CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES

This chapter focused on describing on lexical equivalent on technical hydrology terms at Litbang Pusair. Writing this chapter, thus, approved that the writer completely did the job training well.

3.1 Job Position and Coordination

In this job training, the Libang Pusair mostly needed translator that can directly helped them in translating leaflets and posters that are going to be used in the exhibition held in January. Here, the certain job that was given was guided by person who is expert in managing members of job training. Afterwards, in this section, job position and coordination will be described in more detail.

3.3.1 Job Position

The given job position, of course, was as translator of leaflet and poster. Specifically, the writer must translate poster with lot of technical hydrology terms accurately.

Next, a good coordination is a condition to ensure that the writer finishes the job in time; hence, this coordination is really important to achieve our goal. Here was the description:

3.3.2 Coordination

Coordination was organized by 1 person in Programming and Cooporation Division and 1 person in Development and Cooperation Sub Division who have the specification of responsibilities as follows:

1. Mr. Rahmat Suria Lubis

    a. Job Position   : Head of Programming and
       Cooporation Division

    b. Job Authority   : Allowing the students to conduct
       the Job Training in Litbang Pusair.

    a. Job Responsibilities   : To guide the members of Job
       Training conducting theirs given
       jobs in translating leaflet and poster.

2. Dra. Rita Hendrawaty Eddy

    b. Job Position   : Head of Development and
       Cooperation Sub Division

    c. Job Authority   : To guide the students in
       Development and Cooperation Sub
       Division

In Litbang Pusair, first, I was guided by Ms. Rahmat, the person who has responsibility in managing every job related to English. What he did, next, was looking for job for me, the members of job training. Afterwards, due the

Development and Cooperation Sub Division needed translator for translating poster, I was worked for them. Here, I was guided by Ms. Rita, and she is particularly full of discipline, and taught us how to work responsibly.

3.2 Responsibilities

When the writer was accepted in Litbang Pusair, the Development and Cooperation Sub Division will be held an exhibition. In that exhibition, there will be needed leaflets and posters that must be translated into English. Due this circumstance, the writer was given a responsibility to translate the leaflets and posters in certain time. To make it easy in collecting the data, the write focused on the leaflets in finding the terms that the writer will be described in this chapter.

3.3 Translating Leaflets and Poster in Litbang Pusair

3.3.1 Lexical Equivalent on Technical Terms

During his job training, the writer found difficulties in finding lexical equivalent in source language to receptor language in technical field accurately. In instances, when the writer translates *sungai musiman* into the target language, the writer cannot just simply translate it into *seasonal river.* It is an inacceptable terms for technical field. *Sungai musiman,* in the hydrology terms, can be only translated as *ephemeral stream* in which that phrases is already known by the people concerned in technical hydrology term. The terms *seasonal river* is a term that its concept is already known or shared or the writer can say is more general,

meanwhile *ephemeral stream* is the specific terms that its use is limited in certain field. There is no word by word translation in finding lexical equivalent because a translator must consider not only two languages but also two cultures or contexts. The writer must search the equivalence translate in that word or phrase that already is registered in target language in which the target language is concerned technical hydrology field. Hence, finding equivalent expressions in the technical hydrology terms needs carefulness of the usage of every terms, knowing the form and function of the terms, and finding the key word of every terms.

According to Beekman and Callow, there are three problems in translation related to generic-specific words:

- The source language text may use a generic term, but the receptor language may only have a more specific term in that semantic area;
- The source language uses a specific term, but the receptor language has a generic word available in that semantic area; or
- The receptor language word used in the translation is intended to be understood in a generic sense, but is interpreted by the receptor language speakers in a specific sense.

The problems above are easily found in every translation in almost context. Finding an adequate equivalent in each term has become something that the writer cannot avoid. Seeking for adequate equivalent and deciding is there any generic and specific terms in the receptor language will be useful.

Below is the table consisting of the terms of hydrology that the writer had found so far on booklets during his job training as translator. Those terms are widely used in hydrology field, and each term can be categorized to sub hydrology terms.

Table 1.1 Lists of Technical Hydrology Terms

No.	Meaning in Indonesia	Idiomatic expressions (target language)
1	sumur resapan	absorbing well
2	limpasan air hujan	overtopping rainwater
3	senyawa active	active compounds
4	akuifer buatan	Artificial aquifer
5	kandungan sedimen	sediment concentration
6	kandungan mikroorganisme	microorganism content
7	peramalan banjir	Flood forecasting
8	tanaman hias	Ornamental plant

To translate every phrase above, it is not advised if I translate it with word by word translation without seeing the context because it will lead to inaccurate translation. Each phrase has its own translation equivalence, and it is already registered on the target language. The problem is sometimes occured in which there is no specific and generic sense in the target language, or vice versa.

To analize every term above, the writer simply compares generic term (GT) with specific term (ST) in the context. Most of the specific terms are found

in the leaflet, and in finding the generic term, the writer looks for the synonym related to specific terms. Later, the generic is attached in the sentence that found in the American corpus.

1. GT : There is no water in the *well* because of dry season.

    ST: However, the impact of surface runoff caused by the draining of overtopping rainwater through *absorbing well* will dissolve contaminating substances that has potential to contaminate ground water.

    In both cases, either *well* or *absorbing well* has the same form but the fuction is different. *Absorbing well* is usually built for technical activity. Next, *well* on the first context is a concept that is already known generally, meanwhile *absorbing well* on the receptor language is the concept that cannot be shared, and it means there only few people that know its meaning of that term. In the other words, *well* is usually in every context, but it does not apply with *absorbing well* because it is a term that can be usually used in technical hydrology field. In the context above, I may conclude *well* is generic terms of *absorbing well*, and *absorbing well* is specific term of *well* itself. In detailed meaning, *absorbing well* can be only used in *surface-water hydrology* term or context. Semantically, *absorbing well*, used in the technical context, has a meaning a *well* that made intentionally to absorb water from overtopping rainwater and storage it inside. In Indonesia, *absorbing well* means *sumur resapan.*

2. GT : The *puddle* after the raining day makes my boots dirty.

ST : This SaRASS prototype is not only to preserve the ground water but also able to reduce the risk of water pollution caused by *overtopping rainwater.*

From the text above, either *puddle* or *overtopping rainwater* has defferent form; hence, I may not simply put word *puddle* to replace *overtopping rainwater* because *overtopping rainwater* is specific term of *puddle*, and the second sentence represents about hydrology terms. Because the two terms have same forms, I may conclude that *overtopping rainwater* is modified with features of form in other to find adequate equivalents. *Overtopping rainwater* itself is a term derived from *hydroinformatics* branch. *Overtopping rainwater* means the water emerged from the rain flooding on the top of soil layer, and in Indonesia, it is translated into *limpasan* or *genangan air hujan.*

3. GT : *Aquifer*, a soil layer that was made intentionally to store underground water, is going to be build to stop the flood.

   ST : The surface water that was recarge into *artificial aquifer* will flow (slowly) inside the ground stone layer (aquifer material).

First, I discover the difficulties to find lexical equivalent above for word *aquifer*, because there is no word *aquifer* in the receptor language easily available for me. Hence, to solve this problem, I may use equivalent by modifying a loan word. The term above may be modified in the same ways mentioned above for generic terms; it is modified by specifying the form or function. Phrase *artificial aquifer* is used widely in hydrology terms. An *artificial aquifer* term is classified

as *hydrogeology* or *geohydrology* term. *Artificial aquifer* itself, however, means soil layer that is made or reorganized to store and channel underground water in order to be sustainable water resource. Although this term may be translated word by word, which means *aquifer buatan*, but this phrase is already registered as a phrase that cannot be divided each word.

4. GT : The beach is given *flood prediction* before the disaster happened.

   ST : This system uses DSS method (decision support system), black box, in giving *flood forecasting* on the drainage basin.

   First, from the context above, I may mention that the source language text uses generic term; the receptor language is more specific terms. Word *prediction* applies generally in almost every context because the concept is grouped together under a generic label in different ways in different language; hence, flood prediction can be classified as generic term. *Flood prediction*, however, cannot be put in hydrology context since there is a specific term for it, *flood forecasting*. *Forecasting* itself is specific terms, and is particularly used defending on the context. Next, this term is categorized as *Hydrometeorology*, which is the study of the transfer of water and energy between land and water body surfaces and the lower atmosphere. *Flood forecasting* means *peramalan banjir* in Indonesia.

5. GT : The data show that *microorganism contents* in treated wastewater may be reduced substantially through long-term aeration.

   ST : It is not fit for human since it has high *sediment concentrations*.

Concentrations in the first sentence and *contents* in the second sentence have the same lexical expressions. Both have the same functions in which they mention the quantity of *microorganism* and *sediment.* It uses *contents* in *microorganism*, considering that countable things; it is different with *sediment* that is not pure quantity. Both *concentrations* and *contents* are defended on the context and the precede word, and then both have different form. Furthermore, *microorganism contents* and *sediment concentrations* may be categorized as *Chemical hydrology,* and it means *kandungan mikroorganisme* and *kandungan sedimen.*

6. GT: The *ornamental plant* makes panoramic sight in this room.

    ST : This Building planted water *ornamental plant* to treat waste water for conservation of water environment.

    ST : In a research, *disposal plant* use for disposing of sewage quickly.

All the terms above have the same generic term, which is *plant*, but according to form and function, all of the terms have its own form and meaning. *Ornamental plant* attaching in the SL and RL 1 has different function, but the form is same; *Ornamental plant*, however, has the same function with *disposal plant*, but they have different form. Both *ornamental* and *disposal* plant have the same function, disposing all the contaminated materials in the water, meanwhile the ornamental from the first one is to decorate houses or gardens. In the contexts, *ornamental plant* is always used for technical activity, especially in hydrology field; hence, the term ornamental plant is classified as *Ecohydrology* terms,

namely the study of ecological processes in the hydrologic cycle. *Ornamental plant* itself means *tanaman hias* in Indonesia.

7. GT : Reduce mixer speed to low and beat the flour *mixture* into the butter-egg *mixture*, adding it in thirds and alternating with the milk.

    ST : If an extract showed promise, substantially larger samples were needed for activity-directed fractionation, isolation, structure elucidation of *active compounds*, and further biological testing.

Considering from the dictionary, *compounds* and *mixture* have similarity; combinations made of different things, but both have different on their use. *Mixture* can be applied in almost context, and most of things that can be combines are limitless. *Compounds*, however, is usually used in technical terms such as chemical or hydrology especially combinations of active solution.

From the explanation above, *mixture* is the generic term of *compound*, and *compound* is the specific term of *mixture*. I may not simply change the word *compound* in the noun phrase *active compound* on the sentence above by *mixture*; it is resulting something that cannot be accepted, considering active *compound* is already registered. On the context above, *active compounds* is categorized as *Chemical hydrology*. In Indonesia, it is translated into *campuran aktif*.

In addition to this, the writer gives some terms that are not taken from the translation in leaflets. It is obtained from the guide book of Litbang Pusair. It is meant to support the idea of the writer.

8. GT: The previous night, *freezing rain* cut a swath across Minnesota, knocking down trees and power fines.

    ST: The *glaze* was caused by cold weather in the last few months.

    Considering from the context above, I conclude *freezing rain* is a generic term, and *glaze* is specific terms. Both have the same function but according to the form, both are difference. Accordingly, freezing rain is known and used widely, but glaze cannot be used in general context, but particularly it is used in technical hydrology terms. In structural level, *freezing rain* is constituted of noun phrase, and then *glaze* is constituted of a word; it is proven they are different in form. Both are rain that is freezing to small pieces of the ice falling from the sky because of cold weather. This term is categorized into *Hydrometeorology,* and in Indonesia, it means *hujan es.*

9. GT: Here the *river* marked the traditional boundary between the End of Connec and Ormienden, a hodgepodge of counties and minuscule principalities of mixed and varied allegiance, some to the Grail Empire, some to the Patriarchy, some to kingdoms in nearby Firaldia.

    ST: Head gates are devices at the junction of *perennial stream* channels and irrigation canals that regulate the passage of water into a canal.

    Perennial stream is a term that is always found in hydrology field, it is often used than river. Though *stream* is a small river, and it is a specific term of *river*, but I cannot simply combine into *perennial river*. *Perennial*, however, means something that recurs or seems to recur on a yearly or continual basis, but *river* is something that always survives though in drought. It is something that

stream cannot do, and stream may exist annually, resulting *perennial* fairly combines with stream not *river*. In addition, *river* and *stream* have a different form, and both can be classified into hydrology terms defends on the context. More specifically, it is classified into *Hydromorphology* which is the study of the physical characteristics of bodies of water on the Earth's surface, including river basins, channels, streams, and lakes. *Perennial stream* in Indonesia means *sungai tahunan*.

10. GT : The *moist* zone occupies the boundary between two styles of science, and occupying it requires some degree of balance and finesse.

ST : They require tropical, *humid* conditions with plenty of light and will perform best in a greenhouse.

According to oxford dictionary, *moist* is something that slightly wet, and is generally used in almost context and then *humid* means warm and damp. Both have the same condition, but there is no way both used in the same context. *Humid* is mostly apply in technical field such as chemical, physics, and hydrology, and then *moist* can be used in almost context. Here, from the analysis above, I conclude *moist* is the general terms and *humid* is the specific terms. *Humid* and *moist*, both, have the same function but different form; in the other words, the function of *humid* and *moist* is always be the same, but what do differ them is theirs use in certain context. *Humid* may be categorized as *Isotope hydrology,* and both *humid* and *moist* can be translated into *lembab* in Indonesia.

11. GT : For the most part, *local rainfall* has been fingered as the chief cause behind these lakes' growth in recent years.

ST : According to the meteorology, *point rainfall* will help to prevent the dryness of river.

Local rainfall and *point rainfall* have the same meaning and function, which is rain that is fall in certain location or place. Structurally, the first sentence use *local* as preceded word to *rainfall*, and *point* in the second sentence. *Local rainfall* attaches in the context that is used generally, but it is different in the second sentence; the sentence is related to hydrology field in which *point rainfall* attaches. What makes more different is word *local* can be preceded by certain word, in instance, local product, local woman, etc. Point, next, cannot be a preceded word as the word local does. From the context, *local rainfall* can be applied in nearly all contexts, concluding *local rainfall* as a generic term. Inversely, *point rainfall* becomes the specific term of *local rainfall*. Furthermore, the specific term, *point rainfall*, may be categorized into *Hydrometeorology,* and it is translated into Indonesia as *hujan setempat*.

12. GT : There had been widespread fear that the west end had been obliterated in the storm, because it is beyond the thick concrete *seawall* that protects much of the city of Galveston.

ST : They were not to know the speed limit or the shallowness of the bar. Sandbank them to the north of the city, by the *Groyne*.

Though *seawall* and *groyne* have different form, they have similiar function, which is an embankment to prevent erosion of a shoreline. The concept in word seawall is already known by people; they know what *seawall* is and its function and use. It, however, is different with *groyne*; only a few who know what

groyne is, though there is no such different with *seawall* except the form. In fact, they resemble each other, and what makes them different is about generic and specific term. When I know the concept of *seawall* and *groyne*, I may fully determine the generic and specific sense. Considering the explanation above, it results that *seawall* is the generic terms of *groyne*. *Seawall* and *groyne* itself is technology that humans created to facilitate water resources applications; hence, it is categorized as *Hydroinformatics* and in Indonesia, it means *dinding pantai*.

13. GT : *Mole*, a massive, usually stone wall constructed in the sea, used as a breakwater and built to enclose or protect an anchorage or a harbor.

ST : The *closing mole* are going to built in order to prevent the erosion.

Most of the terms have no lexical equivalent in the target or receptor language, and *mole* is one of them; hence, the writer needs an explanation of what *mole* is by modifying a loan word. *Mole* itself is a stone wall built for some purposes.

Then, closing mole is the specific term of mole. Furthermore, mole is one of *Hydroinformatics* branch, Indonesia, most people translate mole according to description of *mole*, which is dinding *pembatas.*

14. GT : The study team was able to address these challenges by incorporating state-of-the-art *dam* technology.

ST : The *weir* that was built in the recent times is helpful for the farmers.

Semantically, *dam* is Barrier built across a stream, river, or estuary to conserve water for such uses as human consumption, and then *weir* is a small dam which is built across the river in order to divert the water. From the meaning

above, I assume that *dam* is a generic term, and *weir* is the specific term. *Weir* is kind of dam, and compare to dam, *weir* is apparently smaller. Both are similar in function and use, then, what makes different is *weir* is small version of *dam* and has another use than *dam*. In hydrology field, weir gets much more type such as timber weir, slope weir, and so on, and as usual, weir is categorized as *Surface-water hydrology* as well as dam. Dam and weir mean *bendungan* in Indonesia.

15. GT : *Training wall*, a wall used for technical purposes, is going to be established.

ST : *Training wall*, a wall built along the bank of a river or estuary parallel to the direction of flow to direct and confine the flow, is going to be established.

Simplicity, *training wall* is such new technology structure which is invented on certain purposes; it is may not be easily translated, considering there are no such word in the target language, or it may say the concept is still unknown by most people. In the first sentence, *training wall* is modified by generic compenent, whereas *training wall* in the second language is modified by specifying compenent; it is notted with the description which is specifically explained. Differently with the first, *training wall* is only explained generally. Training wall itself is part of hydrological technology in which it is categorized as *Hydroinformatics. Training wall* means *dinding pengatur* in Indonesia.

3.3.2 Problems and Solution

3.3.2.1 Problems

In describing and translating technical hydrology terms, the writer gets the difficulties in translating and finding lexical equivalent in some terms. The problems are related with technical hydrology terms in which the terms have generic and specific sense in the target language. Not only that, if the target language has no generic and specific sense, but the target language has, we must decide what we are going to use wisely, according to certain rules. Some techincal hydrology terms also posses the lexical compenent.

3.3.2.2 Solution

In solving the problem, the writer uses the concept that was developed by Larson, finding the lexical equivalent by certain alternative ways. Those help me in finding a good translation of hydrology terms, and I must be careful in choosing the right word in translation. First, if there is no right word for translating, I may use the form and function concept. Using form and function, I may look for the right word that occur in the hydrology field. Second, if there is no lexical equivalent in the target language, I may look for the equivalence by modifying a generic word, loan word, and cultural substitute. It is possible, remembering there are such new words in technical word.