CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

3.1 Managing Communication Relation in the Itinerary

Communication relation between propositions takes an important role. The relation structurally taking the form of conjunction may lead to different message. For example,

(1) *Although I swept the floor, the floor was dirty.*

(2) *I swept the floor because the floor was dirty*.

By learning both constructions, it can be understood that the previous construction illustrates contra expectation and the later shows the cause-effect relation. Because of the significant role of the relation, the capability of understanding the relation becomes the main requirement, including a translator.

A translation is suggested as one of ways to reach good communication among people around the world from different countries. To deliver that good communication, a translator has to share the message of itinerary properly. Generally, before the translator will begin to translate the itinerary, he/she will analyze the text first. Analyzing the itinerary is part of strategy that the translator has. The present writer, as a translator, also had a strategy when conducting the job training in PT. Dago Wisata International. The present writer used a specific strategy to translate the itinerary, especially when finding many implicit communication relations in itinerary.

While executing my responsibility in translating itinerary, it was learnt that the implicit communication relations had potential and confusing problems. For that reason, the present writer managed them carefully by having a close consideration to make them explicit in the form of English conjunction. Since there are many kinds of English conjunctions, the present writer choosed the appropriate conjunction for itinerary based on the communication relation suggested.

However, the case is not as simple as mentioned. Sometimes, the implicit communication relation should remind implicit. For example,

"*I like swimming and dancing and painting and writing and fishing."*

In that sentence, the explicit communication relations manifested by conjunctions may make the readers confused and/or bored and hard to understand. When that happens, it means the writer fails to share the meaning of the sentence. In this case, the consideration of the writer is needed to decide which one of the conjunctions remind explicit. For example,

"I like swimming, dancing, painting, writing, and fishing."

As learnt from the sentence above, the natural sentence only needs one conjunction to make relation between one to others. In that case, only one explicit conjunction is badly needed to make the relation.

To sum up, the decision whether explicit or implicit communication relation is made based on full consideration. The communication relation may explicit if

the communication relation is not communicated clearly or if the communication events are not provided sufficiently.

1.2. The Acts Of Making Communication Relation Explicit In English Itinerary Of Dago Wisata International

While conducting translation of itinerary, the communication relation is managed carefully. Most of the relation is manifested by conjunction to make the relation explicit to avoid ambiguity and/or misunderstanding.

Data 1

Source language

Jemput di Bandara. Makan siang di lokal restoran. Menuju ke hotel.

Target language

*Pick up at airport. **Then** lunch at local restaurant **and** get to hotel.*

From the data itinerary above, there are three propositions in the three sentences. The first proposition is "*jemput di bandara*." The second proposition is *"makan siang di lokal restoran hotel."* And the last proposition is *"menuju ke hotel."* It can be seen that in the source language text or itinerary the explicit conjunction does not appear. It leads to some assumption. The first assumption is someone will pick up at airport then lunch at restaurant which is located around the airport. Then go to hotel after lunch. The reader will be confused when reading the text. So the translator tried to make right proposition as follows:

Pick up at airport.

Then lunch at local restaurant.

And get to hotel.

In this translation, the reader would not get misunderstanding, because the translator has put on the explicit conjunction in a text. So the proposition will be three proposition same as the source language. The first proposition is the participants will pick up at airport. The second is after the participants picked up they will go to local restaurant which is located around the town. The third proposition is to get to hotel as final tout in that day.

The function of conjunction will also be described in this analysis. In the sentences there are two conjunctions manifested relation between one proposition and another proposition. The first conjunction is "**then**". In those sentences, the conjunction "then" gives the reader knowledge that after picking up, the participant is going to go to somewhere else. In the next sentence, the present writer also put the conjunction as connector between two sentences. Conjunction "**and**" in this sentence gives an idea of addition; that is after having lunch at local restaurant the participants will be prepared heading to hotel for check in. To avoid repetition, the present writer used different conjunction. Though, the sentences have same relations that are additions.

Data 2

Source language

Hari 1 : Tiba jakarta-bandun: Lunch,dinner.
Para peserta tiba di bandara soekarno hatta.
Di jemput dari perwakilan dari bandung .
Kita menuju Bandung via toll dalam kota jakarta(tol cipularang).
Tiba bandung kita shooping Cihampelas (celana jeans) Acara bebas.

Target language

First day: arrived at jakarta-bandung : lunch, dinner.
The participants arrived at Airport soekarno hatta, ***and*** *our representative will pick up.* ***Then*** *go to to Bandung via toll local Jakarta (toll cipularang).*
*Arrived in Bandung****, next*** *destination go to cihampelas (jeans).* ***In the end*** *of the day free programme.*

In these sentences, there are four propositions. The first is *"para peserta tiba di bandara soekarno hatta*." The second proposition is *"peserta di jemput oleh perwakilan dari bandung."* The three propositions is "*menuju Bandung via toll dalam kota*." The fourth proposition is "*sampai di bandung untuk berbelanja."* In those sentences, the implicit communication relations are found, so the present writer tried to explicit conjunction to avoid misunderstanding.

Each conjunction has a function in these sentences. So the present writer tried to describe the conjunction based on function. The present writer chose conjunction **"and**" because the present writer tried to combine two propositions. "**And**" in this sentence shows the relation of addition. It also indicates when the participants arrived at airport. There is still one activity, someone who picks up the participants. So, the present writer used conjunction "**and**" to make one proposition to others connected. In the third proposition, the present writer chose

conjunction **"then**" to make the relation explicit. "**Then**" in this sentence also shows the relation of addition. It is indicated that after executing the first activity, the participants have to continue their tour, that is heading to Bandung via toll. In the last proposition, the present writer chose the conjunction "**next**" and "**in the end**." The first conjunction, **next**, indicates that the participants should be able to follow all activities, from one until the end of activity; there are a lot of steps to be followed by the participants. The present writer chose conjunction "**next**" because it represents the meaning. The participants should follow step by step until the end of the tour on that day. As the conclusion, the present writer chose conjunction "**in the end**." It represents the meaning that the participants have followed all activities suggested. It is the final of the tour, so the participants are able to choose free program.

Data 3

Source language

> *Mencatat data client seperti : Nama lengkap sesuai KTP (disertai titlle name Mr, Mrrs, Ms, Mstr, Miss), Untuk child dan infant di cantumkan tanggal, bulan dan tahun lahir. No telp/tlp penumpang/ yang melakukan reservasi (saat pembookingan contact erson cantumkan no penumpang). Alamat client di Banadung, route perjalanan, tanggal keberangkatan, waktu berangkat (pagi, siang, sore, atau malam) ditanyakan one way atau return. (Data di catat di buku ticketing)*

Target language

> *Note the data client, **for instance** : Full name suitable with ID card (with titlled Mr, Mrs, Ms, Mstr, Miss), For child and infant noted the date, month, and birthday year. Handphone number/seat number/ reserver (contact person of booker). The client address in Bandung, the departure time (Morning, noon, afternoon, night) it will ask for choosing one way or return. (All the data noted at book ticketing)*

In analyzing the data above, there is conjunction that is made explicit, "**for instance**." The present writer chose that conjunction because it is an appropriate conjunction to represent the meaning. "**For instance**" is usually used when a text gives the example or following description.

From data above, there are a lot of propositions. However, the present writer make them shorten in construction by choosing that conjunction. The present writer chos**e "for instance**" as the conjunction because the present writer knows that it can represent the meaning. It is known that in the sentences there are a lot of propositions, but the present writer only used one conjunction to explain the sentences. The conjunction **"for instance**" indicates that in the sentences there is not only one activity to do. For example, in the sentences, the participants should put on the right identity.

Data 5

Source language

Menerimaa clinet dengan sistem antrian (*first come first served*)

Target language

Accepting client with queue system (***If*** *first come, you will be first served*)

In that sentence there are two propositions.

First come.

First served.

The analysis above indicates that conjunction "**if**" may represent the relations. The conjunction **"if"** suggests the consequence relation. The present writer, though, identified that sentence is a conditional construction. The first condition is that the client comes for having reservation, then the other condition happens, that is the staff will served them.

On the other word, the relation also can be mentioned as condition-consequence relation. The condition of coming first results the consequence of having first service. The consequence of first service is depend on the condition of first coming or early coming.

Data 6

Source language

Sampai di bandara. Pergi ke hotel, makan siang di lokal restaurant.

Target language

*Arrived at airport**. Then** go to hotel. **After**, arrived at hotel get lunch local restaurant.*

From the data above, there are three propositions. The first is *"sampai di bandara."* The second *is "pergi ke hotel."* The third is *"makan siang di lokal restaurant."* If the present writer did not make the relation explicit, it may lead misunderstanding. The reader will assume that "*sampai di bandara, pergi ke hotel*

untuk makan siang. However, the message of itinerary is to arrive at airport, then go to hotel. After that, the participants will continue their tour and get to restaurant for having a lunch. Because of that reason, in this sentence the present writer considered to make conjunction explicit.

3.3 Problem and solution

During translating, the present writer found some difficulties for making communication relation explicit. But at the same time, the writer managed to understand the problems by reading some data slowly.

3.3.1 Problem

Translating the itinerary was not easy for the present writer since there were a lot of implicit communication relations in source language. The present writer had to identify the relation first before translating. In the first place, it was not easy to identify the communication relation suggested.

3.3.2 Solution

Reading comprehensively became the solution to the problem appeared in translating itinerary consisting of many implicit communication relation. The present writer took several steps to gain reading comprehensively. First, the present writer read the communication relation theory suggested by Larson. Second, dividing the data into proposition is taken to identify relation suggested.

Finally, the chosen of appropriate conjunction was conducted to make the relation explicit.