

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH
INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN
METRO**

BY:

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**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
English Education Department**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
1440 H/ 2018 M**

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH
INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjanah Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TRANSPOSISI DIDALAM TEKS TERJEMAHAN INGGRIS KE INDONESIA MAHASISWA SEMESTER TIGA IAIN METRO

**OLEH:
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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis transposisi dalam perjemahan teks Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada mahasiswa semester tiga IAIN Metro. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, menggunakan dokumentasi, interviu, dan observasi. Adapun dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori dari Creswell.

Berdasarkan hasil temuan dari 260 data, (1) yang merupakan tingkat akurasi transposisi pada siswa. Terdapat 170 data yang akurat (41%), sedangkan 22 data kurang akurat (9%) dan 131 data tidak akurat (50%). (2) terdapat lima jenis transposisi yaitu, struktur, unit, class shift, intra sistem, dan level shift dan tipe yang sering muncul adalah tipe sturcture dan unit dengan jumlah masing-masing 3 nomor. (3) Siswa memperoleh tingkat akurasi yang berbeda dikarenakan mereka memiliki kemampuan yang berbeda dalam memahami transposisi dan siswa tidak mengerti arti serta tujuan dari teks sumber.

Kesimpulan, materi transposisi wajib di pelajari mahasiswa dalam pembelajaran penerjemahan karena melalui transposisi, mahasiswa lebih mudah melakukan transfer text dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target.

Kata Kunci : Analisis, Transposition, dan Translation

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN METRO

BY:

ALDI PERMANA PUTRA

This study aimed to describing an analysis of transposition in translating English into Indonesian text at the third semester of IAIN Metro. The type of this research is qualitative research. In collecting the data, uses documentation, interview, and observation. The data are analyzed using theory by Creswell.

The findings research are 260 data, (1) that is accurate level of transposition on the students. There are 170 accurate data (41%) while 22 data which less accurate (9%) and inaccurate 131 data (50%). (2) there are five types of transposition, such as: Structure, unit, class shift, intra system, and level shift and the dominant type show up are type structure and unit type with 3 numbers each type. (3) The students get different accuracy level on transposition because they had different comprehension to understand transposition and the students don't understand the meaning and the goals of the source text.

Conclusion, transposition must be learn by student in translation subject because by using transposition, the students easier to translate source language into target language.

Keyword: Analysis, Transposition, and Translation



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Sudah kami dapat setuju dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqsyah, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN METRO, written by Aldi Permana Putra, student number 14120917, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty on Monday, Desember 19th 2018 at 08.00- 09.00 a.m.

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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.
(QS Al Insyirah: 6)

DEDICATION PAGE

This an undergraduate thesis dedicated to:

A special fell of gratitude to my family, lecture and especially my parents, thanks for your loving, praying, and supporting and all of my friends and my almamater of IAIN Metro.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, praises be to Allah SWT, the most Gracious, The Most Merciful, who has given mercies and blessing to the researcher so that she is able to finish this undergraduate thesis. Shalawat and sallam always be given to holy world leader, prophet Muhammad SAW, the man of any good deeds who never think it hard for the sake of better way of Islamic life.

This undergraduate thesis entitles "AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN".

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The researcher realizes that this an undergraduate thesis is nearly imperfect last. Last but not the least, thanks for all my inspiring friends who have given wonderful motivation and everyone who always support me. Hopefull, this an undergraduate can be meaningful benefit for the researcher especially and for our campus and all readers generally.

Metro, November 2018

The researcher



Aldi Permana Putra

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

As many people live in globalization era, sense of competition becomes starker than before. Language not only becomes one of instruments that can connect people one another but also become evidence that they can compete.

Nowadays, English has become an important language in the world. It is commonly known that many people in this modern era use English not only to communicate but also to get benefit job, to compare with other people. English is also in digital platform, almost all in internet uses English as their language, such as website Gmail and LinkedIn. Those famous website people use as media to find job.

However, English is very important language, most of countries in the world command the students to study English. Realizing the important English is, Indonesian government decides to enclose English as the compulsory subject that should be taught from junior high school up to university.

On the contrary, the study of English is not easy specially someone is going to know and to understand the aim of an English sentence or text. They should transform the message from English into Indonesia. According to, Catford translation is a general term referring to the

transfer thought ideas from one language to another language, the language is in written and spoken form. Translation has often been defined with reference to meaning, a translation is said to have the meaning as the original.¹

It is understandable that language is a set of system. Both English and Indonesian have structural systems. English and Indonesian are two different languages. Therefore, it is important to point out that there are similarities as well as differences between English and Indonesian structure. When there are similarities exist, translation would be easy. However, when differences occur translation could be difficult. So, when there is a different grammatical pattern, translating Indonesian into English is more difficult than translating English into Indonesian. Therefore, translators must consider some grammatical and lexical equivalents.

Translation is not writing the translator's own mind. The translator is not only adopting but also understanding SL and re-expressing into TL with concerning to its cultural equivalencies Basically, when people are going to translate they have to concern about the form and meaning. Shifting of structure concept is a basic technique to solve the problem in shifting of translation. That is transposition, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.

¹Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London : Oxford University Press, 1965), P.35

Newmark states transposition is a procedure of translation in which a change in the grammar from SL to TL. The change of transposition could be singular to plural or in the position of adjective.² example “there are two books on the table” should be translate “ada dua buku diatas meja” cannot be translate into “ada dua buku-buku di atas meja.

The result of dissimilarities of the system and structure of English and Indonesia to convey the same meaning. The application of transposition is aimed to avoid literal translation which only result in an unnatural translation

Like other universities in Indonesia, teaching of translation is also held at English language education department in IAIN Metro. In IAIN Metro, translation is one of obligatory subjects that must be fulfilled by the students in English department. Translation subject in English department is divided into two levels. First, in the third semester, the students learn English-Indonesian translation and the second, Indonesia into English in The Fifth Semester.

Regarding the problem above, the writer focuses on transposition on the students’ English translating into Indonesian text at the third semester of IAIN metro. The writer has conducted pra-survey on 1st December 2017 in IAIN Metro. Based on the data collected through student’s documentation is

²Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (Prentice HaH International, 1988), p.85-87

Table 1. Students' translating transposition English into Indonesian

English	Indonesia	Students' translation
A pair of Scissors	Sebuah Gunting	Case 1: Sepasang Gunting Case 2: Sepasang Gunting Case 3: Sebuah Gunting
Living cells	Sel-sel yang hidup	Case 1: Bebasdari Penjara Case 2: Bank Penggadaian Case 3: Meninggalkan penjara Case 4: sel-sel hidup
Two Splendid Ancient Electric Trains	Dua kereta api listrik kuno yang bagus ssekali	Case 1: dua kereta listrik kuno diperbaiki Case 2: Dua kereta listrik kuno yang bagus Case 3: dua kereta kuno yang indah.
The Neighbor Were Hostile to The Family	Para tetangga itu memusuhi keluarga tersebut.	Case 1: keluarga itu bermusuhan dengan tetangganya Case 2: tetangga itu berkelahi dengan keluarganya: Case 3: tetangga yang bermusuhan di keluarganya

From the data above, it can be concluded that translation is the subject that difficult to study. Translation is doing activity which is involving the two-different language, culture and different form, so they often find a wrong perception about this contrasting form. In additional translation has so many methods and techniques and procedures that need to be applied when they are going to do the translation activity, so they feel confused about this complexity and because that problem the researcher is interested in conducting the research entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION ON THE STUDENTS’ ENGLISH TRANSLATING INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN METRO”

B. Focus of Study

In line with the problems above, the researcher limits the problem on analysis of transposition on the students’ English translating into Indonesian text at the third semester of IAIN metro.

C. Research Questions

The researcher sums up the problem of the study, as follows:

- a. what is the accuracy level of transposition on the students’ translation text at the third semester of IAIN Metro?
- b. What types of transposition are frequently presented in the students’ translation text at the third semester of IAIN Metro?
- c. Why do the students have different accuracy levels of transposition result in translation text at the third semester of IAIN Metro?

D. Objective and Benefits of the Study

a. Objectives of the study

- 1) To describe the accuracy level of transposition on the students' translating English into Indonesian text.
- 2) To analyse types of transposition frequently presented on the students' translating English into Indonesian text.
- 3) To know the students have different result in translation.

b. Benefits of the Study

1) For the Students

- a) To help the students in understanding English well
- b) To Increase their translation skill
- c) To motivate the Students to understand how important translation skill in their life.

2) For the lecturer

This research is expected to make more teaching translation effective.

E. Prior Research

There are some researches about this topic. The first research conducted by Puspa Dewi from English Education Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Purworejo Muhammadiyah University Central Java, Indonesia with the title *“Encouraging Students’ Independency to Write Through the Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Shift in “The Luncheon”* The result of this research shows

that all types of shift are found in the translation of the short story. The most frequently-occurred shift is the structure shift (56.9%). Further, the result of the analysis can be applied as a mean to teach English writing for college students that it deals with analyzing and comprehending both SL and TL grammatical system as one important aspects of writing.³

The second was conducted by Andi Pramono with tittle “*An analysis of translation procedure from English into Indonesia language in novel the negotiator*”.⁴From English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This research showed the writer finds some translation procedures to translate source language into target language. The translation procedures are: Culture Equivalence, Naturalization, Modulation, Transposition, Transference and Adaptation.

The last research entitled *Transposition and Modulation Analysis on The Translation of Prayer for Rain into Do’a Minta Hujan* by Muhammad Roji Abdullah from English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The result of this research shows that the writer finds fourteen words of

³Puspa Dewi, “*Encouraging Students’ Independency To Write Through The Analysis Of English – Indonesian Translation Shift In “The Luncheon”*”. (Proceeding The 2nd International Conference On Teacher Training and Education Sebelas Maret University) Volume 2 Number 1 2016 ISSN : 25002 – 4124.p180

⁴Andi Pramono, *An analysis of translation procedure from English into Indonesia language in novel the negotiator*.English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

translation procedure from Prayer for Rain poem. The translation procedures are Modulation and Transposition.⁵

Having basic principles from three researches above, it is shown of transposition. it is only shown generally that in text there are any found transpositions. Different with research above, the writer proposes a research to analyse Analysis of Transposition on The Students' English Translating into Indonesian Text at The Third Semester of Iain Metro but in different presenting the research. The research aims to find out of the students' accuracy in translating English into Indonesian text, what and why students have different result in translating transposition.

⁵Muhammad Roji Abdullah, *Transposition And Modulation Analysis On The Translation Of Prayer For Rain Into Do'a Minta Hujan*. English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Nida and Taber assert that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.⁶It means that Nida and Taber focused on meaning not the form finding on the natural equivalent meaning becoming priority.

Shuttleworth and Cowie, as cited in Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday book, divide translation into two senses. The first sense focuses on how the translator interpret the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense focus on translation product produced by the translator.⁷

According to Catford, the translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) as equivalent textual material in another language (TL).⁸ Based on definition above, textual material and equivalent are becoming focused by Catford. Textual material intends to the fact that

⁶Eugene A.Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*,E. Brill, Leiden,.The Netherlauds. 1969.P .12

⁷ Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday. *Translation An advanced resource book*,(Routledge 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN, 2004), P.3

⁸J.C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Fifth impression.* Oxford london glasgow; Oxford University Press. 1978. P20

not all source language texts are translated or replaced by the target language equivalents, and then the term equivalent is clearly a key term and the translator should find the equivalent between the source language and the target language.

The next definition is from Larson. He states that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrase, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language. Larson also states that the languages transferred can be spoken and written form.⁹

In line with Larson, according to Oxford Dictionary, Translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.¹⁰

The definition of translation based on many experts above can be inferred to the term translation defined in two. First a process of transferring or changing meaning from one language (source language) into another language (target language), second is finding the equivalent message in the target language.

⁹Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. (University Press of America, 1984), P.31

¹⁰ Horby, A.S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. 8th edition. New York; Oxford University Press. 2010. P.158

2. Process of Translation

Nida divided the process of translation in three stages, they are: analysis, transfer, and restructuring.¹¹

a. Analysis

The translator has to analyze the kind of the text before translating the source language. Moreover, a text that will be translated Should be comprehended by translator or ask another person who is considered more skillful and knowledgeable to help in that subject. For instance, when the translator found medical issue in the translated text and the translator has no clue to the medical terms, as a result translator will be confused and create disorganized translation. That is the reason why an understanding of a text is becoming essential part of translating, all above can be obtained by analysis.

b. Transfer

Transfer is becoming the next stage of process translation after analysis. Transfer is not an easy work, because each language has a different meaning and concept. Therefore, the closest equivalent words, phrase, clause and sentence from the source language to the target language should be founded by the translator.

¹¹Eugene A.Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation.*, p.33

c. Restructuring

The most recent stage is restructuring. It is the stage of modification, when the message has been transferred by the translator with equivalent words, translator needs to adjust the sentences to be better one, separate them from the terms of source language with no odd meaning.

From explanation above, it can be inferred that a translator should have knowledge and skill about source language and target language. So, the translator can achieve the equivalent meaning from source language to target language.

B. The Translation Method

Peter Newmark on his book divided into two the translation methods. The first method emphasizes on SL and the second method emphasize on TL. Newmark put in the form in flattened V diagram, as follows:¹²

SL Emphasis	TL emphasis
Word-for word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

¹²Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (Prentice HaH International, 1988), p.45

1. Word-for-word translation

Newmark state that word-for-word translation as interlinear translation. The word translated singly by their most common meaning without pay close attention to context.¹³ Moreover, structure and cultural aspects are not considered in word-for-word translation.

2. Literal Translation

Newmark asserts that literal translation is converted the SL grammatical constructions to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words translated singly, out of context. It is also organized as pre-translation process; this indicates the problems to be solved.¹⁴

According to Langgeng Budianto. Literal, or word for word translation is the direct translation which is transfer of SL text into a grammatically, it can include borrowing¹⁵. The example of literal:

Table 2. Examples of literal Translation

English	Indonesia
Eyeball	Bola mata
Horseshoe	Sepatu kuda
Five principles	Lima dasar
Mary has come	Mary sudah datang

¹³Ibid

¹⁴*Ibid.*,p.46

¹⁵Langgeng Budianto and Aan E Fardhani. *A Practical Guide for Translation Skills*.p32

3. Faithful Translation

In this method, Newmark describes faithful translation tries to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original within the limits of the TL grammatical structures. Culture words and degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms). in this translation method TL is attempts to be completely faithful.¹⁶

4. Semantic translation

Different with faithful translation Semantic translation take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, which compromising on meaning. Another distinction between faithful and semantic translation is uncompromising and dogmatic. This method allow translator to use empathy with the original.¹⁷

5. Adaptation

Newmark states on his book that adaptation as the freest form of translation method. The implementation this method is in play (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are implemented the SL culture and then converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.¹⁸

¹⁶*Ibid.*, p.46

¹⁷*Ibid*

¹⁸*Ibid.*,

6. Free translation

According to Newmark, free translation is one of method of translation that reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Typically, it is a paraphrase of the original, a so-called intralingua translation, frequently prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.¹⁹

7. Idiomatic translation

As stated by Newmark, Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but be likely to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms in TL do not exist in the original.²⁰

8. Communicative Translation

Newmark asserts that communicative translation endeavor to render the real contextual meaning of the original. Both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.²¹

Based on the eight methods of translation from Peter Newmark above, there are three translation method that more applicable in translation especially for accuracy, readily and acceptable, such as Semantic translation and communicative translation.

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰*Ibid.*, p.47

²¹*Ibid.*, p.45

C. Procedure of Translation

Although Newmark states that procedure of translation consists of fourteen steps. Rochayah Machali states that in Indonesian Language context there are only five procedures of translation.²²

1. Transposition

Transposition is termed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Transposition involves replacing one-word class with other without changing the meaning of the message.

Bell, as cited in Hasanul Misbah Journal asserts that transposition is to render an SL element by target language elements semantically but not formally equivalent (it causes word-class changes); for example, the English no smoking transposed into the Indonesia dilarang merokok. Another definition come from Baker, embraces that transposition is situated when an SL word is rendered by a TL word of a different word-class. Meanwhile, Munday states that transposition concerns the grammatical shifts such as the changes of word class.²³

Transposition (Vinay and Darbelnet) or shift (Catford) by Newmark is defined as the translation procedures with related to changes in the grammatical aspects from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The change of transposition could be singular to plural or in the

²² Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, (Jakarta: PT Grasindo,2000), p.63.

²³ Hasanul Misbah, "Modulation in English into Indonesia Translation", *Pedagogy Journal of English Language Teaching*, Jakarta: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah, Vol. 2, No. 1 July 2014, p.39.

position of adjective. The second type occurs when an SL grammatical structure is not available on TL. The third type happens when the expression in SL can be translated literally in the TL by using grammatically applicable. The last type is done to take place in the replacement of a lexical gap by a grammatical structure. Example: “²⁴The scenery is beautiful” translate into “pemandangan yang sangat indah”

2. Adaptation

Machali state on her book, it attempts to use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.²⁵ This is a matter of cultural equivalence, such as when son talk to his father he says “you” is translated into Indonesia language “Bapak” not “kamu”. In line with Machali, Munday determine adaptation as the changing the cultural references when a situation in the source culture is not present at target culture.²⁶ Adaptation is looking for cultural equivalent between two certain situations.

Adaptation is a procedure used when the others do not suffice. It involving modifying the concept or using a situational analogue to the SL situation though not identical to it or the process of adapting the content of the message, so the target language text will have as close as possible to the SL and still create the same impact. ²⁷ Meanwhile, according to Newmark This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used

²⁴Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation.*, p.85-87

²⁵Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah.*, p.71

²⁶Jeremy Munday, *Translation Studies.*,p.58

²⁷ Langgeng Budianto and Aan E Fardhani. *A Practical Guide for Translation Skills.*p34

mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.²⁸ Another definition come from Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, they state adaptation is changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.²⁹

Example of adaptation:

Table 3. Examples of Adaptation

English	Indonesia
Picture	Foto
Keep clean	Jaga kebersihan
For sale	Dijual

3. Recognized Conditioning

Recognized conditioning is the official or generally accepted translation of an international term and it is normally applied in translation. This is normally happening when there is no lexical equivalence in target language (TL). For instance; Sarung, Peci, Gado-

²⁸Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*. P.40

²⁹ Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, *introducing translation studies*. P.58

gado. Thus, translation can be given note or description of the word in the sentence. For example:

SR: Gado-gado is one of delicious Indonesian food

TL: Gado-Gadoa adalah salah satu makanan Indonesia ter-enak

4. Modulation

Vinay and Dabelnet define that modulation is a variation through a change of viewpoint, perspective and category of thought.³⁰ Modulation is referring to the changing of means. For example:

SL: I broke my leg

TL: Kaki kupatah

Sentence “I broke My leg” if translated word by word to Indonesia will be “saya mematahkan kaki saya” but the right translate is “kaki ku patah” because of changing of viewpoint so it’s changing meaning.

According to Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, modulation is the changes semantics and point of view of the SL. In line with Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday modulation is entails a change in lexical elements in shift in the point of view. For instance: the word “trainer” and “trainee.” “Trainer” is translated into Indonesia language as pelatih but there is no an equivalent word expressing the word “trainee”. Thus, it is needed to change the point of view and the translation can be “orang yang mengikuti pelatihan”. Vinay and Dalbenet divided modulation into two types: standard modulation and free modulation. Standard modulation

³⁰ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation.*, p.88

such as “water-tower”, are recorded in bilingual dictionaries. Free modulation is used by translator when the TL rejects literal translation.³¹

5. Contextual conditioning

Contextual conditioning is the placement of information on the context in order the meaning become explicit in target language.³² Its mean contextual conditioning in order to make the meaning clear to the target language. For example:

SL: The mustang was the fastest in the race

TL: Kuda Mustang itu adalah yang tercepat dalam pacuan

Regarding the context of the mustang is as a kind of horse. This expression is relating to the ST or TT culture.

a. The expression *selamat malam* in Indonesia it can be translated into English as *goodnight* or *good evening*. It is depending on the context. When in the beginning of meeting use *good evening* but in the last of the meeting use *good night*.

D. Transposition

Transposition is something that unavoidable in translation. It is efforts to transfer the meaning from one language (SL) text to another (TL) text by the aim of the universally is known as practice of translation. Another opinion about transposition is termed by Catford as a shift is translation

³¹*Ibid.*

³² Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah.*, p.71

procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language to target language.

In the context of translating English into Indonesia, this change occurs as the result of dissimilarities of the system and structure of English and Indonesia to convey the same meaning. The application of transposition is aimed to avoid literal translation which only results in an unnatural translation.

Transposition is one of the procedures of translation which change in the real structure from source language to target language sentence to seize the equivalent meaning.

Newmark states transposition is a procedure of translation in which a change in the grammar from SL to TL. There are four types of transposition:

1. The first type is the change of transposition could be singular to plural. Example: “a pair of scissors” translate into Indonesia become “sebuah gunting” or in the position of adjective example:

English: Handsome

Indonesian: Lelaki yang ganteng

2. The second type occurs when an SL grammatical structure is not available on TL. The act of placing objects in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English Grammatical structure. Example: “kertas itu boleh dipotong” translate into English Become “you may cut the paper”

3. The third is the one where literal translation grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. Example: in English, noun or noun phrase becomes verbal in Bahasa Indonesia, for example: to train intellectual men for the pursuit of an intellectual life translated into Indonesia “untuk melatih pada intelektual untuk mengejar kehidupan intelektual”. Actually, the word “pursuit” in Indonesia literal translation is “Pengejaran”, but is unnatural usage or formal into TL, so it becomes “mengejar”.
4. The last type is done to take place in the replacement of a lexical gap by a grammatical structure.³³ Example:” the scenery is beautiful translate” into English become “Pemandangan yang sangat Indah”

In line with Newmark, Langgeng Budianto and Aan E. Fardhani state transposition is the procedure used to translate clause or sentences. Additionally, it entails a grammatical structure replacement/grammatical adjustment from SL with one of the different type in the TL to succeed the same effect. The example of transposition:

Big house into rumah besar

A pair of trousers into sebuah celana panjang

Another opinion about transposition is termed by Catford as a shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language to target language. In the context of translating English into

³³*Ibid.*

Indonesia, this change occurs as the result of dissimilarities of the system and structure of English and Indonesia to convey the same meaning. The application of transposition is aimed to avoid literal translation which only result in an unnatural translation.

When translation cannot be carried out closely to the linguistic form of the source text or textual equivalence is achieved in the text, then Catford calls "Translation Shift". The concept of shifts is defined in terms of departures, from formal correspondences in the process of going from SL to the TL". Catford divided two major types of shift are identified; "level shift" and "category shift".

1. Level shifts Catford means a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In English has a lexical unit in Indonesia as its translation equivalent.
 2. Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the categories of class, structure, system and unit. In category shift may involve into four categories. There are:
 - a. Class shift is source language item is translated by means of a TL item belonging to a different grammatical class.
 - b. Structure shift is involving a change in grammatical structure between SL and TL.
 3. Unit shift is where strict rank for rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes are not observed.
- For

4. Intra system shift is which occurs when translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in TL system this is regardless of whether the SL and TL proses systems which approximately correspond formally.

E. Criteria Translation Assessment

According to Larson there were three aspects to assess translation work.³⁴

1. Accuracy

Accuracy test means to check whether the meaning of source text (ST) is similar with the target text (TT). A translator must not ignore, add, or reduce the message contained in ST. Larson states the main objectives of accuracy test are as follows;

- a) To check the equivalence of information in a text,
- b) To find another problem by comparing ST and TT, after translator sure about the presence of the information need. It means that this test intends to ensure that the meaning of ST is conveyed well in TT.

2. Readability

Readability test is proposed to confirm whether the meaning of translated text can be understood by the reader. A text with a higher readability is easier to read than a lower one and vice versa. Readability test can be done by asking someone to read a part of translated text loudly. If reader stops and reread a sentence, it means that there is a readability problem on the translated text. A text can be readable if it has good writing,

³⁴Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence.*, p.490

which is it has pleasing style, a good rhythm, and move along at an acceptable pace.

3. Naturalness

The aim of naturalness test is to confirm whether the form of translated text is natural and equivalent with the TT. A text can be determined as natural if follows to these criteria:

- a) The meaning in ST is conveyed accurately.
- b) The meaning in TT uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary.
- c) Translated text should represent an ordinary context in TT.

Meanwhile, Little bit difference with Larson, Shuttleworth and Cowie have three criteria of translation assessment, there are accuracy and acceptability.

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1. Accuracy

“A term used in translation assessment refers to the extent to which a translation matches with the source text (ST). Even though it frequently refers to preservation of the information content of the source text (ST) in the target text (TT), with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the context of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence found in the translation”.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that accuracy in translation deals with the message or the content of the SL into the TL.

³⁵Shuttleworth and Cowie, *dictionary of translation studies*. (St. Jerome Publishing,1997),p.3

A translation is considered accurate, if it can transfer the whole message from SL to TL perfectly. In simple words, the faithfulness of the SL message is still kept in the TL.

2. Acceptability

Acceptability of a text refers to the ‘natural sense’ of the translation. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie, a translation that pick up toward acceptability can be thought as fulfilling the requirement of “reading as an original” written text in the TL rather than that of “reading as the original”. Acceptability relates to the naturalness of the translated text to the target readers. It is determined by the faithfulness to the linguistic and cultural bounds of the target system. Therefore, the translator has to observe the norms of the SL and the target system before he / she translates the text. The translated text will be considered acceptable if it is read as an original text written in TL and sounded natural for the target readers.³⁶

The assessment of the research is the accuracy level of transposition on students’ translation English into Indonesian text will be measured in the level of accuracy. The research will find type of transposition which is frequently showed up. Here are the criteria of analyze accuracy³⁷:

Table 4. Score of accuracy

³⁶Shuttleworth and Cowie, *dictionary of translation studies*. (St. Jerome Publishing, 1997), p.2

³⁷Nababan, Nuraeni, Sumardiono. *Pengembangan model penilaian kualitas terjemahan*. Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta. P.50

Score	Criteria	Conclusion
3	Meaning of the word, phrase, clause and sentence of the SL translated accurately into the TL; no one distortion meaning happened	Accurate
2	Most of the word meaning part, phrase, clause and sentence of SL had translated accurately into the TL. Although there are still occur some of meaning distortions multi-meaning translation (ambiguity) or there still omitted meaning that intruding the whole message	Less-accurate
1	Meaning of the word, phrase, clause and sentence of the SL had translated into the TL inaccurately or had omitted (deleted)	Inaccurate

The table above shows that the instruments measurement of translation equivalence level following up 1 to 3 levels. The higher score given from the key informants, the more accurate translation result. On the contrary the lower score given by the key informants means the lower degrees of the translation equivalence.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Characteristic and The Type of Research

Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are.³⁸

Qualitative research is a research of phenomena which the researcher is as its instrument to collect, to analyze, and to describe the data with convicted language. The researcher applies qualitative research to analyze of transposition on the students' English translating into Indonesian text at the third semester of IAIN Metro.

Based on explanation above, the researcher decided to propose a qualitative research as the characteristic of this research. The type of this research is a case study which is explores in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process or more individuals.³⁹

³⁸Hancock B., Windridge K., and Ockleford E. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. (The NIHR RDS EM / YH, 2007), p.7

³⁹John W. Creswel, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches second edition*, (california:sage publication, 20033),p.15

B. Source of Data

Sutanto Leo explains that there are two kinds of sources basically, that is primary sources and secondary sources. Primary source is the student provides secondhand information and secondary sources provide secondhand information.⁴⁰ In this research, the primary source is the students' English to Indonesian translation result of transposition and the secondary sources are and the students and lecturer interview product and books that are related to the research obtained and documents.

C. Data Collecting Technique

To gain the data, the researcher was employ some techniques as follows:

1. Documentation

During the process of research, the researcher was collect the students' documents. This instrument has fewer advantages than the other instrument. The data were natural and easy to be gained. They are two kinds of document is such as student's product on translating transposition and students' daily book.

2. Interview

Interview is a purposeful dialogue. The aim of interview is to gain ongoing something about the people, occurrence, activity, organization, feeling, motivation, etc. Something ongoing based on the past experience. The condition is probably occurring in the future to verify and developing

⁴⁰Sutanto Leo, *English for Academic Purpose: Essay Writing*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Andi, 2007),p.70

the last information.⁴¹ The researcher was interview six or eight students at the third semester of IAIN Metro and interview translation lecturer.

Referring to Creswell's statement, the researcher applies face-to-face interview with participants.⁴² In interview the researcher conducted face-to-face interview with participants, interview with six or eight students at the third semester of IAIN Metro.

3. Observation

Observation is the technique in which the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities individuals at the research site. In these field notes, the researcher records in an unstructured or semi structured way.⁴³In this research, the researcher chosen participant observation. Here, the researcher was directly observing the data by collected students' product in translating transposition at the third semester students of IAIN Metro.

D. Data Analysis Technique

There are various components in analyzing the data. One of these components is the process of data analysis. It involves preparing the data for analyzing, conducting different analysis, understanding the data deeply, representing the data, and interpreting the large meaning of the data.

According to Creswell, there are six steps in analyzing the data. These are organization and preparation of the data, reading all the data, applying the coding

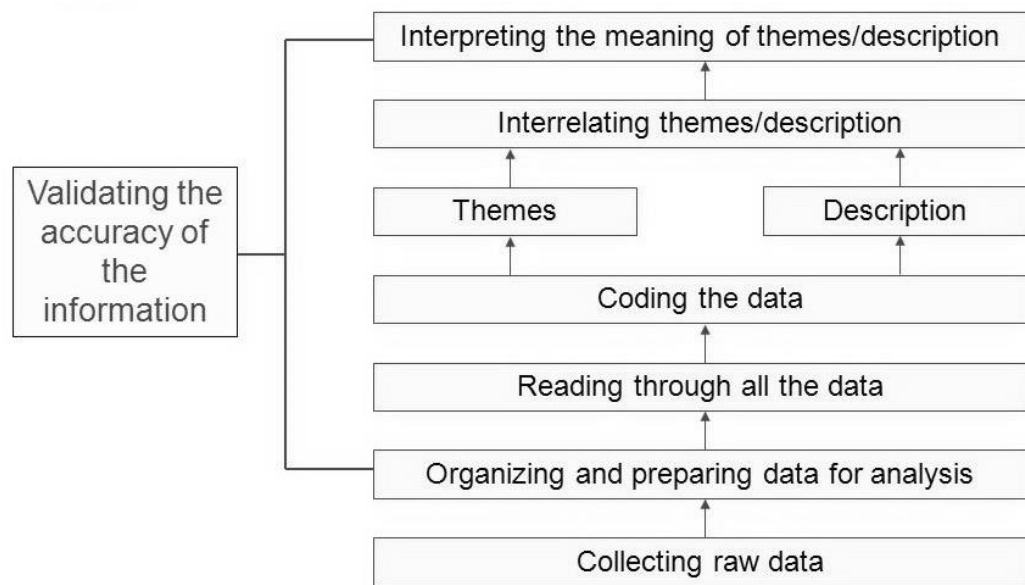
⁴¹ Syamsudin AR, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa* (Bandung; Rosda, 2001),p.95

⁴² John W. Creswel, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches second edition*,p.188

⁴³John W. Creswel, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches second edition*,p.185

process, describing, representing, and the interpreting the data. Therefore, the researcher applied these six steps to analyze the data. The step can be explained, as follow:

Table 5. Creswell' Analysis Data



1. Organization and preparing the data for analysis. This step involves transcribing interviews, scanning material, sorting and arranging the data depend on different sources of information.
2. The researcher read all the data. This activity is aimed to gain the general view of the information to reflect on its overall meaning. The researcher tried to understand students' product in translating transposition. Then, the researcher obtained the clues from this general view to achieve the next step.
3. The clues analyzed deeply. After making clues for each transposition. The researcher categorized it with three level of accuracy.

4. To produce a description of students' product in translating transposition, the researcher codes the data which have been analyzed. The description was the result of decoding process.
5. In this step, the result in decoding process represented by score of accuracy. The researcher conveyed a chronology of descriptive information about the students' accuracy level in translating English to Indonesia transposition.
6. The final step of data analysis involves interpreting the information of the data. The researcher was made an interpretation in graphic or diagram.

E. Research Approach

In this research, the researcher uses constructivist paradigm approach from Robbert Stake and Robert Yin. Both of them notice constructivist paradigm as an approach to case study. Constructivist explains as approach where the truth is dependent on one's perspective. According to Searle, constructivist had also stressed on how to recognize a premise of a social construction of reality. Whereas, paradigm itself is considered the subjective human creation of meaning. It can be notice that collaboration both of researchers and participants have important role here. In this approach, the participants are able to describe their views of reality and the researchers able to better understanding participant action. The steps to do this research are:

1. Determining the case of the research and make formulation of question

In this research, the researcher focuses to collect the data about students' translating transposition at the third semester of IAIN Metro.

2. Determining the research focuses

After finishing gain the data. The researcher determines the case that analyzed. In this case the researcher focuses on analyzing the accuracy level, types of transposition and the differences result in translating English into Indonesia.

3. Determining procedure to collecting data.

The researcher made research instrument to help collecting the data. To collect the data, the researcher made various preparations such as; prepared the schedule of collecting data and research instrument

4. Collecting data

In this research, the researcher took the data from the students' translation product of the third semester of IAIN Metro and also interview some students and lecture.

5. Evaluation and analyzed the data.

The researcher was evaluated the data, before analyze and interprets the data. The data should be completed.

6. Make a report

The researcher created the report to simply data. The report by interpretation from the data which have been analyzed. The report shown by diagram.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result of Discussion

1. Description of Research Location

a. The Historical Background of IAIN Metro

IAIN Metro is located in Metro city, Lampung province. It is the only one the State Institute for Islamic Studies in this city. As an Islamic institute which is one of favourite universities, IAIN Metro has vision and mission. Its vision is to create a qualified and competitive Islamic institution. Then, to accomplish the vision, it composes some missions, namely: developing three pillars of university (education, research and development, and service society), developing and spreading technology in Islamic culture, and creating academic persons who are smart, competent, and have good moral.

IAIN Metro was built on April 23 to 25, 1997 based on the decree of president RI No. 11, 1997 on March 21, 1997. IAIN Metro has four faculties namely tarbiya faculty, economy business faculty, syari'ah faculty and Islamic announcement and communication faculty. Firstly, tarbiyah and teacher training faculty covers Islamic education study program (PAI), Arabic education study program (PBA), English education study program (TBI), Islamic elementary school education study program

(PGMI), Islamic childhood education study program (PIAUD), Mathematic education study program (TPM), biology education study program (TPB), social science education study program (IPS). In addition, Syari'ah faculty includes Islamic law department (AS), Islamic economy law (Hesy), and Islamic constitutional law (HTNI). Furthermore, Islamic Economy and business faculty comprise D3 syari'ah banking (D3 PBS), bachelor's degree of syari'ah banking (S1 PBS), Islamic economy study program (ESy), Islamic accountant (AKS), and pilgrimage management (MHU). At the same time, Islamic announcement and communication faculty covers Islamic communication and broadcasting program (KPI), language and Arabic literature (BSA), and Islamic extension guidance (BPI).

b. English Education Study Program (TBI)

English education program (TBI) is one of strata 1 (S1) majors of Tarbiya faculty in State Institute for Islamic Studies Metro (IAIN) which has established in 2007. Historically, S1 TBI State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro came from diploma 3 (D3) English education that was opened in 2002.

According the implementation license of study program from the general director, TBI is located in State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro in Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara 15A Metro City.

English education study program (TBI has a vision in implementing education, namely: creating professional students in English education who can integrate Islamic values and academic dimensions. The vision then is enlarged in some mission; those are:

Developing the students' privacy through knowledge, reinforcement, and actualization toward religious, national, and civil life in Islamic culture.

- 1) Building and developing humanist, democratic, and modern academic atmosphere.
- 2) Growing the professionalism ethic through theoretical knowledge basic mastery.
- 3) Providing qualified service of education to produce smart and skilful educator candidates who have good attitude.
- 4) Applying integrated education system which is able to give a significant input for educational development.

Based on the statement above, English education study program (TBI) continuously tries to develop quality in learning and teaching process. Actually, it will be creating dynamic, opened, and polite relationship among the stakeholders in TBI IAIN Metro.

2. General Description of Research Data

Transposition is one of the procedures of translation which change in the real structure from source language to target language sentence to seize the equivalent meaning. Another opinion about transposition is

termed by Catford as a shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language to target language. In the context of translating English into Indonesia, this change occurs as the result of dissimilarities of the system and structure of English and Indonesia to convey the same meaning. The application of transposition is aimed to avoid literal translation which only result in an unnatural translation.

3. Description of Data Analysis

The research specifically analysed phenomena of translation especially transposition. As the primary research, the data was taken through the translation task of the students at third semester of IAIN Metro, the data from the lecturer. The data was collected from 26 students whom each student finished 10 Transposition phenomena, so the researcher analysed total 260 data. Based on student's task there are 5 types of transposition. In analysing the data, the researcher takes the more variation answer given by the students in each task number. So the analysis not only depending on the numbers of task but also from the quantity of variation that given by the students.

The data were classified into three categories, namely: accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

a. Accuracy Aspect

One of the important aspects in translation is accuracy. The accuracy is a term in the translation field to find out whether the meaning of message is well transferred into target language.

1) Accurate Translation

The sentence which is included in this category is translated accurately. Accurate translation means that the meaning of words, terms, phrases, clauses, sentences are conveying accurately and there is no distortion of meaning. Based on 260 data which accurate only 107. The data which accurate gave score 3. According to the students' result in translating transposition, there are two sentences which can be categorized as an accurate translation. The sentence is below:

a) Sentence number 4:

ST: Medical students.

TT: Mahasiswa kedokteran.

The data above is taken from the sentence number 4. All students got score 3 for the accuracy aspect. It means that all of student answer **medical students** into **mahasiswa kedokteran** correctly without distortion meaning.

b) Sentence number 8:

ST: *A pair of shorts*

TT: *Sebuah celana pendek*

The sentence number 8 is categorized as accurate translation. **a pair of shorts** should translate into **sebuah celana pendek** not “**sepasang celana pendek**”, only 4 students answer **sepasang celana pendek**. rest of them answer correctly.

2) Less Accurate Translation

In this category, most of the meaning of the words, terms, phrases, clauses, sentences have been translated accurately. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or there is a meaning which is omitted that disrupt the integrity of the message. Based on 260 data which less accurate only 22. The data which less accurate gave score 2. Below are some of the sentences which belong to the category:

a) Sentence number 5

ST: *It was beginning to get dark.*

TT: *Hari Sudah Malam*

The sentence above is considered as less accurate. there is still a distortion in the meaning of **It was beginning to get dark**, students **VD, ARA, AF and FND** translated into **Hari Sudah Malam**, it should have translated into **hari mulai gelap**. It can be concluded that the meaning is not well conveyed well.

b) Sentence number 2

ST: *Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right*

TT: *Banyak nama-nama yang dia ingat tapi tidak dia dengar*

shifting unit of phrase become a reduplication because of linguistic factor. In English structure plural added s/es in the last of word (names). whereas in Indonesian structure, plural form with reduplication become “nama-nama”.

The sentence above is considered as less accurate. there is still a distortion in the meaning of “**Names** were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right”, students **APB**, **SWP** and **RNH** translated into **Banyak nama-nama**, It should have translated into “**nama-nama**”. It can be concluded that the meaning is not well conveyed well.

3) Inaccurate Translation

In this category, the meaning of the words, terms, phrases, clauses, sentences are transferred inaccurately into target language or even deleted. Based on 260 data which inaccurate only 131 The data which inaccurate gave score 1. Below are some of the sentences which belong to the category sentences which were translated inaccurately:

a) Sentence number 1:

ST: He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it slowly opened

TT: *dia mendorong gerbang dan perlahan terbuka .*

The score of accuracy this number is 1 for the translation of transposition in sentence. Because the meaning of the words, terms, phrases, clauses, sentences are transferred inaccurately into target language or even deleted.

Generally, it had been known that there is a different principle between Indonesian and English. The principle of arrangement in Indonesian language using explained-explaining structure whereas English is using the opposite rule that is explaining-explainer structure. Connecting to the data above, transposition a procedure that required the grammatical structure replacement from the ST into the TL (Indonesia) the students should transfer the ST into TT “He pulled at **the heavy iron frame** and it slowly opened” into “Di tariknya **bingkai besi berat** tersebut dan itu perlahan terbuka”. It also happened in another sentence.

b) Sentence number 2:

ST: *The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.*

TT: *Pria di belakang ku mengunci gerbang.*

Have similar problem with number 1, sentence number 2 was given score 1 which mean, inaccurately it because the word *the metal frame* is translated into **Bingkai**

logam, it makes Transposition not transferred well into Indonesian.

c) Sentence number 7:

ST: *I will see if I can get some fuchsias.*

TT: *saya akan mendapat kabar baik.*

This sentence was giving score 1. Because the sentences are transferred inaccurately. “I will see if I can get some **fuchsias**” should translate into “saya akan mencarikan mu **tanaman hias**”. Because fuchsias are the original plant from Amerika and New Zealand that doesn’t exist in Indonesia so fuchsias translated from its function “**tanaman hias**”.

b. Types of transposition

Based on the result of transposition phenomena at the third semester of IAIN Metro. It showed that there were five types of transposition. The first type was structure in number 1, number 2 and number 3. The second type was class shift in number 4. The third type was unit type in number 5, number 6 and number 7. The fourth type was intra system in number 8 and the last type was level shift in number 9 and 10. So in this result, the teacher only uses five types of transposition it was structure, class shift, unit, intra system and the last is level shift and the dominant type show up are type structure and unit type with 3 numbers each type.

c. Problem in different accuracy

The reason why students have different accuracy was because they had different comprehension to understanding transposition and based on lecturer interview sometimes the students doesn't understand the meaning and the goals of the source text. They also had difference understanding about the ST. According to interview with some students, some students know transposition and some students didn't know but most of them only translate with word by word rather used transposition. So it was the reason why most of students got inaccurate and had different accuracy in translating English transposition into Indonesian.

B. Discussion

From the data above, the researcher concluded that the accuracy level of students' transposition is in accurate. It can be seen from the chart below:

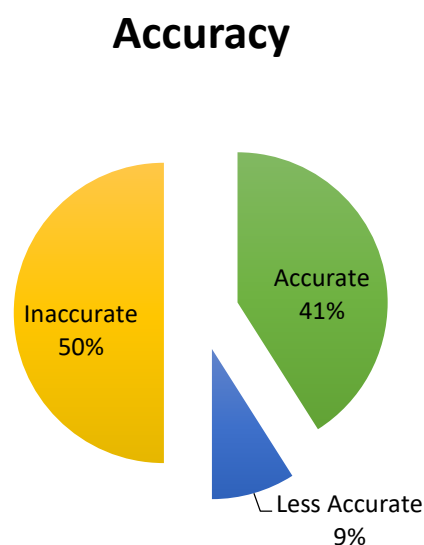


Figure 1. The accuracy level of students' transposition

The researcher had found data collected from 26 students whom each student finished 10 Transposition phenomena, so the researcher analysed total 260 data. from all the data the researcher found data which accurate only 107 data (41%), less accurate 22 data (9%) and inaccurate 131 data (50%). it means from the total 260 data, inaccurate become the biggest level of accuracy. Meanwhile there were five types that found in this research, it was structure, class shift, unit, intra system and the last is level shift.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

According to analysis of the data research, the searcher can widespread summarize the conclusion of this research as the following:

The researcher had found data collected from 26 students whom each students finished 10 Transposition phenomena, so the researcher analysed total 260 data. from all the data the researcher found data which accurate only 107 data (41%), less accurate 22 data (9%) and inaccurate 131 data (50%). it means from the total 260 data, inaccurate become the biggest level of accuracy.

Based on the data there were five types of transposition. There was structure, unit, class shift, intra system and level shift. The most type used in this case was structure and unit type with 3 numbers each type.

Meanwhile, the reason why students have different accuracy was because they had different comprehension to understand transposition and most of them translate with word by word rather used transposition. So it was the reason why most of students got inaccurate and had different accuracy in translating English transposition into Indonesian.

So, transposition must be learn by student in translation subject because by using transposition, the students easier to translate source language into target language.

B. Suggestion

This research admired the research to suggestively offer some points for:

1. The students to have good comprehension in procedures of translation especially in transposition. So, that they can smartly analyse the suitable change the point of view in their translation.
2. The students and the lecturer to measure the level of accuracy of the students' translation, so that it can be visible about the quality of their translation.
3. The lecturer and the students to analyse and to find the solution out about what the obstacles happened when the students doing translation activity so that the translation result quality can be improved.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

The guide for interview students

1. Do you use procedure in translating?

Answer:

2. What procedure do you usually use in translating?

Answer:

3. Do you know transposition?

Answer:

4. Do you know types of transposition?

Answer:

5. How you translate "A pair of Scissors"?

Answer:

6. How important learning transposition in learning translation?

Answer:

7. Are you concern to accusation in translation?

Answer:

Appendix 2

The guide interview for lecturer

1. Do you explain deeply about transposition or just general?

Answer:

2. Should students understand about transposition?

Answer:

3. What aspect do you use in assess students' translation result?

Answer:

4. Why students have different accuracy in translating?

Answer:

Appendix 3

Research Coding

The Students' Coding in The Research

Nama	Soal									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SW	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
TPR	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1
SPM	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1
AIF	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1
LD	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1
APS	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	2
MW	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
YKS	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3
MAH	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
AF	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3
NIS	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	1
FND	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
APB	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
NA	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
LBP	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
AP	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
KM	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	1
RNH	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
AS	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
RI	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
NISU	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3
AAP	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
DAP	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
CDP	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
VD	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
ARA	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1

Accurate	107	41,15384615
Less accurate	22	8,461538462
Inaccurate	131	50,38461538
TOTAL	260	100

Appendix 4

Observation Documentation



Appendix 5

Interview Documentation





Appendix 6

Transcript of interview

Students ADP

- Researcher : tau procedure translation?
Students : gimana ka?
Researcher : tau procedure translation?
Students : menurut pribadi atau theory?
Researcher : ya. Yang kamu ketahui
Students : kalau menurut aku.. dari kata per kata aku kalo ngartiin
Researcher : kalau transposition tau?
Students : perpindahan kata atau perpindahan makna
Researcher : udah pernah di pelajari?
Students : waktu SMA udah pernah ka.. eh SMK
Researcher : SMK dimana?
Students : SMK di Rumbia
Researcher : kalau tipe-tipe transposisi tau ?
Students : perna aku... tapi lali
Researcher : coba gimana ngartiin a pair of scissors
Students : hmmm... ga ngerti ka
Researcher : kalau transposition penting ga ?
Students : tergantung kalimatnya si ka
Researcher : jadi tergantung kondisi?
Students : iya tergantung ka
Researcher : tau accuracy dalam translation
Students :..... ga tau .. kayaknya belum di pelajari ka
Researcher : hmm belum di pelajari.
Students : iya ka
Researcher : ok terimakasih ya
Students : iya ka

Transcript of interview

Students AIB

- Researcher : tau procedure translation?
- Students : sedikit...
- Researcher : coba sebutkan
- Students : kalau sejujurnya si engga tau, tapi kalau translate harus cari vocabnya, Bahasa yang tepat, tatanan Bahasa
- Researcher : kalau kamu translate gimana? Kamu artiin kata perkata atau di pahami
- Students : kita harus cari semua kata, abis itu cari konteksnya. Kalau aneh ya cari lagi
- Researcher : a pair of scissors apa artinya
- Students :.....
- Researcher : kalau transposisi
- Students : perpindahan sebuah kata
- Researcher : kalau tipenya tau ?
- Students : enggak. Ga tau
- Researcher : penting ga transposisi ?
- Students : penting
- Researcher : seberapa penting?
- Students : kalau kita gatau kayak bakal jadi sebuah pedoman
- Researcher : kalau accuracy tau?
- Students :apa ya.... Kayak nya udah ... lupa aku
- Researcher : kalau readability, naturalness pernah? Pernah denger
- Students : kmaren itu yang pembahasanya yang persentasi kmaren, kalau kita translate “as white as snow. Di artikan seputih salju, tapi kalau di Indonesia kaga ada salju jadi “seputih kapas”, trus harfiah yang monoton
- Researcher : jadi itu menurutmu accuracy?
- Students : iya ka

Transcript of interview

Students MAH

Researcher : procedure translation dah pernah belajar?

Student :

Researcher : procedure, technique atau method pernah belajar

Student : technique kmaren

Researcher : semester 3 translationnya English Indonesia apa Indonesia English

Student : English Indonesia

Researcher : belajarnya apa?

Student : belajarnya terjemahan secara satu-persatu nanti digabungin trus pake kata kita

Researcher : ohhh. Terus?

Student : kmaren dikasi tugas.

Researcher : sebelum dikasi tugas belajar apa

Student : yang maju acak. Kelompok acak majunya

Researcher : jadi 1 hari bisa banyak materi

Student : iya. Jadi silabus udah di kasih. Tapi majunya terserah

Researcher : transposisi tau?

Student : perpindahan

Researcher : coba jelasin

Student : transisi perpindahan katanya

Researcher : pernah di persentasiin?

Student : udah

Researcher : tipe tau?

Student : kmaren masih technique nya

Researcher : jadi belum sampe ke tipe?

Student : belum. Masih umum

Researcher : a pair of scissor tau artinya ?

Student : sebuah gunting

Researcher : kenapa sebuah gunting ?

Student : a pair kan bagian ... scissor itu. apa ya. Kmaren dosennya nerangin kalo a pair of scissor itu sebuah gunting bukan sepasang gunting

Researcher : jadi kamu ngartiin sebuah gunting bukan sepasang gunting?

Student : sepasang gunting

Researcher : yakin?

Student : iya

Researcher : penting ga transposisi ?

Student : penting

Researcher : kenapa ?

Student : karena suatu cara mentranslate kan dari Bahasa inggris ke Indonesia

Researcher : tau accuracy?

Student :

Researcher : belum di pelajari?

Student : belum

Researcher : ok, terimakasih

Student : iya ka

Transcript of interview

Students AIB

Researcher : pernah belajar transposisi?

Student : kalau dari artinya pernah

Researcher : apa itu ?

Student : dari apa ke apa? Bisa dari a ke b atau ke c

Researcher : procedure yang kamu gunain dalam translate?

Student : seingat saya ada

Researcher : apa itu ?

Student : missal ada perubahan kata. Contoh as white as snow di artiin seputih salju. Karena di Indonesia ga ada salju jadi di artiin seputih kapas

Researcher : itu procedure apa?

Student : itu naturalisasi

Researcher : kalau tipe-tipe tau?

Student : kurang tau

Researcher : belum pernah di pelajari?

Student : belum

Researcher : transposisi penting?

Student : penting

Researcher : kalau accuracy tau?

Student : ketepatan

Researcher : assessment dalam translation pernah belajar?

Student : belum, baru dua kali masuk

Researcher : kenapa ?

Student : kmaren izin karena install software di lab Bahasa

Researcher : ok. Kalau translate harus pake accuracy? Atau sekedar translate aja?

Student : iya harus gitu

Researcher : a pair of scissors tau?

Student : bagian gunting

Transcript of interview

Students NIS

Researcher : apakah kamu tau procedure yang di gunain dalam translate?

Student : hmmm. Kurang tau

Researcher : hmm kalo biasanya dalam translate procedure apa yang kamu gunain?

Student : yaaa pake kamus. Kadang dalam kamus banyak singkatan, banyak mana. Kadang google translate

Researcher : kamu tau transposition?

Student : kurang paham

Researcher : apakah kamu tau tipe-tipe transposition?

Student : enggak juga

Researcher : kalo kamu dapet kata "a pair of scissors" kamu artiin apa?

Student : sebuah perbaikan.....

Researcher : gatau?

Student : enggak

Researcher : kata ini tau ga "scissors"

Student : scissors?

Researcher : a pair of scissors?

Student :

Researcher : yang kamu tau seberapa penting transposition dalam mempelajari translation?

Student : yaaa... penting kali ya. Technique translate kali ya....

Researcher : sebelumnyaaa. Kamu tau ga cara penilaian dalam transposition?

Student : belum.

Researcher : apakah yang kamu pahami dalam accuracy di translatin?

Student : tidak tahu

Transcript of interview

Students AN

Researcher : apakah kamu menggunakan procedure dalam translate?

Student : iya

Researcher : apakah kamu tau?

Student : menyusun kata-perkata menjadi sebuah kalimat

Researcher : procedure apa yang kamu gunain?

Student : hmmm... bebas menyesuaikan makna aja

Researcher : kamu tau ga transposition apa?

Student : lupaa heehe

Researcher : types of transposition? Pernah denger?

Student : pernah tapi lupa

Researcher : kalau kamu dapet kata "a pair of scissors"

Student : sebuah..... hmmm... sebuah ...

Researcher : gatau? Kayak a pair of shoes

Student : hmmm gatau

Researcher : seberapa penting transposition?

Student : sangat penting

Researcher : seperti apa?

Student : kayak procedurnya transposition itu

Researcher : kalo... apakan kamu memperhatikan accuracy dalam translation?

Student : accuracy?

Researcher : ya kesusaian dalam translate. Kamu perhatiin ga?

Student : iya

Researcher : kenapa?

Student : agar sesuai yang di artiin

Transcript of interview

Students DA

- Researcher : apakah kamu menggunakan procedure dalam translate?
- Student : kadang engga
- Researcher : jadi ga tau procedure dalam translate?
- Student : iya kadang engga
- Researcher : jadi kamu translate gimana?
- Student : kata per kata. Jadi karna masih awam jadi kata per kata
- Researcher : tau transposition?
- Student : engga... technique bukan si
- Researcher : kira-kira apa?
- Student : technique bukan yaaa... susah jelasinya... pokoknya technique buat ngartiin kata gitu...
- Researcher : tau ga tipe-tipe transposition?
- Student : enggak
- Researcher : kira-kira dalam translate perhatiin tenses ga?
- Student : iya
- Researcher : kalo kamu dapet kata "a pair of scissors" kira-kira kamu artiin apa?
- Student : ga ngerti
- Researcher : enggak? kira-kira dari kata ini yang kamu tau apa?
- Student : "a" sama "of"
- Researcher : yang lain?
- Student : gatau
- Researcher : seberapa penting pembelajaran transposition dalam translation?
- Student : penting ya soalnya itu technique jadi kadang percuma kalo ga pake technique

Researcher : kalo mempelajari translation kamu focus accuracy ga?

Student : iyaaa.. tergantung, kayak harfiah.. ga harus sama artinya, kita menerka-nerka artinya sama apa engga

Researcher : ok, thank you

Student : iyaaa

Transcript of interview

Students DA

- Researcher : apakah kamu gunain procedure dalam translate?
- Student : kurang tau
- Researcher : procedure apa yang kamu gunain dalam translate?
- Student : biasanya ngartiin kata satu-persatu
- Researcher : Cuma itu?
- Student : biasanya kamus trus terjemahin
- Researcher : sesuain ke kalimat ga?
- Student : iya
- Researcher : kamu tau transposition? Pernah denger?
- Student : pernah, hmmm kurang tau si artinya apa
- Researcher : kalo tipe-tipe nya?
- Student : kurang tau
- Researcher : kalo dapet kata "a pair of scissors"?
- Student : sesuatu... apa ya
- Researcher : scissors yang ada di stationary untuk cutting
- Student : apa ya ..
- Researcher : sebuah gunting?
- Student : bukaan ada gunting?
- Researcher : iyaa. Selanjutnya, seberapa penting transposition dalam mempelajari translation?
- Student : mungkin penting
- Researcher : kenapa mungkin?
- Student : karena technique menerjemahkan

Name : ADITRA PUTRA BATU

Class : TBI D

Semester : 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Dia (laki-laki) seolah bagi yang berat dan perlahan memukanya. 1
=> (Dia membuka gerbang secara perlahan)
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang dibelakang, menutup dengan rantai di sekitar
kayunya: logam (Dia menutup gerbang dg rantai) 3
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Saya harus menjual motor itu 1
=> (Sepertinya saya menjual motor itu)
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap (Hari sudah hampir malam) 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Banyak nama yang keluar masuk dari kepala / pikirannya 2
tapi tidak ada satupun yang benar.
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Saya akan melihat apakah saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa pohon hias. 2
(saya mau beberapa hias)
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sepotong Celana Pendek 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Dany telah menyelam 3
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Bahkan ayah mengendarai motor itu 3

The guide interview for lecturer

1. Do you explain deeply about transposition or just general?

Answer:

Yes, I do, I explain deeply about transposition.

2. Should students understand about transposition?

Answer:

Yes, they should understand about transposition, because it is one of technique of translation that must be mastered. This technique can be used to translate phrase or sentence.

3. What aspect do you use in assess students' translation result?

Answer:

I use ^{of meaning} aspect of accuracy to know if the translation result has the equivalence between the source text and the target text. (1) Readability, to assess that the translation result is clear or can be understood by the reader. (2) Naturalness, it's about how natural the result of translation, how the language used.

4. Why students have different accuracy in translating?

Answer:

Sometimes the students ~~have~~ doesn't understand the meaning and the goals of the source text. They also have difference understanding about the ST.

5. ~~is assessment aspect~~

When do you explain assessment aspect, at the beginning or at the last material? I explain in general at the beginning and then explain more in every meeting of learning.

~~is~~ Is transposition important ~~or~~ in learning translation? Why?

7. Is transposition ~~is~~ difficult for the third semester?

~~is~~ Why? ~~There is no~~

We can't say it difficult for them. If they do more exercise in translating, they will be able to translate well.

Name : Sekar Winda . P .

Class : D

Semester : 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Dia menarik bingkai besi yang berat dan itu 3
perlahan terbuka.
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang dibelakangnya, menutup 1
dengan rantai di sekitar bingkai ^{besi}. (Dia menutup gerbang dan rantai).
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Saya harus menjual motor itu.
Seharusnya saya jual motor itu.
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran. 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Banyak nama yang keluar masuk dari kepala / pikirannya 2
tapi tidak ada satupun yang benar.
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Saya akan tau jika saya mendapat beberapa 1
fuchsias.
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sebuah celana pendek. 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Danny sudah menyelam 3
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Ayahpun mengendarai motor itu. 3

Name : TRIO PANDRIATMA R

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: membuka per'bang (1)

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Seseorang yang di penjara / nara pidana (1)

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu seharusnya saya jual (3)

4. Medical student

Answer: mahasiswa kedokteran (3)

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: hari mulai gelap (1)

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: banyak orang datang dan pergi di pikirannya tapi tidak ada seorang pun yang terlihat benar (2)

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya mau jual ada imbalannya (1)

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: sebuah celana pendek (3)

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny sudah kembali (1)

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Even father ride that motorcycle (1)

Name : Gintha Putri Mulia

Class : D

Semester : 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened. (3)

Answer: Dia menarik bingkai besi yang berat dan membukanya perlahan-lahan. (Dia membuka gerbang secara perlahan). 2

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang di belakangnya, dan menggulungnya dengan rantai di bingkai logam. (pria itu merantai gerbang). 2

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu sebenarnya sangat mahal. (seharusnya motor itu sangat mahal motor itu.) 1

4. Medical student

Answer: mahasiswa kedokteran. 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: hari mulai gelap (genjir) 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: nama-nama itu terbang keluar masuk dari kepalanya tapi tidak satupun yang benar. 2 (3)

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: saya akan melihat jika saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa pohon fuchsia. 2

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: sebuah celana pendek. 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny telah pergi menyelam. 2

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: bahkan ayahnya menyetir motor itu. 1

Name : amroel rham paugi

Class : D

Semester : III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened. (1)
Answer: Dia membuka pintu gerbang secara perlahan.
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: pria itu nerantai / menggembok pintu gerbang
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: motor itu seharusnya saya jual. (3)
4. Medical student
Answer: mahasiswa kedokteran (3)
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: hari sudah malam. (2) (1)
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: dia lupa ingat dengan nama namanya (pusing) (1)
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: saya menantikan / mengharapkan hadirah (1)
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: sebuah celana pendek (3)
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: dani ~~ketat~~ sudah paham (1)
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: bahkan motor itu di kendalrai oleh ayah. (1)

Name : Linda Dwiyanti

Class : TBI. D. 3.

Semester: 3.

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Membuka gerbang (1) 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: jail → Someone in the jail / Narapidana (1)

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: (Seharusnya saya menjual) Motor itu seharusnya saya jual (3)

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran (1) 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai petang (1) 1

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yg datang dan pergi di pikirannya tapi tidak ada seorangpun yg terlihat benar / Confused = (bingung)

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya mau jika ada imbalannya (1) 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: ^{Sebuah} ~~sepasang~~ Celana Pendek (3) 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny sudah pulang/kembali (1) 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: ^{Sama} Naik motor sama ayah (1) 1

Name : Agung Putra Cahawan

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia menarik bingkai besi yang berat dan membuangkannya secara perlahan. 5

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang di belakangnya, membungkus rantai di sekitar bingkai logam. 3

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu sebenarnya saya jual. 1
Saya harus menjual motor.

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran. 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap / sudah mulai gelap. 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Nama-nama itu keluar terbang masuk & keluar dari kepalanya
tapi tidak seperti dari memori yang benar.

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias!

Answer: Saya akan melihat apakah saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa
pohon hias. 2

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana dalam. 1

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny telah menyelam. 3

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Bahkan ayah mengendarai motor itu. 2

Name : Melia Wulandari

Class : 0

Semester: III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened. 1

Answer: Membuka Gerbang. (1)

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Jait / narapidana. (1)

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3 (3)

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3 (3)

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap. 3 (3)

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi dipikrannya tapi tidak ada seorang pun yang terlihat benar / bimbang. (1)

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya mau jika ada imbuhan. (1) 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: ~~Seperangkat~~ ~~Set~~ Sebuah Celana Pendek 3 (3)

9. Danny has gone diving. Verbal

Answer: Danny sudah kembali. (1) 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Naik motor bersama ayah. (1) 1

Ayah pun naik motor. motor tidak

Name : Nurul indah safitri

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Ia menarik bingkai besi berat dan perlahan membukanya. 2
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang belakang. Dan membungkus rantai yang diselitar bingkai logam. 2
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Seharusnya saya menjual motor itu. 2
4. Medical student
Answer: mahasiswa kedokteran. 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap. 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Nama-nama itu terbang keluar dan masuk dari kepalanya tetapi tak satupun dari mereka tampak benar. 3
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: saya akan melihat apakah saya bisa mendapatkan fuchsias. 1
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: sepasang celana pendek. 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: danny telah menyelam. 3
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: bahkan bapak Titu mengendarai motor. 1

Name : Yuliana Kurnia Sari (1701070155)

Class : TBI 0

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia mendorong pintu gerbang dan perlahan terbuka 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Dia itu menutup gerbang di belakang ku, membungkus rantai di sekeliling [lingkar] logam 3

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu sebaiknya saya jual. 1 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari sudah malam 1

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right

Answer: banyak orang yg datang dan pergi tapi tidak ada yang bersungguh-sungguh 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Pergi melihat 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving

Answer: Danny menyelam (hidup) 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: bahkan ayah mengendarai motor itu. 3

Name : Muhammad Arief Hidayat

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: dia membuka pintu gerbang yang ~~besar~~ yang besar 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: ~~Seseorang~~ menutup dan meras paku ~~di~~ dibekangkannya
mengunci gerbang

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: hari sudah ~~se~~ malam 1

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: dia lupa lupa ingaf dengan nama namanya 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya mengharapkan hadiah 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: ~~di~~ danny sudah paham 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: bahkan ~~motor~~ ~~su~~ motor itu dikendarai ~~di~~ 1
ayah

Name : Nacha Angelia

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Mengerjakan segala sesuatu dengan perlahan tapi pasti. 1
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Seorang pria yang menutup diri / tertutup. 1
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Seharusnya saya menjual motor itu. 1
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa Kedokteran. 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap. 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Segala informasi yang palsu / tidak benar (Hoax). 1
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Saya akan mendapat kabar baik. 1
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sepasang celana pendek. 1
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Seseorang yang tertangkap basah / suatu hal yang sudah terlanjur terjadi. 1
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Ayah yang memimpin keluarga. 1

Name : Friska Nava Dewi

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Dia mendorong gerbang dan perlahan terbuka. 1
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Narapidana 1
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari sudah malam 2
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi tetapi tidak ada 1
satupun yang sungguh-sungguh
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Saya mau jika ada imbalannya 1
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Danny sedang menyelam 1
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Ayah bisa mengendarai motor 1

Name Wicky Bayu Pongestu

Class D

Semester III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: membuka gerbang 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: penjur - / narapidana 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3

4. Medical student

Answer: mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark

Answer: hari sudah mulai gelap 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right

Answer: Banyak yang datang dan pergi, dipikirkan tapi tidak sebarang pun yang terlihat benar

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias

Answer: Saya mau jika ada imbuhan 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sepasang celana pendek 1

9. Danny has gone diving

Answer: Danny telah ~~menyusun~~ kembali 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah pun mengendarai motor itu. 3

Name : Alifa Ansiarkharajma Putri

Class : D (TBI)

Semester : 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Menggesekkan besi pelan-pelan tapi pasti. 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Seorang pria yang menutup diri (kerkpp). 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Saya harus menjual sepeda motor itu
Motor itu jualan saya jual 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai malam. 2

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Informasi yang belum benar. 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya memesan beberapa tanaman hias. 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: ~~sebuah~~ ^{sebuah} celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny telah ~~menyakit~~ tertangkap basah 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah pemimpin keluarga. 1

Name : Khusnul Mudliah

Class : TBI (D)

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia membuka pintu gerbang yang besar. 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: seorang pria yang tertutup 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai malam 2

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Informasi yang belum benar (Hoax) 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya memesan beberapa tanaman hias 3

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Dani tertangkap basah 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah pemimpin keluarga 1

Name : Rahma Nurul Huda
Class : 0
Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Dia (laki-laki) membuka gerbang besi yang berat secara perlahan kemudian terbuka. 1
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Laki-laki itu menutup pintu yang berada di belakangnya kemudian ~~men~~ membungkus dengan rantai. 1
3. I should sell those motorcycle
Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Banyak nama-nama yang dia ingat, tapi tidak ada yang benar. 2
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Saya akan melihat apakah saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa pohon hias. 2
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sebuah Celana Pendek 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Danny sudah menyelam. 3
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Bahkan Ayah saya menendarai motor itu 2

Name : Nora Isnaini Susiwi

Class : D

Semester: Iii

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia (laki) menarik bingkai besi yang berat dan perlahan-lahan dibuka / perlahan terbuka

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang dibelakangnya, membungkus rantai disekitar bingkai logam/gemboc.

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Saya harus menjual sepeda motor itu /
Seharusnya saya menjual sepeda motor itu

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kesehatan, Mahasiswa kedokteran

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang datang dan pergi dalam pikirannya namun tak satupun dari mereka yg terlihat benar / bimbang.

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya akan melihat tahu jika saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa fuchsias

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sepasang celana pendek

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny sudah menyelam

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: ~~Bah~~ Ayahpun mengendarai motor itu

Name : Adi Sahroni

Class : D

Semester: III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: membuka kerangkanya 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: gait/melampirkan 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: motor itu seharusnya saya jual 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: hari mulai gelap 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi 1
dipikirkannya tapi tidak ada seorangpun yg terlihat benar/benar

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya mau. jika ada imbuhan 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sepasang celana Pendek 3 1

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny telah kembali 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Bahkan ayah mengendarai 2
Motor itu.

Name : Avitria Candra Putri

Class : D

Semester: III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: menggerakkan sesuatu pelan-pelan tapi perlahan 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Seorang pria yang menutup gerbang (tertutup). 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Seharusnya saya menjual motor itu. 1

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Informasi yang belum benar (Hoax) 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya akan mendapatkan kabar baik. 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek. 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: ~~Nani sudah menjadi buhar.~~ 1
Danny tertangkap basah

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah yang memimpin (pemimpin) keluarga 1

Name : DIAN AYO PARAMITA

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.
Answer: Mengerjakan sesuatu dengan perlahan tapi pasti. 1
2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.
Answer: Seorang pria yg menutup diri (tertutup) 1
3. I should sell those motorcycle.
Answer: Seharusnya saya menjual motor itu. 1
4. Medical student
Answer: Mahasiswa Kedokteran 3
5. It was beginning to get dark.
Answer: Hari mulai gelap. 3
6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.
Answer: Berita palsu / Hoax / 1
7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.
Answer: Kabar baik akan datang / saya akan mendapat kabar gembira. 1
8. A pair of shorts
Answer: Sebuah celana pendek. 3
9. Danny has gone diving.
Answer: Danny tertangkap basah / sesuatu yg sudah terjadi. 1
10. Even father ride that motorcycle
Answer: Ayah jang memimpin keluarga. 1

Name : Vika Damayanti

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia mendorong pintu gerbang dan perlahan terbuka. 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Nara pidana. 1

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual. 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran. 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari sudah malam. 2

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi tapi tidak ada satu pun yang
Sungguh - Sungguh. 1

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya bisa melihat jika ada sinar. 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek. 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny sedang menyelam. 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah bisa mengendarai motor. 1

Name: Cunti Dwi Irena

Class: TBI D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: mengerjakan segala sesuatu pelan-pelan | tapi pasti.

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Seorang pria yang menutup diri (Tertutup),

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Seharusnya saya menjual motor itu.

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran. 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap. 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Segala informasi yang palsu. / tidak benar (hoax)

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Saya akan mendapatkan kabar baik.

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Kami sudah menguji coba | seseorang yang tertangkap basah / sudah telanjang terd

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah yang memimpin keluarga. 1

Name : Rimo Helyma

Class : D

Semester: III

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: dia menarik bangkai besi berat dan perlahan dibuka. 3
=> (dia membuka gerbang secara perlahan.)

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang di belakangnya, membungkus rantai disekitar bingkai logam. 3
=> (Pria itu merantai gerbang)

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Saya harus menjual sepeda motor itu 1
=> seharusnya saya menjual sepeda motor itu

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kebobrokan. 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari mulai gelap / Sudah hampir malam. 3

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Nama-nama itu terbang masuk dan keluar dari kepalanya 3
=> (dia lupa dengan namanya.) tapi tidak satupun dari mereka tampak benar.

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: saya akan melihat apakah saya bisa mendapatkan beberapa 2
=> menanamkan hadiah. pohon kias.

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: sepasang celana pendek. 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: dany telah menyelam 3
=> dany telah paham

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: bahkan ayah mengendarai motor itu. 2

Name : ANANDA PERILAKA

Class : T&A (D)

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Dia mendorong pintu gerbang dan perlahan-lahan terbuka.

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Pria itu menutup gerbang di belakangku, membungkus rantai di sekeliling bingkai logam.

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu sebenarnya saya jual.

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran.

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari sudah malam.

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi tetapi, tidak ada satu pun yang sungguh-sungguh.

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: Pasti menjelang.

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sepotong celana pendek.

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny menempuh (hidup).

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Bahkan ayah mengendarai motor itu.

Name : Anissa Rizky Angraeni (1701070167)

Class : D

Semester: 3

Instruction: Translate into Indonesia

1. He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it was slowly opened.

Answer: Mengetuk untuk membuka pintu. 1

2. The man closed the gate behind him, wrapped the chain around the metal frame.

Answer: Nalapina

3. I should sell those motorcycle.

Answer: Motor itu seharusnya saya jual. 3

4. Medical student

Answer: Mahasiswa kedokteran 3

5. It was beginning to get dark.

Answer: Hari sudah malam 2

6. Names were flying in and out of his head but none of them seemed quite right.

Answer: Banyak orang yang datang dan pergi tetapi, tidak ada satupun yang sungguh-sungguh

7. I will see if I can get some fuchsias.

Answer: ~~Saya akan pergi~~ / 1

8. A pair of shorts

Answer: Sebuah celana pendek 3

9. Danny has gone diving.

Answer: Danny sedang menyelam 1

10. Even father ride that motorcycle

Answer: Ayah saja mengendarai ~~nya~~ Ayah mengendarai motor 1



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

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**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-0762/In.28/S/OT.01/10/2018**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

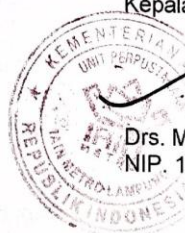
Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan / Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2018 / 2019 dengan nomor anggota 14120917.

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas dari pinjaman buku Perpustakaan dan telah memberi sumbangan kepada Perpustakaan dalam rangka penambahan koleksi buku-buku Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro,
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NIP. 195808311981031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: B-2643/In.28/D.1/TL.01/08/2018

Wakil Dekan I Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro,
menugaskan kepada saudara:

Nama : **ALDI PERMANA PUTRA**
NPM : 14120917
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN METRO".
 2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 13 Agustus 2018

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat



Wakil Dekan I,
Isti Fatonah
Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimil: (0725) 47296;
Website: www.metrcuniv.ac.id; e-mail: iainmetro@metrcuniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-4872/In.28/R.1/TL.00/11/2017

08 November 2017

Lampiran : -

Perihal : Balasan Izin Pra Survey

Kepada Yth.

Aldi Permana Putra

di

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Menindaklanjuti surat Saudara tanggal 06 November 2017 perihal izin pra survey, maka dengan ini kami memberikan izin pra survey kepada:

Nama : **ALDI PERMANA PUTRA**
NPM : 14120917
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Judul proposal : An Analysis of The Students' Difficulties in Translating English Narrative Text into Indonesian at the Third Semester of IAIN Metro

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, agar dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

An. Rektor
Wakil Rektor Bidang Akademik dan
Kelembagaan



Dr. Suhairi, S.Ag, MH

NIP. 197210011999031003



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Website: www.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: iaimetro@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-2916/In.28/B.3/TL.00/08/2018
Lampiran : 1 (satu) lembar
Perihal : Balasan Permohonan Data Penelitian

27 Agustus 2018

Kepada Yth.
Aldi Permana Putra
Di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Menindaklanjuti surat Saudara tanggal 23 Agustus 2018 perihal permohonan data penelitian, maka dengan ini kami memberikan data penelitian terlampir kepada:

Nama : **ALDI PERMANA PUTRA**
NPM : 14120917
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Transposition on The Students'
English Translating Into Indonesian Text at The
Third Semester of IAIN Metro

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, agar dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Kabag Akademik dan Kemahasiswaan,

Tri Pramasetia, SE
NIP. 196711271998031002

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua JURUSAN Tadris Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra

NPM : 14120917

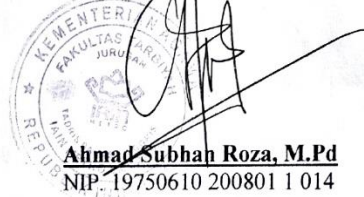
Fakultas : Tarbiyah

Angkatan : 2014

Telah menyerahkan buku berjudul : Value in english language teaching

Metro,

Ketua Jurusan TBI



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua JURUSAN Tadris Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra

NPM : 14120917

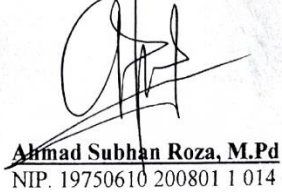
Fakultas : Tarbiyah

Angkatan : 2014

Telah menyerahkan buku berjudul : Value in english language teaching

Metro,

Ketua Jurusan TBI



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
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Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-2644/In.28/D.1/TL.00/08/2018

Lampiran : -

Perihal : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,

REKTOR IAIN METRO

di-

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-2643/In.28/D.1/TL.01/08/2018, tanggal 13 Agustus 2018 atas nama saudara:

Nama : **ALDI PERMANA PUTRA**
NPM : 14120917
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di IAIN METRO, dalam rangka menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TEXT AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN METRO".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 13 Agustus 2018
Wakil Dekan I,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP. 19670531 199303 2 003





FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan
		I	II		
1	Senin 2/9/2018			fokus permasalahan - lebih spesifik - cover - chapter I - Background of Study - Prasurvey - Focus Study - Benefit of Study - Prior research	
2	Senin 9/9/2018			- Chapter III - interview - Documentation	
3	Rabu 11/9/2018			- chapter I - Pra survey - Problem Formulation	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum.
NIP. 19720923 20003 2 002



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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan
		I	II		
4.	Senin 16/9/2010			Chapter II - contoh theory transposition - Pertimbangan Scheme Framework of research	
5.	Senin 27/9/10			- Chapter III - Data collecting technique	
				- Judul - Spesifik	
				- Chapter I - Problem Formulation	
6.	5/5/12			Ace to seminar	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing I

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FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
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IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materiyang dikonsultasikan	TandaTangan
		I	II		
1	1 Agustus 2018			Focus dengan transposisi Judul = in Student kehilangan Tambahkan = Pertanyaan accuracy	
	6 Agustus 2018			Revisi	
	7 Agustus 2018			ACC APP	

Mengetahui,
KetuaJurusan TBI

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Website: www.metrouniv.ac.id E-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

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Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materiyang dikonsultasikan	TandaTangan
		I	II		
1	30/10/18			- Dedication Page Motto Statement Originality acknowledgment Chapter V ABSTRACT	
2	7/11/18			Chapter IV Revisi Penelitian lebih di Sederhanakan	
2	8/11/18			Chapter IV Revisi: dan menjadi analisa jumlah data keseluruhan	
3					

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materiyang dikonsultasikan	TandaTangan
		I	II		
3.	14 November 2008	✓		ABstrak Diperbaiki . Chapter iv Diperinci Chapter v Diperinci	
4.	16 / 11 / 2008			Ace to Monograph	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing I

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FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan
		I	II		
	Kamis, 22 Maret 2016		✓	Revisi Bab 1, 2, dan 3	
	Kamis 29 Maret 2016		✓		

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing II

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FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materiyang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan
		I	II		
	26 July 2018		✓	ke 1-3	
	27 July 2018		✓	ke unbranch	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing II

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014



FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Aldi Permana Putra
NPM : 14120917

Jurusan/Fakultas : TBI
Semester/TA : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materiyang dikonsultasikan	TandaTangan
		I	II		
1	19 October 2018		✓	- Cover Chapter 1. First Page - Research Question - Objective benefit Study	
2	25/10/18		✓	Chapter 2. - First Page Chapter 3. - Source data data collecting Chapter 4. - Colour Chapter 5. - First Page	
3	26/10/18		✓	See we discuss	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing II

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Aldi Permana Putra was born in Jakarta on September 30th 1996, spent her childhood in Jakarta then moved to Lampung. Ethnically Speaking, she comes from Padangnese family descent. He is the first son of Marjoni and Nurmimah.

He took his elementary school at SD N 03 pagi elementary school, and then took her junior high school at SMP 5 for three years. Having graduated from junior high school he continued his study on Vocational high school 3 Metro was finished in 2014. Nevertheless, IAIN Metro become her next direction to go on her study in the academic year of 2014/2015. And he has been in English Study Program since academic year of 2014/2015 up to now.