CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

3.1 'The Translation of Word Using Hyphen in the Booklet entitle '60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being''

3.1.1 Explanation

During job training the writer was given a task to translate a booklet entitle "60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being" in to Indonesian. When the writer read that booklet the writer found that there is hyphenated word in the text. Hyphen is used to link the words to make the meaning clear. However, sometime hyphen make a different the meaning of word. Thus in making an idiomatic tranlation of the booklet, there are two steps in the translation process. First, the writer found out the meaning of words in the dictionary, and then found the lexical equivalent based on the context to make the idiomatic translation. The steps would be described as follows:

Data 1

Source language	Target language
Energy availability determines to a large extent the economic **well-being** of a population.	Ketersediaan energi menentukan besar adanya ***kesejahteraan*** ekonomi pada suatu populasi.

In the example above “Energy availability determines to a large extent the economic **well-being** of a population”. The word “**well-being”** is used hyphen. The word “**well**” means *“**baik**”* and “**being**” means *“**menjadi**”*. So “**well-being**” can be translate became to *“**menjadi baik**”*. But, ***“menjadi baik”*** is a literal translation.

In that case the writer tries to find out the lexical equivalent for that word. Because, in text concern on economical condition on the population, so that the word ***“kesejahteraan”*** is the appropriate equivalence in the target language. So the hyphen in **“well-being”** is not translating into hyphen words again in the target language but in a form of one word since it has the same meaning with “well-being”.

Data 2

Source language	Target language
Half of humanity now lives in cities, and within two decades nearly 60 per cent of the word’s people will be **urban-dwellers**.	Setengah dari umat manusia sekarang tinggal di perkotaan, dan dalam dua dekade hampir 60 persen orang-orang di dunia akan menjadi ***penduduk kota***.

In the example above, the word “**urban-dweller”** in that sentence uses hyphen. The word **“urban”** means ***“kota”*** and **“dweller”** means ***“penduduk”***. So **“urban-dweller”** can be translated in to ***“kota penduduk”.*** But that is word for

word translation, and the writer translates that word into **"*penduduk kota*"** because that is the lexical equivalent for the word. So, the writer translates the word **"urban-dweller"** become ***"penduduk kota"***. In this case the target language does not Hyphenated**.**

Data 3

Source language	Target language
WMO also gives special attention to the vulnerable countries, such as landlocked or **low-lying** ones, as well as to the needs of Small Island Developing States, which are highly vulnerable to natural hazards, **long-term** climatic variations, impacts of **sea-level** rise and environmental degradation.	WMO juga memberikan perhatian khusus pada negara-negara rentan, seperti yang terkurung oleh daratan atau salah satunya yang **terendah**, serta kebutuhan pulau kecil yang berkembang, yang sangat rentan terhadap bahaya alam, variasi iklim **jangka panjang**, dampak kenaikan **permukaan laut** dan degradasi lingkungan.

In the above sentence have three examples, there are:

The first, the word "**low-laying**", that is "**low**" means *"**bawah**"* and **"lying"** means ***"terletak"***. So "**low-laying**" can be translated in to ***"terletak di bawah"***. But this is literal translation.

In that case the writer finds out the lexical equivalent for that word in the dictionary. The text concerns on land, thus, ***"terendah"*** is the lexical equivalent of

the words. So, the writer translates the word **"low-laying"** become to ***"terendah".*** The word hyphen in **"low-laying"** is not translating into hyphen words again in the target language.

The second, the word "**long-term"** in that sentence, that is **"long"** means ***"panjang"*** and **"term"** means ***"masa"***. So **"long-term"** can be translated in to ***"masa panjang".*** But that is word for word translation, and the writer translates that word into ***"jangka panjang"*** because that is the lexical equivalence of the word. So, the writer translates the word **"long-term"** become to ***"jangka panjang"***. In the target language the word "long-term" is not being hyphenated.

Finally, the word "**sea-level"** in that sentence, that is **"sea"** means ***"laut"*** and **"level"** means ***"tingkatan"***. So **"sea-level"** can be translated in to ***"tingkatan laut".*** But that is literal translation, and the writer translates that word in to "***permukaan laut"*** because that is the proper lexical equivalent for the word. The target language do not using hyphen in words ***"permukaan laut".***

3.2 Problem

During the writer job training, the writer found a problem when translating a booklet, which is translating hyphen used in phrase of sentence in the booklet. Some problems relating to the translation of hyphen words are:

1. Finding the meaning of the hyphenated words.
2. Searching the context to find the lexical equivalent of the word.

3.3 Solution

1. Try to find the lexical equivalent in the target language based on the context.
2. Consult to the dictionary to find the appropiate word.