

# Agriculture 1

Rahmat Budiman, S.S.



## INTRODUCTION

---

This module consists of two learning activities. The first one contains (a) some original texts written in English, (b) the translation of the original in bahasa Indonesia, (c) exercises and formative test. The second one is more or less the same. The texts are slightly longer. They were taken from journals, magazines, encyclopedia, newspapers, etc.

After learning this module, you are expected to be able to translate some texts relating to agriculture from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

Before you move on to Learning Activity 1 it is necessary for you to look at things you have to bear in mind when you are translating.

1. Be careful with word by word translation (literal translation). Sometimes you need to translate words in the source language, sometimes you don't when they refer to names of companies, streets, islands, restaurants, etc.
2. Meaning in the source language should be conveyed accurately in the target language. This means try to avoid loss of meaning.
3. Meaning transferred into the target language are not restricted by vocabulary, grammatical forms of the source language.
4. Be aware of the term register (i.e. words, style and grammatical features) you use.
5. Do not use 'everyday' language.
6. Your translation should only be based on meanings in the source language.

These aspects of translation are summarized he band descriptors. (see Appendix).

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 1****English - Bahasa Indonesia Translation**

**R**ead the following text very carefully to get a general impression of it, analyze it and then do the exercises that follow.

**A. CORN**

Corn, or maize, is one of the most useful plants known to man. Scientists believe that it originated somewhere in Central or South America. Prehistoric Indians probably selected seeds year after year from wild grasses, until after several centuries they had developed a plant very like the corn we know today. Corn is so much the creation of man that it cannot survive unless man cares for it.

Indians had their own stories about the origin of corn. In one tale a young girl turned herself into the corn plant to give mankind a new grain. She left her hair on the plant as corn silks to remind people to take good care of her gift.

The Indians liked corn with blue, red, and black kernels. They gave their colorful corn to the Pilgrims to feed them during the first cold winter in America. The next year the Pilgrims shared their own harvest with the Indians. This was the first Thanksgiving.

Corn was first introduced to the Old World by Christopher Columbus as maiz, the Indian name for the grain. It has kept this name, spelled in a variety of ways, in most countries. Since the word "corn" in England meant any kind of grain, the Pilgrims called this new grain "Indian corn".

**B. THE CORN PLANT**

Corn is a member of the grass family, with large, coarse stalks and leaves. The plants are usually 6 to 7 feet tall, but may be as short as 2 feet or as tall as 20 feet. A single stalk, or stem, emerges from the seed. From buds at the base, other stems, or "suckers," may develop. The main stalk bears one or more ears, protected by husks. The ears grow on shanks, branches below the middle of the stalk.

A tassel full of pollen grows at the end of the corn stalk. The unformed kernels on the cobs send up long threads called corn silks, which end in a tuft above the husks. Wind shakes the pollen onto the silks. A fine tube grows from the pollen grain through the silk to the egg cell in the young kernel. The male cell from the pollen fuses with the egg. The egg develops into the embryo, or miniature new plant, inside the kernel. A ripe ear of corn is 3 to 18 inches long and has 8 to 24 rows of kernels.

Most corn grown today is hybrid. This means that pollen from one carefully selected variety has pollinated the corn silks of another. The resulting hybrid seed produces a strong, high-yielding corn. Every year the farmer buys the kind of hybrid seed he wants to plant from special growers.

The kernels of different varieties may be white, yellow, red, or purple. Six kinds lead corn production. The most widely grown corn in the United States is called dent corn because it has a definite notch at the top of the kernel. Flint corn has hard kernels and withstands cold and disease. These two varieties are used to feed livestock and in industry.

Eating corn is usually sweet corn, flour corn, or popcorn. Sweet corn is high in sugar and can be recognized by clear kernels that wrinkle when they are ripe. The Indians in South America use flour corn, since the large amount of starch in the mealy kernels makes them easy to pound or chew.

### C. CULTURE

Corn thrives best on rich loam soil, but it grows well on fertile sandy or clay soil. Corn needs warm weather and plentiful moisture. Planting takes place in the spring when the soil temperature reaches 55 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, but young plants can be killed by a sudden freeze. Corn seed is planted in rows about 3 to 4 feet apart. Several kernels are dropped in each hill, or spot. These are spaced 2 to 4 feet apart in the row.

Weeds must be kept down so that they will not choke out the young corn plants. The weeds must be chopped and the soil loosened around the plants. This must be done three to five times during the growing season.

Most corn is ripe about 4 to 5 months after it is planted. The ears are snapped off the shanks by hand or machine. Corn for livestock feed must be husked and dried before storing. Snapping, husking, and shelling the corn in the field can be done in one rapid operation by machines. Such corn is still so

damp that it must be dried under artificial heat. (The New Book of Knowledge, 1977).

### ■ Task 1

*Now, learn the model answer below together with a short explanation about it.*

#### MODEL

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p><b>CORN</b></p> <p>Corn, or maize, is one of the most useful plants known to <u>man</u>. Scientists believe that it originated somewhere <u>in</u> Central or South America. Prehistoric Indians probably selected seeds year after year from wild grasses, until after several centuries they had developed a plant very like the corn we know today. Corn is so much the creation of man that it cannot survive unless man cares for it.</p>	<p><b>JAGUNG</b></p> <p>Jagung atau maizena adalah salah satu tanaman yang paling bermanfaat yang dikenal <u>umat manusia</u>. Para ilmuwan percaya bahwa <u>jagung</u> berasal dari suatu tempat di Amerika Tengah atau Selatan. Orang-orang Indian zaman prasejarah barangkali memilih benih-benih rumput liar selama beberapa tahun, hingga setelah beberapa abad, mereka mengembangkan sebuah tanaman yang sangat mirip dengan jagung yang kita kenal sekarang. Jagung benar-benar hasil daya cipta manusia sehingga tidak dapat bertahan jika tidak dirawat oleh manusia.</p>

#### Penjelasan:

Perhatikan kalimat pertama pada bahasa sumber ‘...useful plants known to man.’ Kata *man*, apabila tidak hati-hati (*full awareness of registers*) dan juga penguasaan *vocabulary* yang terbatas, akan diterjemahkan menjadi ‘laki-laki.’ Padahal, *man* juga berarti manusia pada umumnya, baik pria maupun wanita. Kalimat pertama adalah bentuk kalimat pasif (*passive voice*) maka perhatikanlah dengan saksama. Tidak semua kalimat pasif dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan pula menjadi kalimat pasif dalam bahasa sasaran. Untuk hal-hal tertentu, Anda bisa merubah kalimat pasif menjadi kalimat aktif atau sebaliknya.

Perhatikan pula kata ganti *it* dalam ‘... *it originated somewhere ...*’ diterjemahkan. Kata ganti *it* pada kalimat itu mengacu ada kata *Corn*, or *maize* pada awal kalimat.

Selain itu, perhatikan pula penggunaan kata kerja frasa (*phrasal verb*) seperti kata *cares for* di atas. Kata ini diterjemahkan dengan sempurna.



## EXERCISES 1

### ■ Task 2

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

### ■ Task 3

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

#### ■ Task 4

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 4	
Corn was first introduced to the	.....
Old World by Christopher	.....
Columbus as <i>maiz</i> , the Indian name	.....
for the grain. It has kept this	.....
name, spelled in a variety of ways,	.....
in most countries. Since the word	.....
"corn" in England meant any kind	.....
of grain, the Pilgrims called this new	.....
grain "Indian corn."	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....

### ■ Task 5

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

## ■ Task 6

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 6	<p>A tassel full of pollen grows at the end of the corn stalk. The unformed kernels on the cobs send up long threads called corn silks, which end in a tuft above the husks. Wind shakes the pollen onto the silks. A fine tube grows from the pollen grain through the silk to the egg cell in the young kernel. The male cell from the pollen fuses with the egg. The egg develops into the embryo, or miniature new plant, inside the kernel. A ripe ear of corn is 3 to 18 inches long and has 8 to 24 rows of kernels.</p>

## ■ Task 7

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 7	<p>Most corn grown today is hybrid. This means that pollen from one carefully selected variety has pollinated the corn silks of another. The resulting hybrid seed produces a strong, high-yielding corn. Every year the farmer buys the kind of hybrid seed he wants to plant from special growers.</p>

### ■ Task 8

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 8	
The kernels of different varieties may be white, yellow, red, or purple. Six kinds lead corn production. The most widely grown corn in the United States is called dent corn because it has a definite notch at the top of the kernel. Flint corn has hard kernels and withstands cold and disease. These two varieties are used to feed livestock and in industry.a	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	.....

### ■ Task 9

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

### ■ Task 10

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 10</p> <p><b>CULTURE</b></p> <p>Eating corn is usually sweet corn, flour corn, or popcorn. Sweet corn is high in sugar and can be recognized by clear kernels that wrinkle when they are ripe. The Indians in South America use flour corn, since the large amount of starch in the mealy kernels makes them easy to pound or chew.</p>	<p>.....</p>

### KEY TO EXERCISES 1

### ■ Task 2

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <p>Indians had their own stories about the origin of corn. In one tale a young girl <u>turned</u> herself <u>into</u> the corn plant to give mankind a new grain. <u>She</u> left her hair on the plant as corn silks to remind people to take good care of her gift.</p>	<p>Orang-orang Indian mempunyai beberapa cerita mereka sendiri tentang asal-muasal jagung. Dalam sebuah kisah, seorang gadis muda belia menjelma menjadi pohon jagung untuk memberi umat manusia sebuah padi-padian baru. Dia meninggalkan rambut-nya pada tanaman itu untuk mengingatkan manusia agar merawat pemberiannya dengan hati-hati.</p>

Perhatikan kata kerja frasa ‘turned into’ diterjemahkan menjadi ‘menjelma’. Kata ganti ‘She’ dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi ‘dia’ atau ‘ia’.

### ■ Task 3

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p>The Indians liked corn with blue, red, and black kernels. <u>They</u> gave their <u>colorful</u> corn to the Pilgrims to feed them during the first cold winter in America. The next year the Pilgrims shared their own harvest with the Indians. This was the first Thanksgiving.</p>	<p>Orang-orang Indian menyukai jagung yang butiran bijinya berwarna biru, merah, dan hitam. <u>Mereka</u> memberi jagung mereka yang <u>berwarna-warni</u> itu kepada para pendatang untuk makanan mereka selama musim dingin pertama di Amerika. Tahun berikutnya para pendatang ini membagikan hasil panen kepada orang-orang Indian. Inilah pertama kalinya dilakukan acara <i>Thanksgiving</i>.<sup>1</sup></p>

Kata ganti ‘They’ diterjemahkan menjadi ‘mereka’. Terdapat pergeseran bentuk kata sifat ‘colorful’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata sifat pengulangan ‘berwarna-warni’.

### ■ Task 4

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 4</p> <p>Corn was first introduced to the Old World by Christopher Columbus as <i>maiz</i>, the Indian name for the grain. <u>It</u> has kept this name, spelled in a variety of ways, in most countries. Since the word</p>	<p>Untuk pertama kali, jagung diperkenalkan kepada Dunia Lama oleh Christopher Columbus sebagai <i>maize</i>, nama Indian untuk <u>padi-padian</u> ini. <u>Namanya</u> tetap demikian, di banyak negara namanya dieja dalam berbagai cara. Karena kata ‘jagung’ di Inggris</p>

<sup>1</sup> Thanksgiving: Thanksgiving sebenarnya adalah perayaan panen. Thanksgiving sekarang dirayakan di Amerika setiap hari Kamis keempat setiap bulan November setiap tahunnya. Dalam merayakan Thanksgiving ini, setiap keluarga biasanya menyajikan panggang ayam kalkun.

"corn" in England meant any kind of grain, the Pilgrims called this new grain "Indian corn."

berarti segala jenis padi-padian, orang-orang Pendatang menyebut padi-padian baru ini 'Jagung Indian.'

Kata ganti 'grain' bergeser bentuknya menjadi kata benda pengulangan/majemuk dalam bahasa Indonesia. Hati-hati dalam menerjemahkan kata ganti 'It' yang mengacu kepada 'maize' yang disebutkan pada kalimat sebelumnya.

### ■ Task 5

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 5</p> <p><b>THE CORN PLANT</b></p> <p>Corn is a member of the grass family, with large, coarse stalks and leaves. The plants are usually 6 to 7 feet tall, but may be as short as 2 feet or as tall as 20 feet. A single stalk, or stem, emerges from the seed. From buds at the base, other stems, or "suckers," may develop. The main stalk bears one or more ears, protected by husks. The ears grow on shanks, branches below the middle of the stalk.</p>	<p><b>TANAMAN JAGUNG</b></p> <p>Jagung adalah anggota famili rumput, dengan batang dan daun yang kasar yang lebar. Tanaman ini biasanya tingginya 6 hingga 7 kaki, tapi bisa sependek 2 kaki atau setinggi 20 kaki. Batang tunggal atau tangkai muncul kepermukaan dari benih. Dari kuncup di bagian dasar, batang yang lain atau 'penghisap' mungkin tumbuh. Batang utamanya menahan satu atau lebih telinga yang dilindungi oleh kulit sekam. Telinga-telinga ini tumbuh di kulit sekam ini, cabang-cabang di bawah tengah-tengah batang.</p>

Teknik menerjemahkan 'large coarse stalks' adalah bahwa kata sifat terdekat dengan kata benda 'stalks' diterjemahkan terlebih dahulu. Kemudian, kata sifat 'large'.

### ■ Task 6

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 6</p> <p>A tassel full of pollen grows at the end of the corn stalk. The <u>unformed</u> kernels on the cobs send up long threads called corn silks, which end in a tuft above the husks. Wind shakes the pollen onto the silks. A fine tube grows from the pollen grain through the silk to the egg cell in the young kernel. The male cell from the pollen fuses with the egg. The egg develops into the embryo, or miniature new plant, inside the kernel. A ripe ear of corn is 3 to 18 inches long and has 8 to 24 rows of kernels.</p>	<p>Bunga jantan yang penuh tepung sari tumbuh di ujung batang pohon jagung. Biji-bijian <u>yang belum terbentuk</u> di tongkol jagung mengirimkan benang-benang panjang yang disebut rambut jagung, yang berakhir di sebuah lempengan di atas kuit sekam. Angin mengoyang-goyangkan tepung sari masuk kedalam rambut. Sebuah tube halus tumbuh dari serbuk sari biji-bijian melalui rambut ke sel telur dalam tongkol jangung muda. Sel jantan dari serbuk sari bergabung dengan telur. Telur berkembang menjadi embrio atau miniatur tanaman, di dalam tongkol jagung. Sebuah telinga yang sudah matang panjangnya 3 sampai 18 inci dan memiliki 8 sampai 24 baris tongkol jagung.</p>

Kata ‘unformed’ berpadanan dengan beberapa kata dalam bahasa Indonesia ‘yang belum terbentuk’.

### ■ Task 7

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 7</p> <p>Most corn grown today is hybrid. This means that pollen from one carefully selected variety has pollinated the corn silks of another. The resulting</p>	<p>Sekarang ini, kebanyakan jagung yang ditanam adalah hasil persilangan. Ini berarti bahwa serbuk sari dari varietas yang dipilih secara saksama menyerbuki rambut jagung yang lain. Benih dari hasil</p>

hybrid seed produces a strong, high-yielding corn. Every year the farmer buys the kind of hybrid seed he wants to plant from special growers.

perkawinan ini meng-hasilkan jagung yang tinggi kualitasnya dan kuat. Setiap tahun, petani membeli benih hasil perkawinan ini yang ia ingin tanam dari para pemberi khusus.

Kata sifat ‘strong, high-yielding corn’ padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah ‘tinggi kualitasnya dan kuat’.

### ■ Task 8

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 8</p> <p>The kernels of different varieties may be white, yellow, red, or purple. Six kinds <u>lead</u> corn production. The most widely grown corn in the United States is called <b>dent corn</b> because it has a definite notch at the top of the kernel. <b>Flint corn</b> has hard kernels and withstands cold and disease. These two varieties are used to feed livestock and in industry.</p>	<p>Tongkol-tongkol jagung dari berbagai varietas mungkin berwarna putih, kuning, merah atau ungu. Enam jenis di antaranya adalah <u>nomor satu</u> dalam produksi jagung. Jagung yang paling banyak ditanam di Amerika Serikat disebut <i>dent corn</i> karena jagung ini memiliki sebuah takikan yang jelas di atas tongkolnya. <i>Flint corn</i> memiliki tongkol yang keras dan tahan terhadap dingin dan penyakit. Kedua varietas ini digunakan untuk memberi makan ternak dan industri.</p>

Kata ‘lead’ dapat diterjemahkan menjadi ‘nomor satu’ atau ‘mengungguli’. Ini berarti bahwa dalam penerjemahan dimungkinkan adanya versi terjemahan.

### ■ Task 9

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 9</p> <p>Eating corn is usually <b>sweet corn</b>, <b>flour corn</b>, or <b>popcorn</b>. Sweet corn is high in sugar and can be recognized by clear kernels that wrinkle when they are ripe. The Indians in South America use flour corn, since the large amount of starch in the mealy kernels makes them easy to pound or chew.</p>	<p>Jagung yang dimakan biasanya adalah jagung manis, tepung jagung atau berondong jagung. Jagung manis berkadar gula tinggi dan dapat dikenali dengan tongkol-tongkolnya yang jelas yang berkerut apabila sudah matang. Orang-orang Indian di Amerika Selatan menggunakan tepung jagung karena jumlah zat tepung yang banyak dalam tepung tongkol membuat mereka mudah untuk menumbuk atau mengunyahnya.</p>

### ■ Task 10

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 10</p> <p><b>CULTURE</b></p> <p>Corn thrives best on rich loam soil, but it grows well on fertile sandy or clay soil. Corn needs warm weather and plentiful moisture. Planting takes place in the spring when the soil temperature reaches 55 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, <u>but</u> young plants can be killed by a sudden freeze. Corn seed is planted in rows about 3 to 4 feet apart. Several kernels are dropped in each hill, or spot. These are spaced 2 to 4 feet apart in the row.</p>	<p><b>PEMBUDIDAYAAN</b></p> <p>Jagung tumbuh dengan sangat baik di tanah lempung yang subur, tapi tumbuh dengan baik di tanah berpasir atau tanah liat yang subur. Jagung butuh udara yang hangat dan sangat lembab. Penanaman berlangsung pada musim semi pada saat temperatur tanah mencapai 55 derajat Fahrenheit atau lebih tinggi. Tetapi tanaman jagung muda bisa mati oleh udara yang sangat dingin yang datang tiba-tiba. Benih jagung ditanam dalam bedengan-bedengan yang jaraknya kira-kira 3 hingga 4 kaki. Beberapa tongkol jagung dijatuhkan di setiap gundukan atau lubang. Dalam bedengan, jaraknya adalah 2 hingga 4 kaki.</p>

Kalimat majemuk atau kompleks sebaiknya diterjemahkan menggunakan kalimat sederhana untuk menghindari terjemahan terkesan mengikuti bentuk bahasa sumber.



### SUMMARY

---

Dari Kegiatan Belajar ini ada beberapa hal yang bisa ditarik sebagai kesimpulan, yaitu sebagai berikut.

1. Sebelum mulai menerjemahkan, pahami seluruh paragraf (analisis teksnya) dengan membaca berulang-ulang, dan kemudian baru kalimat demi kalimat.
2. Hati-hati dengan *idiomatic expressions* atau *phrasal verbs*, misalnya *snapped off*.
3. Jangan pernah mencoba menerjemahkan kata per kata.
4. ‘Meaning’ di alihkan secara tepat ke dalam bahasa sumber dengan memperhatikan pilihan kata (*vocabulary*), bentuk kalimat (*grammatical forms*) dan laras bahasa (*register*).



### FORMATIVE TEST 1

---

*Read each of the paragraphs below along with its translation version, then identify the possible weaknesses of it by underlining them on the basis of the criteria in the band descriptors.(see Appendix).*

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Paragraph 11</p> <p>Weeds must be kept down so that they will not choke out the young corn plants. The weeds must be chopped and the soil loosened around the plants. This must be done three to five times during the growing season.</p>	<p>Rumput liar harus di bawah sedemikian sehingga mereka tidak akan mencekik ke luar jagung yang muda menanam. Rumput liar harus dicincang dan lahan mengendurkan di sekitar itu. Ini harus dilakukan 3 ke 5 kali sepanjang itu bertumbuh musim.</p>

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 12  Most corn is ripe about 4 to 5 months after it is planted. The ears are snapped off the shanks by hand or machine. Corn for livestock feed must be husked and dried before storing. Snapping, husking, and shelling the corn in the field can be done in one rapid operation by machines. Such corn is still so damp that it must be dried under artificial heat.	Kebanyakan jagung adalah matang sekitar 4 kepada 5 bulan setelah itu ditanam. Telinga terputus dengan tiba-tiba tulang kering dengan tangan atau mesin. Jagung untuk makanan ternak harus dikupas dan mengeringkan penyimpanan. Gertakan, mengupas, dan kulit jagung di bidang bisa dilakukan di satu operasi cepat oleh mesin. Jagung seperti masih basah juga bahwa itu harus mengeringkan di bawah panas tiruan.

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 2****English - Bahasa Indonesia Translation**

**R**ead the following text very carefully to get a general impression of it, analyze it and then do the exercises that follow.

**A. AGRICULTURE**

If you ask the average person what agriculture is, he will probably reply, "Why, it means farming, of course". He will be partly right, for raising crops is a branch of agriculture. So also are livestock raising, dairy farming, fruit growing, chicken raising, and even fur farming. Agriculture includes the raising of every kind of plant and animal that is useful to man.

With all its many branches, agriculture is the world's most important industry. It supplies the food we eat and many of the materials from which we make our clothing. Modern agriculture also provides business for many other industries. Farmers buy tractors, plows, seeders, and many other kinds of equipment. They buy supplies such as fertilizer, chemical sprays, and animal feed. The manufacturers from whom they buy these things in turn buy raw materials from other industries. Grocery stores and supermarkets, restaurants and lunch counters, and companies that can and freeze food would have nothing to sell without agriculture. Railroads and truck lines that carry farm products to market are among the other industries that depend directly or indirectly on agriculture.

**B. TYPES OF FARMING**

Farms are classified according to the type of farming that is done and the kinds of crops and livestock that are raised. They may be classified in several different ways, such as general, specialized, intensive, and extensive farms.

A farm may fall into more than one classification at the same time. For example, it may be both extensive and specialized.

## 1. General Farming

A farm where a variety of things are raised is called a general farm. On such a farm there may be a herd of dairy cows whose milk the farmer sells. There may also be hogs, sheep, or poultry to provide extra income and supply some of the family's needs. The farmer may raise some of the hay and grain for feeding his animals. There may be some "cash crop" such as tobacco, soybeans, or vegetables. Cash crops, as the name indicates, are raised to be sold rather than for use on the farm.

## 2. Specialization

There are many factors that influence the types of crops and livestock that a farmer raises. One of the most important is climate, which includes temperature, length of growing season, sunshine, and rainfall. Another is the type of soil. A third is the amount of water available for irrigation. Other factors are the terrain (whether the land is level and easily cultivated or steep and rocky), distance to markets, perishability of the product, and demand for the product.

By concentrating on the particular crops or animals that fit in best with his situation, the specialized farmer hopes to use his land in the most efficient and profitable way.

For example, farmers in the semi-arid western plains of the United States and Canada specialize in raising wheat and other drought-resisting grains. The reason is that these plants will survive there while moisture-loving crops would fail. The land is generally level and the soil is free from large stones, so that it is practical to use large machines for cultivation and harvesting. Farmers in this region of vast natural grasslands could also raise cattle if they wished, but grain pays them better.

West of the plains there are vast mountainous regions where the land is too steep and rocky to cultivate. However, there are natural grasses that cattle and sheep can eat. Mountain streams provide a water supply. Here ranching takes the place of farming, for livestock can be raised profitably but plant crops cannot.

Many farmers in New England, New York State, and Pennsylvania have found it profitable to specialize in producing fresh milk for the towns and cities of the northeastern states. The relatively cool summers and heavy rainfall are almost ideal conditions for pasture land, hay, and other feed

crops. And markets are within easy trucking distance. (The New Book of Knowledge The Children Encyclopedia, 1977).

### ■ Task 1

*Now, learn the model answer below together with a short explanation about it.*

## MODEL

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p><b>AGRICULTURE</b></p> <p>If you ask the average person what agriculture is, he will probably reply, "Why, it means farming, of course." He will be partly right, for raising crops is a branch of agriculture. So also are livestock raising, dairy farming, fruit growing, chicken raising, and even fur farming. Agriculture includes the raising of every kind of plant and animal that is useful to man.</p>	<p><b>PERTANIAN</b></p> <p>Jikalau Anda bertanya pada kebanyakan orang apa pertanian itu, ia barangkali akan menjawab, "Memangnya kenapa, tentu saja artinya pertanian". Ia ada benarnya juga karena memelihara tanaman adalah satu cabang pertanian. Demikian pula dengan memelihara ternak, peternakan sapi perah, bertanam buah-buahan, beternak ayam, dan bahkan memelihara hewan untuk diambil bulunya. Pertanian meliputi pemeliharaan segala jenis tanaman dan hewan yang berguna bagi manusia.</p>

Penjelasan:

*Model answer* di atas ditampilkan dengan sangat baik. Perhatikan kalimat "Why, it means farming, of course". Kata *of course* dalam bahasa sasaran tidak disimpan diakhir kalimat karena akan menjadikan kalimat tersebut terasa sebagai sebuah kalimat terjemahan (read as translation). Dalam bahasa sasaran, kata tersebut disimpan di awal kalimat kedua sehingga terasa lumrah karena sesuai dengan kebiasaan yang berlaku pada bahasa sasaran.

Kemudian, kata *for* (selain kata *since* dan *because*). *Model answer* dibuat dengan sangat teliti dan kosa kata yang dimilikinya sangat luas (not restricted

by the forms; i.e. vocabulary, grammar). Kata *for* yang sering kali diterjemahkan menjadi *untuk* atau *bagi*, ternyata diterjemahkan dengan sempurna menjadi *karena/sebab*.

Kalimat-kalimat pada bahasa sumber adalah kalimat kompleks. Namun, hasil terjemahan berhasil dengan baik menerjemahkannya karena juga didukung oleh pemilihan kata yang tepat (full awareness of register; i.e. words, style and grammatical features). Perhatikan kata *meliputi* sebagai terjemahan kata *include*, frasa *perusahaan pemerahan susu* untuk kata *dairy farming*.



## **EXERCISES 2**

## ■ Task 2

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

and freeze food would have nothing to sell without agriculture. Railroads and truck lines that carry farm products to market are among the other industries that depend directly or indirectly on agriculture.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### ■ Task 3

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 3	<p><b>TYPES OF FARMING</b></p> <p>Farms are classified according to the type of farming that is done and the kinds of crops and livestock that are raised. They may be classified in several different ways, such as general, specialized, intensive, and extensive farms.</p> <p>..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....</p>

### ■ Task 4

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 4	<p>A farm may fall into more than one classification at the same time. For example, it may be both extensive and specialized.</p> <p>..... ..... ..... .....</p>

### ■ Task 5

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 5  <b>General Farming</b> A farm where a variety of things are raised is called a general farm. On such a farm there may be a herd of dairy cows whose milk the farmer sells. There may also be hogs, sheep, or poultry to provide extra income and supply some of the family's needs. The farmer may raise some of the hay and grain for feeding his animals. There may be some "cash crop" such as tobacco, soybeans, or vegetables. Cash crops, as the name indicates, are raised to be sold rather than for use on the farm.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

### ■ Task 6

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 6  <b>Specialization</b> There are many factors that influence the types of crops and livestock that a farmer raises. One of the most important is climate, which includes temperature, length of growing season, sunshine, and rainfall. Another is the type of	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

soil. A third is the amount of water available for irrigation. Other factors are the terrain (whether the land is level and easily cultivated or steep and rocky), distance to markets, perishability of the product, and demand for the product.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### ■ Task 7

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 7	
<p>By concentrating on the particular crops or animals that fit in best with his situation, the specialized farmer hopes to use his land in the most efficient and profitable way.</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

### ■ Task 8

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

from large stones, so that it is practical to use large machines for cultivation and harvesting. Farmers in this region of vast natural grasslands could also raise cattle if they wished, but grain pays them better.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### ■ Task 9

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 9</p> <p>West of the plains there are vast mountainous regions where the land is too steep and rocky to cultivate. However, there are natural grasses that cattle and sheep can eat. Mountain streams provide a water supply. Here ranching takes the place of farming, for livestock can be raised profitably but plant crops cannot.</p>	<p>..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....</p>

### ■ Task 10

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 10</p> <p>Many farmers in New England, New York State, and Pennsylvania have found it profitable to specialize in producing fresh milk for the towns and cities of the</p>	<p>..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....</p>

northeastern states. The relatively cool summers and heavy rainfall are almost ideal conditions for pasture land, hay, and other feed crops. And markets are within easy trucking distance.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## KEY TO EXERCISES 2

### ■ Task 2

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <p>With all its many branches, agriculture is the world's most important industry. It supplies the food we eat and many of the materials from which we make our clothing. Modern agriculture also provides business for many other industries. Farmers buy tractors, plows, seeders, and many other kinds of equipment. They buy supplies such as fertilizer, chemical sprays, and animal feed. The manufacturers from whom they buy these things in turn buy raw materials from other industries. Grocery stores and supermarkets, restaurants and lunch counters, and companies that can and freeze food would have nothing to sell without agriculture. Railroads and truck lines that carry farm products to market are among the other</p>	<p>Dengan cabangnya yang banyak, pertanian adalah industri paling penting di dunia. Pertanian menyediakan makanan dan banyak bahan yang kita gunakan untuk membuat pakaian. Pertanian modern juga menyediakan bisnis bagi banyak industri lain. Para petani membeli traktor, bajak, benih, dan banyak lagi peralatan lain. Mereka membeli pupuk, bahan-bahan semprot kimia, dan pakan ternak. Sebaliknya, pabrik-pabrik di mana para petani membeli alat-alat ini, membeli bahan-bahan mentah dari industri lain. Tanpa pertanian, toko-toko bahan makanan dan supermarket, rumah makan dan kedai makan, perusahaan-perusahaan yang mengalengkan dan membekukan makanan tidak akan punya apa-apa untuk dijual. Jalan-jalan dan truk-truk yang membawa hasil-hasil pertanian ke pasar adalah di antara industri lain</p>

industries that depend directly or indirectly on agriculture.

yang tergantung baik langsung atau tidak pada pertanian.

### ■ Task 3

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p><b>TYPES OF FARMING</b></p> <p>Farms are classified according to the type of farming that is done and the kinds of crops and livestock that are raised. <u>They</u> may be classified in several different ways, such as general, specialized, intensive, and extensive farms.</p>	<p><b>JENIS-JENIS PERTANIAN</b></p> <p>Pertanian digolongkan berdasarkan pada jenis pertanian yang dilakukan dan jenis tanaman serta binatang ternak yang dipelihara. <u>Pertanian</u> dapat digolongkan dalam beberapa cara, seperti pertanian umum, khusus, intensif, dan ekstensif.</p>

Perhatikan kata ganti ‘They’ dan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia.

### ■ Task 4

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 4</p> <p>A farm may fall into more than one classification at the same time. For example, it may be both extensive and specialized.</p>	<p>Pada saat yang bersamaan, sebuah pertanian dapat digolongkan ke dalam lebih dari satu penggolongan. Sebagai contoh, pertanian dapat sekaligus ekstensif dan khusus.</p>

Perhatikan fasa kata kerja fall into yang diterjemahkan menjadi digolongkan. Di sini pun terjadi perubahan bentuk kalimat aktif menjadi pasif.

## ■ Task 5

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 5</p> <p><b>General Farming</b></p> <p>A farm where a variety of things are raised is called a general farm. On such a farm there may be a herd of dairy cows whose milk the farmer sells. There may also be hogs, sheep, or poultry to provide extra income and supply some of the family's needs. The farmer may raise some of the hay and grain for feeding his animals. There may be some "cash crop" such as tobacco, soybeans, or vegetables. Cash crops, as the name indicates, are raised to be sold rather than for use on the farm.</p>	<p><b>Pertanian Umum</b></p> <p>Sebuah tempat pertanian di mana bermacam-macam varietas dikembangbiakkan disebut pertanian umum. Dalam pertanian seperti ini mungkin terdapat sekelompok sapi perah yang susunya dijual oleh petani. Mungkin pula terdapat babi, biri-biri atau peternakan ayam untuk menyediakan pendapatan tambahan dan mensuplai kebutuhan keluarga. Petani mungkin juga menanam ruput dan gandum untuk memberi makan ternaknya. Mungkin juga ada beberapa 'cash crop' (tanaman langsung jual), seperti tembakau, kedelai atau sayuran. Cash crop, seperti diindikasikan oleh namanya, ditanam untuk dijual, bukannya dimanfaatkan di tempat pertanian.</p>

## ■ Task 6

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 6</p> <p><b>Specialization</b></p> <p>There are many factors that influence the types of crops and livestock that a farmer raises. One of the most important is climate, which includes temperature, length of growing season, sunshine, and rainfall. Another is the type of</p>	<p><b>Spesialisasi</b></p> <p>Ada faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi jenis-jenis tanaman dan binatang ternak yang dipelihara oleh petani. Satu yang terpenting adalah iklim, termasuk temperatur, lama musim tanam, sinar matahari, dan curah hujan. Faktor lain adalah</p>

soil. A third is the amount of water available for irrigation. Other factors are the terrain (whether the land is level and easily cultivated or steep and rocky), distance to markets, perishability of the product, and demand for the product.

jenis tanah. Dan faktor ketiga adalah banyaknya air untuk irigasi. Faktor lain adalah teras siring (apakah tanahnya bertingkat dan mudah diolah atau curam dan berbatu), jarak ke pasar, tingkat kebusukan hasil panen, dan permintaan akan hasil tersebut.

### ■ Task 7

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 7  By concentrating on the particular crops or animals that fit in best with his situation, the specialized farmer hopes to use his land in the most efficient and profitable way.	Dengan memusatkan perhatian hanya pada tanaman atau hewan ternak tertentu yang cocok dengan keadaaan, petani khusus berharap untuk menggunakan lahannya dengan cara paling efisien dan menguntungkan.

### ■ Task 8

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 8  For example, farmers in the semi-arid western plains of the United States and Canada specialize in raising wheat and other drought-resisting grains. The reason is that these plants will survive there while moisture-loving crops would fail. The land is generally level and the soil is free from large stones, so that it	Sebagai contoh, para petani di dataran semi kering di wilayah barat Amerika Serikat dan Kanada mengkhususkan menanam gandum dan tanaman padi-padian yang tahan terhadap kekeringan. Alasannya adalah tanaman ini akan bertahan, sementara tanaman yang butuh kelembaban tidak. Tanah di wilayah ini pada umumnya bertingkat dan terbebas dari batu-batu

is practical to use large machines for cultivation and harvesting. Farmers in this region of vast natural grasslands could also raise cattle if they wished, but grain pays them better.

besar sehingga mudah untuk menggunakan mesin untuk mengolah dan memanen hasilnya. Para petani di wilayah yang padang rumputnya sangat luas juga memelihara sapi jika mereka mau, akan tetapi tanaman padi-padian memberi mereka keuntungan lebih baik.

### ■ Task 9

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 9</p> <p>West of the plains there are vast mountainous regions where the land is too steep and rocky to cultivate. However, there are natural grasses that cattle and sheep can eat. Mountain streams provide a water supply. Here ranching takes the place of farming, for livestock can be raised profitably but plant crops cannot.</p>	<p>Di sebelah barat dataran ini, terdapat wilayah pegunungan padang rumput di mana tanahnya terlalu curam dan berbatu untuk diolah. Akan tetapi, terdapat rumput alami yang bisa dimakan oleh sapi dan biri-biri. Sungai pegunungan menyediakan pasokan air. Di sini, peternakan menggantikan pertanian karena bahan-bahan kebutuhan hidup dapat diternakkan secara menguntungkan, tetapi tanaman tidak.</p>

Infinitive of purpose berubah menjadi kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Indonesia.

### ■ Task 10

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
<p>Paragraph 10</p> <p>Many farmers in New England, New York State, and Pennsylvania have found it profitable to specialize in</p>	<p>Kebanyakan petani di New England, negara bagian New York, dan Pennsylvania telah membuktikan bahwa pengkhususan dalam memproduksi susu</p>

producing fresh milk for the towns and cities of the northeastern states. The relatively cool summers and heavy rainfall are almost ideal conditions for pasture land, hay, and other feed crops. And markets are within easy trucking distance.

segar itu menguntungkan karena terdapat kota-kota kecil dan besar di sebelah timur laut kota tersebut. Musim panas yang relatif dingin dan curah hujan yang tinggi adalah kondisi yang hampir ideal bagi padang rumput, jerami, dan berbagai tanaman pakan ternak lainnya. Dan pasar yang tidak terlalu jauh bila dicapai dengan alat transportasi truk.



## SUMMARY

---

Beberapa hal yang bisa ditarik sebagai kesimpulan adalah sebagai berikut.

1. Hati-hati dengan laras bahasa (*full awareness of registers*).
2. Bentuk kalimat pasif (*passive voice*) dalam bahasa sumber dapat diubah menjadi kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Sasaran atau sebaliknya. Akan tetapi, apabila hal ini tidak merubah makna.
3. Perhatikan penggunaan *phrasal verbs* dan *idiomatic expressions*.
4. Pastikan pesan dalam bahasa sumber dialihkan dengan benar ke dalam bahasa Sasaran.



## FORMATIVE TEST 2

---

*Read paragraphs below and its translation version, then identify the possible weaknesses of it by underlining them and put the kinds of mistakes based on the criteria in the band descriptors.*

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Paragraph 11</p> <p>Even getting in the hay to feed the cows in winter is a thoroughly mechanized process from beginning to end. The farmer mows and bales the hay with tractor-operated machines. A</p>	<p>Bahkan memasukkan jerami untuk makan sapi pada musim dingin adalah melalui proses mekanis dari awal hingga akhir. Para petani memotong dan mengepak jerami tersebut dengan traktor menjalankan mesin. Alat</p>

mechanical loader lifts the bales onto tractor-drawn wagons or trucks. At the barn another machine lifts the bales into the loft for storage.

angkat mekanis mengangkat pak-pak jerami ke atas bak yang ditarik traktor atau truk. Di kandang sapi, mesin yang lain mengangkat pak-pak jerami ke dalam rak di atas untuk disimpan.

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 12	<p>These examples of the use of machinery apply to all types of agriculture. Machines are now doing most of the heavy work on the modern farm. They make it possible to do more work and do it faster. But farm machines are expensive. To pay for them the farmer must raise large quantities of produce to sell. This is one of the reasons why today's farms are becoming larger. Modern agriculture is no longer a way of life in the country. Instead it is a business enterprise.</p> <p>Contoh-contoh penggunaan mesin ini menggunakan pada semua jenis pertanian. Mesin sekarang sedang mengerjakan banyak kerja keras di pertanian modern. Mereka ini memungkinkan mengerjakan lebih banyak pekerjaan dan mengerjakan hal ini lebih cepat. Akan tetapi, mesin-mesin pertanian ini mahal. Untuk membayar mereka, petani harus meningkatkan jumlah produksi untuk dijual. Ini adalah salah satu alasan mengapa pertanian sekarang ini menjadi lebih besar. Pertanian modern bukan lagi jalan kehidupan di desa. Melainkan, sudah menjadi perusahaan bisnis.</p>

## Key to Formative Test

### *Formative Test 1*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 11  Weeds must be kept <u>down so</u> <u>that</u> <u>they</u> will not <u>choke out</u> the young corn <u>plants</u> . The weeds must be chopped and the soil <u>loosened around</u> the plants. This must be done three <u>to</u> five times during the growing season.	Rumput liar harus <u>di bawah</u> <u>sedemikian sehingga</u> <u>mereka</u> tidak akan <u>mencekik ke luar</u> jagung yang muda <u>menanam</u> . Rumput liar harus dicincang dan lahan <u>mengendurkan</u> <u>di sekitar itu</u> . Ini harus dilakukan 3 <u>ke</u> 5 kali sepanjang <u>itu bertumbuh musim</u> .

Hasil terjemahan dalam bahasa Indonesia sangat terasa adanya proses penerjemahan kata per kata (word by word translation). Perhatikan kata ‘di bawah’ dalam bahasa Indonesia sebagai padanan kata ‘down’ dalam bahasa Inggris. Kata ‘they’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata ‘mereka’ pun kurang tepat karena dalam bahasa Indonesia tidak lazim kata ‘mereka’ menjadi kata ganti benda jamak. Selanjutnya adalah ‘so that’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi ‘sedemikian sehingga’, kata kerja frasa ‘choke out’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi ‘mencekik keluar’ kata ‘plants’ yang sebenarnya adalah kata benda, bukannya kata kerja dari subyek ‘corn’. Selain itu, perhatikan pula kata ‘to’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata depan ‘ke’ dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Yang juga patut dikomentari adalah kata ‘loosened’ yang diterjemahkan dengan tidak tepat karena keterbatasan dalam bentuk kalimat (lihat point d pada Band Descriptors).

Secara keseluruhan, hasil terjemahan di atas sangat jauh dari menggembirakan. Berikut alternatif jawaban, coba Anda bandingkan dengan jawaban di atas.

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 12  Most corn <u>is</u> ripe about 4 to 5 months after <u>it</u> is planted. The ears are <u>snapped off</u> the shanks by hand or machine. Corn for livestock feed must be husked and <u>dried before</u> storing. <u>Snapping</u> , husking, and shelling the corn in the <u>field</u> can be done in one rapid operation by machines. Such corn is still so damp that it must be <u>dried</u> under artificial heat.	Kebanyakan jagung <u>adalah</u> matang sekitar 4 kepada 5 bulan setelah <u>itu</u> ditanam. Telinga <u>terputus dengan tiba-tiba tulang kering</u> dengan tangan atau mesin. Jagung untuk makanan ternak harus dikupas dan <u>mengeringkan</u> penyimpanan. <u>Gertakan</u> , mengupas, dan kulit jagung di <u>bidang</u> bisa dilakukan <u>di satu operasi cepat</u> oleh mesin. <u>Jagung seperti</u> masih basah juga bahwa itu harus <u>mengeringkan</u> di bawah panas tiruan.

Perhatikan kata ‘adalah matang’ sebagai terjemahan dari ‘is ripe’ dan kata ‘itu’ sebagai terjemahan dari ‘it’, juga beberapa kata lain yang digarisbawahi. Hal ini menunjukkan ‘word by word translation’ dan sebagai akibatnya adalah bahwa hasil terjemahan menjadi terbaca seperti hasil terjemahan (read as translation). Selain itu, karena terbatasnya perbendaharaan kata, banyak kata yang tidak tepat dipakai seperti kata ‘tulang punggung’ sebagai padanan kata ‘shanks’, ‘gertakan’ untuk padanan kata ‘snapping’ dan ‘terputus’ untuk frasa ‘snapped off’.

Berikutnya adalah kelemahan dalam penguasaan bentuk aktif – pasif. Pada klausu ‘must be dried’ yang ditejemahkan menjadi ‘harus mengeringkan’ adalah contoh kelemahan tersebut (full awareness of register).

### ❖ Possible Answers for Formative Test 1:

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 11  Weeds must be kept <u>down</u> so <u>that</u> they will not <u>choke out</u> the young corn <u>plants</u> . The weeds must be chopped and the	Rumput liar harus dibasmi sehingga rumput liar ini tidak akan membelit tanaman jagung muda. Rumput liar ini harus dicincang dan tanah di sekitar

soil loosened around the plants. This must be done three to five times during the growing season.

tanaman harus digemburkan. Hal ini harus dilakukan tiga hingga lima kali dalam musim tanam.

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 12  Most corn is ripe about 4 to 5 months after it is planted. The ears are snapped off the shanks by hand or machine. Corn for livestock feed must be husked and dried before storing. Snapping, husking, and shelling the corn in the field can be done in one rapid operation by machines. Such corn is still so damp that it must be dried under artificial heat.	Kebanyakan jagung matang sekitar 4 hingga 5 bulan setelah ditanam. Telinga-telinganya dipatah-patahkan dengan tangan atau mesin. Jagung untuk pakan ternak harus dipipil dan dijemur terlebih dahulu sebelum disimpan. Mematahkan, memipil, dan mem-buang kulit dapat dilakukan dengan cepat di lahan pertanian dengan mesin. Jagung seperti ini masih basah sehingga harus dikeringkan di bawah panas buatan.

### *Formative Test 2*

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 11  Even <u>getting in</u> the hay to <u>feed</u> the cows in winter is a thoroughly mechanized process from beginning to end. The farmer mows and bales the hay with tractor-operated machines. A mechanical loader lifts the bales onto tractor-drawn wagons or trucks. At the barn another machine lifts the bales into the loft for storage.	Bahkan <u>mengumpulkan</u> jerami untuk <u>pakan</u> sapi pada musim dingin pun dari awal hingga akhir melalui proses mekanis. Para petani memotong dan mengepak jerami tersebut dengan traktor yang dijalankan oleh mesin. Alat angkat mekanis mengangkat pak-pak jerami ke atas bak yang ditarik traktor atau truk. Di kandang sapi, mesin yang lain mengangkat pak-pak jerami ke dalam rak di atas untuk disimpan.

Hasil terjemahan di atas sudah hampir sempurna meskipun masih dimungkinkan untuk menghasilkan versi terjemahan yang lain. Perhatikan kata kerja frasa ‘get in’ yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi kata benda. Perhatikan pula kata ‘feed’ yang berubah menjadi kata benda dalam bahasa Indonesia termasuk kata benda ‘storage’ menjadi bentuk kata pasif ‘disimpan’.

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 12  These examples of the use of machinery <u>apply to</u> all types of agriculture. Machines are <u>now</u> doing most of the <u>heavy work</u> on the modern farm. <u>They</u> make <u>it</u> possible to do more work and <u>do it</u> faster. But farm machines are expensive. To pay for <u>them</u> the farmer must raise large quantities of produce to sell. This is one of the reasons why today's farms are becoming larger. Modern agriculture is no longer <u>a way of life</u> in the country. Instead it is a business enterprise.	Contoh-contoh penggunaan mesin ini <u>menggunakan</u> pada semua jenis pertanian. Mesin sekarang <u>sedang</u> mengerjakan banyak <u>kerja keras</u> di pertanian modern. Mereka ini memungkinkan mengerjakan lebih banyak pekerjaan dan mengerjakan <u>hal ini</u> lebih cepat. Akan tetapi, mesin-mesin pertanian ini mahal. Untuk membayar mereka, petani harus meningkatkan jumlah produksi untuk dijual. Ini adalah salah satu alasan mengapa pertanian sekarang ini menjadi lebih besar. Pertanian modern bukan lagi <u>jalan kehidupan di desa</u> . Melainkan, sudah menjadi perusahaan bisnis.

Kalimat aktif yang ditandai dengan penggunaan kata ‘apply’ dalam bahasa Indonesia diterjemahkan menjadi kalimat pasif – pergeseran bentuk. Pada hasil terjemahan yang berbunyi ‘menggunakan’ mengacu pada konsep ‘meaning transferred into the target language are restricted by the forms of the source language. (Lihat band descriptors).

Perhatikan juga kata ganti ‘they’ dan ‘them’ yang mengacu pada kata ‘machines’ serta padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kedua kata ini masing-masing diterjemahkan menjadi ‘mereka’ dan ‘hal ini’ dan ini merupakan akibat dari tidak terpenuhinya ‘full awareness of register. Hati-hati dalam menerjemahkan kata ganti ‘it’ dalam konteks kalimat di atas.

**• Possible Answers for Formative Test 2:**

<i>Source Language</i>	<i>Target Language</i>
Paragraph 11  Even getting in the hay to feed the cows in winter is a thoroughly mechanized process from beginning to end. The farmer mows and bales the hay with tractor-operated machines. A mechanical loader lifts the bales onto tractor-drawn wagons or trucks. At the barn another machine lifts the bales into the loft for storage.	Bahkan penyimpanan jerami untuk pakan sapi pada musim dingin merupakan satu proses mekanis yang menyeluruh dari awal hingga akhir. Para petani memotong dan mengepak jerami tersebut dengan traktor bermesin. Alat angkat mekanis mengangkat pak-pak jerami tersebut ke atas bak yang ditarik dengan traktor atau truk. Di kandang, mesin yang lain mengangkat pak-pak jerami ke dalam rak di atas kandang untuk disimpan.
Paragraph 12  These examples of the use of machinery apply to all types of agriculture. Machines are now doing most of the heavy work on the modern farm. They make it possible to do more work and do it faster. But farm machines are expensive. To pay for them the farmer must raise large quantities of produce to sell. This is one of the reasons why today's farms are becoming larger. Modern agriculture is no longer a way of life in the country. Instead it is a business enterprise.	Contoh-contoh penggunaan mesin ini diterapkan pada semua jenis pertanian. Sekarang, dalam pertanian modern mesin-mesin melakukan hampir semua pekerjaan. Dimungkinkan dengan mesin-mesin tersebut untuk mengerjakan lebih banyak pekerjaan dan lebih cepat. Akan tetapi, mesin-mesin pertanian ini mahal. Untuk pembayarannya, petani harus meningkatkan produksi dalam jumlah banyak untuk dijual. Ini adalah salah satu alasan mengapa pertanian sekarang ini menjadi lebih besar. Pertanian modern bukan lagi jalan hidup di desa. Melainkan, sudah menjadi sebuah perusahaan bisnis.

## Bibliography

\_\_\_\_\_. (1977). *The New Book of Knowledge*. Canada: Grolier Inc.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1977). *The New Book of Knowledge The Children Encyclopedia*. Canada: Grolier Inc.