaning of the source language. The translator uses more general word (superordinate).

So the translation of *Indonesian Migrant Workers Consortium* and *Konsorsium Pembela Buruh Migrant Indonesia* is categorized as an equal translation. The translation in Indonesian is equivalent to the translation in English, because both of term have similarity on the message.

(2)

SBKRI				Number of words	Meaning
Surat (kb)	Bukti (kb)	Kewarganegaraan (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Certificate(n)	Proof(n)	Citizenship(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Evidence of Indonesia Citizenship Certificate					

Comment:

The translation on English is equal to Indonesian. Both of them have similarity on the meaning. *Surat Bukti Kewarganegaraan Indonesia* refers to *Evidence of Indonesia Citizenship Certificate*. The use certificate to translate the word *surat* indicate that the translator opted general word strategies (superordinate) in order to convey the message of the acronym. Because the word itself means Certificate : is an official document which states that particular fact are true

So, this kinds of translation is belonging an equal translation because both of the translation have similar in meaning.

(3)

IDI			Number of words	Meaning
Ikatan (kb)	Dokter (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Doctor(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Doctors Association				

Comment:

There is no the closest equivalent of the word *ikatan* in this acronym so the writer uses more general word (superordinate) to translate the word. Because *Association* in TL means : is an official group of people with a common occupation, aim or interest (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . This strategy is able to convey the meaning of the acronym that it is an association which has aim or interest.

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. *Ikatan Dokter Indonesia* refers to *Indonesian Doctors Association* . Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(4)

PSSI			Number of words	Meaning
Persatuan (kb)	Sepakbola (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Soccer(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Soccer Association of Indonesia				

Comment:

The word *persatuan* is translated into *association* while in comprehensive dictionary; Association : is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest. In SL the word association has the closest word with the word *asosiasi*, so the translator uses more general word strategies (superordinate) to convey the message of the acronym.

Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Persatuan Sepakbola Seluruh Indonsia* refers to *Soccer Association of Indonesia* . This translation has the same meaning.

(5)

BKPM				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Koordinasi (kb)	Penanam (kb)	Modal (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Coordinating(n)	Investment(n)		3	Same
Investment Coordinating Board					

Comment:

The *Investment Coordinating Board* and *Badan Keordinasi Penanaman Modal*. The translation of the word *badan* is board not agency, it uses more general word (superordinate) because the translator tries to generalize the meaning of the word. so both of the translations are same on message. The *Badan Keordinasi Penanaman Modal* refers to the department, which has duty to coordinate the investment in the country. It is same as *Investment Coordinating Board*.

(6)

GAPRI				Number of words	Meaning
Gabungan (kb)	Produsen (kb)	Rokok (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Association(n)	Producers(n)	Cigarette(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Association of Indonesian Cigarette Producers					

Comment:

The word *gabungan* in SL is translated into *association* in TL while meant Association : is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . Avoiding misinterpretation the message of SL the translator opted more

general word strategies (superordinate) to translate the word *gabungan*. *Gabungan Produsen Rokok Indonesia* and *Association of Indonesian Cigarette Producers* has the same meaning.

Therefore, this translation is belonging to an equal translation because both have similar in meaning.

(7)

Bappenas				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Perencanaan (kb)	Pembangunan (kb)	Nasional (kb)	4	Same
Board(n)	Plan(n)	Development(n)	National(n)	4	Same
National Development Planning Board					

Comment:

In Indonesia *Bappenas* is translated into *Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional* and in *The Jakarta Post*. It is translated as *National Development Planning Board*. The word *Board* means : is more specify : a company or organization is the group of people who control it. In SL *bappenas* as an agency runs by government. The translator uses more general word strategy (superordinate) in translating the word. It is only aboard that consist of people who control it. So it does not indicate as a agency belonging to the state.

Both terms are equal in the meaning. As it is easy understand by the TL readers.

(8)

PGGP			Number of words	Meaning
Persatuan (kb)	Gereja-gereja (kb)	Papua (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Churches(n)	Papua(n)	3	Same
Association of Papua Churches				

Comment:

The *Persatuan Gereja-Gereja Papua* and *Association of Papua Churches*.

The word *persatuan* is translated into *association*, while the the back translation of *association* is *asosiasi*, the use of *asosiasi* in translating the word *persatuan* indicates that the translator use general word due to deliver the message of the meaning.

So, both of the translation have similar in meaning.

(9)

KPI			Number of words	Meaning
Kesatuan (kb)	Pelaut (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Seafarers (n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Seafarers Association				

Comment:

Indonesian Seafarers Association and *Kesatuan Pelaut Indonesia*, it focuses on the word *kesatuan* which is translated into *association*, it is clear the translator generalize the meaning of the word, so the translation on English is readable in TL.

(10)

PGN			Number of words	Meaning
Perusahaan (kb)	Gas (kb)	Negara (kb)	3	Same
Company(n)	Gas(n)	State(n)	3	Same
State Gas Utility				

Comment:

Perusahaan Gas Negara becomes *The State Gas Utility*. The translator replaces the word *perusahaan* into *utility*, it uses more general word strategy(superordinate) in order to make the translation understandable in TL. The translation on English is equal to the Indonesian. Lexically *Utility* means : is an important service such as water, electricity , or gas that is provided for

everyone (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press).

Both of the translations have similar on the message. *Perusahaan Gas Negara* refers to gas company that is owned by the country. It is same as the English translation meaning.

(2) Translation by More Neutral /Less Expressive Word

(1)

DAU			Number of words	Meaning
Dana (kb)	Abadi (kb)	Umat(kb)	3	different
Fund(n)	Eternal(n)	Mankind(n)	3	different
General Allocation Fund				

Comment:

Umat in the acronym is translated into *generals*. Here, we can identify that the translator used more neutral word strategy because there is no direct equivalent of the word *umat* in the TL. DAU or *Dana Abadi Umat* becomes *General Allocation Fund*. It is organized by *Departemen Agama* the benefit of this fund will flow to the Moslems society only. Meanwhile, the use word *general* means it uses for all residents. When DAU is translated into “*General Allocation Fund*”. It makes more readeable by TL readers . It has the same meaning, the message is similar to the source language.

(2)

LAPAN				Number of words	Meaning
Lembaga (kb)	Penerbangan (kb)	Antariksa (kb)	Nasional (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Aviation(n)	Space (n)	National(n)	4	Same
National Space and Aviation Agency					

Comment:

The translation of *National Space and Aviation Agency* and *Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional LAPAN* refers to a space and aviation agency that is belongs to the state. The use of the word *agency* replaces the translation of the word *lembaga*, telling an agency runs by government. It seems that the translator uses more neutral word translation strategy. The message on *National Space and Aviation Agency* is same with *Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional*.

At last, both of the translations are an equal translation because both of translations have similarity on the message.

(3)

BPS			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pusat (kb)	Statistik(kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Central (n)	Statistic (n)	3	Same
Central Bureau of Statistic				

Comment:

BPS is translated *Central Bureau of Statistics*. Seeing the word *Bureau* means : is an office , organization or government department that collects and distribute an information (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) .

The word *badan* is translated become *bureau* not *agency* or *board*. The translator uses neutral word strategy to make it understandable in TL. The message of the translation is same. So it has the same meaning.

(4)

KADIN			Number of words	Meaning
Kamar (kb)	Dagang (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Chamber(n)	Commerce(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry				

Comment:

In *The Jakarta Post*, if the acronym of *Kadin* means *The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry*. The translator translate the word *kamar* into chamber , Chamber in comprehensive dictionary means “ of trade is a group of business people who work together to improve business in their town “ Translator uses more neutral /less expressive word to make it more understandable. So, Both have similarity on message. *Kadin* is an organization, which has duty to handle all of the Indonesians industries and commerce. It is also same on the English translation.

(5)

PUSKESMAS			Number of words	Meaning
Pusat (kb)	Kesehatan (kb)	Masyarakat (kb)	3	Same
Center(n)	Health(n)	Community(n)	3	Same
Community Health Centers				

Comment:

The translator chooses more expressive word to translated the word *masyarakat* The *Community Health Centers* and *Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat* is categorized as equal translation. The Translation of *PUSKESMAS* has similar in message.

(6)

Siskamling			Number of words	Meaning
Sistem (ks)	Keamanan (kb)	Lingkungan (kb)	3	Same
.....	Wacth (n)	<i>Neighborhood</i> (n)	3	Same
<i>Neighborhood watch</i>				

Comment:

The translation on the word *Sistem Keamanan* is translated into *watch*. The translator choose more expressive word to translate it. Moreover, the word *lingkungan* is not translated environment but into *neighbourhood*. Neighbourhood means district ; an are near a particular area. the word *lingkungan* lexicalize can be translated into *environment* while in this case, it translated into *neighbourhood*, it seems that the translator uses more expressive word choices in order to convey the message of the SL. In TL. *Siskamling* is watch system runs by society in certain area or district for their environmental secure. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Because the message of SL is conveyed well in TL. The *Sistem keamanan lingkungan* refers to *neighbourhood watch*. This translation has the same meaning.

(7)

DPD			Number of words	Meaning
Dewan (kb)	Perwakilan (kb)	Daerah (kb)	3	Same
Council(n)	Representative(n)	Region(n)	3	Same
Regional Representative Council				

Comment:

Council : is a group of people elected to run a town or other area (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press). The word *council* is the closest word choices. In SL the council is elected by the people

and do monitoring and controlling function and also as certain regional representative and it does not run a town or certain area. It indicates that the translator uses more neutral word strategies to convey the meaning to make it readable by the TL readers.

Representative Council refers to *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*. Both terms have the same meaning.

(8)

Menpan				Number of words	Meaning
Menteri (kb)	Pendayagunaan (kb)	Aparatur (kb)	Negara (kb)	4	Same
Minister (n)	Empowered(v)	Employee(n)	State (n)	4	Same
Minister of Man Power					

Comment:

In Indonesian the acronym of *Menpan* means *Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara*. *The Jakarta Post* translate the word *Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara* with the word *Man Power* it uses more neutral word since it is difficult to find the closest word in TL from SL. From this option the message of the acronym is understandable. Between the *Minister of Man Power* and *Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara* have the same meaning in message.

Therefore, it is clear that this translation has different on message. So, this translation is categorized as unequal translation.

(9)

GBHN				Number of words	Meaning
Garis (kb)	Besar (kb)	Haluan (kk)	Negara (kb)	4	Same
Guidelines(n)	.....	Policy (v)	State (n)	4	Same
State Policy Guidelines					

Comment:

In this case, the writer focuses on the word *garis besar* and *haluan*, the translation on English becomes *guidelines* and *policy* (see: the table). The translator chooses less expressive word strategy, it makes easy to understand by TL readers because it is the closest one. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *State Policy Guidelines* refers to *Garis Besar Haluan Negara*. This translation has the same on meaning.

(10)

DPA				Number of words	Meaning
Dewan	Pertimbangan		agung	3	Same
council	advisory		Supreme	3	Same
<i>Supreme advisory council</i>					

Comment:

Council : is a group of people elected to run a town or other area(a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press). *Council* refers to *dewan*, secondly, the word *agung* is translated into *supreme*. It is such less expressive word strategies. It tells that it is the highest advisory council.

Supreme advisory council and *Dewan Pertimbangan Agung*. The translation on English is equal to Indonesian. Both of them have similarity on the meaning.

(11)

WALHI				Number of words	Meaning
Wahana (kb)	Lingkungan (kb)	Hidup (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
.....	Environment (n)	Life (n)	Indonesia (n)	3	Same
The Indonesian Forum for Environment					

Comment:

In Indonesian translation, the acronym of *Walhi* is translated into *Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia* and in English this acronym is translated into *The Indonesian Forum for Environment*. Forum: is a place or event in which people exchange ideas and discuss things. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) .

The translation wahana on English is used more neutral word choices, since it make the message more neutral and natural to the translation on Indonesian. The use of the word *forum* and wahana are the closest on meaning or message. so there is relation between *forum* and the acronym of *Walhi*.

So, it makes the translation are categorized as equal translation, both of the translation are similar on the message.

(12)

AJI			Number of words	Meaning
Asosiasi(kb)	Jurnalis(kb)	Indonesia(kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Journalist(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Alliance of Independence Journalist				

Comment:

The acronym of *AJI* is translated into *Alliance of Independence Journalist* and in Indonesian it is translated into *Asosiasi Jurnalis Indonesia*. The word *Alliance* can be translated as : more countries or groups of people are in alliance with each other, they are working together for the same purposes (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . The translations the word asosiasi in SL is translated into alliance in TL but actually asosiasi is equivalent with association in TL. It seems that the translator opted

more neutral word strategy in conveying the meaning of SL acronym. Until the meaning in TL is more familiar and understandable. Finally it has the same message.

(13)

RT		Number of words	Meaning
Rukun (ks)	tetangga (kb)	2	Same
Unit (n)	Neighborhood (n)	2	Same
Neighborhood unit			

Comment:

Rukun tetangga becomes *neighborhood unit*. It focuses on the translation of the word *rukun* which is translated into *unit* in TL. Rt is a group of family inhabited closely in certain area communicating and cooperating. Whereas unit means several *community* as *unity*, it seems that the translator uses less expressive word strategy to translate the word *rukun* in SL. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(14)

HMI			Number of words	Meaning
Himpunan (kb)	Mahasiswa (kb)	Islam (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Students(n)	Islamic (n)	3	Same
Islamic Students Association				

Comment:

The translation on word *himpunan* in SL is *association* in TL. The closest one of the word is *asosiasi*. It seems that the translator uses less expressive word translation strategy. Since in TL *Association* means : is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest.(an comprehensive dictionary).

By opting the strategy makes the message conveying well and readable by the TL readers. *Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam* refers to *Islamic Students Association*.

From thus, the writer justifies that the acronym *HMI* has similar in meaning.

(15)

MA		Number of words	Meaning
Mahkamah (kb)	Agung (kb)	2	Same
Justice (n)	Supreme (n)	2	Same
Supreme Justice			

Comment:

The acronym *Mahkamah Agung* is translated into *supreme justice*. Regarding the table above it is clear that the translator uses less expressive word strategies in translating the acronym. *mahkamah* becomes *justice* and *agung* becomes *supreme*. Lexically, it can be known that the word *supreme* means: is used in a title to indicate that a person or group is as the highest level of an organization .and the word *justice* means *peradilan*. from this it is clear the use word justice in TL indicates that the translator uses more expressive word strategy.

The *supreme justice* refers to a justice institution who has duty to handle the highest justice in the country. It is same as *Mahkamah Agung* .

The writer justifies if that translation is an equal translation. The Translation of *Mahkamah Agung* and *supreme justice* has similar in meaning.

(16)

KUT			Number of words	Meaning
Kredit (kb)	Usaha (kb)	Tani(kb)	3	Same
Loan(n)	Business(n)	Farming(n)	3	Same
Farming Business Loans				

Comment:

The *Kredit Usaha Tani* refers to *Farming Business Loans*. This translation of the word *kredit* into *loan*, the closest one of *kredit* in TL is *credit*, but the translator opted neutral word by choosing *loan* in translating the word *kredit*, it is clear that it makes it smooth natural by TL readers.

The translation above becomes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(17)

Menpan				Number of words	Meaning
Menteri (kb)	Pendayagunaan (kb)	Aparatur (kb)	Negara (kb)	4	Same
Minister (n)	Empowered(v)	Employee(n)	State (n)	4	Same
Minister of Man Power					

Comment:

In Indonesian the acronym of *Menpan* means *Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara*. *The Jakarta Post* translate the word *Pendayagunaan Apartur Negara* with the word *Man Power* it uses more neutral word since it is difficult to find the closest word in TL from SL. From this option the message of the acronym is understandable. Between the *Minister of Man Power* and *Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara* have the same meaning in message.

Therefore, it is clear that this translation has different on message. So, this translation is categorized as unequal translation.

(18)

SDN			Number of words	Meaning
Sekolah (kb)	Dasar (kb)	Negeri(kb)	3	Same
School(n)	Elementary(n)	State(n)	3	Same
State Elementary School				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Sekolah Dasar Negeri* refers to *State Elementary School*. This translation has the same meaning.

The translation above includes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(19)

BRR			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Rekonstruksi(kb)	Rehabilitasi(kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Reconstruction(n)	Rehabilitation(n)	3	Same
Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Board				

Comment:

Board : is more specify : a company or organization is the group of people who control it; a committee or council. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that the translator uses more expressive word to translate the word *badan*, which is translated into *agency*, it means an agency or committee who handle reconstruction and rehabilitation in certain area.

Therefore, *Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Board* and *Badan Rekonstruksi dan Rehabilitasi* is categorized as an equal translation. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(20)

YLBHI					Number of words	Meaning
Yayasan (kb)	Lembaga (kb)	Bantuan (kb)	Hukum (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	5	Same
Foundation (n)	Institute (n)	Aid(n)	Legal(n)	Indonesia (n)	5	Same
Foundation of Indonesian Legal Aid Institute						

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. Institute: is an organization set up to do a particular type of work , especially research or teaching (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) .

The *Foundation of Indonesian Legal Aid Institute* refers to *Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia* . This translation has the same message.

(21)

BEJ			Number of words	Meaning
Bursa(kb)	Efek (kb)	Jakarta (kb)	3	Same
Stock(n)	Exchange(n)	Jakarta(n)	3	Same
Jakarta Stock Exchange				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Bursa Efek Jakarta* refers to *Jakarta Stock Exchange*. This translation has the same meaning.

The translation above includes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(22)

RW		Number of words	Meaning
Rukun (kk)	Warga (kb)	2	Same
Unit/ (n)	Community (n)	2	Same
<i>Community unit</i>			

Comment:

In this acronym the word *rukun* is translated *unit*. *Rukun* has meaning harmony in TL while *unit* means in *kesatuan*. Then the word *warga* is translated into community in TL. Lexically both of the word translation is not the closest equivalent. Possibly to avoid conveying the wrong meaning, the translator opted for choosing more neutral word, therefore the TL readers do not misunderstand. Translation of the Indonesian acronym is conveyed well, because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(23)

BEJ			Number of words	Meaning
Bursa(kb)	Efek (kb)	Jakarta (kb)	3	Same
Stock(n)	Exchange(n)	Jakarta(n)	3	Same
Jakarta Stock Exchange				

Comment:

The *Bursa Efek Jakarta* refers to *Jakarta Stock Exchange*. This translation of the word *bursa* becomes *stock* in sl indicates that it uses neutral word, so it is more natural by the tl readers.

The translation above includes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(24)

PTIQ				Number of words	Meaning
Perguruan (kb)	Tinggi (kb)	Ilmu (kb)	Al Qur'an (kb)	4	Same
Institute(n)		Science(n)	Koranic(n)	3	Same
Institute of Koranic Science					

Comment:

The *Institute of Koranic Science* and *Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Alqur'an*
There is no closest word of *qur'an* so it becomes *koranic* to make it

understandable. It is as neutral word choices. Both of the translations have similar on the message. It is same as the English translation meaning.

(3) Translation Using Loan or Loan Word Plus Explanation

(1)

IPSI			Number of words	Meaning
Ikatan (kb)	Pencak silat (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Pencak silat(n)	Indonesia (n)	3	Same
Indonesian Pencak silat Association				

Comment:

The word *pencak silat* is translated into *pencak silat* in TL. It is clear that the translator uses loan word strategy, because there is no equivalent word in TL.

The message on *Indonesian Pencak silat Association* is same with *Ikatan Pencak silat Indonesia* . The translation has the same on meaning.

(2)

MUI			Number of words	Meaning
Majelis (kb)	Ulama (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Council(n)	Ulemas(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Council of Ulemas				

Comment:

The translation of the word *majelis* in Indonesia is translated into *council* in TL .and the word *ulama* is translated into *ulemas*, It seems that the translator uses loan word translation strategy in order to find the closest meaning, since it is difficult to find the closest equivalent of the word in TL, so both of the translations have similar on the message.

Majelis Ulama Indonesia refers to Indonesian Council of Ulemas. It is same as the English translation meaning.

MMI			Number of words	Meaning
Majelis (kb)	Mujahidin (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Council(n)	Mujahidin(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Mujahidin Council				

Comment:

In TL, the word *mujahidin* SL is translated into *mujahidin*. It seems that the translator uses loan word strategy. Because there is no equivalent word in TL. so the message of SL is conveyed well. *Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia* refers to *Indonesian Mujahidin Council*. The Council itself means : is a group of people elected to run a town or other area. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; ohio, university press) . It is such a subordinate to translate the word *majelis*

Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(4) Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Words

(1)

ONH			Number of words	Meaning
Ongkos (kb)	Naik (kk)	Haji (kb)	3	Same
Fund (n)	Pilgrimage (v)	Hajj (n)	3	Same
Hajj Pilgrimage Fund				

Comment:

The hajj pilgrimage *fund*, the word *haji* translate into *hajj*. it uses translation by paraphrase using related words, since the the word pilgrime itself meant *naik haji*. It makes the meaning due to recognize by the readers. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the

translations have the same meaning. The *hajj pilgrimage fund* refers to *Ongkos naik haji*. This translation has the same message.

(2)

PAPERNAS			Number of words	Meaning
Partai (kb)	Persatuan (kb)	Nasional (kb)	3	Same
Party(n)	Unity(n)	National(n)	3	Same
National Liberation Unity Party				

Comment:

Papernas becomes *National Liberation Unity Party* which is in Indonesia *Partai Persatuan Nasional* there is additional word *liberation* means *being liberated* here, the translator uses translation by paraphrase using related words by added the word liberate which make the meaning of the acronym knowing well by TL reders

From thus, it conclude as equal translation since the meaning is translate accurately, although there is additional world.

(3)

POSYANDU			Number of words	Meaning
Pos(kb)	Pelayanan(kb)	Terpadu(kb)	3	Same
Post(n)	Services(n)	Integrated(n)	3	Same
Integrated Health Services Post				

Comment:

The translations of *Integrated Health Services Post* into *Pos Pelayanan Terpadu* are categorized as an equal translation. Both terms are same on message. So this kind of translation is categorized as an accurate translation because both of the translation has similar in message.

(4)

BULOG			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Urusan (kb)	Logistic (kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Logistic(n)		2	Same
<i>State Logistic Agency</i>				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Although there is a word *state* in English translation that is not translated into Indonesian and also a word *urusan* that is not translated into English translation, It is such a paraphrasing using related word strategy in conveying the message of the acronym, both of the translations have the same meaning. *State Logistic Agency* refers to *Badan Urusan Logistik*. *Badan Urusan Logistik*. It is a nation company that handles the supply of food and their contribution to Indonesian people. The changing of the word *badan* into *agency* is caused the word *agency* is usually used in the governmental business.

From thus can be concluded that *Badan Urusan Logistik* and *State Logistic Agency* is an accurate translation because both have similar on meaning.

(5)

Askes		Number of words	Meaning
Asuransi (kb)	Kesehatan (kb)	2	Same
Insurance (n)	Health (n)	2	Same
<i>State-owned health insurance company</i>			

Comment:

In the acronym above, *Askes* is translated into *state-owned health insurance company*. It has not the same number of the words, the word *asuransi kesehatan* can be re-translated into SL becomes *health insurance*, it can be assumed that the translator uses paraphrasing using related word since it tells that

belongs to government insurance company, the message of the source language is conveyed well.

(6)

Mendagri			Number of words	Meaning
Menteri(kb)	Dalam(kt)	Negeri(kb)	3	Same
Minister	Home affairs		3	Same
Minister for <i>Home Affairs</i>				

Comment:

The translation *Menteri dalam Negeri* on SL is translated into Minister for Home Affairs. Lexically each of word does not transfer as equal as the SL word, but the translator opted translation by paraphrasing using related word strategy to make it readable well by the TL readers. From this the readers knows that it is a minister which handle for the country or home business.

Both terms have the same meaning on message.

(7)

BAZIS					Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Amal (kb)	Zakat(kb)	Infaq (kb)	Shodaqoh(kb)	5	Same
Board (kb)	Alms				2	Same
Islamic board which oversees the collection of alms						

Comment:

Badan amal zakat infaq shodakoh is translated into *Islamic board which oversees the collection of alms*. In this case the translator uses Translation by paraphrase using related words strategy in order to make it clear and meaningful by the TL readers.

(5) Translation by Omission

(1)

IDT			Number of words	Meaning
Impres(kb)	Desa (kb)	Tertinggal (kb)	3	Same
.....	Village(n)	underdevelopment(n)	2	Same
Underdevelopment Village				

Comment:

The Jakarta Post is not translating the word *impress* into English. The acronym of *IDT* is translated into *underdevelopment village*. Although the translator does not translate all the words but the meaning can deliver well by omitting (Omission strategy) the word *impress* because there is no the closest equivalent word but it sounds more natural and smooth in the TL and it has the same meaning with the source language.

(2)

PON			Number of words	Meaning
Pekan (kb)	Olahraga (kb)	Nasional (kb)	3	Same
.....	Games (n)	National (n)	3	Same
National games				

Comment:

National games refers to *Pekan Olahraga Nasional*. The translator does not translate the word *pekan*, it is only *national games*, although the translator omits the word *pekan*, but it can be understood enough, it uses omission word strategy. The translation has the same meaning with the source language.

(3)

ADRI				Number of words	Meaning
Angkatan (kb)	Darat (kb)	Republik (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Army (n)	.....	.....	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Indonesian Army					

Comment:

Although there is lack of the number of words, but the translation on English is equal to Indonesian. Both of the translations have similarity on the meaning. *Angkatan darat republik Indonesia* refers to *Indonesian Army*

From thus, the writer justifies that the acronym *ADRI* uses omission strategy, in order to make translation smooth and natural, so both of the translation have similar in meaning.

(4)

POLRI			Number of words	Meaning
Polisi (kb)	Republik (kb)	Indonesia(kb)	3	Same
Police(n)	Indonesia(n)	.....	2	Same
Nation Police				

Comment:

The translation of *Polri* is not an equal translation. In English, *Police Nation* is translated into *Polri*. It means that the police are for all country not special to the Indonesian police. But in Indonesian translation it refers to the Indonesian's police. If *Polri* only translated by *Police Nation* people does not know the acronym will focuses that *Polri* is for all police in the world not the Indonesian's police. Moreover, the acronym of *Polri* refers to the police that are belonging to the Indonesian country itself, not for all countries. But the translator misses the word *Indonesia*. It seems that the translator uses translation omission the word strategy. It looks smooth and clear on message.

Therefore, it is clear that the term of *Polri* is an equal translation because both of the acronyms have similar meaning in message.

(5)

LIPI			Number of words	Meaning
Lembaga (kb)	Ilmu Pengetahuan (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Institute(n)	Science (n)	State(n)	3	Same
National Institute of Science				

Comment:

In Indonesian *LIPI* is translated into *Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia* and in English it is translated as *National Institute of Science*. It refers to an institute of science in general, it is not emphasized to the specific country. *The Jakarta Post* is not translated the word *Indonesia*, It belongs to Indonesian institute not others, which country is it should be clear. *The Jakarta Post* misses the word *Indonesia* to translate *LIPI*. So it does not clear which country it is. It seems that the translator uses omission word translation strategy, meanwhile there is missing word but the message can easily understand by TL readers

So it makes both of terms have different on meaning. Moreover, the word *lembaga* is translated into institute it is such a specific word in translating, lexically Institute means : is an organization set up to do a particular type of work, especially research or teaching. It is clear that it is as an Indonesian institute run in science. Both terms have the same on message.

(6)

SAMSAT			Number of words	Meaning
Sistem (kb)	Administrasi (kb)	Manunggal Satu Atap (kb)	5	Same
System(n)	Document(n)	Center(n)	3	Same
Motor Vehicle Document Centre				

Comment:

The translation of *Sitem Administrasi Manunggal Satu Atap* becomes *Motor Vehicle Document Centre*, there are any different on the number of words, but it is not change the message of Source Language. the translator adds the word *motor vehicle* and the word *manunggal satu atap* in SL is translated into *centre*. It seems that translator uses paraphrasing using related word in translating the acronym SAMSAT, so the meaning can easily understand by TL readers. It includes as an equal translation because has similarity in message.

Seeing from this explanation the writer concludes that the translation of *Motor Vehicle Document Centre* has similar meaning on message.

(7)

IMB			Number of words	Meaning
ijin	Mendirikan	Bangunan	3	Same
Permits	.....	Building	3	Same
Building permits				

Comment:

Both of the translations is different on class of word arrangement and number of words. That is *Iiin mendirikan bangunan* refers to *building permit*. The translator misses the word *mendirikan* in SL, but the translation of TL has replaced the message of SL meaning. So the translator uses omission word translation strategy to make it understandable easily, or course, both of them have the same meaning.

(8)

YLKI				Number of words	Meaning
Yayasan (kb)	Lembaga (kb)	Konsumen (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Foundation(n)	Institute(n)	Consumers(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Indonesian Consumers Foundation					

Comment:

Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia refers to *Indonesian Consumers Foundation*

The translation above is omitted the word *lembaga*. The translator omitted the word in order to make the translation smooth and natural in the TL. Then the word *Institute* meant : is an organization set up to do a particular type of work , especially research or teaching. So the meanings is conveyed well. Both of the translations have similarity on the meaning

From thus, the writer justifies that the acronym *YLKI* is called an equal translation because both of the translation have similar in meaning.

(9)

BUMN				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Usaha (kk)	Milik (kb)	Negara (kb)	4	Same
.....	Enterprises (n)	Owned (n)	State (n)	4	Same
State-owned enterprises					

Comment:

This discussion focusing on the use of the word *enterprises* which is translation of the word *badan usaha* in SL. It is clear that the translator misses the word *badan*, the translator uses omission word strategy, so the word can convey well by the TL readers, So the two term have the same on meaning.

(10)

DAMRI				Number of words	Meaning
Jawatan (kb)	Angkutan (kb)	Motor (kb)	Republik Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Company (n)	Run (v)	Bus (n)	State (n)	4	Same
State-run bus company					

Comment:

Jawatan angkutan motor republic Indonesia becomes *State-run bus company*. The translator misses some word to make the translation easy to understand by the TL readers by opting translation by omission strategy. So the message of the SL message is conveyed well into TL.

(6) Translation by More Specific Word (subordinate)

(1)

PKBI				Number of words	Meaning
Perkumpulan (kb)	Keluarga (kb)	Berencana (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Association(n)	Family(n)	Plan(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association					

Comment:

The message of the translation is conveyed clear, Meanwhile, The target language uses different word to translate the word *keluarga*, the translation uses the word *parenthood* not *family*. *Keluarga* in Indonesia means one family consist of parents and son. But *parenthood* means *parent*. So it is not equal with the source language. It uses more specific word (subordinate) strategies, so it is more understandable by the target readers

So, the translation of *PKBI* has same meaning.

(2)

BKKBN					Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Koordinasi (kb)	Keluarga (kb)	Berencana (kk)	Nasional (kb)	5	Same
Agency(n)	Coordinating(n)	Family(n)	Plan(v)	National(n)	5	Same
Nasional Family Planning Coordinating Agency						

Comment:

The translation of *BKKBN* has clear meaning, there is no different of the class word arrangement also both of the acronyms has similarity on number of words then in the US an agency is an administrative organization run by government, so the use of the word agency to translate the word *badan* shows that it uses more specific word strategies in order to make the readers can catch the meaning of the translation well. So, it has the same meaning.

(3)

FAKTA			Number of words	Meaning
Forum (kb)	Masyarakat(kb)	Jakarta (kb)	3	Same
Forum(n)	Resident (n)	Jakarta(n)	3	Same
Jakarta Resident Forum				

Comment:

In TL the word *masyarakat* is translated into *resident*, it synonymous the word *society*, while *resident* means *penduduk*, in this case the translator uses more specific word strategies to get the closest meaning, since it is clear that it is a forum belongs to the resident of Jakarta. *Jakarta Resident Forum* and *forum Masyarakat Jakarta* is an accurate translation. Both of them have similarity on the class of words arrangement, number of words and meaning.

Forum Masyarakat Jakarta refers to *Jakarta Resident Forum* So, it is clear that this both of the translation have similar message in meaning.

(4)

BPOM				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengawas (kb)	Obat (kb)	Makanan (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Monitoring(n)	Drug (n)	Food(n)	3	Same
Drug and Food Monitoring Agency					

Comment:

In *The Jakarta Post*, if the acronym of *BPOM* is translated into *Drug and Food Monitoring Agency*, the word *badan* is translated into *agency* means that it runs by public agency. Both of them have similarity on message. *BPOM* is an organization, which has duty to handle the drug and food monitoring of the Indonesian people. It seems that it uses specific word strategy (subordinate).

Finally, the writer concludes that the translation is equal translation because both of the translations have similar in message.

(5)

BPK			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengawas (kb)	Keuangan (kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Audit(n)	Finances(n)	3	Same
Supreme Audit Agency				

Comment:

BPK refers to *Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan*. It is translated into *Supreme Audit Agency* in this case, the word *badan* is translated into *supreme*. The word *supreme* in the comprehensive dictionary means : is used in a title to indicate that a person or group is at the highest level of an organization. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press)

It means that it is the highest audit agency. Therefore, it shows that the translation uses more specific word (subordinate) to translate the word *badan* in order to deliver the message of SL, and the translation is equivalent with the target language. So, it has the same meaning.

(6)

KIPP				Number of words	Meaning
Komisi (kb)	Independen (kb)	Pemantau (kb)	Pemilu (kb)	4	Same
Commission (n)	Independent (n)	Monitoring (n)	Election (n)	4	Same
Independent Election Monitoring Committee					

Comment:

The translation of *Independent Election Monitoring Committee* is similar with *Komisi Independen Pemantau Pemilu*. However, The translation of the word *komisi* becomes *committee* to the translation in English. Then the word Committee means: a group of people who represent a larger group or organization and make a decisions for them.

The writer concludes that the acronym of *KIPP* uses specific word strategy (subordinate) to make translation natural and readable. So both term have similarity on the message.

(7)

BASARNAS			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	SAR(kb)	Nasional(kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	SAR(n)	National(n)	4	Same
National Search and Resque Agency				

Comment:

In this discussion focuses on strategy in translating the word *badan*, the translator choose *agency*. It indicate that the translator uses more specific word (subordinate) in order to give clear meaning in the acronym that it is an agency belonging to the state, so the translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. *Badan SAR Nasional* refers to *National Search and Resque Agency*. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(8)

KSPSI					Number of words	Meaning
Kesatuan (kb)	Serikat (kb)	Pekerja (kb)	Seluruh (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	5	Same
Confederation (n)	Union (n)	Worker (n)	All (n)	Indonesia (n)	5	Same
Confederation of All Indonesia Worker Union						

Comment:

Confederation is an organization of groups for political or business purposes (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary. Ohio: Ohio university press). As a worker confederation, of course . it runs on business matter. According its meaning, it can be seen that the translator uses more specific word (Subordinate) to convey the message of SL. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Confederation of All Indonesia Worker Union* refers to *Kesatuan Serikat Pekerja Indonesia*.

Consequently, the translation of *KSPSI* is an accurate translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(9)

BMG			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Meteorologi (kb)	Dan Geofisika (kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Meteorological(n)	Geophysics(n)	3	Same
Meteorological and Geophysics Agency				

Comment:

The translation of the word *badan* on English is translated into *agency*, it includes more specific word (subordinate) strategies. The translator uses this word equal to clarify that this agency belonging of the state that focuses on *Meteorological and Geophysics*, Indonesian. Both of them have similarity on the

meaning. *Meteorological and Geophysics Agency* refers to *Meteorological and Geophysics Agency*.

So, this kinds of translation is belonging an equal translation because both of the translation have similar in meaning.

(10)

BPPT				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengkajian (kb)	Penerapan (kb)	Teknologi (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Assessment(n)	Application(n)	Technology(n)	4	Same
Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology					

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both terms have similarity on the meaning. *Badan Pengkajian Penerapan Teknologi* refers to *Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology*. The translation of the word *badan* in SL into agency in TL has the message that it belong to the state. *BPPT* refers to an agency, which handles the assessment and application of the Indonesian technology which is ruled by government. It is clear that the translator uses more specific word strategy (subordinate).

(11)

BP Migas				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengelola(kb)	Minyak(kb)	Gas (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Executive (n)	Oil(n)	Gas(n)	4	Same
Oil and Gas Executive Agency					

Comment:

The *Oil and Gas Executive Agency* refers to *Badan Pengelola Minyak dan Gas*. The translation of word *badan* is categorized specific word (subordinate) due to it is translated into *agency* that mean an agency runs by government. Moreover, the word *pengelola* in Indonesian. *Executive* : of an organization is a committee

which has the authority to make important decisions (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . In SL indicates that it is the highest agency in which has fully authority in controlling national oil and gas.

From the explanation above, *Oil and Gas Executive Agency* refers to *Badan Pengelola Minyak dan Gas*. This translation has the same message. So it is an equal translation because both have similarity on the message.

(12)

BAPETEN				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengawasan (kb)	Teknologi (kb)	Nuklir (kb)	4	Same
Agency (n)	Regulatory (n)	Technology (n)	Nuclear (n)	4	Same
Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency					

Comment:

The translation of *Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency* and *Badan pengawasan tenaga nuklir* is categorized as an equal translation. Both terms have the same meaning. It can be seen from the acronym *Bapeten* that is translated into *Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency* is same with *badan pengawasan teknologi nuklir*. The changing of the word *badan* into *agency* is caused the word *agency* is usually used in the general interest runs by government. It is clear that it uses more specific word strategy (subordinate)

At last, the translations of *Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency* and *Badan pengawasan tenaga nuklir* are an equal translation because both of translations have similarity on the message.

(13)

LPS			Number of words	Meaning
Lembaga (kb)	Penjaminan (kb)	Simpanan (kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Insurance(n)	Deposit(n)	3	Same
Deposit Insurance Agency				

Comment:

In this case, it focuses on the word *lembaga* in SL is translated into *agency* in TL. The translator opted more specific word strategy(subordinate), the closest equivalent of the word lembaga is institute in TL, but it translates into agency to make the message clear and understandable, in the US. An agency is an administrative organization run by government (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) so it means that it is an agency runs by government which deals with deposit insurance. The translations of *Lembaga Penjaminana Sosial* into *Deposit Insurance Agency* are categorized as an equal translation. Both terms are same on message.

(14)

ICMI				Number of words	Meaning
Ikatan (kb)	Cendekiawan (kb)	Muslim (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Association (n)	Intellectual (n)	Muslim (n)	Indonesia (n)	4	Same
Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals					

Comment:

It focuses on the use of the word *ikatan* which is translated into *association* . and the word *Association* means : is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest. Meanwhile, *association* similar with *asosiasi* SL, it seems that the translator uses more specific(subordinate) strategy in translating the word.

Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia refers to *Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals*. Both of them have similarity on the meaning.

(15)

KIPP				Number of words	Meaning
Komisi (kb)	Independen (kb)	Pemantau (kb)	Pemilu (kb)	4	Same
Commission (n)	Independent (n)	Monitoring (n)	Election (n)	4	Same
Independent Election Monitoring Committee					

Comment:

The translation of *Independent Election Monitoring Committee* is similar with *Komisi Independen Pemantau Pemilu*. However, The translation of the word *komisi* becomes *committee* to the translation in English. Then the word *Committee* means: a group of people who represent a larger group or organization and make a decisions for them.

The writer concludes that the acronym of *KIPP* uses specific word strategy (subordinate) to make translation natural and readable. So both term have similarity on the message.

(16)

BPPD				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Perencanaan (kb)	Pembangunan (kb)	Desa (kb)	4	Same
Agency(n)	Planning(n)	Development(n)	Village(n)	4	Same
Village Development Planning Board					

Comment:

Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa becomes *The Village Development Planning Board*. The translator uses more specific word (subordinate) translation strategies to translate the word *badan* which is translated into *Board*. In TL it means : a company or organization which is handled by the

group of people who control it; a committee or council (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . It shows that this agency handled by some villagers who joined in BPPD, so the translations is same on message. The *Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa* refers to the board, which has duty to plan the development in the village.

(17)

BPD			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pengawas(kb)	Desa (kb)	3	Same
Board(n)	Advisory(n)	Rural(n)	3	Same
Rural Advisory Council				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesia Rural: means relating to country areas as opposed to large town. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press). Secondly, the use word of council in translating the word badan indicates the translator uses more specific word strategy (subordinate) to make the meaning conveyed well into TL readers, since the word Council : is a group of people elected to run a town or other area(a comprehensive Indonesian-english dictionary ; ohio, university press).

Badan Pengawas Desa refers to *Rural Advisory Council*. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

(18)

PBB			Number of words	Meaning
Partai(kb)	Bulan (kb)	Bintang (kb)	3	Same
Party(n)	Crescent(n)	Star(n)	3	Same
Crescent and Star Party				

Comment:

Crescent: is a curved shape that is wider in the middle than its ends , like the moon in the first and last quarters (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . The translation of the word *bulan* is translated into *crescent*, it shows that It uses more specific word choices, as in the picture of its flag.

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Partai *Bulan Bintang* refers to *Crescent and Star Party* . Both terms have the same meaning.

(19)

KONI				Number of words	Meaning
Komisi (kb)	Olahraga (kb)	Nasional (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Commission(n)	Sport(n)	National(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
National Sport Council					

Comment:

The acronym of *KONI* is translated into *National Sport Council* and in Indonesian it is translated into *Komisi Olahraga Nasional Indonesia*. The word *komisi* is translated into *Council* whereas the closest one is *commission*, it looks that the translator uses specific (subordinate) word strategy, since lexically the word *council* means : is a group of people elected to run a town or other area . (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . In Indonesian, the *Komisi Olahraga Nasional Indo* refers to a council, which handles the national's sport. This is same with the English translation.

So, this kind of translation is called as an equal translation, both of them have similar in the message.

(20)

IPMI				Number of words	Meaning
Ikatan (kb)	Penulis (kb)	Muda (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Association(n)	writer(n)	youth(n)	Indonesia(n)	4	Same
Indonesian Students Journalist Association					

Comment:

The translation of the word *ikatan* is translated into *association*, the word *association* is equal with the word *asosiasi* in SL. It seems that the translator opted more specific word translation strategy(subordinate) to make it smooth and understandable by the TL readers. Because Association means is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest.

Both of terms have the same meaning *Indonesian Students Journalist Association* refers to *Ikatan Penulis Muda Indonesia*. These translations are the same in meaning.

(21)

HKTI				Number of words	Meaning
Himpunan (kb)	Kelompok (kb)	Tani (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	4	Same
Association(n)	.....	Farmers (n)	Indonesia (n)	4	Same
Indonesian Farmers Association					

Comment:

The translation of the word *ikatan* is translated into *association*, the word *association* is equal with the word *asosiasi* in SL. It seems that the translator opted more specific word translation srategy , to make it smooth and understandable by the TL readers. Since Association means is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest.

Both of terms have the same meaning *Indonesian Farmers Association* refers to *Himpunan Kelompok Tani Indonesia*. These translations are the same in meaning.

(22)

Bakornas				Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Keordinasi (kb)	Bencana (kb)	Nasional (kb)	4	Same
Board(n)	Coordinating(n)	Disaster(n)	National(n)	4	Same
National Disaster Management Coordinating Board					

Comment:

Badan Koordinasi Bencana Nasional becomes *National Disaster Management Coordinating Board*. The word *badan* is translated into board in TL. The word *Board* means : is more specify : a company or organization is the group of people who control it. On the other cases *badan* replaced into *agency* but in this case is replaced into *board*. Seeing from the case, the translator uses more specific word translation strategy.

Both of the translations are same on message. *National Disaster Management Coordinating Board* refers to the a board which has duty to manage and coordinate the national disaster. It is same as *National Disaster Management Coordinating Board*.

(23)

KNKT				Number of words	Meaning
Komisi (kb)	Nasional (kb)	Keselamatan (kb)	Transportasi (kb)	4	Same
Commission (n)	National (n)	Safety (n)	Transportation (n)	4	Same
National Transportation Safety Board					

Comment:

The translation of *National Transportation Safety Board* and *Komisi Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi* is categorized as an equal translation. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Moreover, using the word board in the translation of *National Transportation Safety Board* is usually used for any specific interest. So it uses more specific word strategy (subordinate) By the way, in this translation the used of word board is used to explains an agency which have duty to manage national transportation safety. The message on *National Transportation Safety Board* is similar to *Komisi Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi*.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the translation of *National Transportation Safety Board* and *Komisi Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi* are an equal translation because both of translations have similar in message

(24)

BPS			Number of words	Meaning
Badan (kb)	Pusat (kb)	Statistik(kb)	3	Same
Agency(n)	Central(n)	Statistic(n)	3	Same
Central Agency Statistic				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Central Agency Statistic* refers to *Badan Pusat Statistics*. The use of the word agency indicate that the translator uses more specific word strategy (subordinate) because it means a statistics agency runs by government.

Consequently, both of the translations are equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(7) Accurate translation (the closest equivalent)

(1)

KPI			Number of words	Meaning
Komisi(kb)	Penyiaran (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Commission(n)	Broadcasting(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Broadcasting Commission				

Comment:

The translation of the acronym has clear meaning and the message can be understood clearly. There is no different of the class word arrangement and also both of the acronyms has similarity on number of words. So, it has the same meaning.

(2)

MTI			Number of words	Meaning
Masyarakat (kb)	Transportasi (kb)	Indonesia(kb)	3	Same
Society (n)	Transportation(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesia Transportation Society				

Comment:

The message of the source language can be translated well. The word *masyarakat* translates into *society*. It means has more general meaning . It has the same meaning with the target language. *Indonesia Transportation Society* refers to *Masyarakat Transportasi Indonesia*.

(3)

LBHK				Number of words	Meaning
Lembaga (kb)	Bantuan (kb)	Hukum (kb)	Kesehatan (kb)	4	Same
Institute(n)	Aid(n)	Law(n)	Health(n)	4	Same
Legal Aid Institute for Health					

Comment:

The translation of the word *lembaga* in SL is translated into *institute*. The use word Institute means that it conducts on teaching because institute in TL means : is an organization set up to do a particular type of word , especially research or teaching (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press).

So it clarifies. that LBHK is an institute which runs on yudiciary serving. The message on *Legal Aid Institute for Health* is same with *Lembaga Bantuan Hukum kesehatan*.

The writer concludes that the acronym of *LBHK* is an equal translation because both term have similarity on the message.

(4)

KKR			Number of words	Meaning
Komisi (kb)	Kebenaran (kb)	Rekonsiliasi (kb)	3	Same
Commission(n)	Truth(n)	Reconciliation(n)	3	Same
Commission for Truth and Reconciliation				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. *Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi* refers to *Commission for Truth and Reconciliation*. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

Therefore, this translation is belonging to an equal translation because both have similar in meaning.

(5)

APINDO			Number of words	Meaning
Asosiasi (kb)	Pengusaha (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Employer(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Indonesian Employer Association				

Comment:

The Indonesian Employers Association and *Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia* is an accurate translation. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both terms have similarity on the meaning. *Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia* refers to *The Indonesian Employers Association*. This translation has the same message. *Apindo* refers to an association, which handles all the problems of the Indonesian employer. It is same as the English translation.

Consequently, the translations of *The Indonesian Employers Association* and *Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia* are an equal translation because both of them have similar in message.

(6)

GAM			Number of words	Meaning
Gerakan (kb)	Aceh (kb)	Merdeka (kb)	3	Same
Movement(n)	Aceh(n)	Free(n)	3	Same
Free Aceh Movement				

Comment:

Free aceh movement and *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka* is categorized as an equal translation. The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both acronyms have the same meaning.

Therefore, this translation is belonging to an equal translation because both have similar in meaning.

(7)

BOS			Number of words	Meaning
Bantuan (kb)	Operasional (kb)	Sekolah (kb)	3	Same
Aid(n)	Operational(n)	School(n)	3	Same
School Operational Aid				

Comment:

School Operational Aid and *Bantuan Operasional Sekolah* are categorized as an equal translation. Therefore, this translation belongs to the accurate because both have similarity on the meaning.

(8)

UNPAD		Number of words	Meaning
Universitas (kb)	Padjajaran(kb)	2	Same
University(n)	Padjajaran(n)	2	Same
Padjajaran University			

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Universitas Padjajaran* refers to *Padjajaran University*. This translation has the same meaning.

The translation above includes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(9)

IPB			Number of words	Meaning
Institute (kb)	Pertanian (kb)	Bogor (kb)	3	Same
Institute(n)	Agriculture(n)	Bogor(n)	3	Same
Bogor Institute of Agriculture				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Institute Pertanian Bogor* refers to *Bogor Institute of Agriculture* . This translation has the same meaning.

The translation above includes an equal translation because both of translations have similar in meaning.

(10)

SBI			Number of words	Meaning
Sertifikat (kb)	Bank (kb)	Indonesia (kb)	3	Same
Certificate(n)	Bank(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
Bank Indonesia Certificate				

Comment:

Certificate: is an official document which states that particular fact are true (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . the words are translated accurately.

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. *Sertifikat Bank Indonesia* refers to *Bank Indonesia Certificate*. Both terms have the same meaning.

(11)

API			Number of words	Meaning
Asosiasi (kb)	Pertekstilan(kb)	Indonesia(kb)	3	Same
Association(n)	Textile(n)	Indonesia(n)	3	Same
The Indonesian Textile Association				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Asosiasi Pertekstilan Indonesia* refers to *The Indonesian Textile Association* . This translation has the same meaning.

(12)

UGM		Number of words	Meaning
Universitas (kb)	Gajahmada (kb)	2	Same
University(n)	Gajahmada (n)	2	Same
Gajahmada University			

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. Both of the translations have the same meaning. The *Universitas Gajahmada* refers to *Gajahmada university*. This translation has the same meaning.

(13)

Menhub		Number of words	Meaning
Menteri (kb)	Perhubungan (kb)	2	Same
Minister(n)	Transportation(n)	2	Same
Transportation Minister			

Comment:

It is true that *Transportation Minister* and *Menteri perhubungan* is categorized as the equal translation. Both of the translations are same on message. *The transportation Minister* refers to the minister who has duty to handle the transportation problem.

The writer justifies if that translation is an equal translation. The translations of *Transportation Minister* and *Menteri perhubungan* have similar on message.

(14)

MRP			Number of words	Meaning
Majelis (kb)	Rakyat (kb)	Papua(kb)	3	Same
Assembly(n)	People's(n)	Papua(n)	3	Same
Papuan People's Assembly				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the translation on Indonesian. *Majelis Rakyat Papua* refers to *Papuan People's Assembly* . Both terms have the

same meaning. Assembly : a large of people gathered together ,meet regularly to make laws. Is gathering together of people to a particular purpose (a comprehensive Indonesian-english dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . MRP is an assembly consist of some people who has purposes in handling Papua it is clear all the words are equivalent to the SL meaning.

(15)

LBH			Number of words	Meaning
Lembaga (kb)	Bantuan(kb)	Hukum (kb)	3	Same
Institute(n)	Aid(n)	Legal(n)	3	Same
The Legal Aid Institute				

Comment:

The translation on English is equivalent to the Indonesian. Both of terms have the same meaning. *Institute* : is an organization set up to do a particular type of work , especially research or teaching. (a comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary ; Ohio, university press) . it is clear that it is an institute deals with legal term.

The Legal Aid Institute refers to *Lembaga Bantuan Hukum* . These translations are the same in meaning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In translating an Indonesian text into English, the translator deals with two languages that are quite different. In the translation on Indonesian abbreviation found in the Jakarta post, there are found some non-equivalent translation, for instance *polisi republik Indonesia* (POLRI) becomes nation police, it misses the word Indonesia but contextually sound naturally. But, generally the translation on Indonesian abbreviation found in the Jakarta post is good translation; it is acceptable and has clear meaning between source language and the target language. The translator is able to convey the message accurately.

After analyzing the strategies of Indonesian – English translation of abbreviation found in the Jakarta post, some point can be drawn as follows:

- (1). Translation by more general word (*Superordinate*) (because of the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language specific.)
- (2). Translation by more neutral /less expressive word (because the target language has no direct equivalent word)
- (3). Translation using loan or loan word plus explanation (culture specific items, modern concepts and buzz words)
- (4). Translation by paraphrase using related words(when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in different form)

- (5). Translation by omission (if the meaning conveyed by certain item or expression is not vital enough)
- (6). Translation by more specific word(subordinate) the target language lacks a superordinate)
- (7). Accurate translation (the closest equivalent)

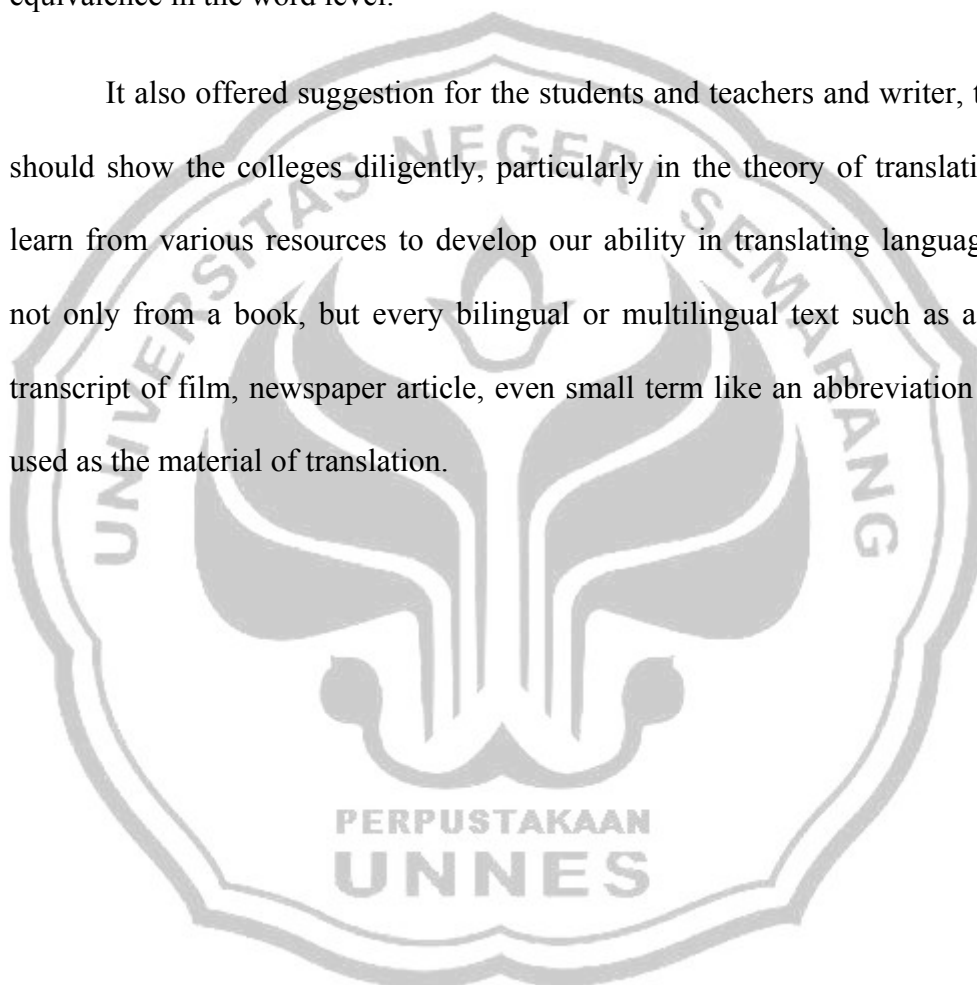
5.2 Suggestion

The product of translation must be able to convey the message accurately and clearly. Therefore good and natural translation must be made. During the process of analysis, the writer found some difficulties such as finding the meaning of word in target language which is adopted from source language, and finding the most equivalent word which is translator could not obtain it. Translation equivalence can be used as measurement of the quality of translation product. Analysis in this study shows that there are various strategies to deal with the non equivalent problems especially problems of non-equivalence in the level of word equivalent.

Moreover, especially in translating the abbreviation, the translator also students should translate the meaning accurately, do not transfer the word only without paying attention to the cases that involves the whole text and the impression or beautifulness of the language, the translator should not transfer the meaning suitable with the equivalent of the Target Language only, but he should understand the whole meaning.

Regarding the point above , it is suggested that the produce a good and natural translation, the translator should constantly make choices , in each word , sentences or translation unit, so as to decide the most suitable strategies that can overcome problems and difficulties of translation , especially problems of non-equivalence in the word level.

It also offered suggestion for the students and teachers and writer, that we should show the colleges diligently, particularly in the theory of translation and learn from various resources to develop our ability in translating language, it is not only from a book, but every bilingual or multilingual text such as a novel, transcript of film, newspaper article, even small term like an abbreviation can be used as the material of translation.



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<http://www.thelreedictionary.com/> (6 January 2008)

<http://www.references.com> (6 January 2008)



APPENDICES

List of Abbreviation Found in the Jakarta Post January – May 2007

No	Acronym	Date	Page	Stand for
1.	ARB	January, 02	08	United People's Alliance
2.	PKBI	2007	09	Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association
3.	BKKBN	January,03 2007	09	National Family Planning Coordinating Agency
4.	GAPM	January, 03	13	Indonesian Tennis Association
5.	IDT	2007	24	Underdeveloped Villages
6.	FFI	January, 03	02	Indonesian Film Festival
7.	JPMD	2007	04	Youth and Student Network for Democracy
8.	Fakta	January, 03	04	Jakarta Residents Forum
9.	KPI	January, 04	06	Indonesian Broadcasting Commission
10.	ATVSI	2007	06	Indonesian Private Television Association
11.	PPATK	January, 04	14	Financial Transaction Reports Analysis Center
12.	PTIQ	January, 04	24	Institute of Koranic Science
13.	KOPBUMI	2007	24	Indonesian Migrant Workers Consortium
14.	SBKRI	January, 04	08	Indonesian Citizenship Certificate
	PSMTI	2007	08	Chinese-Indonesian Social Association
15.	FPI	January, 04	09	Islamic Defenders Forum
16.	Aprisindo	2007	14	Indonesian Footwear Industry Association
17.	Monas	January, 04	02	National Monument
18.	Hamas	2007	04	Serang Students Association
19.	MTI	January, 04	04	Indonesia Transportation Society
20.	UPI	2007	09	Indonesian Education University
21.	DAU	January, 04	02	General Allocation Fund
22.	LBHK	2007	04	Legal Aid Institute for Health
23.	IDI	January, 05	04	Indonesian Doctors Association
24.	BPOM	2007	09	Drug and Food Monitoring Agency
25.	BPK	January, 05	13	Supreme Audit Agency
26.	PI	2007	24	
27.	IPMI	January, 05	24	
28.	YPMD-Irja	2007	24	
		January, 05		

29.	Lapan	2007	02	Indonesian Association
30.	Asperindo	January, 06	04	Indonesian Students Journalist Association
31.	MEB	2007	04	Societal Development
32.	BANI	January, 06	04	Foundation of Irian Jaya
33.	IUCN	2007	04	Nation Space and Aviation Agency
34.	BPS	January, 08	04	Indonesian Express Delivery Service Companies Association
35.	KIPP	2007	08	Partnership for Clean Emissions
36.	KKR	January, 09	09	Indonesian National Arbitration Board
37.	KSBSI	2007	09	Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
38.	IFIP	January, 09	09	Central Bureau of Statistic
39.	Apindo	2007	01	Local Independent Election Monitoring
40.	Basarnas	January, 09	02	Commission for Truth and Reconciliation
41.	PGI	2007	22	Indonesian Prosperous Lobar Union
42.	PSSI	January, 09	23	Union
43.	SAR	2007	01	Internasional Forum for Islamist
44.	Papernas	January, 09	02	Parliamentarians
45.	KSPSI	2007	09	Indonesian Employers Association
46.	UI	January, 09	01	National Search and Rescue Agency
47.	Komnas FBPI	2007	02	Indonesian Amateur Golfer Association
48.	LAPAN	January, 11	04	Soccer Association of Indonesia
49.	BMG	2007	04	Search and Rescue
50.	JPMC	January, 11	04	National Liberation Unity Party Confederation of All-Indonesian Workers Union
51.	GAM	2007	08	University of Indonesia
52.	MADIA	January, 12	09	National Commission for Bird Flu Control and Pandemic
53.	Bapepam-LK	2007	13	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
54.	Kadin	January, 12	13	Meterological and Geophysics Agency
55.	KPPU	2007	14	Agency
56.	BPPT	January, 12	03	Youth and Student Network for Democracy
57.	BIN	2007	09	Free Aceh Movement
58.	AAJI	January, 12	13	Society for Interfaith Dialogs
		2007		Capital Market and Financial

59.	GIDI PGGP BKPM	January, 12 2007	01 01 02	Institutions Supervisory Agency Indonesian Commerce and Industry
60.	FKGBI	January, 22 2007	04	Business Competition Supervisory Agency
61.	BRR	January, 22 2007	04	Assessment and Application of Technology
62.	Puskesmas	2007	06	National Intelligence Agency
63.				Indonesian Life Insurance Association
64.	LEI	January, 23 2007	18	
65.	PMI	2007	19	
66.	ATS	January, 23 2007	20	Evangelical Church of Indonesia
67.	BPPD	2007	20	
68.	Gapan	January, 23 2007	01	Association of Papua Churches Investment Coordinating Board
69.	Gapri	January, 23 2007	02	Indonesian Relief Teachers Communication Forum
70.				Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
71.	BOS	January, 24 2007	17	
72.	Unpad	2007	19	Government Should Equip Community Health Centers
73.	IPB	January, 24 2007	19	
74.	DPD	2007	02	Indonesian Ecolabeling Fondation
75.	BEJ	January, 24 2007	14	
76.	BP migas	2007	17	Indonesian Red Cross Sorowako Academy of Technology
77.	KUT	January, 25 2007	24	
78.	BPD	2007	24	
79.	BPPUT	January, 25 2007	24	Village Development Planning Board
80.	Bapeten	2007	01	Nation Commercial Farms Association
81.	BKPM	January, 25 2007	07	
82.	PHRI	2007	01	Association of Indonesian Cigarette Producers
83.	Bapebti	January, 25 2007	13	School Operational Aid Pdajaran University
84.	PGN	2007	13	
85.	Apindo	January, 25 2007	09	Bogor Institute of Agriculture Representatives Council
86.	SBI	2007	13	
87.	BPS	2007	03	Jakarta Stock Exchange Oil and Gas Executive Agency
88.	API	January, 25 2007	13	
89.	PRA	2007	02	Farming Business Loans Rural advisory council
90.	Posyandu	2007	04	
91.	PPMK	January, 25 2007	05	Integrated business training and development
92.	UGM	2007	06	Nuclear energy regulatory agency
93.	KNKT	January, 25 2007	01	
	MENKES	2007	04	Investment coordinating board
	Polri	2007	06	Indonesian hotel and restaurant

94.	PDI-P	January, 25 2007	07	association
95.	PKPA		08	Indonesian commodities exchange agency
96.	STAN	January, 26	11	State gas utility
97.	ISSI	2007	13	Indonesian employers'
98.	PBSI		22	association
99.	Menhub BKMC	January, 27 2007	01 15	Bank Indonesia certificate Central statistics agency
100.		January, 27		The Indonesian textile
101.	SDN	2007	28	association
102.	PBB		02	Aceh people's party
103.	BPPT	January, 27	01	Integrated health services post
104.		2007		Subdistrict residents
105.	YLBHI	January, 30 2007	09	empowerment program Gajah mada university
106.	MMI	January, 30	09	National transportation safety
107.	DPRP	2007	09	board
108.	MRP Pokja	January, 30 2007	09 09	Health minister Indonesian police
109.	KONI BKKBN	January, 30	22 02	Indonesian democratic party-of struggle
110.	FSPM	2007	04	Child Protection and Analysis
111.	KPI	January, 30	09	Center
112.	STIP	2007	09	State institute of accounting
113.	KPRM		08	Indonesian cycling association
114.	AJI	January, 30	08	Badminton association of
115.	SAMSAT	2007	04	Indonesia
116.	SBKRI	January, 30	06	Transportation Minister
117.		2007		Coordination board on Chinese
118.	LBH	January, 30	09	problems
119.	LPS	2007	01	State elementary school
120.	UKP3R	January, 30	01	Crescent and star party
121.		2007		Agency for the assessment and
122.	BMG	January, 30	01	application of technology Foundation of Indonesian legal
123.	YKI	2007	09	aid institute
124.	AAUI		01	Indonesian mujahidin council
125.		January, 31		Papuan legislative council
	DPD	2007	09	Papuan people's assembly
126.	PPP Apindo	January, 31	09 06	Jakarta community for papau National sport council
127.		2007		National family planning
128.	Bulog TBN	January, 31 2007	13 07	agency Independent labour union forum
129.		January, 31		Indonesian seafarers association
130.	BKKBN	2007	24	Indonesian merchant marine

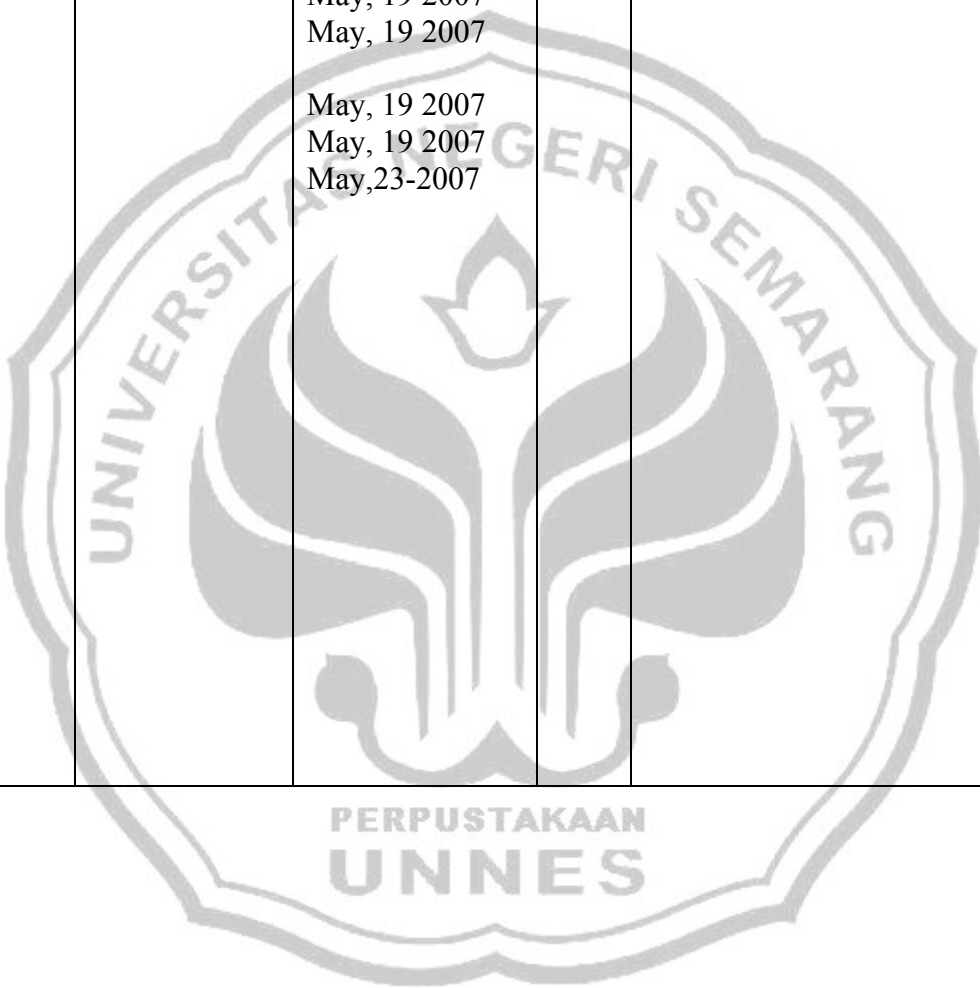
131.	PSSI MUI	January, 31 2007	23 09	academy Poor people's struggle
132.	STNK	February,27-	04	committee
133.	BPKB ITB	2007 February,28-	04 08	Alliance of independence journalist
134.	PKI	2007	15	Motor vehicle document center
135.	ISI	February,28-	16	Notorious Indonesian
136.	STSI	2007	16	citizenship certificate
137.	PKB	February,27-	01	The legal aid institute
138.	IKAPI	2007	05	Deposit insurance agency
139.	MPR	February,27-	09	Presidential unit for the
140.	DPR	2007	09	management of reform program
141.	ATI		13	The meteorology and
142.	GDP	February,21-	16	geophysics agency
143.	BPPT	2007	05	Indonesian cancer foundation
144.		February,23-		The Indonesian general
145.	KPK	2007	09	insurance association
146.	Bappenas	February,14-	09	Regional representatives
147.	BBKP	2007	14	council
148.	SBM		10	The united development party
149.	RSS KUK	February,14-	18 22	Indonesia Association of Entrepreneurs
150.	CGI		02	State Logistic Agency
151.	MTI	February,14-	02	Tambahan berita Negara
152.	Kadin	2007	08	State gazette amendment
153.	BPS	February,19-	01	National narcotics coordinating
154.	BPK	2007	02	board
155.	Batan	February,19-	09	Soccer association of Indonesia
156.	BPKN	2007	03	Indonesia ulama Indonesia
157.	PKS	February,17-	4	Vehicle registration card
158.	KIP	2007	8	Owner's book
159.	GAM	February,08-	13	Bandung institute of technology
160.	TNI	2007	13	Indonesian communist party
161.	RMS	February,28-	08	Indonesian art institute
162.	Posyandu	2007	10	Sekolah tinggi seni indonesia
163.	PAN	February,28-	09	National awakening party
164.	Koni	2007	21	The indonesian publishers
165.	BRR	February,28-	13	association
167.		2007		Peoples consultative assembly
168.	Lipi		09	The regional representative
169.	Ikadi	February,28-	04	Indonesia textile association
170.		2007		Gros Domestic Product
171.	DPR	February,27-	06	Agency for the assesment and
172.	BMG MPR	2007 February,28-	09 02	application of technology Corruption eradication
173.	PPP	2007	02	commission

174.	PKB PKS	February,27- 2007	02 04	National development planning board
175.	LSI	February,27- 2007	04	Bank bukopin
175.	IKAPI		08	School of business and management
176.	PAN		13	
177.	RKP	February,27- 2007	01	Really simple syndication
175.	KPU	February,27- 2007	02	Small scale loans
176.	Komnas	February,28- 2007	04	Consultative group of indonesia
177.	HAM			Indonesian transportation community
178.		February,28- 2007	08	
179.	BPLHD			Chamber of commerce and industry
180.		February,27- 2007	09	
181.	UISU		09	Central statistic agency
182.	BHPPTKI	February,25- 2007	09	Supreme audit agency
183.	KPI	February,25- 2007	09	National nuclear energy agency
	MTI		09	National consumer protection body
184.	YLKI		13	Prosperous justice party
185.	Kontras	February,28- 2007	24	Independent election commission
186.	GWP	February,23- 2007	24	Free aceh movement
187.	MUI		24	The national military
188.	ICMI	February,23- 2007	24	South maluku republic
189.			24	Post hatal health care
	HMI		24	National mandate party
190.	PII	February,23- 2007	02	National sport council
	Bokarnas			Rehabilitation and reconstruction agency
		February,23- 2007		Indonesian institute of science
		February,23- 2007		Indonesian islamic preachers' association
		February,23- 2007		The house of representative
		February,23- 2007		Meteorology and geophysics agency
		February,23- 2007		People's Consultative Assembly
		February,23- 2007		United Development Party
		February,23- 2007		National Awakening Party
		February,14- 2007		Prosperous Justice Party
		February,14- 2007		Indonesian Survey Institute
		February,14- 2007		Indonesian Publishers Association
		February,14- 2007		National Mandate Party
		February,14- 2007		Government Work Plan
		February,14- 2007		General Election Commission
		February,14- 2007		Nation Commission on Human Rights

	February,20-2007	City Environmental Management Board
	February,20-2007	North Sumatra Islamic University
	February,15-2007	Indonesian Labor Placement and Protection Agency
	February,17-2007	Indonesian Seafarers Assosiation
	February,17-2007	Indonesian Transport Society
	February,17-2007	Indonesian Comsumers Foundation
	February,10-2007	Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violense
	February,10-2007	Company's Growth Writtin Premium
	February,05-2007	Indonesian Council of Ulemas
	February,05-2007	Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals
	February,05-2007	Islamic Students Assosiation
	February,08-2007	Indonesian Islamic Students Board for national disasters
	February,08-2007	
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		<p>March,08-2007 April, 26-2007 April, 23-2007</p> <p>April,23-2007 April,23-2007 April,20-2007 April,29-2007 April,03-2007 April,30-2007 April,30-2007 April,23-2007 April,26-2007 April,26-2007 April,26-2007 April,27-2007 April,27-2007 April,23-2007 April,23-2007 April,20-2007 April,20-2007 April,26-2007 April,26-2007 April,30-2007 April,23-2007 April,23-2007</p> <p>April,27-2007 April,20-2007</p> <p>April,26-2007 April,20-2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 18 2007 May, 19 2007</p> <p>May, 19 2007</p> <p>May, 19 2007</p>		
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The acronym found in *The Jakarta Post*. It consist of 103 data and has been classified based on the strategies on word level equivalence.

(1) Translation by More Specific Word(subordinate)

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	BKKBN	<i>Badan</i> Keordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional	National Family Coordinating <i>Agency</i>	
2.	PKBI	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia	Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	
3.	FAKTA	Forum <i>Masyarakat</i> Jakarta	Jakarta Residence Forum	
4.	BPOM	Badan Pengawas Obat Makanan	Drug and Food Monitoring <i>Agency</i>	
5.	KIPP	<i>Komisi</i> Independen Pemantau Pemilu	Independent Election Monitoring <i>Committee</i>	
6.	BPK	<i>Badan</i> Pengawas Keuangan	Supreme Audit <i>Agency</i>	
7.	BASARNAS	<i>Badan</i> SAR Nasional	National Search and Rescue <i>Agency</i>	
8.	KSPSI	Kesatuan Serikat <i>Pekerja</i> Seluruh Indonesia	Confederation of all Indonesian <i>worker</i> union	
9.	BMG	<i>Badan</i> Meteorologi dan Geofisika	Meteorological and Geophysics <i>Agency</i>	
10.	BPPT	<i>Badan</i> Pengkajian Penerapan Tehnologi	<i>Agency</i> for Assessment and Application of Technology	
11.	Bakornas	<i>Badan</i> Keordinasi Bencana Nasional	National Disaster Management Coordinating <i>Board</i>	
12.	HKTI	Himpunan kelompok tani Indonesia	Indonesian farmers association	
13.	BPPD	<i>Badan</i> Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa	Village Development Planning <i>Board</i>	
14.	BP MIGAS	<i>Badan</i> Pengelola Minyak dan Gas	<i>Perusahaan</i> Gas Negara	
15.	BPD	<i>Badan</i> Pengawas <i>Desa</i>	<i>Rural</i> Advisory <i>Council</i>	
16.	PBB	Partai <i>Bulan</i> Bintang	<i>Crescent</i> and Star Party	
17.	KONI	Komisi Olahraga Nasional <i>Indonesia</i>	National Sport <i>Council</i>	
18.	IPMI	Ikatan Penulis Muda Indonesia	Indonesian Students Journalist Association	
19.	BIN	<i>Badan</i> Intelejen Negara	National Intelligence <i>Agency</i>	

20.	BAPETEN	<i>Badan Pengawasan Tehnologi Nuklir</i>	<i>Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency</i>	
21.	PBSI	<i>Persatuan Badminton Seluruh Indonesia</i>	<i>Badminton Association of Indonesia</i>	
22.	KPPU	<i>Komisi Pengawasan Persaingan Usaha</i>	<i>Business Competition Supervisory Agency</i>	
23.	LPS	<i>Lembaga Penjaminana Simpanan</i>	<i>Deposit insurance agency</i>	
24.	ICMI	<i>Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia</i>	<i>Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals</i>	
25.	KUT	<i>Kredit Usaha Tani</i>	<i>Farming Business Loans</i>	
Total		25		

(2) Translation by More Neutral /Less Expressive Word

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	Walhi	<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia</i>	<i>Indonesia Forum for Environment</i>	
2.	FPI	<i>Fron Pembela Islam</i>	<i>Islamic Defender Front</i>	
3.	DAU	<i>Dana Abadi Umat</i>	<i>General Allocation Fund</i>	
4.	LAPAN	<i>Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional</i>	<i>National Space and Aviation Agency</i>	
5.	BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i>	<i>Central Bureau of Statistic</i>	
6.	BRR	<i>Badan Rekonstruksi dan Rehabilitasi</i>	<i>Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Board</i>	
7.	Puskesmas	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i>	<i>Community Health Center</i>	
8.	Siskamling	<i>Sistem keamanan lingkungan</i>	<i>Neighborhood watch</i>	
	DPD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Daerah</i>	<i>Representative Council</i>	
9.	MENPAN	<i>Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara</i>	<i>The Minister of Man Power</i>	
10.	SDN	<i>Sekolah Dasar Negeri</i>	<i>State elementary school</i>	
11.	Dipenda	<i>Dinas Pendapatan Daerah</i>	<i>Towns' Revenue Office</i>	
12.	YLBHI	<i>Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia</i>	<i>Foundation of Indonesian Legal Aid Institute</i>	
13.	AJI	<i>Asosiasi Jurnalis Indonesia</i>	<i>Alliance of independence journalist</i>	

14.	PSSI	Persatuan <i>Sepakbola</i> Seluruh Indonesia	Soccer Association of Indonesia	
15.	BEJ	<i>Bursa Efek</i> Jakarta	Jakarta <i>Stock Exchange</i>	
16.	PPMK	Program Pemberdayaan <i>Masyarakat Kecil</i>	<i>Sub district</i> residents empowerment program	
17.	KADIN	<i>Kamar Dagang</i> dan Industri	<i>Chamber of Commerce</i> and Industry	
18.	DPA	<i>Dewan pertimbangan</i> agung	<i>Supreme advisory council</i>	
19.	GBHN	<i>Garis besar</i> haluan Negara	<i>State policy guidelines</i>	
20.	MA	<i>Mahkamah</i> agung	<i>Supreme justice</i>	
21.	PON	<i>Pekan olahraga</i> nasional	<i>National games</i>	
22.	GNOTA	<i>Geraklan nasional</i> orang tua asuh	<i>National foster parents movement</i>	
23.	PKK	<i>Pembinaan kesejahteraan</i> keluarga	<i>Family welfare movement</i>	
24.	RT	<i>Rukun teteangga</i>	<i>Neghtborhood unit</i>	
25.	RW	<i>Rukun warga</i>	<i>Community unit</i>	
Total		25		

(3) Translation Using Loan or Loan Word Plus Explanation

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	MMI	Majelis <i>Mujahidin</i> Indonesia	Indonesia <i>Mujahidin</i> Council	
2.	MUI	Majelis <i>Ulama</i> Indonesia	Indonesian Council of <i>Ulemas</i>	
3.	IPSI	<i>Indonesian pencak silat association</i>	Ikatan pencak silat Indonesia	
Total		3		

(4) Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Words

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	ONH	<i>Ongkos naik haji</i>	<i>Haj pilgrimage fund</i>	
2.	MENDAGRI	<i>Menteri Dalam Negeri</i>	<i>Minister for Home Affairs</i>	
3.	Posyandu	<i>Pos Pelayanan Terpadu</i>	<i>Integrated Health Services Post</i>	
4.	STNK	<i>Surat Tanda Nomor Kendaraan</i>	<i>Vehicle Registration Card</i>	
5.	BULOG	<i>Badan Urusan Logistik</i>	<i>State logistic Agency</i>	
6.	ASKES	<i>Asuransi kesehatan</i>	<i>State-owned health insurance company</i>	
7.	BAZIS	<i>Badan amal zakat infaq shodaqoh</i>	<i>An (Islamic) board which oversees the collection of alms</i>	
8.	Kanwil	<i>Kantor wilayah</i>	<i>District offices of the central government located in the provinces</i>	
9.	Siskamling	<i>System keamanan lingkungan</i>	<i>Neighborhood watch</i>	
Total		9		

(5) Translation by Omission

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	IDT	<i>Impres Desa Tertinggal</i>	<i>Underdevelopment Village</i>	
2.	PON	<i>Pekan Olahraga Nasional</i>	<i>National Games</i>	
3.	Menpan	<i>Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara</i>	<i>Minister of Man Power</i>	
4.	Polri	<i>Polisi Republik Indonesia</i>	<i>Nation Police</i>	
5.	LIPI	<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia</i>	<i>National Institute of Science</i>	
6.	BUMN	<i>Badan usaha milik negara</i>	<i>State-owned enterprises</i>	

7.	SAMSAT	<i>Sistem Administrasi Manunggal Satu Atap</i>	<i>Motor vehicle document center</i>	
8.	IMB	<i>Ijin mendirikan bangunan</i>	Building permits	
9.	ADRI	Angkatan Darat Republik Indonesia	Indonesian army	
Total		10		

(6) Translation by More General Word (*Superordinate*)

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	SKBRI	<i>Surat Bukti Kewarganegaraan Indonesia</i>	Evidence of Indonesia Citizenship <i>Certificate</i>	
2.	MTI	<i>Masyarakat Transportasi Indonesia</i>	Indonesia Transportation <i>Society</i>	
3.	IDI	<i>Ikatan Dokter Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Doctor <i>Association</i>	
4.	PSSI	Persatuan Sepakbola Indonesia	<i>Soccer Association of Indonesia</i>	
5.	GAPRI	<i>Gabungan Produsen Rokok Indonesia</i>	<i>Association of Indonesian Cigarette Producers</i>	
6.	BKPM	<i>Badan Keordinasi Penanaman Modal</i>	<i>Investment Coordinating Board</i>	
7.	PGN	<i>Perusahaan gas negara</i>	State gas utility	
8.	KNKT	Komisi Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi	National Transportation Safety Board	
9.	BKPM	<i>Badan Keordinasi Penanaman Modal</i>	<i>Investment Coordinating Board</i>	
10.	AJI	<i>Asosiasi Jurnalis Indonesia</i>	<i>Alliance of Independence Journalist</i>	
11.	HMI	<i>Himpunan Mahasiswa Muslim</i>	<i>Islamic Students Association</i>	
12.	Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i>	<i>National Development Planning Board</i>	
13.	KAMMI	Indonesian muslim students action front	Kesatuan aksi mahasiswa muslim Indonesia	
Total		13		

7. The Closest Equivalence

No		Indonesian Acronym	English Acronym	Comment
1.	MTI	Masyarakat Transportasi Indonesia	Indonesia Transportation Society	
2.	UPI	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Indonesia education university	
3.	KKR	Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi	Commission for Truth and Reconciliation	
4.	UI	Universitas Indonesia	University of Indonesia	
5.	GAM	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka	Free Aceh movement	
6.	AAJI	Asosiasi Asuransi Jiwa Indonesia	Indonesian Life Insurance Association	
7.	PGGP	Persatuan Gereja Gereja Papua	Association of Papua Churches	
8.	PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia	Indonesian Red Cross	
9.	PBSI	Persatuan Badminton Seluruh Indonesia	Badminton association of Indonesia	
10.	MENHUB	Menteri Perhubungan	Transportation minister	
11.	MRP	Majelis Rakyat Papua	Papuan people's assembly	
12.	KPI	Kesatuan Pelaut Indonesia	Indonesia seafarers association	
13.	YKI	Yayasan Kanker Indonesia	Indonesia Cancer foundation	
14.	PPP	Partai Persatuan Indonesia	United development party	
15.	MPR	Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat	People's consultative assembly	
Total		15		

Words related

Adopted from: (a comprehensive Indonesian-english dictionary ; Ohio, Ohio university press) .

General : describing something that relate to whole, of something ,

To describe something that involves or affects most people in a group

Alliance : more countries or groups of people are in alliance with each other, they are working together for the same purposes

Allocation: a particular amount of something such as money that will be given to a particular person or used for a particular purpose.

Association : is an official group of people with a common occupation ,aim or interest.

Board : is more specify : a company or organization is the group of people who control it

Agency: 1 is business which provides services for another business.

2. in the us. An agency is an administrative organization run by government

Bureau: : is an office , organization or govermernt department that collects and distribute es information .

Certificate : is an official document which states that particular fact are true

Committee is a group of people who represent a larger group or organization and make a decisions for them

Confederation is an organization of groups for political or business purposes.

Chamber : of trade is a group of business people who work together to improve business in their town

Defender : having idea and act in support of that idea.

Drug : medicine , chemical substance given to people to threat or prevent illness or disease.

Executive : of an organization is a committee which has the authority to make important decisions.

Assembly : a large of people gathered together ,meet regulary to make laws.

Is gathering together of people to a particular purpose.

Foundation : is an organization which provides money for special purposes

Forum: is a place or event in which people exchange ideas and discuss things

Family : is a group of people who are related to each other ,especially pareng and their children

Supreme : is used in a tittle to indicate that a person or group is at the highest level of an organization.

Commission : group of people appointed to find out about something or to control something

Liberation : is used in the names of some some political movement that are concerned with freeing people from governments or traditional ideas which the members of the movements believe to be oppressive.

Commerce : is the activity of buying and selling thing on a large scale.

Village : consist of a group of houses ,together with other buildings such as a church and school in a country area.

Rural: means relating to country areas as opposed to large town.

Institute : is an organization set up to do a particular type of work , especially research or teaching.

Utility: is an important service such as water, electricity , or gas that is provided for everyone

Kindergarten : is a school for young children who are not old enough to go to a primary school.

Subdistrict: under, beneath , secondary

Crescent: is a curved shape that is wider in the middle than its ends , lke the moon in the first and last quarters

Council : is agroup of people elected to run a town or other area .

2, some other advisory or administrative groups are also called councils.

Consultative : a committee is formed in order to give advice about something.