CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

3.1 Job Position and Coordination

In doing the Job Training, the writer has responsibility as a translator at cooperating sub division led by Programming and Cooperation Division. Fortunately, this division has a project to have bilingual communication; to support the program, the writer had to translate some books which were not translated yet.

In Pusat Litbang Sumber Daya Air, the writer had coordinated with the manager of Cooperating sub division who has the specification of responsibility as follows:

1. Mr. Rahmat Suria Lubis

a. Job Position : Head of Cooperating sub Division

b. Job Responsibility : Giving work and Guiding the members of Cooperating sub Division

3.2 Responsibility

The writer was offered to take apart as a translator in the job training. Meanwhile as a translator, the writer also took a part as an editor for finishing the whole job given.

Since the company has a program in having bilingual communication, the writer had responsibility to translate a booklet entitled '60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being' at Pusat Litbang Sumber Daya Air.

In the first week the writer translated one fourth of the booklet. In the second week, half part of the booklet had finished. In the third week, the writer edited the whole part of booklet. Thus, translating and editing the booklet became the main jobs of the writer.

3.3 'The Translation of Compound Words found in a Booklet entitled '60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being'

'Language is a system of communication in speech particular writing used by people of a particular country: *the English'*, (ox 2000:240).

Kridalaksana (1993:71) stated that:

> *Bahasa adalah system lambang bunyi yang arbiter yang digunakan oleh para anggota kelompok social, untuk bekerja, berkomunikasi dan mengidentifikasikan diri.*

In doing the job training where the writer had responsibility as a translator, it tangled the writer with everything that involving in language, especially to have a good translation. In doing the job training the writer translated a booklet entitled '60 years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being', and found some difficulties in translating it. The difficulty is when facing compound words that appear in the material.

3.3.1 Definition of Compound

The compound words will have a new word and a new meaning for the words that are combined. 'Compound word is word made up of two or more words, *eg travel agent, dark-haired'* (ox 2000:83). O'Grady, Dobrovolsky (1987:134) stated that, "Compounding is a process involving the combination of two or more roots (with or without accompanying affixes) to yield a new word, e.g. mailbox." JD. Murthy (2003:307) "Compound words which are formed by joining two or more simple words are called compound words."

'A compound word is made when two words are joined to form a new word, eg. The word *newsstand* is a compound word.' (Jan Brett: 1996-2009).

'A compound word is made by joining two smaller words together to make one larger word, e.g. mail + box = mailbox, pop + corn = popcorn'. (homestead: 2010). The citation above means that compound word is a process of two or more words or roots are combined and become new word.

3.3.2 Compound word forms

In English, words, particularly adjectives and nouns are combined into compound structure in a variety of ways. There are three forms of compound words (Collins: 1994. p. 416):

a. The closed form, in which the words are melded together, such as firefly, secondhand, softball, childlike, crosstown, redhead, keyboard, makeup, notebook;
b. The hyphenated form, such as daughter-in-law, master-at-arms, over-the-counter, six-pack, six-year-old, mass-produced
c. The open form, such as post office, real estate, middle class, full moon, half sister, attorney general.

3.3.3 Stress

Stress is giving extra force to a word or syllable when saying it. (ox 2000:428). 'Word stress is not an optional extra that you can add to the English language if you want. It is part of the language!' (English Club: 1997-2010).

English speakers use word stress to communicate rapidly and accurately, even in difficult conditions. If, for example, you do not hear a word clearly, you can still understand the word because of the position of the stress. It means "stress" has influence to the meaning of the word. There is a way to recognize of compound word;

Compound words (words with two parts)

rule	**example**
For compound **nouns**, the stress is on the **first** part	BLACKbird, GREENhouse
For compound **adjectives**, the stress is on the **second** part	bad-TEMpered, old-FASHioned
For compound **verbs**, the stress is on the **second** part	to underSTAND, to overFLOW

Compounds versus non-compouds based on O' Grady (1952:153), *in particular, most A-N (adjective-noun) compounds are characterized by a more prominent stress on their first component. In non-compounds, the second element is generally stressed.*

Compound Word		Non-Compound expression	
GREENhouse	'an indoor garden'	Green HOUSE	'a house painted green'
BLACKboard	'a chalkboard'	Black BOARD	'a board which is black'
WET suit	'a driver's costume'	Wet SUIT	'a suit that is wet'

From the classification of compound words above, the writer found one form of compound words in translating the booklet entitled '60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being'; the closed form, in which the words are melded together.

3.3.4 Analysis data

Data 1

SL	**TL**
The Third Assessment Report (2001) reaffirmed the human impact on climate change and the Fourth Assessment Report (2007) raised the urgency of action to curb ***greenhouse*** gas emissions. (WMO:p.12)	Laporan kerja Ketiga (2001) menegaskan dampak manusia pada perubahan iklim dan Laporan Penilaian Keempat (2007) mengangkat urgensi tindakan untuk membatasi emisi gas ***rumah kaca***.

From the first data, the writer found that compound words *'greenhouse'* is compounding of word 'green' and 'house'. Word 'green' and 'house' are words that

are standing alone, then if they are combined, they will give a new meaning. The word ‘greenhouse’ not written separately and has a stress or emphasis in first word.

The word ‘greenhouse’ is included to the compound words, which means ‘rumah kaca’, whereas the words ‘green’ and ‘house’ have different meaning ‘rumah hijau’ in non compound words. In oxford dictionary word ‘greenhouse’ combines from word ‘green’ which means ‘warna yang dimiliki oleh rumput’ or it is usually ascertainable as ‘hijau’ (ox: 2000:189), and word ‘house’ means as ‘ bangunan tinggal’ or is usually called as ‘rumah’ (ox: 2000:209). Afterwards, when the word ‘green’ combined with the word ‘house’ it becomes ‘greenhouse’, the word gives different meaning. It means as ‘bangunan kaca yang digunakan untuk menanam tanaman’ or it is usually known as ‘rumah kaca’ (ox:2000:189).

The conclusion, the word ‘greenhouse’ is compound words which combine the word ‘green’ and the word ‘house’, and has a stress in the first word. The meaning of non-compound word ‘green’ and ‘house’ is ‘rumah hijau’, whereas the compound words ‘greenhouse’ means ‘rumah kaca’. Based on analysis above, translation of ‘greenhouse’ means as ‘rumah kaca’.

Data 2

SL	TL
…WMO has provide unique ***framework*** for the exchange of weather… (WMO: p. 7)	WMO telah menyediakan sebuah ***kerangka pemikiran*** yang unik terhadap pertukaran cuaca

From the data above, the writer found that compound words *'framework'* is compounding of word 'frame' and 'work'. Word 'frame' and 'work' are words that are standing alone, then if they are combined, they will give a new meaning. The word 'framework' not written separately and has a stress or emphasis in first word.

The word 'Framework' is included to the compound words, which means 'rangka or kerangka', whereas the words 'frame' and 'work' have different meaning 'bingkai pekerjaan' in non compound words. In oxford dictionary word 'framework' combines from word 'frame' which means 'bingkai' (ox: 2000:189), and word 'work' means as 'pekerjaan' (ox: 2000:209). Afterwards, when the word 'frame' combined with the word 'work' it becomes 'framework', the word gives different meaning. It means as 'bingkai pekerjaan 'or it is usually known as 'kerangka pemikiran' (ox:2000:189).

The conclusion, the word 'framework' is compound words which combine the word 'frame' and the word 'work', and has a stress in the first word. The meaning of non-compound word 'frame' and 'work' is 'bingkai pekerjaan', whereas the

compound words ‘framework’ means ‘kerangka pemikiran’. Based on analysis above, translation of ‘framework’ means as ‘kerangka pemikiran’.

Data 3

SL	**TL**
The conference firmed up international cooperation in the field of marine meteorology and laid ***groundwork*** for development… (WMO:p.8)	Konferensi menegaskan kerjasama international di bidang meteorolgi laut dan meletakkan ***dasar*** untuk perkembangan…

From the data above, the writer found that compound words *‘groundwork’* is compounding of word ‘ground’ and ‘work’. The words ‘ground’ and ‘work’ are words that are standing alone, then if they are combined, they will give a new meaning. The word ‘groundwork’ not written separately and has a stress or emphasis in first word.

The word ‘groundwork’ is included to the compound words, which means ‘dasar’, whereas the words ‘ground’ and ‘work’ have different meaning ‘tanah pekerjaan’ in non compound words. In oxford dictionary word ‘groundwork’ combines from the word ‘ground’ which means ‘permukaan bumi’ or it is usually ascertainable as ‘tanah’ (ox: 2000:189), and the word ‘work’ means as ‘pekerjaan’ or is usually called as ‘kerja’ (ox: 2000:209). Afterwards, when the word ‘ground’

combined with the word ‘work’ it becomes ‘groundwork’, the word gives different meaning. It means as ‘sebuah persiapan untuk lebih lanjut or yang menjadi acuan’ or it is usually known as ‘dasar’ (ox:2000:189).

The conclusion, the word ‘groundwork’ is compound words which combine the word ‘ground’ and the word ‘work’, and has a stress in the first word. The meaning of non-compound words ‘ground’ and ‘work’ is ‘tanah pekerjaan’, whereas the compound words ‘groundwork’ means ‘dasar’. Based on analysis above, translation of ‘groundwork’ has meaning as ‘dasar’.

Data 4

SL	**TL**
… information published ***worldwide***. (WMO: p. 12)	Informasi di umumkan di *seluruh dunia*.

From the data, the writer found that compound words *‘worldwide’* is compounding of word ‘world’ and ‘wide’. The word ‘world’ and ‘wide’ are words that are standing alone, which if the word ‘world’ and ‘wide’ combine it would be has a new meaning. Then if they are combined, they will give a new meaning. The word ‘worldwide’ not written separately and has a stress or emphasis in first word.

The word ‘worldwide’ is included to the compound words, which means ‘seluruh dunia’, whereas the words ‘world’ and ‘wide’ have different meaning ‘dunia luas’ in non compound words. In oxford dictionary the word ‘worldwide’ combines from the word ‘world’ which means ‘dunia’ (ox: 2000:189), and the word ‘wide’ which means as ‘ukuran besar’ or is usually called as ‘luas’ (ox: 2000:209). Afterwards, when the word ‘world’ combined with the word ‘wide’ it becomes ‘worldwide’, the word give different meaning. It means as ‘dunia secara menyeluruh’ or ‘seluruh dunia’ (ox: 2000:189).

The conclusion, the word ‘worldwide’ is compound words which combine the word ‘world’ and the word ‘wide’, and has a stress in the first word. The meaning of non-compound words ‘world’ and ‘wide’ is ‘dunia luas’, whereas the compound words ‘worldwide’ has mean ‘dunia secara menyeluruh’. Based on analysis above, translation of ‘worldwide’ has meaning as ‘seluruh dunia’.

Data 5

SL	**TL**
It includes in situ, ***airborne*** and space-based observing components. (WMO: p. 12)	Termasuk kedalam tempat itu, ***diangkut*** dan diterbangkan ***melalui udara*** yang berdasarkan komponen-komponen penelitian.

From the data, the writer found that compound words *'airborne* is compounding of word 'air' and 'borne'. The word 'air' and 'borne' are words that are standing alone, then of they are combines, they will give a new meaning. The word 'airborne' not written separately and has a stress or emphasis in first word.

The word 'airborne' is included to the compound words, which means 'diangkut melalui udara', whereas the words 'air' and 'borne' have different meaning 'memikul udara' in non compound words. In oxford dictionary the word 'airborne' combines from the word 'air' which means 'kumpulan gas' or it usually ascertainable as 'udara' (ox: 2000:9), and the word 'borne' means as 'memikul' (ox: 2000:31).

Afterwards, when the word 'air' is combined with the word 'borne', it becomes 'airborne', the words gives different meaning. It means as 'diangkut melalui udara' (ox:2000:189).

The conclusion, the word 'airborne' is compound words which combine the word 'air' and the word 'borne', and has a stress in the first word. The meaning of non-compound words 'air' and 'borne' is 'memikul udara', whereas the compound words 'airborne' means 'diangkut melalui udara'.

3.4 Problem and Solution

There are some problems found during executing the job training. Translating a booklet titled '**60 Years of Service for Your Safety and Well-being',** is the responsibility that was offered to the writer as translator. During the process of job training as translator, the writer found words that are combined. The combined word was usually known as compound words form. The compound words give new meaning, it must be combined with other word from the sentence to get a good translation.

To cover the problem, the writer checked them in the dictionary. Then, the writer wrote the comparison between compound word and non compound words. The last is checking the meaning of the compound words in the dictionary.