TRANSLATION STUDIES FROM THE ARTICLE ENTITLED " AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS "

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ABSTRACT

Translation is one of language studies. It is important to know the translation technique. To translate, we can not ignore the grammatical structure of both the source language and the target language in order to translate well and in the right sentence.

The objectives of the study in this research are to know what tense the writer used in the article, to know the grammatical structure the writer used includes part of speech and phrase, to know what kind of sentences the writer used in the article entitled " Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions" then to know the translation of the article into Bahasa Indonesia.

In this case, the researcher tried to analyse then translate an article entitled "Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions". The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher described the result of analysing. The researcher analysed the tenses of the article that the writer used, then the researcher analysed the grammatical structure includes part of speech and phrases, kinds of sentences and the last, the researcher translated the article into Bahasa Indonesia.

In finding, the researcher found that the writer of the article entitled " Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions" used three kinds of tenses. They were simple present, present perfect and simple future. Then the researcher found almost all of the part of speech except the interjection. For the phrases, the writer used noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase and adjective phrase, and used all kinds of sentences. They were simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. The researcher used semantics method in translating this article and still refers to the grammatical structure.

Keywords : Translation, article

A. Introduction

English and Indonesian language have different cultures which influence the language used. Many English text translated into Indonesian vice versa. From the differencess described above, it is required the process of translation. Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from one source

language (SL) and target language (TL). In a broader context, translation is viewed as a process of transfer of meaning or messagethat is similiar to the original author intended source language (SL) to the target language (TL), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text.

Translation procedures are very important in the translation process to find the translation results. By studying the translation procedure then we will know how to convey the message that exist in the source language with grammatical structures change to adjust to suit the meaning.

In doing translation, we have to see the important aspects to get good translation like the vocabularies, grammar, syntax, morphology, and also semantics. In translation, it is not only just translating the source language to target language but also we have to know the structure of the sentence so that it can suit the meaning. Sometimes, people underestimate grammar to do translating, so that the researcher will take the grammatical analysis to analyze the article entitle “Air Polution Impact and Solutions”.

There are found the problems of doing translating this article.

1. What tense did the writer used in the article entitled “Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions”?
2. What grammatical structure includes part of speech and phrases did the writer used in the article entitled “Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions”?
3. What kind of sentences did the writer used in the article entitled “Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions”?
4. How to translate the article entitled “Air Pollution Impacts and Solutions” into Bahasa Indonesia?

B. Review of Related Literature

Neumark explains eight methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective emphasizes on the source language (SL) and the other on the target language (TL).

a. The first method in the SL emphasis is word-for-word translation. Here, the translator keeps the SL word order and uses common equivalent words to express the meaning of the source text. Some mechanical and cultural words are translated literally to make it easier for the translation to understand those words before translating the text (as a pre-translation process)

b. The second method is literal translation. In literal translation, the translator tries to change the SL structure into TL structure but the words are translated literally. It is also a pre-translation process in which only the words are translated literally, not the structure like in the previous method.

c. The third is faithful translation. In faithful translation, the translator tries to translate the meaning of the source text attempting to conveythe writer's intention. Yet, the translation keeps the grammar of the SL and the lexis that deviate the TL norms.

d. The fourth is semantics translation. This method is almost the same as faithful translation. The differences are that semantic translation is more flexible (allowing the translator's intuitive works based on the original meaning), more accurate (not keeping the SL grammar and the lexis that violate the TL norms), and has aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) than faithful translation.

Besides describing SL emphasis methods, Newmark describes TL emphasis methods which are adaption, free translation, ideomatic translation, and communicative translation methods.

a. The first is adaption. This method is mostly used to the plays and poetry. In this translation, the SL culture is transfer into the TL culture and the text is rewriting the theme, characters, and plots are not changed. For example, *Don Juan*a fragment by Lord Byron, maintains the theme, characters, and plot although the original script has been adapted into modern English. The modern English adaption is to make people understand the fragment better.

b. The second is free translation. In this translation, the translators usually paraphrase the original text but the SL manner, content, and form are not used. For example, some children books like *Sleeping Beauty* and *Three Little Pigs* have been rewritten in different version, even not only one but some different versions, from the original story. In the free translation product, the texts do not maintain the content of the original anymore and use the forms that are easier to understand and usually shorter than the original ones.

c. The third is idiomatic translation. The translation attempt to deliver the message of the source text. However, it can give the wrong message because in reproducing the message, the translator uses colloquialisms and equivalent in the TL that may have different meaning in the SL.

d. The last is communicative translation. It attemps to deliver the exact meaning of the source text considering the TL readers (their level of

education, class, age and sex) so the translation product can convey the meaning of the source text communicatively.

According to Dr. Ronald H. Bathagate (1981), there are seven elements, steps and integral parts in the process of translation such :

a. Turning. By this we mean getting the fell of the text to be translated. Depending on their field of work, translators need to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, lawyer or economist, research physicist or factory manager, advertising copywriter or biblical prophet. Each 'register', as it is often called, demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn of phrase.

b. Analysis. Once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the text to be translated, he will take each sentence in turn and split it up into translatable units-words or phrases. He will also establish the syntactic relation between the various elements of the sentence.

c. Understanding. After having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, the translator will generally put it together in a form which he can understand or respond to emotionally. The extent to which he can do this will depend on his basic knowledge of the subject matter.

d. Terminology. The next step is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart from understanding and felling what they imply, one has a translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive for the target language reader.

e. Restructuring. When all the bricks needed for the edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them

together in a form, which is in accordance with good usage in the target language.

f. Checking. The translator will doubtless check his draft translation for typing errors and passages where a second perusal suggests a more elegant, or more correct, translation. In addition, it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation and make or suggest changes.

g. Discussion. For this reason, a good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translator and the expert on the subject matter.

C. Method

The researcher data used qualitative method in this research. Creswell (1994:3) states that the descriptive method of research is to gather information about the present existing condition. The aim of descriptive research is to answer question concerning to the current situation of the research.

This study used a qualitative descriptive to describe the translation analysis toward an article entitle 'Air Polution Impact and Solutions'. Air polution is not unusual problem in Indonesia and it has been a big problem in the world. By this article we can get the information about the solution.

D. Finding and Discussion

1. Tenses

Kind of the Tense	The Sentence
Simple Present	Air pollution is the presence of one or more .....

	Air is an important factor in life ....
Present Perfect	It has been realized together, the current air quality has become a global issue, ...
Simple Future	.... subtances in the air in a certain amount and be in the air in a long time, will be able to interfere....

2. Grammatical Structure

a. Part of Speech

- Pronoun : its, something, it, others
- Adjective : fresh, dirty, dry
- Noun : air, animals, plants
- Conjunction : or, that, but
- Adverb : now, immediately, often
- Verb : endanger, cause, consider
- Preposition : in, on, at

b. Phrase

- Noun Phrase : air pollution impacts
- Verb Phrase : could endanger
- Prepositional Phrase :by natural sources
- Adjective Phrase : very stable

3. Kinds of Sentences

Type of Sentence	The Sentence
Simple Sentence	Air pollution can be caused by natural sources and human activities
Compound Sentence	Pollutant is subject to special rules for monitoring because it can be dangerous to health.
Complex Sentence	Some natural events which can cause air pollution is volcanic activity, forest fires, the activities of microorganisms, and others. .
Compound Complex Sentence	It has been realized together, the current air quality has become a global issue, because the air has been polluted by human activities and natural processes.

4. Translation

AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS

DAMPAK POLUSI UDARA DAN SOLUSINYA

The Source Language (English)	The Target Language (Bahasa Indonesia)
Air pollution is the presence of one or more physical substance, chemical, or	Polusi udara adalah adanya substansi fisik, kimia, atau jumlah atmosfer biologis yang

biological atmospheric quantities that could endanger human health, animals, and plants, interfere with the aesthetics and comfort, or property damage. Air pollution can be caused by natural sources and human activities. Some definitions of physical disturbances such as noise, heat, radiation or light pollution is considered as air pollution. The nature of air pollution impacts may be direct and local, regional, and global levels.	dapat membahayakan kesehatan manusia, hewan, dan tumbuhan dan mengganggu estetika dan kenyamanan, atau kerusakan properti. Polusi udara dapat disebabkan oleh sumber alam dan aktivitas manusia. Beberapa gangguan fisik seperti kebisingan, panas, radiasi atau polusi cahaya dianggap sebagai polusi udara. Sifat dampak pencemaran udara dapat bersifat langsung, lokal, regional, dan global.
Air is an important factor in life, but with increasing physical development and town centers of industry, air quality has changed. The air that was once fresh is now dry and dirty. This if not immediately addressed, these changes can be harmful to human health, animal and plant life. Air pollution is defined as the presence of substances or foreign substances in the air that causes the change in the (composition) of air from its normal state. The presence of a foreign substance or substances in the air in a certain amount and be in the air in a	Udara merupakan faktor penting dalam kehidupan, tetapi dengan peningkatan pembangunan fisik dan merupakan pusat kota industri, kualitas udara telah berubah. Udara yang dulu segar sekarang kering dan kotor. Ini jika tidak segera ditangani, perubahan ini bisa berbahaya bagi kesehatan manusia, hewan dan tumbuhan. Polusi udara didefinisikan sebagai adanya zat atau zat asing di udara yang menyebabkan perubahan dalam (komposisi) udara dari keadaan normalnya. Kehadiran zat atau zat asing di udara dalam jumlah tertentu dan berada di udara

long time, will be able to interfere with human life. When such a situation occurs then the air is said to have been contaminated.	dalam waktu lama, akan dapat mengganggu kehidupan manusia. Jika situasi seperti itu terjadi maka udara dikatakan telah terkontaminasi.
Based on Government Regulation No.. 41 of 1999 on Control of Air Pollution, is the air pollution is the inclusion or dimaksuknya substances, energy and / or other components into the ambient air by human activities so that the ambient air quality decreases to a certain level which causes ambient air does not fulfill its function.	Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran Udara menyatakan bahwa pencemaran udara adalah pencantuman atau dimaksuknya zat-zat, energi dan / atau komponen lain ke udara oleh aktivitas manusia sehingga kualitas udara menurun sampai level tertentu yang menyebabkan udara tidak memenuhi fungsinya.
It has been realized together, the current air quality has become a global issue, because the air has been polluted by human activities and natural processes. Entry of contaminants into the air can be quite naturally, such as forest fire smoke, caused by volcanoes, meteorites and dust emission of sea salt; also largely caused by human activity, for example due to the activity of transport, industry, waste disposal, either due to decomposition or burning and household	Telah disadari bersama bahwa kualitas udara saat ini telah menjadi isu global, karena udara telah tercemar oleh aktivitas manusia dan proses alam. Masuknya kontaminan ke udara bisa sangat alami, seperti asap api hutan, yang disebabkan oleh gunung berapi, meteorit dan emisi debu dari garam laut; juga sebagian besar disebabkan oleh aktivitas manusia, misalnya karena aktivitas transportasi, industri, pembuangan limbah, baik karena penguraian atau pembakaran dan kegiatan

activities	rumah tangga
There are 2 types of pollutants are as follows: The primary contaminants, the chemical that directly contaminate the air in harmful concentrations. The substance bersal of natural air components such as carbon dioxide, which rises above the normal concentration, or something that does not usually, found in the air, such as lead.	Ada 2 jenis polutan yaitu sebagai berikut: Kontaminan utama yaitu bahan kimia yang secara langsung mencemari udara dalam konsentrasi berbahaya. Substansi yang berasal dari komponen udara alami seperti karbon dioksida, yang naik di atas konsentrasi normal, atau sesuatu yang tidak biasanya ditemukan di udara, seperti timbal.
Secondary pollutants, harmful chemicals that are formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions between the components of air. The primary pollutant source can be further divided into two major categories	Polutan sekunder merupakan bahan kimia berbahaya yang terbentuk di atmosfer melalui reaksi kimia antar komponen udara. Sumber pencemar utama dapat dibagi lagi menjadi dua kategori utama yaitu:
Natural resources Some natural events which can cause air pollution is volcanic activity, forest fires, the activities of microorganisms, and others. Generated pollutants generally is smoke, gases, and dust.	Sumber daya alam Beberapa peristiwa alam yang dapat menyebabkan polusi udara adalah aktivitas gunung berapi, kebakaran hutan, aktivitas mikroorganisme, dan lain-lain. Polutan yang dihasilkan umumnya adalah asap,

	gas, dan debu.
Manmade sources Human activities that generate pollutants assortment include the following activities: Combustion, such as waste incineration, combustion in household activities, industrial, automotive, and others. Pollutants generated include smoke, dust, grit (fine sand), and gas (CO and NO). Smelting process, such as steel smelting process, making soda, cement, ceramics, asphalt. While it produces pollutants include dust, fumes and gases. Mining and quarrying, such mining minerals and metals. Pollutants generated mainly dust.	Sumber buatan manusia Kegiatan manusia yang menghasilkan berbagai polutan adalah sebagai berikut: Pembakaran, seperti pembakaran sampah, pembakaran dalam kegiatan rumah tangga, industri, otomotif, dan lain-lain. Polutan yang dihasilkan meliputi asap, debu, pasir (pasir halus), dan gas (CO dan NO). Proses peleburan, seperti proses peleburan baja, pembuatan soda, semen, keramik, aspal. Polutan yang dihasilkan adalah debu, asap dan gas. Pertambangan dan penggalian, mineral dan logam menghasilkan polutan berupa debu.
Such as processing and heating processes in the food processing, meat, fish, and tanning. Pollutants generated mainly smoke, dust, and odors. Waste disposal, both industrial waste and household waste. Contamination is primarily from the water treatment plant discharge. While materials are teruatam	Dalam proses pengolahan makanan, daging, ikan, dan penyamakan dapat menghasilkanpolutan seperti asap, debu, dan bau. Pembuangan limbah, baik limbah industri maupun limbah rumah tangga. Kontaminasi utama berasal dari pembuangan instalasi pengolahan air.

pencemarnya H2S gas which is causing foul smell. Chemical processes, such as the process of fertilization, the process of refining petroleum, mineral processing. Kris-making, and others. Pollutants generated include dust, fumes and gases	Sementara bahan pencemar gas adalah H2S yang menyebabkan bau busuk. Proses kimia, seperti proses pemupukan, proses penyulingan minyak bumi, pengolahan mineral. Pembuatan keris, dan lainnya menghasilkan polutan berupa debu, asap dan gas
Development process such as the construction of buildings, roads and such activities. Pencemarnya material which is mainly smoke and dust. Experimental atomic or nuclear processes. Pencemarnya materials are mainly gases and radioactive dust.	Proses pembangunan seperti pembangunan gedung, jalan dan kegiatan semacam itu dapat menghasilkan polutan seperti asap dan debu. Proses atom atau eksperimen nuklir dapat menghasilkan polutan seperti gas dan debu radioaktif.
There are several air pollutants that are often found in cities. Judging from the physical characteristics, pollutants can be: Particles (dust, aerosols, lead) Gas (carbon monoxide / CO, sulfur oxides / SOx, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides / NOx, H2S and oxidant ozone and PAN) Energy (temperature and noise) Pollutants is subject to special rules for	Ada beberapa polutan udara yang sering ditemukan di kota-kota. Dilihat dari karakteristik fisiknya, polutan bisa berupa: Partikel (debu, aerosol, timbal) Gas (karbon monoksida / CO, sulfur oksida / SOx, hidrokarbon, nitrogen oksida / NOx, H2S dan ozon oksidan dan PAN) Energi (suhu dan kebisingan) Polutan merupakan hal yang sangat disoroti karena berdampak pada kesehatan manusia.

monitoring because it can be dangerous to health.	
Impacts of Air Pollution are : Health impacts Substances contained in air pollutants can enter the body through the respiratory system. Away penetration of contaminants into the body depending on the type of pollutant. Large particulates can be retained in the upper respiratory tract, whereas small-sized particulates and gases can reach the lungs. Of the lungs, pollutants are absorbed by the circulatory system and spread throughout the body.	Dampak Pencemaran Udara adalah: Dampak kesehatan Zat-zat yang terkandung dalam polutan udara bisa masuk ke tubuh melalui sistem pernapasan. Sisa penetrasi kontaminan ke dalam tubuh tergantung pada jenis polutan. Partikel-partikel besar dapat disimpan di saluran pernapasan bagian atas, sedangkan partikulat berukuran kecil dan gas dapat mencapai paru-paru. Dari paru-paru, polutan diserap oleh sistem sirkulasi dan menyebar ke seluruh tubuh.
Health impact of the most common is the ISNA (upper respiratory infection), including, asthma, bronchitis, and other respiratory disorders. Some contaminants are categorized as toxic and carcinogenic. estimate the impact of air pollution in Jakarta is associated with premature mortality, hospital admissions, reduced working days effective, and ISNA in 1998 amounting to 1.8 trillion and would	Dampak kesehatan yang paling umum adalah ISNA (infeksi saluran pernapasan atas), termasuk, asma, bronkitis, dan gangguan pernapasan lainnya. Beberapa kontaminan dikategorikan sebagai racun dan karsinogenik. Perkirakan dampak polusi udara di Jakarta dikaitkan dengan kematian dini, rawat inap di rumah sakit, pengurangan hari kerja efektif, dan ISNA pada tahun 1998 sebesar 1,8 triliun dan

increase to 4.3 trillion rupiah in 2015.	akan meningkat menjadi 4,3 triliun rupiah pada tahun 2015.
Impact on plant Plants growing in areas with high air pollution levels can be stunted and prone to diseases, such as chlorosis, necrosis, and dark spots. Particulate deposited on plant surfaces may hamper the process of photosynthesis.	Dampak pada tanaman Tanaman yang tumbuh di daerah dengan tingkat polusi udara yang tinggi dapat terhambat dan rentan terhadap penyakit, seperti klorosis, nekrosis, dan bintik-bintik gelap. Partikel yang disimpan pada permukaan tanaman dapat menghambat proses fotosintesis
Acid rain Normal pH of rainwater is 5.6 due to the presence of CO2 in the atmosphere. Air pollutants such as SO2 and NO2 reacts with water to form acid rain and lower the pH of rain water. The impact of acid rain, among others: Affect the quality of surface water Damage crops Dissolve heavy metals contained in soil that affect the quality of ground water and surface water. Material is corrosive and damaging buildings.	Hujan asam PH normal air hujan adalah 5,6 karena adanya CO2 di atmosfer. Polutan udara seperti SO2 dan NO2 bereaksi dengan air untuk membentuk hujan asam dan menurunkan pH air hujan. Dampak hujan asam, antara lain: Mempengaruhi kualitas air, menyebabkan kerusakan pada tanaman, melarutkan logam berat yang terkandung dalam tanah yang mempengaruhi kualitas air tanah dan air permukaan. Hujan asam bersifat korosif dan merusak.
The greenhouse effect The greenhouse effect is caused by the	Efek rumah kaca Efek rumah kaca disebabkan oleh

presence of CO2, CFCs, methane, ozone, and N2O in the troposphere which absorbs solar radiation reflected by the Earth's surface. As a result, the heat trapped in the troposphere and cause global warming phenomenon. The impact of global warming are: Increase in the average temperature of the earth Melting of polar ice Regional and global climate change. Changes in the life cycle of flora and fauna	keberadaan CO2, CFC, metana, ozon, dan N2O di troposfer yang menyerap radiasi matahari yang dipantulkan oleh permukaan bumi. Akibatnya, panas terperangkap di troposfer dan menimbulkan fenomena pemanasan global. Dampak pemanasan global adalah: Peningkatan suhu rata-rata bumi, mencairnya es kutub, perubahan iklim regional dan global. Perubahan siklus kehidupan flora dan fauna
Damage to the ozone layer The ozone layer is located in the stratosphere (20-35 km altitude) is a natural protective filter function earth ultraviolet B radiation from the sun. The formation and decomposition of ozone molecules (O3) occurs naturally in the stratosphere. Emissions of CFCs reach the stratosphere is very stable and causes the rate of decomposition of ozone molecules faster than its formation, thus forming the holes in the ozone layer.	Kerusakan lapisan ozon Lapisan ozon yang terletak di stratosfer (20-35 km ketinggian) merupakan pelindung alami fungsi filter bumi radiasi ultraviolet B dari matahari. Pembentukan dan penguraian molekul ozon (O3) terjadi secara alami di stratosfer. Emisi CFC mencapai stratosfer sangat stabil dan menyebabkan laju penguraian molekul ozon lebih cepat daripada pembentukannya, sehingga membentuk lubang di lapisan ozon.
Air Pollution Solution	Solusi Pencemaran Udara

Solutions to address the city's air pollution is mainly aimed at the improvement of the transport sector, without ignoring other sectors. This case we need to learn from other major cities in the world, which has managed to reduce urban air pollution and morbidity and mortality caused by it	Solusi untuk mengatasi polusi udara kota terutama untuk perbaikan sektor transportasi, tanpa mengabaikan sektor lain. Kasus ini perlu kita pelajari dari kota-kota besar lainnya di dunia, yang telah berhasil mengurangi polusi udara perkotaan dan morbiditas dan mortalitas
Granting permission for a small public transport should be limited, while the mass transportation vehicles, such as buses and trains, reproduced. Restrictions age of vehicle, especially for public transport, need to be considered as one solution. Therefore, the older the vehicle, especially the less well maintained, the greater the potential to contribute to air pollutants.	Pembatasan pada pemberian izin untuk angkutan umum kecil, dan mereproduksi kendaraan transportasi massal, seperti bus dan kereta api. Membatasi usia kendaraan, terutama untuk angkutan umum, perlu dipertimbangkan sebagai salah satu solusi. Oleh karena itu, semakin tua kendaraan, terutama yang kurang terawat, semakin besar potensi untuk berkontribusi terhadap polutan udara.
The biggest potential pollution by motor vehicle is a traffic jam and climbs. Therefore, traffic control, signs, and crack down on violations of driving can help address traffic congestion and reduce air pollution.	Potensi polusi terbesar oleh kendaraan bermotor adalah kemacetan lalu lintas dan tanjakan. Oleh karena itu, kontrol lalu lintas, dan menindak pengemudi yang melanggar dapat membantu mengatasi kemacetan lalu lintas dan mengurangi

Provision of inhibiting the rate of settlement or vehicles in alleys often termed a "sleeping policeman" is precisely the source of pollution. Vehicle will slow	polusi udara. Ketentuan menghambat laju kendaraan di pemukiman di gang yang sering disebut "polisi tidur" justru merupakan sumber polusi karena kendaraan akan melambat
Emissions test should be performed periodically on public transport or private although test quotes (spot check). Should be considered and taken into account the additional authority for the traffic police to conduct emissions testing in addition to check the papers and the completeness of the other vehicle. Planting trees in broadleaf roadsides, especially the heaviest traffic and at the corners of the city, also reducing air pollution.	Uji emisi harus dilakukan secara berkala pada transportasi umum atau pribadi meskipun kutipan pengujian (pemeriksaan tempat). Harus dipertimbangkan dan diperhitungkan otoritas tambahan untuk polisi lalu lintas untuk melakukan pengujian emisi selain untuk memeriksa kertas dan kelengkapan kendaraan lainnya. Penanaman pohon di pinggiran jalan raya, terutama lalu lintas paling padat dan di sudut-sudut kota, juga dapat mengurangi polusi udara.

E. Conclusion

Translation is a transfering an idea from the source languge into the target language. In translating, there are some parts that should be noticed, those are the grammatical structure, The researcher analysed and discussed about the tenses, the grammatical structure includes part of speech and phrase and kinds of sentences the writer used in the article entitle “Air Pollution Impact and Solutions”. In this article, the writer used three types of tenses. They are simple present, present perfect and simple future.

Then, the writer used almost all of the part of speech exept the interjection. The writer used pronoun, adjective, noun, conjunction, adverb, verb, and preposition. Then, the writer also used some phrases in the article such as noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase and adjective phrase. The last is the sentence. In this article, the writer used all types of sentences. Those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. And in translating the article the researcher used semantics translation as the method. The researcher translated this article with compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance but it is still reffering to the grammatical structure the researcher has analysed before.

F. Suggestion

Translation is important to study. It can be really useful for our future. It is important to know how to translate and what the methods we can use in translating. Even it is about translating sentences from source language to the target language, the writer would like to suggest the readers not to ignore the rules of translating and the grammatical structure in translating because they are really important to make a good translation. By knowing and understanding the grammatical structure, it makes easier to translate and to write well.

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