THE TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS INTO INDONESIAN MADE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Strata One Degree

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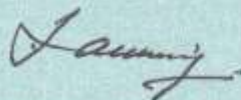**STATE UNVERSITY OF PADANG**
2012

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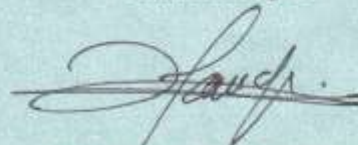
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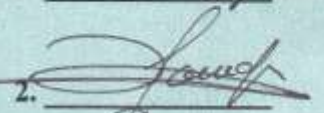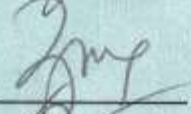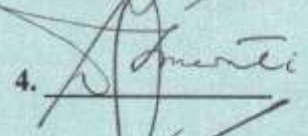
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ABSTRAK

Fajrina, Dinni. 2011. ***The Translation of the English Collocations into Indonesian made by The English Department Students of State University of Padang.*** Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Terjemahan bukanlah suatu pekerjaan yang mudah. Penerjemah harus memperhatikan kata-kata yang akan diterjemahkan, seperti kata-kata yang berkolokasi yang terdapat di dalam teks bahasa sumber. Penelitian ini bertujuan unuk melihat hasil terjemahan kolokasi dalam bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang besumber dari mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris UNP yang telah mengambil kelas paket terjemahan.

Dalam pengumpulan data, tahap awal yang dilakukan adalah pendistribusian tes terjemahan. Tes terdiri dari beberapa kalimat bahasa Inggris yang memiliki kata-kata yang berkolokasi. Setelah tes dilakukan, hasil terjemahan dari kata-kata yang berkolokasi diidentifikasi berdasarkan tiga aspek kualitas terjemahan, yaitu keakuratan, kejelasan, dan kewajaran. Ketiga aspek ini memiliki indikator yang menentukan seberapa akurat, jelas dan wajarkah hasil terjemahan tersebut. Di samping itu, penelitian ini melibatkan *rater* untuk mendapatkan penilaian yang tepat.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kata-kata yang berkolokasi dalam Bahasa Inggris yang diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris UNP yang telah mengambil kelas terjemahan adalah akurat, jelas, dan wajar dengan index yang dicapai dari masing-masing aspek yaitu 2.9.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, in the name of Allah SWT., The Beneficent, The Merciful. *Allhamdulillaahirobbil A'lamiin*, praise to Allah SWT., Lord of the Universe, for the love, blessing, knowledge, ideas, health, strength and protection in completing this thesis entitled "***The Translation of the English Collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang***". Greetings and *shalawat* are also sent to the final prophet, Muhammad SAW., the leader and the greatest man in the world.

The sincere gratitute goes to Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd. as the first advisor and Havid Ardi, S.Pd.,M.Hum. as the second advisor for their valuable ideas, suggestions, motivation and patience in guiding during writing this thesis. Then, a special appreciation is also expressed to the examiners Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M. Hum., Dr. Desmawati Radjab, M.Pd., and Drs. Jufri, M.Pd.

Furthermore, thanks to Muhd. Al Hafizh, S.S., M.A. and Drs. Jufri, M.Pd. as the raters in this research. Then, the academic advisor Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M., thanks for the guidance and motivation during the the academic years in this faculty. Thanks is also addressed to Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A. the chairperson of the English Department, Dra. An Fauzia Rozani Syafei, M.A. as secretary of the English Department. Moreover, thanks to the administrative staff for the help in admistrations matters.

Next, a greatful thanks goes to the beloved parents, Drs. Jasman and her Usmiati, S.Pd, for their prayers, love, care, support, psychologically and

financially, inspiration, and motivation in the whole of her life. Besides, thanks to the amazing sisters and brothers for their pray and support. Then, a special thanks goes to friends who became the source of data in this research, and all the best friends in English Department. Last but not least, thanks very much goes to all people that helped in writing this thesis.

Padang, January 2012

The Writer

ABBREVIATIONS

Source Language   : SL

Target Language   : TL

Accuracy   : A

Clarity   : C

Naturalness   : N

Adjective   : Adj

Verb   : V

Noun   : N

Adverb   : Adv

Preposition   : Prep

English Collocation   : EC

Students' Translation   : ST

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

English is a language that has an important role in people's life, especially in international communication. Being one of the languages internationally, it also has a great importance in science and technology. For example, Indonesia as a developing country that uses English as a foreign language needs and uses text written in English, especially the students who study English such as English department students of State University of Padang. However, because English is not a primary language in Indonesia, students in general find difficulties in understanding the text. Therefore, one of the effective ways to make them able to understand those texts is by translating them into Indonesian. In the other words, translation becomes the bridge to transfer the knowledge from the text.

Actually, translation is the change of language from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The students may understand the source language text that is English easily by translating them into Indonesian. However, the text that translated should be accurate, clear, and natural. In order to get a good translation, there are several things that should be owned by the students in translating a text. Larson (1997) suggests they should be mastering two languages, the source and the target language. This becomes one challenge for them when they have to translate the text based on the meaning rather than forms. Then, they

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should translate the culture element of the source language text into the target language culture element or it should be understandable translation.

In addition, Simatupang (1999) also states that they 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 target language. Therefore, if they have a good bicultural, they can act as a bridge between two different culture and produce a good translation without lessening the meaning and emotional effect in the source language text so that the sense of both two languages are equal and the readers feel that they are reading the original one.

The result of translation is not an easy work, the students should pay attention to the lexical aspect, especially a collocation, because it has to be translated accurately, clearly and naturally in the target language. In general, a collocation is the tendency of words to co-exist and appear together in a language, and the meaning happen naturally. A collocation cannot stand alone, so it needs the other words to combine in order to have a natural meaning.

Generally, there are two types of combination in a collocation based on Benson, Benson and Ilson's theory (1990). They are a grammatical collocation and a lexical collocation. The grammatical collocation is a phrase consisting of a dominant word such as a noun, an adjective, or a verb with a preposition or grammatical structure such as infinitive or a clause. Then, the lexical collocation is a phrase with combination of a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb with another word which consists of various combinations of nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.

In translating a text, there are some difficulties in transferring the collocations, especially English collocations into Indonesian. It happened because of some factors such as the interference of the translators' mother tongue, lack of the background of knowledge of the source and the target language, and the tendency of accuracy, clarity and naturalness oriented (Parasusti, Said and Wurjantoro, 2010). Those difficulties may make the students translate the wrong collocations. The collocations that translated by the students from English collocations into Indonesian are shown in these example:

SL: Try to do fifteen minutes of **gentle exercise** every day.

TL: *Cobalah untuk melakukan lima belas menit **olahraga lemah-lembut** setiap hari.*

This example above has *gentle exercise* as a collocation in SL. It is a combination of the word *gentle* (adj) and *exercise (*noun*)*. The collocation *gentle exercise* cannot be translated into *olahraga lemah-lembut* in TL. The message in SL is incomprehensible in TL. There is problem in the choice of word *gentle* into *lemah-lembut*. The translation of *olahraga lemah-lembut is* not appropriate in TL. Besides, the translation of collocation in SL is difficult to understand and unnatural. In order to get the correct translation of collocation, the *gentle exercise* should be translated into *olahraga ringan* in Indonesian.

Another example of the translation of English collocation is:

SL: Customers are allowed a **discount on** orders over £500.

TL: *Konsumen diberi **diskon pada** pesanan lebih dari £ 500.*

This example is a combination of the word *discount (*noun*)* and *on (*prep*)* as its collocation. It is accurate when the SL collocation is translated into *diskon pada* in TL. It is also appropriate in TL. Although it has a clear meaning, it needs to be revised into *diskon untuk.*

Considering the phenomenon above, the collocation is an important aspect in a translation. The text that translated should be the accurate, clear, and natural. It is interesting to analyze about the student's translation of English collocations into Indonesian because the English department students of State University of Padang still have problem in translate the English collocations into Indonesian.

B. Identification of the Problem

The students most probably face serious problems in translating English collocation, such as the effect of the source language form, cultural differences, lexical and grammatical collocations of two different languages, and the tension of accuracy, clarity and naturalness.

The first problem is the effect of the source language form. It is easy to translate a collocation as long as the students found the same or near similar meaning between the source and the target language. However, some of them sometimes may produce the unacceptable collocations in the target language. The second problem is cultural differences. Some collocations reflect the cultural setting in which they occur. Those cultural elements are considered the most difficult items in translation.

The third problem is lexical and grammatical collocations of two different languages. It is a serious problem in translating a collocation. Students tend to understand the translation as translation of individual words, and thus, they make mistakes. The last problem in translation of collocation is the tension of accuracy, clarity and naturalness. In transferring the source language collocation, the students produce a collocation which is typically, but unacceptable in the target language.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identified above, there are several problems related to the translation of collocations. They are the effect of the source language form, cultural differences, lexical and grammatical collocations of two different languages, and the tension of accuracy, clarity and naturalness.

In order to limit this research, the problem of this research was limited to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the translation of English collocations into Indonesian made by English department students of State University of Padang.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research was formulated to: How accurate, clear, and natural is the translation of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang?

E. Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem, this research answered the following research questions:

1. How accurate is the translation of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang?

2. How clear is the translation of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang?

3. How natural is the translation of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang?

F. Purpose of the Study

In carrying on this research, the purposes of the study were formulated to:

1. To identify the accuracy of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang.

2. To identify the clarity of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang.

3. To identify the naturalness of the English collocations into Indonesian made by the English Department Students of State University of Padang.

G. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, it is expected that this research on the translation of English collocations will give contribution to the linguistics and translations studies. It is

also expected this research will be useful for the next researchers who conduct the research which is related to this research.

Practically, this research is expected to be used as an additional knowledge to improve the vocabulary of collocations for Indonesian learners who study English. Then, it is also hoped that the students of English department will be more conscious of translate the collocations accurately, clearly and naturally.

H. Definition of the Key Terms

There are some key terms in this study. They are described as follows:

Translation : the product of the English collocations translation made by the English Department students of State University of Padang.

Accuracy : the translation quality which has four levels that is really accurate, accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

Clarity : the translation quality which has four levels that is very clear, clear, fairly clear and unclear.

Naturalness : the translation quality which has four levels that is natural, natural but needs to be revised, less natural and unnatural.

Collocation : the tendency of words to co-exist and appear together in an English sentence.