

LEARNING TRANSLATION BY GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Talking about language skills, one usually deals with listening speaking, reading and writing. Yet, there is another important skill in language skill in language learning that we seem to neglect, namely translation. In learning English as a foreign language (EFL), translation is avoidable to happen especially with the Adult Learners.

In the past, the teaching of translation was usually carried out by giving the students theory and practices, however, such teaching turned into modern one. This is due to the increasing use of technology in the classroom; hence, it is not surprising that teachers have a growing attention to the Internet as one of the teaching resources. This paper discusses how to translate with its procedure by google translate and Grammar Translation Method to the adult learners of English.

Key words: source language, target language, messages, ideas, meaning, restructuring

In learning Translation, one of the language components (beside vocabulary) that should be acquired by the learners is Grammar. It is the element that is dealing with the four language skills which are listening, speaking, reading and writing. That is why that Grammar is taught at Elementary School, Junior, Senior High School and University in order that the students are able to write and translate well.

(Kata kunci: bahasa sumber, bahasa sasaran, pesan, gagasan, makna, restrukturisasi)

Here are the following techniques that the writer would like to present, they are : google translate and Grammar Translation Method.

Google translate as one of Internet features is one of the popular tools where anyone can make use of it for translation practice.

Google translate

The name "Google" is a misspelling of the word *googol*. Milton Sirota, nephew of U.S. mathematician Edward Kasner, made this word in 1938, for the number 1 followed by

one hundred zeroes (10^{100}). It is said that the word "googol" was chosen as a name for this number because it sounded like baby talk. Google uses this word because the company wants to make lots of stuff on the Web easy to find and use. Andy Bechtolsheim first thought of the name. (One googol is The name for Google's main office, the "Googleplex," is a play on a different, even bigger number, the "googolplex", which is 1 followed by one googol of zeroes.

Google Web, originally a search engine or search engine. Since 1998 until now Google Inc. Company Gradually stepped into the forefront of the world's best search engine. That distinguishes it from other search engines are Google search for more accurate, always sort the search results up and down based on popularity. Its web interface is always deceptively simple, with no advertisements or other frills.

Google has a facility other than search engines, such as Gmail (e-mail), Blogger (web logs), Feedburner, Google Map, Google Translate, Google Browser Chrome and others.

Who invented the first Google?

No other is two ordinary young men who came not known at all. These two smart young men named ... Sergey Brin and Larry Page. The story of their discovery to make Google like a movie. Those with a solid delivery of projects Google is only a garage, had been rejected, had dropped out, until finally publicized in 1998 and continued to surge in popularity among internet users today. Their discovery system was also inspired the emergence of new Internet business style that is also very popular.

These are the names of the people behind the success of Google
Sergey Brin, Sergey Mikhailovich Brin's full name (Сергей Михайлович Брин) was born in Moscow, Russia, August 21, 1973 from partner Michael Brin and Eugenia Brin. His father was a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Maryland and his mother a researcher at the U.S. Space Agency NASA. In 1990, she graduated from Eleanor Roosevelt High School. He was later accepted at the University of Maryland, College Park with a major in computer science and mathematics and earned a Bachelor of Science in 1993.

How to translate the source language into the target language by Google translate?

The learners not only rely on the translation result of Google translate but they also learn the technique of Translation.

In the English translation activities (source language) into Indonesian (target language) or vice versa from English (source language) into Indonesian (target language), by referring to the dictionary or google translate. As important as Google translate the work of translation, this is not an absolute guarantee that the translation task will be resolved properly. Besides mastery of vocabulary, grammar, Grammatical Meaning, Textual Meaning, Situational Meaning, Socio Cultural Meaning, idiomatic expressions, specific terms, the origin of the word, a learner (translator) is also required mastery of the field of science that is being translated. A learner (translator) must master the vocabulary, phrases, terminology, concepts in the field of science that is being translated. For that a learner (translator) can also use Google translate to all kinds of Internet resources as possible or ask for help from a field of science is concerned.

The way of Translation Basically translating a source language into “pengalihbahasaan” a desired target language by a learner (a translator) without altering the message or its contents. Therefore a learner needs to master a target language, both in vocabulary, sentence structure, grammar, idiomatic expressions, terms, phrases and so forth.

- **Translation studies** is an interdiscipline containing elements of social science and the humanities, dealing with the systematic study of the theory, the description and the application of translation, interpreting, or both.

Grammar Translation Method

This method is used for the purpose of helping students translate and write foreign language. It is also expected that through the study of the grammar of the target language, the students will become familiar with the grammar of their native language.

In applied linguistics, the grammar translation method is a foreign language teaching method derived from the classical (sometimes called traditional) method of teaching Greek and Latin. The method requires students to translate whole texts word-for-word and memorize numerous grammatical rules and exceptions as well as enormous vocabulary lists. The goal of this method is to be able to read and translate literary masterpieces and classics.

History and philosophy

Throughout Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, the education system was formed primarily around a concept called faculty psychology. In brief, this theory dictated that the body and mind were separate and the mind consisted of three parts: the will, emotion, and intellect. It was believed that the intellect could be sharpened enough to eventually control the will and emotions. The way to do this was through learning classical literature of the Greeks and Romans, as well as mathematics. Additionally, an adult with such an education was considered mentally prepared for the world and its challenges. In the 19th century, modern languages and literature began to appear in schools. It was believed that teaching modern languages was not useful for the development of mental discipline and thus they were left out of the curriculum. As a result, textbooks were essentially copied for the modern language classroom. In the United States of America, the basic foundations of this method were used in most high school and college foreign language classrooms and were eventually replaced by the audio-lingual method among others.

Method

Classes were conducted in the native language. A chapter in a distinctive textbook of this method would begin with a massive bilingual vocabulary list. Grammar points would come directly from the texts and be presented contextually in the textbook, to be explained elaborately by the instructor. Grammar thus provided the rules for assembling words into sentences. Tedious translation and grammar drills would be used to exercise and strengthen the knowledge without much attention to content. Sentences would be deconstructed and translated. Eventually, entire texts would be translated from the target language into the native language and tests would often ask students to replicate classical texts in the target language. Very little attention was placed on pronunciation or any communicative aspects of the language. The skill exercised was reading, and then only in the context of translation.

Criticism

The method by definition has a very limited scope of objectives. Because speaking or any kind of spontaneous creative output was missing from the curriculum, students would often fail at speaking or even letter writing in the target language. A noteworthy quote describing the effect of this method comes from Bahlsen, who was a student of Plötz, a major proponent of this method in the 19th century. In commenting about writing letters or

speaking he said he would be overcome with "a veritable forest of paragraphs, and an impenetrable thicket of grammatical rules."^[1] Later, theorists such as Vietor, Passy, Berlitz, and Jespersen began to talk about what a new kind of foreign language instruction needed, shedding light on what the grammar translation was missing. They supported teaching the language, not about the language, and teaching in the target language, emphasizing speech as well as text. Through grammar translation, students lacked an active role in the classroom, often correcting their own work and strictly following the textbook.

The Grammar Translation Method

A number of methods and techniques have evolved for the teaching of English and also other foreign languages in the recent past, yet this method is still in use in many parts of India. It maintains the first language of the learner as the reference particularly in the process of learning the second/foreign languages. The main principles on which the grammar translation method is based are the following:

1. Translation interprets the words and phrases of the foreign languages in the best possible manner.
2. The phraseology and the idioms of the target language can best be assimilated in the process of interpretation.
3. The structures of the foreign languages are best learned when compared and contrast with those of first language.

In this method, while teaching the textbook the teacher translates every word and phrase from English into the learners' first language. Further, students are required to translate sentences from their first language into the target language. These exercises in translation are based on various items covering the grammar of the target language. The method emphasizes the study of grammar through deduction, that is, through the study of the rules of grammar. A contrastive study of the target language with the first language gives an insight into the structure not only of the foreign language but also of the first language.

Advantages

The grammar translation method has two main advantages.

1. The phraseology of the target language is quickly explained. Translation is the easiest way of explaining meanings or words and phrases from one language into

another. Any other method of explaining vocabulary items in the second language is found time-consuming. A lot of time is wasted if the meanings of lexical items are explained through definitions and illustrations in the second language. Further, learners acquire some sort of accuracy in understanding synonyms in the source language and the target language.

2. Teacher's labor is saved. Since the textbooks are taught through the medium of the first language, the teacher may ask comprehension questions on the text taught in the first language. Pupils will not have much difficulty in responding to questions in the first language. So, the teacher can easily assess whether the students have learned what he has taught them. Communication between the teacher and the learner does not cause linguistic problems. Even teachers who are not fluent in the target language can teach it using this method. That is perhaps the reason why this method has been practiced so widely and has survived so long.

Disadvantages

Along with its advantages, the grammar translation method comes with many disadvantages.

1. It is an unnatural method.¹ The natural order of learning a language is listening, speaking, reading, and writing¹ That is the way a child learns his first language in natural surroundings; but, in the grammar translation method the teaching of the second language starts with the teaching of reading. Thus, the learning process is reversed. This poses problems.
2. Speech is neglected. The grammar translation method places emphasis on reading and writing, neglecting speech. Thus, the students who are taught through this method fail to express themselves adequately in spoken English.¹ Even at the undergraduate stage they feel shy of communicating using English. It has been observed that in a class which is taught English through this method learners listen to the first language more than that to the second/foreign language. ²Since language learning involves habit formation such students fail to acquire a habit of speaking English.
3. Exact translation is not always possible. A language is the result of various customs, traditions, and modes of behavior of a speech community, and these traditions differ from community to community. There are several lexical items in one language

which have no equivalents in another language. For example, the meaning of the English word "table" does not fit in such expressions as "table of contents", "table of figures", "multiplication table", "time table", or "table the resolution". English prepositions are also difficult to translate. Consider sentences such as "We see with our eyes", "Bombay is far from Delhi", "He died of cholera", "He succeeded through hard work". In these sentences "with", "from", "of", and "through" can be translated into the Hindi preposition "se" and vice versa.

4. It does not give pattern practice. A person can learn a language only when he internalizes its patterns to the extent that they form his habit. But the grammar translation method does not provide any such practice to the learner of a language.

It rather attempts to teach language through rules and not by use. Researchers in linguistics have proved that to speak any language, whether native or foreign, entirely by rule is quite impossible.^[citation needed] The persons who have learned a foreign or second language through this method find it difficult to give up the habit of first thinking in their first language and then translating their ideas into the second language, therefore failing to become proficient in the second language at a level near that of the first language.

1. Bahlsen, Leopold (1905). *The Teaching of Modern Languages*. Boston: Ginn & Co.. pp. 12.

The Concept of Meaning

1. Lexical Meaning

Cave = Gua

2. Grammatical Meaning

Car
factory = paberik mobil

Factory car = mobil (kepunyaan) paberik

3. Textual Meaning

His doctrine did not fit in with the times

The meaning of words/phrases depend on the text.

4. Situational Meaning

The meaning of a word or phrases depend on the situation in which the word

/ phrase is used. Fire = kebakaran

5. Socio –cultural meaning Other

Procedures

(by Pinchuck, 1977: 188)

- 1. Transcription
- 2. Transliteration
- 3. Borrowing
- 4. Literal
- 5. Transposition
- 6. Modulation
- 7. Adaptation **1.**

Transcription

- Transcription:
Indonesian---- Achmad
English --- Ahmed

2. Transliteration

The process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system.

No transliteration takes place between Indonesian and English since both use the Latin alphabets.

3. Borrowing

Indonesian --- Kampung
English --- Kampung
Indonesian --- Sandal
English --- Sandal

4. Literal

One to one structural and conceptual correspondence, it can include borrowing and word -for- word translation (Interlingua synonymy)

Budi telah datang

Budi has come

He will go to Solo

He teaches English everyday

- 1. tenses. 2. phrases

Seorang pegawai paberik semen yang sangat rajin.

A very diligent Cement Factory worker.

5. Transposition

Replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect. (Grammatical Adjustment) E.g. Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan waktu (passive)

You should know that module writing takes time (active)

6. Modulation

- Modulation & transposition are the two main processes . They may take place at the same time. Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view.

Time is money = waktu itu sangat berharga

7. Adaptation Substitution of morphem for morphem

Kerja – work

Pekerja – worker

- **Substitution of word for word** Careful
– berhati-hati • **Substitution of phrase for phrase**

A careful worker = seorang pekerja yang hati2

- **Substitution of sentence for sentence**
Susatyo is a careful worker in that cement plant
Susatyo seorang pekerja yang hati-hati di paberik semen itu.

GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE

John is a very successful magician.

John seorang pesulap yang sangat berhasil

- **Similarity between English patterns and the Indonesian equivalent. S + V + O LEXICAL EQUIVALENCE**

Kaya - Rich

GRAMMATICAL ADJUSTMENT 1. Attributives

- Article – attrib – noun A
smart boy

2. Participles (present ad past)

- A swimming pool
- A stolen car

3. Gerund

- Playing magic tricks make me happy

4. Tense Markers

Bobby went to Las Vegas last year.

5. Auxiliaries and Modals

My friend must be here in a few minutes.

You have been living in Gresik since 1987.

6. Conditional

If John works harder, he will pass his exam

7. Verbs of Wishing

I wish you a very happy stay in Tuban.

8. Order within Clauses 9. Ellipsis

- John bought Soto, Erick did too.

LEXICAL ADJUSTMENTS • 1. Affixed Words

frank – frankly =

jujur hope – hopeful

Like – dislike

COMPOUND WORDS

Sunflower = sun + flower

Hotdog = hot + dog = sejenis roti

BLENDING, CLIPPING, ACRONYM • Blending

Motel = motor + hotel = hotel untuk para pelancong yang berkendara mobil

- **Brunch** = breakfast + lunch

- **Clipping**

Vocabulary = vocab

Refrigerator

Fridge

FIGURE OF SPEECH 1. Euphemism

He is mentally unbalanced = dia terganggu ingatannya. He is passing water

2. Simile

As quick as lightning = secepat kilat

3. Personification

The hurricanes swept away all the ships in the harbour.

Angin puting beliung menyapu semua kapal yang ada di pelabuhan.

THE CONCEPT OF MEANING

1. Lexical Meaning
2. Grammatical Meaning
3. Textual Meaning
4. Situational Meaning
5. Socio-cultural Meaning (the meaning of the text is determined by

the sociocultural concepts) **Linguistic Function**

1. Referential Function
2. Poetic Function
3. Emotive Function
4. Conative Function
5. Phatic Function
6. Metalingual Function

1. Referential Function

- is found in a speech act / discourse focusing on the reference (what the expression literally means)

2. Poetic Function

-is found in a speech act / discourse focussing on the message

3. Emotive Function

-is found in a speech act / discourse concentrating on what the speaker / the writer feels, thinks or experiences.

4. Conative Function

-is found in a speech act / discourse which wants the hearer / the reader to do, taste, feel, or think of something.

5. Phatic Function

-is found in expressions used to maintain the speech act between the speaker and the hearer.

6. Metalingual Function

-is found in symbols or codes for communication

Translation of English and Indonesian Language and vice versa by using Google translate on **The Idiomatic Phrases.**

NO	The Idiomatic Phrases	Meaning
1	To bell the cat Google translate: Untuk kucing bel	Melakukan sesuatu yang berbahaya. Google translate: Doing something dangerous.
2	To let the cat out of the bag Google translate: Untuk membiarkan kucing keluar dari karung	Membuka rahasia Google translate: Confide Google translate: Phrase: To let the cat out of the bag
3	A cat and dog life kucing dan Google translate: kehidupan anjing	Penghidupan yang penuh dengan pertengkaran Google translate: Livelihoods are filled with contention
4	To rain cats and dogs. Untuk hujan Google translate: kucing dan anjing	Hujan sangat lebat Google translate: Rain cats and dogs

Translation of English and Indonesian Language and vice versa by using Google translate on Transposition, Modulation, Transposition & Modulation, Addition & Transposition, Adaptation

	Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan waktu. (passive)(Transposition) Google translate: Keep in mind that it takes time to write modules.	You should know that module writing takes time (active)
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	<p>I would have come if I had known. (Transposition) Google translate: Saya akan datang jika aku tahu. I would come if I had known.</p>	<p>Saya tentu datang kalau tahu. (Sayang, saya tidak tahu maka tidak datang.) Google translate: I would come to know. (Unfortunately, I did not know then do not come.)</p>
	<p>Waktu itu sangat berharga.(Modulation) Google translate: Time is very precious</p>	<p>Time is money Google translate: Waktu adalah uang</p>
	<p>When I told him I won a prize at a lottery he called <i>me lucky dog</i>.(Modulation) Google translate: Ketika saya mengatakan kepadanya bahwa saya memenangkan hadiah di sebuah lotre dia menelepon saya anjing beruntung.</p>	<p>Sewaktu kukatakan kepadanya bahwa aku menang lotere dia menyebutku <i>orang yang beruntung</i>. Google translate: When I told him that I had won the lottery he called me a lucky man.</p>
	<p>I have told him many times not to interfere other people's business – but being <i>pig-headed</i>, he still does. (Modulation) Google translate: Saya telah mengatakan kepadanya berkali-kali untuk tidak ikut campur urusan orang lain - tapi karena babi-dipimpin, dia masih tidak.</p>	<p>Telah kukatakan kepadanya berulang kali untuk tidak mencampuri urusan orang lain – namun dasar <i>kepala batu</i> dia masih saja mencampuri urusan orang lain. Google translate: I have told him repeatedly not to interfere in other people's business - but the basic stubborn he still meddling.</p>

	<p>He cries down everything his wife does. <i>(Transposition as well as Modulation)</i> Google translate: Dia menangis turun semua istrinya tidak</p>	<p>Dia meremehkan apapun yang dilakukan oleh istrinya. Google translate: She underestimate anything done by his wife.</p>
	<p>Burglars usually finish their work before day Google translate: Pencuri biasanya menyelesaikan pekerjaan mereka sebelum hari</p>	<p>Para pencuri biasanya menyelesaikan pekerjaan mereka sebelum subuh. Google translate: The thieves usually finish their work before dawn.</p>
	<p>John broke his thumb playing football. <i>(Addition and Transposition)</i> Google translate: John patah ibu jarinya bermain sepak bola</p>	<p>Ibu jari John patah sewaktu main bola. Google translate: John thumb broken while playing football.</p>
	<p>For heaven's sake, don't do it! <i>(Adaptation)</i> Google translate: Demi Tuhan, jangan lakukan itu!</p>	<p>Ya Allah, jangan lakukan itu! Google translate: O God, do not do it!</p>
	<p>The bus –stop is just a stone's throw away. <i>(Adaptation)</i> Google translate Halte bus adalah</p>	<p>Pemberhentian bis tidak jauh dari sini. Google translate: Bus stop not far from here.</p>
	<p>hanya sepelemparan batu pergi.</p>	

Translation of English and Indonesian Language and vice versa by using Google translate on Lexical Equivalence and Grammatical Adjustments

Being very tired, Jimmy closed his eyes and slept. Google translate: Google translate: Menjadi sangat lelah, Jimmy memejamkan mata dan tidur.	Karena sangat capek, Jimmy menutup matanya dan tidur. Google translate: Because very tired, Jimmy closed his eyes and slept.
Unfriendly attitude Google translate sikap ramah	Sikap yang tak ramah Unfriendly attitude
Unfailing hope	Harapan yang tak kunjung padam. Google translate: Hope unflagging.

Lexical Equivalence and Grammatical Adjustments Lexical Equivalence

Henry is still <i>green</i> at his job Google translate Henry masih hijau dalam pekerjaannya	<i>Belum berpengalaman</i> Google translate: unseasoned
The part of a river from which water pours out is its <i>mouth</i> . Google translate Bagian dari sungai dari mana air mengalir keluar adalah mulutnya.	<i>Muara</i> Google translate: estuary

Grammatical Adjustment

He is going to write another letter soon (Intention) Google translate Dia akan menulis surat	Dia bermaksud menulis sepucuk surat yang lain dengan segera Google translate: He intends to write
lain segera	another letter soon
By the end of this month he will have written 4 letters. ((future anticipating) Google translate Pada akhir bulan ini ia akan telah menulis 4 huruf	Pada akhir bulan ini dia sudah akan menulis 4 pucuk surat. Google translate: At the end of this month he will write 4 letters.

Inversion Construction

<p><i>Not only</i> did I see him but talk to him as well.</p> <p>Google translate tidak hanya aku melihat dia tapi berbicara dengannya juga.</p>	<p>Saya <i>tidak hanya</i> melihatnya, tetapi berbicara dengannya juga</p> <p>Google translate I not only see it, but talk to him too</p>
<p><i>Never</i> have I seen such a beautiful woman</p> <p>Google translate Belum pernah aku melihat seperti wanita cantik</p>	<p>Saya <i>belum pernah</i> melihat wanita secantik itu.</p> <p>Google translate I've never seen a woman as beautiful as that.</p>

<p>Try to avoid making him angry.</p> <p>Google translate Cobalah untuk menghindari membuat marah</p>	<p>Usahakan agar dia tidak marah (Usahakan agar dia tidak marah Google translate:Try to keep him angry. (Try to keep him angry Google translate: Cobalah untuk membuatnya marah.</p>
<p>You have had many opportunities of serving your country</p> <p>Google translate Anda memiliki banyak kesempatan untuk melayani negara Anda .</p>	<p>Anda memiliki banyak kesempatan untuk mengabdikan tanah air anda.</p> <p>Google translate: You have many opportunities to serve your country.</p>
<p>Is there anything here worth buying?</p> <p>Google translate Apakah ada apa pun di sini layak dibeli?</p>	<p>Adakah sesuatu di sini yang pantas (untuk) dibeli?</p> <p>Google translate: Is there anything here worth (to) buy?</p>

Translation of English and Indonesian Language and vice versa by using Google translate on **Figure of Speech**

a. Euphemism

1	He passed away dia meninggal = he died	Google translate:	Dia wafat Google translate: he died
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2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is mentally unbalanced • Google translate: Dia mental tidak seimbang 	<p>Dia terganggu ingatannya. (Dia gila)</p> <p>Google translate: He interrupted his memory</p>
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b. Simile

1	As quick as lightning Google translate: Secepat kilat	Secepat kilat Google translate: posthaste, in a flash)
2	He is like a parrot Google translate: Dia seperti burung beo	Dia pandainya meniru Google translate: He cleverly mimics
3	As poor as a church mouse Google translate: Sebagai miskin seperti tikus gereja	Sangat melarat Google translate: so destitute
4	She is as old as the hills Google translate: Dia setua bukit	Dia tua Bangka Google translate: He's old farts

1. Personification

1	<p>The jocund day stands on tip toe on the misty mountain tops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google translate: Hari enak berdiri di ujung kaki di puncak gunung berkabut. 	<p>Hari yang cerah perlahan-lahan menampakkan dirinya dipuncak gunung yang berkabut.</p> <p>Google translate: Sunny day slowly reveal itself dipuncak misty mountains.</p>
2	<p>The hurricane swept away all the ships in the harbour. Google translate:</p>	<p>Angin putting beliung menyapu semua kapal yang ada di pelabuhan.</p> <p>Google translate:</p>

Translation of English and Indonesian Language and vice versa by using Google translate on **Socio-cultural Meaning and Adjustment**

Socio-Cultural Meaning and Adjustment Explanations and examples

Meaning of concepts you have learned, it is important we consider the meaning of socio-cultural (socio-cultural meaning) before you translate that into a target language (target language). Here are some examples:

1. Isteri kepada Suami: —Your coffee is ready, dear.‖ A. Wife to husband: "Your coffee is ready, dear."

Dear digunakan untuk menunjukkan affection kepada suaminya.

Dear is used to show affection to her husband.

2. Isteri pulang dan mengetahui bahwa rumahnya dalam keadaan tak teratur.
Isterinya berseru,

3. The wife came home and learned that his house in irregular circumstances.
Exclaimed his wife,

—Oh dear, what a mess!‖

"Ya ampun, kacau sekali!"

(—Oh dear, what a mess!‖ **google translate:** "Oh sayang, apa yang berantakan!")

Dear menunjukkan suatu pemandangan yang mengejutkan apa yang dia lihat.

Dear showed a surprising sight of what he saw.

Didalam terjemahan bahasa Indonesia (equivalent) padan-kata yang terdekat pada kalimat pertama adalah,‖Kopinya sudah siap, sayang.‖ Dan kedua: —Masya Allah, acakacakan benar!‖

Translation in the Indonesian language (equivalent) closest matching words in the first sentence is, "The coffee is ready, dear." And the second: "Good heavens, ragged right!"

We too often see in the letter:

1. Dear Sirs, (dengan hormat)
2. Dear Betty, (Betty yang baik atau , untuk yang lebih intim —Betty sayang!)

In the first example is the Salutation in a formal letter. and the second is an informal Salutation. All of these sites is the adjustment according to the socio-cultural concepts manifested into the target language conventions.

SOCIAL FORMULAS

Expression or set phrases in order to induce and maintain verbal social contacts and relations are called social formulas. These formulas are closely related to sociocultural contexts, and thus it is important to understand their socio-cultural meaning.

Examples:

Mr. Green: "Mr. Smith, may I introduce Mr. Brown to you? He is a friend of mine!"

Mr. Brown: "—How do you do?" Apa kabar ?

(How do you do? **Google translate:** bagaimana anda lakukan?)

Mr. Smith: "—How do you do?"

Mr. Brown: ("—It's nice to meet you" **Google translate:** "Senang bertemu dengan Anda)

Mr. Smith ("—The pleasure is mine." **Google translate:** "Kesenangan adalah milikku)

Similarly, some social formulas in Indonesian cannot always be translated into English:

A: Mau kemana? (Where are you going? **Google translate:** Di mana Anda akan pergi?)

B: Ke sana, ayo. (Go there, come on. **Google translate:** Pergi ke sana, ayolah)

1. What's wrong with you? kenapa? (What's wrong with you? **Google translate:** Apa yang salah dengan Anda?)
2. My throat was sore. (sakit tenggorokan) (My throat was sore **Google translate:** Tenggorokanku sakit)
3. Did you have a fever? (Anda merasa demam) (Do you have a fever? **Google translate:** Apakah Anda memiliki/mengalami/terserang demam?)
4. a hundred and three (103 derajat Fahrenheit)
5. but that didn't help me much. (tetapi itu tidak banyak membantu) (... but that didn't help me much. **Google translate:** tapi itu tidak membantu saya banyak.)
6. from your symptoms it sounds like a case of the flu. (gejalanya menunjukkan bahwa Anda terkena flu. (From your symptom it sounds like a case of the flu **Google translate:** Dari gejala Anda kedengarannya seperti kasus flu)
7. Yes, it's a little inflamed. (ya, nampak agak kemerah-merahan) Yes, it is a little inflamed **Google translate:** Ya, itu adalah sedikit meradang
8. Did you have a vacation? (Anda sempat berlibur) (Did you have a vacation? **Google translate:** Apakah Anda berlibur?)

Linguistics Function Translation of Scientific Discourse

Roman Jakobson (1966:353) proposes a concept of linguistic functions in a speech act.

1. Referential Function
2. Poetic
3. Emotive
4. Conative
5. Phatic
6. Metalingual

1. Referential Function focuses on the reference to which the speech act/discourse (wacana) is carried out.

Example:

On another trip; Suharto went to Kalimantan to visit a newly established village built to encourage Indonesians to move from crowded Java to the outer islands. When he asked 5000 new settlers if they were happy, they told him no, Then, he got to the heart of their needs 140 little boats to take their produce downriver to market. In this discourse the reference is clearly known to you Suharto, Kalimantan, 5000 new settlers, 140 little boats, etc. and you see have that the focus of this discourse is on its reference.

2. Poetic Function

If the focus of the speech act is on the message, then it is called the poetic function.

Example:

Give your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me
I left my lamp beside the golden door.

Emma Lazarus,

Google translate:

Berikan lelah Anda, miskin Anda
Anda meringkuk massa kerinduan untuk bernapas bebas
Para sampah celaka dari pantai Anda penuh
Kirim ini, para tunawisma, badai-melemparkan kepada saya
Aku meninggalkan lampu saya di samping pintu emas.

Reader's Digest, Feb, 1983

In this short free verse, the writer is focusing on her message, i.e. opening her arms to help the poor, the starved refugees of the world. You can see here that in order to understand the meaning you have to interpret its message. In the languages of the world, there are old sayings, in which the main focus is on communicating the message. Generally this function goes hand in hand with the emotive function, which we will discuss below.

3. Emotive Function

If the focus of the speech act/discourse is on the speaker / writer – what he feels, what he thinks, what he experiences --- then it is called the emotive function.

Here is an example.

The break. Finally, all my doubts and grievances seemed to crystallize when the scheme for going underground was sprung on us. Making the conscious decision to join the communists had taken a certain kind of guts. Now, defection proved even more difficult. The temptation to slink away in silence; if you decide to break away publicly and try to save others from the morass, you have to be prepped for slander harassment, even physical attack.

This is a part of an autobiography/diary by a person who regrets having joined an activist group which turns out to be disappointing to him. Here you can see that the writer expresses his feelings, thought and ideas.

4. Conative Function

This function is concentrating on the hearer / reader of the speech act, i.e. meaning that the speech act wants the hearer / reader to do something, taste something, feel something or think or something. This function has been so much exploited in the world of advertisement.

Here are some examples:

On the new ... electric typewriter the only mistake you can make is to type on the wrong key.

Phatic Function

This function is used to maintain the speech act between the speaker and the hearer. Study this telephone conversation.

B: 1||Hello.||

F: 2||Hello||., may I speak to Alice Weaver, please?

B: 3||Just a minute ... Alice, it's you

A: 4||Hello||

A: —Hi, Alice. Would you like to go to a movie tonight? **Google translate:**Apakah Anda ingin pergi ke malam ini film?

1. —Hello| shows that contact has been made with the listener.
2. —Hello| shows that the speaker is still there on the line.
3. The expression —Just a minute ...| indicates that the listener
Who receives the call wants the speaker to maintain
The contact.
- 4.—Hello| is another call showing that he wanted person is already there
in contact.

6. Metalingual Function

This function is a representation of the real language. Usually it is in the form of symbols or codes of communication. In the study of language we have NP, which stands for Noun Phrase, and VP, which stands for Verb Phrase. In transformational grammar they say that an English sentence always consists of a noun phrase and a verb phrase, and thus put in the familiar code:

In doing a translation, you have to pay attention to the linguistic functions pertaining to each discourse. There are six linguistic functions; referential, poetic, emotive, conative, phatic and metalingual.

1. **Referential function** is found in a speech act/discourse focusing on the reference (what the expression literally means)
2. **Poetic function** is found in a speech act/discourse focusing on the message.
3. **Emotive function** is found in a speech act/discourse concerning on what speaker/writer feels, thinks or experiences.
4. **Conative function** is found in a speech act/discourse which wants the hearer / reader to do, taste, feel, or think of something.
5. **Phatic function** is found in expressions used to maintain the speech act between the speaker and the hearer.
6. **Metalingual function** is found in symbols or codes for communication.

TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Explanation:

A scientific discourse, which usually includes manuals, instructions, and scientific writing, usually focuses on the reference, meaning that it aims at conveying facts, information, and knowledge.

B. A Brief History of Linguistics

(The growth of Linguistics is not a sequence of unhindered and evolutionary events, but it is a forward leap, just like that in other field of science. These leaps usually depend on the existence of original thinkers in the field concerned. This can be seen at least in the growth of structural linguistics, which was initiated by the Hindus in the fourth century B.C.) So far we have known two traditional stereotypes to describe that men and women are basically different. Men are said to be rational beings, wise decision makers, and good leaders who can easily put situations under control.

On the other hand, women need someone to give them attention. They are emotionally unstable, economically less productive, and less competent in solving problems and in doing things dealing with machines and electricity.

According to an English psychologist, most men and nearly all women hold this belief, while the real difference between men and women does not lie therein.)

Conclusion

Basically translating a source language into a desired target language by a learner (a translator) without altering the message or its contents. Therefore, a translator needs to master a second language, both in vocabulary, sentence structure, grammar, idiomatic expressions, terms, phrases and so forth. As a first step to speed up the translation, a learner (translator) needs to use google translate to all kinds of Internet resources as possible, or ask for help from a field of science is concerned.

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