

THE TRANSLATION OF ASSERTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE NOVEL BABYSITTERS MYSTERY

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Abstract

This research is an annotated translation. The object of the research is an English novel Babysitters Mystery, written by Ann M. Martin published in 1994 in the US by Scholastic Inc. The problems of this researches are "What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating?" The purposes of this researches are to describe the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating Babysitters Mystery into Indonesian and to give plausible solutions to the difficulties. In conducting annotated translation, the researcher answers the question that emerge in the introspective and retrospective research. The result of the study covered two main points. The finding revealed that there are twenty five (25) most difficult problems, the data analyzed is purposely chosen from all the collected data. The 25 data, covers literal translation (2 data) calque (2 data), transposition (2 data) loan word (2 data), unit shift (2 data), cohesion change (2 data) distribution change (2 data), consisting of expansion (2 data), compression (2 data), Idiomatic expression (2 data), consisting of phrasal verb(2 data), Idiom(2 data), explicit change (2 data), Interpersonal change (2 data), level shift (2 data). The finding of this research revealed that not all the 30 translation strategies and 13 principles of translation are used, because there are only 25 data analyzed. These annotations of researcher's indicated that during the study of his translation, the research had difficulties with them. Those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages.

Keywords: Assertive, Translation Principles, Translation Strategies, Translation Theory.

INTRODUCTION

This proposed research is an annotated translation. It aims at many problems emerging in the process of translating Babysitters Mystery into Indonesian together with their solutions.

The source text (ST) which is English will be transferred into the target text (TT) which is Indonesian. The source target (ST) chosen is the novel Babysitters Mystery by Ann M. Martin published in 1994 by the Scholastic Publication Ltd, the book is particularly chosen to understand about story of babysitters. The researcher hopes that the readers would also understand about the babysitters.

In this part, the researcher is going to describe the justification of the research, relevant researcher done by others researchers, and position of the research. In this study, the researcher found out the difficulties when translating the source text (ST) into the target text. The difficulties were in grammatical, syntactical, (TT) semantically, and cultural aspects, for the characteristic of English and Indonesian is quite different. The researcher carried out this study in order to increase his knowledge in translation that is in line with what he has learned during the two-years in the class. In the class of translating the texts, problems emerged, which then analyzed and given plausible reasons for his solutions. The translation from English into Indonesian is taken due to

the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, that is mostly known by the researcher as his native language.

It is important to carry out this study as annotated translation applies in practical sense

the theories the researcher has studied in class, namely theories of translation and theories of the English as well as Indonesian language.

In the proposed research, the researcher wishes to find the difficulties and their solutions during the translation process of the source target (ST) into the target text (TT) by annotating the translation using introspective and retrospective method.

Annotated translation is chosen by the researcher in order to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. The problems encountered will be analyzed and given plausible reason for their translation. The translation from the source target (ST) into the target text (TT) is taken due to the researcher's familiarity to Indonesian language, which is his native language. The book *Babysitters Mystery* is chosen to be translated because this book contains some information about story of babysitters so we will know about babysitters.

It is important to carry out the proposed annotated translation research so the researcher and the readers understand about translation especially of the novel *Babysitters Mystery* and other texts in general.

The first relevant research concerns a novel of Finding identity constitute the popular that written based psychology. The thinking of the writer based with theory of transpersonal Carl Gustav Jung is related by spiritual. In this concerning the writer links of theory Jung with ideology of Vedanta that is to know the God, even still relate with Hindu, Vedanta is not religion except one of the philosophy of Indian ethnic.

The second relevant research concerns a novel of family in the society. The aim of this novel is to give solution of the harmonic family, the family who respect to the parents. The parts of the novel that were translated the introduction, part 1, part 2, part 3, part 4, part 5, with total amount about 15.000 words.

The third relevant research concerns their study has a topic Multilingual Translation via Annotated Hub Language. This study was carried out due to the worldwide expansion of the internet and multilingual machine translation systems that are more in demand than ever before. However, what has been developed is only the translation engine that translates English into another language or another language into English, as the developing of all translation engines including ones such as Spanish-to-Chinese, or Japanese-to-Italian is extremely difficult.

The researching is one of in the important considerations which must be taken from translation when conducting the research is definitely the significance of its expected outcomes. The finding of the significance research dealing to analysis problems and his solutions.

The research questions that the researcher is trying to answer are:

1. What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating
2. *Babysitters Mystery* to Indonesian?
3. How are those difficulties solved of translation?

The problems found during the translation process constitute a valuable learning to researcher, because the particular problems such as annotating the grammatical, lexical, cultural and stylistic features become a useful contribution to translation excellence by reason of the above mentioned, the purpose of this research are:

1. To find out the problems faced by the researcher the process of translating *Babysitters Mystery* to Indonesian.
2. To find out the solutions to the problems identified during translation.

This research is focusing only on translating in English Indonesia, for as many as fifteen thousand words, and the same time investigating and analyzing the problems in the process of translation, as well as finding the solution to the difficulties, inclusive the grammatical aspects, lexicon and cultural context.

This study discusses the annotated translation from English into Indonesian found in the text, it means that the research is a case study which is translation method the data will take from the translation of the source target (ST) into the target text (ST) the novel entitled: *Babysitters Mystery*, by Ann M. Martin was published in 1994.

METODE PENELITIAN

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Subjek penelitian meliputi kepala sekolah, guru Pendidikan Agama Islam, dan peserta didik. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi terhadap proses pembelajaran PAI dan kegiatan keagamaan sekolah, wawancara dengan informan, serta dokumentasi berupa jadwal kegiatan, perangkat pembelajaran, dan foto kegiatan. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan untuk memperoleh gambaran yang komprehensif mengenai implementasi strategi pembelajaran PAI dalam membentuk karakter religius peserta didik.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN ANALYSIS

In the process of the translating the source text, the researcher has found difficulty/problems and these has been become the data. The researcher has collected 180 data. Of these collected data, 25 data are taken to be analyzed.

Below are the annotation and analysis of the 25 data.

Data 1: Calque

No	Page/Para	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
1	14/39	Claudia has a very exotic look.	Claudia memiliki penampilan yang sangat eksotis .

1. Comments:

In this sentence, the word...exotic.. in the English source text is borrowed and translated into....ekotic..in the Indonesian. There are changes of the letter c into s and the word exotic which becomes eksotis.

2. Principle of translation Principle: Style and clarity

Duff (1990) found that “The translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions the translator may, for the reader’s sake, correct the defects (p.11).

In case, the style of the translator is to borrow the word in the original text.

Example: of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Marie Bastian-Thiry, blotting out light for the last time.	Letnan Kolonel Jean-Marie Bastian-Thiry, menghalangi cahaya masuk untuk terakhir kalinya.
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.11)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 7)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. Colonel ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...Kolonel...in the Indonesian There are changes of the letter C into K and the word Colonel which becomes Kolonel.

3. Translation Strategy Syntactic Strategy: Calque

Chesterman (2000) stated that “Calque. This strategy covers both the borrowing individual items and the borrowing of syntactagma. Like the other strategies, it refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference” (p. 94).

Example of Calque

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
The first flying the penant of the President of the French Republic , was driven by francis Marroux,...	Yang pertama, yang berbendera Presiden Republik Prancis, dikemudikan oleh Francis Marroux,...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.13)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 11)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. Republic ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...Republik ...in the Indonesian There are changes of the letter C into K and the word Republic which becomes Republik.

4. Theory of translation Theory of translation 1

“The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds...and perhaps phrases..., is known as calque or loan translation.”(Newmark, 1988, p.84)

Example 1 of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...then Chief of staff of the armoured and cavalery units of the French Army,...	...sebagai kepala staf unit bersenjata dan kavaleri dari pasukan Perancis...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.13)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 12)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. Cavalery ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...Kavaleri...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter C into K and the word y into i the word Cavalery which becomes Kavaleri.

Theory of translation 2

Vinay and Darbenet cited in Munday (2001).

Calque is a special kind of borrowing where the SL expression or structure is transferred in a litteral translation.

Vinay and Darbenet note that both borrowings and calques often become fully integrated into the TL, although sometimes with some semantic change, which can them into false friends. (p. 56

Example 1 of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Behind the conventional façade of his professional and family life...	Dibalik profesi dan kehidupan keluarganya yang tampaknya konvensional ,...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , (London: A corgi Book.1971, p.15)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co.

	(2004, p. 15)
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Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. Conventional ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...Konvensional...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter c into k and t into s and the word . . . Conventional. . .which becomes Konvensional.

1. Comments:

In this sentence, the word...tomboy.. in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...tomboi..in the Indonesian. Language. There are changes of the letter y into i and the word tomboy which becomes tomboi.

2. Principle of translation Principle: Style and clar

Duff (1990) found that “The translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions the translator may, for the reader’s sake, correct the defects” (p.11).

In case, the style of the translator is to borrow the word in the original text.

Example: of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
,...the tough crack soldiers one of the colonial regiments,..... Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.29)	Yaitu bergabung dengan salah satu resimen kolonial prajurit perajurit,..... Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 42)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. Colonial...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...Kolonial...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter C into K and the word Colonial which becomes Kolonial.

3. Translation Strategy Syntactic Strategy: Calque

Chesterman (2000) stated that “Calque. This strategy covers both the borrowing individual items and the borrowing of syntactagma. Like the other strategies, it refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference” (p. 94).

Example of Calque

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...who permeated her public life. Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.29)	...yang merambah kehidupannya. Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 43)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. public ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...publik...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter c into k and the word public which becomes publik.

4. Theory of translation Theory of translation 1

Newmark (1988) stated that “The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds...and perhaps phrases..., is known as calque or loan translation, (p.84)

Example 1 of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Like most fanatic Rodin could blind himself to facts with sheer belief.	Seperti kebanyakan orang fanatik, Rodin membutakan diri terhadap fakta-fakta dengan

Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.31)	keperayaan semata mata. Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications, Co. (2004, p. 45)
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Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. fanatic ...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...fanatik...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter c into k and the word the word fanatic which becomes fanatic.

Theory of translation 2

Vinay and Darbenet cited in Munday (2001).

Calque is a special kind of borrowing where the SL expression or structure is transferred in a litteral translation.

Vinay and Darbenet note that both borrowings and calques often become fully integrated into the TL, although sometimes with some semantic change, which can them into false friends. (p. 56).

Example 1 of Calque:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...he could bring to bear a pragmatic and logical concentration....	...ia bisa berkomunikasi secara pragmatis dan logis...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , (London: A corgi Book.1971, p.33)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications, Co. (2004, p. 51)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word.. pragmatic...in the English source text is borrowed and translated into...pragmatis...in the Indonesian language. There are changes of the letter c into s and the word pragmatic which becomes pragmatis.

Data 3: Phrasal verb

No	Page/ Par	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
3.	2/5	I woke up with a start , and it took me a second to realize that I was safe in my own room.	Saya bangun dengan terkejut, dan butuh sedetik untuk menyadari bahwa saya aman di kamar saya sendiri

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...woke up...is translated into...bangun...The phrase...woke up... is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

1. Principle of Translation Principle : Idiom

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated , try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation” (p. 11).

Example:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
I was looking at my grandma Marie. Gran had been dead for six years now.	Aku sedang menatap nenekku Grandma Marie. Padahal Gran sudah meninggal enam tahun yang lalu.
Stephenie Meyer, <i>New Moon</i> , Hachette	Stephanie Meyer, <i>Dua Cinta</i> , published by

<i>Book Group USE</i> , First publish in Britain by Atom (2006-2007, p.4)	arrangement with Little Brown and Company, New York (2006, p. 17)
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Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...looking at...is translated into...menatap...The phrase...looking at...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

3. Principle of Translation Semantic strategy: Paraphrase Chesterman (2000) stated that:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
They opened up as the convoy came abreast of them, firing with a ninety-degree lay off at moving...	Mereka pun menembak sementara rombongan itu datang kearah mereka, menembaki dari sudut sembilan puluh derajat sasaran yang bergerak...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.17)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 19)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...Opened up...is translated into...menembak...The phrase...Opened up...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

4. Theories of Translation Theory of translation 1

Nida and Taber (found the following:

Idioms (p. 89) are some of the most obvious candidates for semantic adjustment, for the very fact that they are idioms means it is unlikely that the same type of distinctive form will have the same meaning in another language. The adjustments are quite understandably of three types: (a) from idioms to nonidioms, (b) from idioms to idioms, (c) from nonidioms, to idioms. Frequently idioms are shifted to nonidioms in the process of transfer. (p. 106).

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation”(p. 10-11).

Example 1 of phrasal verb:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
While the ace marksman, ex- legionnaire Varga cut up the tyres, the remainder emptied their magazines...	Sementara penembak utamanya, mantan legion Varga membuat ban-bannya kempes penembak lainnya mengosongkan peluru mereka...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.18)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 21)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...cut up...is translated into...membuat...The phrase...cut up...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

Theory of translation 2 Baker (1992) stated that:

An idiom or fixed expression may have equivalent in the target language. The way a language chooses to express, or not express, various meanings cannot be predicted and only

occasionally matches the way another language chooses to express the same meanings. (p. 68).

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation” (p. 10-11)

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
I took a deep breath, and then jumped again when my alarm went off .	Aku menarik napas dalam dalam, kemudian terlonjak lagi waktu alaiemku berbunyi .
Stephenie Meyer, <i>new moon</i> , in great Britain by Atom, 2008, (6)	Stephenie Meyer, new moon, PT Gramedia Pusaka Utama, anggota IKAPI 2008 (p. 8)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...went off...is translated into...berbunyi...The phrase...went off...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

Example:

No	Page/Par	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
4.	½	My father has tried to make up for my not having a mother.	Ayah saya berusaha mengurusi saya karena saya tidak mempunyai seorang ibu

1. Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...make up...is translated into...mengurusi...The phrase...make up...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

2. Principle of Translation

Principle: Idiom

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated , try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation” (p. 11).

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Marc Rodin flick off the switch of his translator radio.....	Marc Rodin mematikan radio translatornya....
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.28)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 40)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...flick off...is translated into...mematikan...The phrase...flick off...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

3. Principle of Translation Semantic strategy: Paraphrase Chesterman (2000) stated that:

The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, freein some contexts even undertranslated.

.....This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found the TL. (p. 104)

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...and privilege the bitterness started to set indan keistimewaan, kepahitannya mulai meningkat .
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.29)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications, Co. (2004, p. 42)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...set in...is translated into...meningkat...The phrase...set in...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

4. Theories of Translation Theory of translation 1

Nida and Taber (found the following):

Idioms (p. 89) are some of the most obvious candidates for semantic adjustment, for the very fact that they are idioms means it is unlikely that the same type of distinctive from will the same meaning in another language. The adjustments are quite understandably of three types: (a) from idioms to nonidioms, (b) from idioms to idioms, (c) from nonidioms, to idioms. Frequently idioms are shifted to nonidioms in the process of transfer. (p. 106).

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation”(p. 10-11).

Example 1 of phrasal verb:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...Marc Rodin moved out of the bled and into the cities,.....Marc Rodin pergi ke kota kota,....
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.30)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications, Co. (2004, p. 45)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...moved out...is translated into...pergi...The phrase...moved out...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

Theory of translation 2 Baker (1992) stated that:

An idiom or fixed expression may have equivalent in the target language. The way a language chooses to express, or not express, various meanings cannot be predicted and only occasionally matches the way anther language chooses to express the same meanings. (p. 68).

Duff (1990) stated that “Idiom. Idiomatic expression are notoriously untranslatable. These include...English phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following:

..... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation” (p. 10-11)

Example 1 of phrasal verb:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
The pop music that came over the air from France was pleasant..... Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.32	Musik pop yang terdengar lewat lewat radio itu... Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 48)

Comments:

In this sentence, the phrase ...came over...is translated into...terdengar...The phrase...came over...is an English phrasal verb. The English phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions which are notoriously untranslatable.

1. Comments:

In this sentence, the word ...kitten...is translated into....seekor anak kucing...which is a phrase in the target text. So, there is shift of one word into a phrase which is called units shift.

2. Principle of translation Principle: Style and Clarity

Duff (1990) found that “The translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions the translator may, for the reader’s sake correct the defects” (p. 11)

In this case, the style of the translator is to shift from one word to a phrase, such as’is translated into.....’.

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
...the fingerprints were those of a twenty-two years old deserter from foreign Legion,...	...sidik jarinya adalah sidik jarinya pembelot Legian orang asing yang berusia dua puluh tahun,...
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.25)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 7)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word ...foreign...is translated into....orang asing...which is a phrase in the target text. So, there is shift of one word into a phrase which is called units shift.

3. Translation strategy Syntactic strategy: Unit shift

Chestermant (2000) found that “Unit shift is a term from Catford (1965). The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and parCagraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT” (p. 95).

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Between midnight and dawn, while his fellow Romans was celebrating the end of Carnival.	Antara tengah malam dan dinihari, sementara rekan-rekan sekota Roma asyik merayakan akhir karnaval.
Moris West, The Salamandar. (1973, p. 1)	Moris West, Salamandar, (1973, p.5)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word ...midnight...is translated into....tengah malam...which is a phrase in the target text. So, there is shift of one word into a phrase which is called units shift.

4. Theories of Translation Theory of Translation 1:

Catford (1965) stated that “By unit shift we mean changes of rank---that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at rank in the SL is

a unit at a different rank in the TL “(p.79).

Example 1 of unit shift.

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Those men, mainly Corsicans , were the nearest thing real life ever got to the fictional...	Orang-orang ini terutama keturunan Corsika , adalah yang paling dekat dengan sebutan....
Fredrick Forsyth, <i>The day of The Jackal</i> , London: A corgi Book. (1971, p.21)	Drs. Asvin Saputra, <i>Beraksinya sang Jackal</i> , Batam: Alice Saputra Communications,Co. (2004, p. 28)

Comments:

In this sentence, the word ...Corsicans...is translated into...keturunan korsika...which is a phrase in the target text. So, there is shift of one word into a phrase which is called units shift.

The result of the research is synthesis as follows. Of thedata found during the process of translation, the researcher has analyzed 25 data which are most difficult problems. The translation strategies used for analyzing these 25 data are:

1. Syntactic Strategies

- 1) .Literal translation (2 data)
- 2) Loan, Calque (2 data loan, 2 data calque)
- 3) Transposition (2 data)
- 4) Unit shift (2 data)
- 5) Cohesion Change (2 data)
- 6) Level shift (1 data)

2. Semantic Strategies

1. 1). Distribution Change: Expansion (2 data) Compression (2 data)
2. Paraphrase: Idiom (2 data), Phrasal Verb (2 data)
3. 3). Pragmatic Strategies

3. Explicit Change: Implicit-Explicit (2 data)

4. Interpersonal Change (2 data)

The principles of translation used for analyzing these 25 data are:

1. Meaning (5 data)
2. Style and Clarity (14 data)
3. Idiom (4 data)
4. 3 Finding

The analysis of the data are based on the principles of translation and translation strategies. All in there are 29 translation strategies (Chesterman, 2000, pp. 87-116) and 12 principle of translation (Duff, 1990), pp. 10-11). After the analysis it is found out that not all the 29 translation strategies and 12 principles of translation are used, because there only 25 data analyzed it may be that all translation strategies and principles of translation are used.

1. Implication of the research

The implication of this research is that translation involves at least two languages, in this case English and Indonesian, as such: (1) the researcher should master the English language, as well as the Indonesian language; (2) the researcher should master the theories of translation, including principles of translation and translation strategies, as well as the theories of both language;

(3) the researcher should be competent in using computer software, especially Microsoft office; (4) the researcher should be master of the pronouncition, grammatical of English and Indonesian languages; (5) a translation works alone and has no friends, the only friends the translator has no are dictionaries.

Discussion

From all the finding the researcher knew that not all items of the principle of

translation. And those of the translation strategies were used for analysis. Of the 13 items of principles of translation only 3 were used, those are meaning, style and clarity and idiom. Of the 30 items of translation strategies, only 13 items were used, namely literal translation, loan, transposition, collocation, unit shift, cohesion change, distribution change (expansion and compression), paraphrase (idiom and phrasal verb), explicitness change, (implicit-explicit), level shift and interpersonal change. It did not mean that the researcher had to use all of the items, but supposing the whole book has been translated, there may be more difficulties/problems/data will be found and it may lead to the use of all the items of the principles of translation, as well as the translation strategies. So in this case with translation theories, namely only Mona Baker, J.C. Catford, Andrew Chesterman, Alan Duff, Hatim and Munday, Vinay and Dabene, Peter Newmark, Miderd Larson, Nida and Taber, Jeremy Munday, Lawrence Venuti, Nababan, had been used and the language theories were only Abdul Chaer and Hasan Alwi used. Thus these theories used, did not cover all the current theories found at this moment. This becomes the weakness of this research.

CONCLUSION

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan yang telah diuraikan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa implementasi strategi pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam di SD Swasta 118 Muhammadiyah Gunung Tua dilaksanakan melalui berbagai strategi yang terencana dan berkelanjutan, meliputi pembiasaan ibadah, keteladanan guru, pembelajaran kontekstual, serta integrasi nilai-nilai religius dalam budaya sekolah. Strategi-strategi tersebut tidak hanya berfokus pada pencapaian aspek pengetahuan keagamaan, tetapi juga diarahkan pada pembentukan sikap dan perilaku religius peserta didik dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, baik di lingkungan sekolah maupun di luar sekolah.

Implementasi strategi pembelajaran PAI tersebut terbukti memberikan dampak positif terhadap pembentukan karakter religius peserta didik, yang tercermin dalam meningkatnya kedisiplinan beribadah, sikap hormat kepada guru dan orang tua, kebiasaan berdoa, kepedulian sosial, serta perilaku jujur, tanggung jawab, dan kerja sama. Keberhasilan pelaksanaan strategi pembelajaran PAI didukung oleh lingkungan sekolah yang religius, kerja sama antara guru dan orang tua, serta ketersediaan sarana keagamaan. Namun demikian, masih terdapat beberapa kendala, seperti perbedaan latar belakang keluarga peserta didik dan keterbatasan waktu pembelajaran. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan sinergi yang berkelanjutan antara sekolah, keluarga, dan lingkungan sekitar agar pembentukan karakter religius peserta didik dapat berlangsung secara optimal dan berkesinambungan.

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