CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES

3.1 Job Position and Coordination

This chapter explains about the writer's activities during doing the job training at *PUSAIR* (*Research Centre for Water Resources*) addressed at Ir. H. Juanda Street No. 193 Bandung. The job position, coordination and responsibilities would be described generally.

3.1.1 Job Position

The writer's position in doing the job training was a translator of Programming and Evaluation Division at *PUSAIR* (*Research Centre for Water Resources*). The writer was assigned to translate some brochures which are one of the important media to introduce *PUSAIR* (*Research Centre for Water Resources*) to the public; it was done in order to make local people and foreigner understand the purpose of the brochures.

3.1.2 Coordination

In doing the job training, the writer was helped by three counselors. The first counselor of this job training was Mr. Herman as a staff of the division and who gave the writer explanation about how the technique of translating brochures that is appropriate to the content of these brochures. The second was Mrs. Conny Amalia, she is a *Pranata Humas Madya* who guided the translation process and

told how the procedure should be done. The last was Mr. Zein, he is Mrs. Conny's assistant who helped the writer on her revenues in this division.

3.2 Responsibilities

The activities as a translator were conducted in the different time, from Monday to Friday at 10 to 11 am or 13 to 15 pm on July 21st to August 07th, 2010. The writer always wore formal clothes as the discipline that has become a basic rule in *PUSAIR* (*Research Centre for Water Resources*).

The writer only focused as a translator of some brochures from Indonesian as source language and English as target language. The procedure of translation is reading the text, analyzing to get the message, and finding out the meaning of word from many sources, such as, John M. Echols, English to Cambridge, Oxford and Online Dictionary.

3.3 Finding the Equivalent Words in Translating Some Brochures of *PUSLITBANG Sumber Daya Air*

3.3.1 Explanation

Translating is transferring from the source language into target language. In the process of translation, the translator is always trying to get elements of the target language for the source language to reveal the same message in the target text. By finding the equivalent word in translating is to make the translation more efficiently. Definition of the equivalent word is two words that can be

interchanged in a context are said to be synonymous relative to that context **(wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)**. The examples of equivalent words were mentioned as follow:

Data 1

Source Language	Target Language
Air selokan adalah limbah rumah tangga non kakus yaitu buangan yang berasal dari kamar mandi, dapur, (sisa makanan) dan tempat cuci.	**Grey water** is clean waste water from baths, kitchen, and sinks.

In the example presented above that based on the translation from brochure entitled *"Pengolahan Air Selokan Dalam Bentuk Ecotech Garden"* we obviously see the structure of meaning between Source and Target Language. In source language, *"air selokan"* is translated as "grey water", while if we find out the meaning of each word, *"air"* is water and *"selokan"* is gutter. If we look the meaning of "grey" in dictionary, we will get the meaning, *"abu-abu"* and word 'water' is meaning *'air'*. However, in water resource term, the meaning of "grey" means *"selokan"*. Furthermore, the word *"selokan"* in dictionary has many different meanings, those are:

1. Gutter
2. Ditch
3. Gully
4. Drain
5. Canal

There is no one of the meaning of the word *"selokan"* presented above is chosen. It is because the word *"selokan"*, in the term of water resource, is translated as *"grey"* and it becomes a common terms in water resource terms. It also maybe because they assumed that *"Air selokan"* is clean waste water from baths and kitchen and then the water streams into the gutter which the water gradually becomes grey color, therefore the reader can grasp that meaning easily.

Data 2

Source Language	Target Language
Teknologi alternatif bagi **penyediaan air bersih** untuk daerah rawan air.	The alternative technology of **water supply** for arid areas.

The underlined words above (source language) based on the translation from brochure entitled *"Instalasi Pengolahan Air Gambut Untuk Penyediaan Air Bersih"*. *"Penyediaan air bersih"*, is translated as *"water supply"*. If three of those words are translated, they have different meaning, *"penyediaan"* is a verb and its meaning is provision of something, *"air"* is a noun and its meaning is a liquid for drinking, take a bath and sinks and *"bersih"* is an adverb the meaning itself are clean and tidy.

However, in water resource term, the meaning of *"water supply"* is *"penyediaan air bersih"*, because it becomes a common term. And the reader will also understand the meaning easily.

Data 3

Source Language	Target Language
Pekerjaan tanah (galian & urugan) meliputi perpipaan gabungan, **bak kontrol**, kolam ekoteknologi dan kolam control tanpa tanaman.	Land work (excavation & filling) include the merged pipes, **manhole**, wetland pool and controlling pool without plantations.

The underlined words above (source language), *"bak kontrol"* is translated as *"manhole"*, based on the translation of brochure entitled *"Ekoteknologi pada Badan Air untuk Mengurangi Beban Pencemaran"* "*bak kontrol* " is a given name in the term of water resource and it is also known as *"lubang got"* or *"lubang masuk"*.

If we translated those two words, they would have different meaning. *"Bak"* is a noun and the meaning itself is a container or place to put something or water, while *"kontrol"* is a verb and the meaning itself is monitoring/observation. And we can see also the translation in target language *"manhole"*, if we translated both of two word they have different meaning. *"Man"* is a man or human being and *"hole"* is a kind of small entrance.

But in the term of water resource *"manhole"*, it became the common word, therefore the reader could understand by looking forward to the form of translation.

Data 4

Source Language	Target Language
Teknologi inovasi system ABSAH tergolong dalam **teknologi tepat guna yang luwes**.	ABSAH is included in **effective technologies**.

The underlined words above, based on the brochure entitled *"Bangunan Akuifer Buatan Simpanan Air Hujan (ABSAH)"*. We obviously see that the structure of the source and target language become different. *"Teknologi tepat guna yang luwes"* can be translated more simplified become *"effective technologies"*. If we translated of those words are: *"teknologi"* is translated as *"technology"*, *"tepat"* is translated as *"correct"* and *"luwes"* is translated as *"supple"*. By finding the equivalent words, it will make easier for the readers to understand the text.

Data 5

Source Language	Target Language
Daerah berair asin dan payau	**Brine water area**

In the example presented above, based on the brochure entitled *"Bangunan Akuifer Buatan Simpanan Air Hujan (ABSAH)"*, we can be more easily to translate it and find an effective word, simple and brief, it is because the meaning of those words is same. is because in the target language *"daerah berair asin dan payau"* is translated as *"brine water area"*, is because the meaning of

those words based on the terms of common word in water resource terms, *"berair asin"* and *"payau"* they have same meanings and it is *"air garam"*.

Data 6

Source Language	Target Language
Daerah rawa dan bergambut	**Swamp area**

In the example presented above, based on the brochure entitled *"Bangunan Akuifer Buatan Simpanan Air Hujan (ABSAH)"*, *"daerah rawa dan bergambut"* in the source language we can make it more simplified by finding the effective and simple meaning became *"swamp area"*, the two of this words can represent the four words in the source language. It looks more simple translation.

Data 7

Source Language	Target Language
Lihatlah…!	**Take a look…!**

In the data presented above, based on the brochure untitled "Tolooong", we can see that the word *"lihatlah..!"* can be translated as "take a look". There is an add of word which become more efficient to tell someone to do something. If we translated the word *"lihatlah…!"* we can only see its meaning is *"look…!"*, but in this case, the writer want to tell everyone the purpose of the word *"lihatlah…"* it is such, please see carefully in the picture then you do it.

3.3.2 Problems and Solutions

The problem and solution were found during the job training, there are:

3.3.2.1 Problems

Since the first time doing the job training, the writer got some problems in translation, such as:

1. Hard to find out the relevant and equivalent vocabularies in *Ilmiah* and *teknik* field.
2. Hard to find out the way how the message will be delivered.
3. Hard to make an effective sentence without changing the meaning.

3.3.2.2 Solutions

There are many procedures which the writer used to find out the solution and to solve the problems:

1. Read and search some references relating to the analysis.
2. Make a list of vocabularies which match to the source language.
3. Try to find out the understanding words in English to English dictionary.
4. Read to find out the message from the source language.