Government and Administration 1

Drs. Hasanuddin

INTRODUCTION

This module consists of two learning activities. The first one contains (a) original text 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 text are slightly longer. They were taken from journals, magazines, encyclopedia, books, etc.

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

Before you move on to Learning Activity 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).
2. 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.
3. Meaning in the source language should be conveyed accurately in the target language. This means try to avoid loss of meaning.
4. Meaning transferred into the target language are not restricted by vocabulary, grammatical, forms of the source language.
5. Be aware of the term register (i.e. words, style and grammatical features) you use.
6. Do not use 'everyday' language.
7. Your translation should only be based on meanings in the source language.

These aspects of translation are summarized the band descriptors. (see appendix)

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.

Guyana's System of Government

Guyana is a sovereign Republic within the Commonwealth. The country became independent on May 26, 1966 and it advanced to Republican status on February 23, 1970. Before independence the country had several systems of government.

Self Government
British Guiana, as the country was formerly called, gained self-governing status in 1961. The Head of Government at that time was known as Premier, a position then held by Dr. Cheddi Jagan. He was assisted in the administration of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers which had authority only over internal matters, the British Government retaining the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defense, etc.

The colonial power, Britain, was represented in the colony by a Governor, who held veto powers over the work of the elected Legislature. There was a bi-cameral House of Assembly, with a lower house called the Legislative Council and an upper house called the Senate. The Legislative Council consisted of 35 members elected under the system of First Past the Post. The Senate consisted of a majority of members from the Government, plus representatives from the Opposition as well as two nominated members chosen by the Governor after consultations with various groups.

System of Proportional Representation
In 1964 the electoral system was changed to Proportional Representation. There were now 53 members in a Uni-Cameral House, the Senate having been abolished. However, for logistical reasons the 35 previous constituencies were retained but were now termed electoral districts. The first elections held under the new system produced the following results: People's Progressive Party (PPP)-25 seats, People's National Congress (PNC)- 22 seats and the United Force (UF)–6 seats. No party emerged with a clear majority at these elections and so a coalition government between the PNC and the UF was eventually formed. The PNC leader, Mr. Forbes Burnham became the

Premier and the UF leader, Mr. Peter D'Aguiar became the Deputy Premier and Finance Minister.

Independence
It was this Government that led British Guiana to Independence under the new name of Guyana. Mr. Burnham then became the Prime Minister and the previous Governor was called the Governor General. The first Guyanese Governor General was Sir David Rose, who was tragically killed in an accident in London.

Republican Status
As soon as the constitutionally stipulated period was up, the Government opted for Republican status. Under this constitution the titular Head of State became the President while the Prime Minister continued to be the leader of the Government. The uni-cameral Legislature of 53 elected members was retained .The first President of Guyana was Mr. Arthur Chung, a former High Court Judge.

The People's New Constitution
In 1980 the Independence and Republican constitutions were replaced by another, which coincided with the elections of that year. The following were some of the chief features of the new constitution:

a. The country now had an Executive President, i.e. the President was both Head of State and Head of Government. Under this constitution the President had excessive powers, such as immunity from prosecution for any act done during his term in office, the power to dismiss the Parliament, overturning decisions of the Courts, the power to postpone elections indefinitely, etc. However, the President was not a member of the National Assembly although he had the power to address the Assembly at his discretion.

b. The affairs of the Government in the National Assembly were now administered by a Prime Minister, who was appointed by the President and who was the first Vice-President; actually there were five Vice-Presidents in all, in addition to five Deputy Prime Ministers.

c. The former Leader of the Opposition was now called the Minority Leader;

d. The country was now divided into 10 administrative regions headed by a Chairman. Each region now had an elected Regional

Democratic Council, with each region sending one representative to Parliament.

e. A National Congress of Local Democratic Organs (NCLDO), comprising representatives from all local government bodies in the country, was convened and this constitutional body was mandated to send two representatives to Parliament;

f. The National Assembly (Parliament) now had 65 members in all, i.e. 53 directly elected members, 10 members from the regional councils and 2 members from the NCLDO.

g. The Parliament now had the power to amend the constitution by a simple two thirds majority, and without the need for a referendum.

First free and fair elections after Guyana became independent
This constitution, called the People's New Constitution, lasted until 2001 when it was amended. By that time, however, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) had assumed the reigns of government with successive victories at the 1992 and 1997 elections.

Taken from URL: www.sdnp.org.gy/gina/symbols/sysofgov.html.

Task 1
Now, learn the model answer below together with a short explanation about it.

Model

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 1 Guyana is a sovereign Republic within the Commonwealth. The country became independent on May 26, 1966 and it advanced to Republican status on February 23, 1970. Before independence the country had several systems of government.	Guyana adalah negara yang berkedaulatan Republik di dalam Persemakmuran. Negara tersebut merdeka pada tanggal 26 Mei 1966 dan berubah status menjadi republik pada tanggal 23 Februari 1970. Sebelum merdeka, negara ini memiliki *beberapa sistem* pemerintahan.

Penjelasan:

Perhatikan kalimat kedua pada bahasa sumber '*The country became independent ...*', hasil terjemahannya menjadi luwes dan enak dibaca karena kata *became* tidak diterjemahkan. Hal seperti ini tidak mengapa, alasannya karena yang diterjemahkan bukan bentuk melainkan makna dan kedua, kata *became* dalam kalimat tersebut berfungsi sebagai *linking verb* sehingga ia tidak perlu diterjemahkan tidak akan menyebabkan adanya kehilangan makna.

Selain itu yang juga perlu diperhatikan adalah kalimat ketiga, '*…country had several systems of government*'. Kata *several systems* cukup diterjemahkan menjadi *beberapa sistem* bukan *beberapa sistem-sistem* karena kata *beberapa* sudah menyatakan jamak. Bentuk jamak dalam bahasa Inggris tidak selalu harus diterjemahkan menjadi kata ulang (bentuk duplikasi) dalam bahasa Indonesia.

EXERCISES

Task 2

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 2	
Self Government	………………………….
British Guiana, as the country was formerly called, gained self governing status in 1961. The Head of Government at that time was known as Premier, a position then held by Dr. Cheddi Jagan. He was assisted in the administration of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers which had authority only over internal matters, the British Government retaining the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defense, etc.	…………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. …………………………. ………………………….

Task 3

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 3	
The colonial power, Britain, was represented in the colony by a Governor, who held veto powers over the work of the elected Legislature. There was a bi-cameral House of Assembly, with a lower house called the Legislative Council and an upper house called the Senate. The Legislative Council consisted of 35 members elected under the system of First Past the Post. The Senate consisted of a majority of members from the Government, plus representatives from the Opposition as well as two nominated members chosen by the Governor after consultations with various groups.	………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ………………………………. ……………………………….

Task 4

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 4	
System of Proportional Representation In 1964 the electoral system was changed to Proportional Representation. There were now 53 members in a Uni-Cameral House, the Senate	……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………... ……………….……………...

having been abolished. However, for logistical reasons the 35 previous constituencies were retained but were now termed electoral districts. The first elections held under the new system produced the following results: People's Progressive Party (PPP)-25 seats, People's National Congress (PNC)- 22 seats and the United Force (UF) –6 seats. No party emerged with a clear majority at these elections and so a coalition government between the PNC and the UF was eventually formed. The PNC leader, Mr. Forbes Burnham became the Premier and the UF leader, Mr. Peter D'Aguiar became the Deputy Premier and Finance Minister.	…………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….……………..

Task 5

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 5	
Independence	…………………….……………..
It was this Government that led British Guiana to Independence under the new name of Guyana. Mr. Burnham then became the Prime Minister and the previous Governor was called the Governor General. The first Guyanese Governor General was Sir David Rose, who was tragically killed in an accident in London.	…………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….…………….. …………………….……………..

Task 6

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 6	
Republican Status	…………………..……………..
As soon as the constitutionally stipulated period was up, the Government opted for Republican status. Under this constitution the titular Head of State became the President while the Prime Minister continued to be the leader of the Government. The Uni-Cameral Legislature of 53 elected members was retained. The first President of Guyana was Mr. Arthur Chung, a former High Court Judge.	…………………..…………….. ……………………..……………. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..…………….. …………………..……………..

Task 7

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 7	
The People's New Constitution	…………………………………….
In 1980 the Independence and Republican constitutions were replaced by another, which coincided with the elections of that year. The following were some of the chief features of the new constitution:	……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. …………………..……………..

Task 8

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
(a) The country now had an Executive President, i.e. the President was both Head of State and Head of Government. Under this constitution the President had excessive powers, such as immunity from prosecution for any act done during his term in office, the power to dismiss the Parliament, overturning decisions of the Courts, the power to postpone elections indefinitely, etc. However, the President was not a member of the National Assembly although he had the power to address the Assembly at his discretion.	…………………….……………….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….……….. ………………………….………..

Task 9

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
(b) The affairs of the Government in the National Assembly were now administered by a Prime Minister, who was appointed by the President and who was the first Vice-President; actually there were five Vice-Presidents in all, in addition to	…………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. ……………………………………..

five Deputy Prime Ministers;	……………………………………..
(c) The former Leader of the Opposition was now called the Minority Leader;	…………………………………….. …………………………………….. ……………………………………..

Task 10

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
(d) The country was now divided into 10 administrative regions headed by a Chairman. Each region now had an elected Regional Democratic Council, with each region sending one representative to Parliament;	…………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. ……………………………………..
(e) A National Congress of Local Democratic Organs (NCLDO), comprising representatives from all local government bodies in the country and this constitutional body was mandated to send two representatives to Parliament;	…………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. …………………………………….. ……………………………………..

Key to Exercises

Task 2

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 2	
Self Government British Guiana, as the country was formerly called, gained self	**Pemerintahan Sendiri** Guyana Britania, demikian nama negara ini sebelumnya,

governing status <u>in 1961</u>. The Head of Government at that time was known as Premier, a position then held by Dr. Cheddi Jagan. He was assisted in the administration of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers which had authority only over internal matters, the British Government retaining the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defense, etc.	meraih status pemerintahan sendiri <u>pada tahun 1961</u>. Pada saat tersebut Kepala pemerintah dikenal dengan perdana menteri, dijabat oleh Dr. Cheddi Jagan. Dalam pemerintahan negara, ia dibantu oleh para menteri kabinet yang hanya berwenang dalam bidang urusan dalam negeri. Kementerian urusan luar negeri, pertahanan, dan lain-lain tetap dikuasai oleh pemerintah Britannia.

Penyisipan kata *tahun* sebelum angka *1961* dimaksudkan untuk memperjelas angka tersebut sebagai tahun.

Task 3

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 3	
The colonial power, Britain, was represented in the colony by a Governor, who held veto powers over the work of the elected Legislature. There was a bi-cameral House of Assembly, with a lower house called the Legislative Council and an upper house called the Senate. The Legislative Council consisted of 35 members elected under the system of First Past the Post. The Senate consisted of a majority of members from the Government, plus representatives from the Opposition as well as two	Penguasa kolonial, Britannia, diwakili di daerah koloni oleh seorang Gubernur. Penguasa kolonial tersebut mempunyai hak veto terhadap hasil kerja Badan Legislatif terpilih. Ada sistem majelis dua kamar, yaitu terdiri dari majelis rendah yang disebut dengan Badan Legislatif dan majelis tinggi disebut dengan senat. Badan legislatif terdiri dari 35 anggota yang dipilih melalui sistem distrik. Majelis tinggi terdiri dari sebagian besar anggota yang berasal dari pemerintah, ditambah dengan wakil dari kelompok oposisi dan 2 calon

nominated members chosen by the Governor after <u>consultations</u> with various groups.	anggota yang dipilih oleh Gubernur setelah <u>berunding</u> dengan berbagai kelompok.

Kedudukan kata *'consultation'* sebagai kata benda berubah menjadi kata kerja *berunding*.

Task 4

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 4	
System of Proportional Representation	**Sistem Perwakilan Berimbang**
In 1964 the electoral system was changed to Proportional Representation. There were now 53 members in a uni-cameral House, the Senate having been abolished. However, for logistical reasons the 35 previous constituencies were retained but were now termed electoral districts. The first elections held under the new system produced the following results: <u>People's Progressive Party (PPP)</u>-25 seats, People's National Congress (PNC)-22 seats and the United Force (UF)–6 seats. No party emerged with a clear majority at these elections and so a coalition government between the PNC and the UF was eventually formed. The PNC leader, Mr. Forbes Burnham became the Premier and the UF leader, Mr. Peter D'Aguiar	Pada tahun 1964 sistem pemilihan berubah menjadi Sistem Perwakilan Berimbang. Sekarang terdapat 53 anggota di dalam majelis satu kamar, senat telah dihapus. Namun demikian, alasan logistik maka 35 daerah pemilih terdahulu tetap dipertahankan, tetapi sekarang namanya adalah pemilihan wilayah. Pemilihan pertama dilakukan dengan sistem baru dengan hasil sebagai berikut: <u>People's Progressive Party (PPP)</u> memperoleh suara sebanyak 25 kursi, *People's National Congress* (PNC) sebanyak 22 kursi dan *The United Force* (UF) sebanyak 6 kursi. Pada pemilihan umum kali ini tidak ada partai yang muncul dengan perolehan suara mayoritas murni sehingga terbentuklah koalisi pemerintahan antara PNC dan UF. Pemimpin PNC, Forbes Burnham menjadi Perdana Menteri dan Pemimpin UF, Peter D'Aguiar

| became the Deputy Premier and Finance Minister | menjadi Deputi Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Keuangan. |

Ada beberapa singkatan yang sudah baku, seperti *'United Nations' (UN)* dan diterjemahkan menjadi 'Persatuan Bangsa-bangsa' (PBB), tetapi kita tidak dapat menerjemahkan nama partai di atas (yang digarisbawahi) karena belum baku. Tanda baca minus '-' pada bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan 'memperoleh suara sebanyak', ini diperlukan untuk memberi penjelasan kata sebelumnya.

Task 5

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 5	

Independence
    It was this Government that led British Guiana to Independence under the new name of Guyana. Mr. Burnham then became the Prime Minister and the previous Governor was called the Governor General. The first Guyanese Governor General was Sir David Rose, who was tragically killed in an accident in London.
	Merdeka
	    Pemerintahan inilah yang membawa Guiana Britannia menjadi negara merdeka di bawah nama yang baru Guyana. Lalu, Tuan Burnham menjadi Perdana Menteri dan Gubernur sebelumnya disebut dengan Gubernur Jenderal. Gubernur Guyana yang pertama adalah David Rose. Dia tewas secara mengenaskan dalam sebuah kecelakaan di London.

Dalam pola seperti ini *it* sebaiknya tidak perlu diterjemahkan karena fungsinya untuk menekankan penuturan. Dalam bahasa Indonesia dipakai partikel pementing *lah*. Selain itu '… was *tragically killed* …' tidak diterjemahkan dengan *terbunuh secara mengenaskan,* tetapi *tewas secara mengenaskan*.

Task 6

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 6	

Republican Status
    As soon as the constitutionally stipulated period was up, the Government opted for Republican status. <u>Under</u> this constitution the titular Head of State became the President while the Prime Minister continued to be the leader of the Government. The Uni-Cameral Legislature of 53 elected members was retained. The first President of Guyana was Mr. Arthur Chung, a former High Court Judge.
	Status Republik
	    Begitu masa yang ditetapkan telah habis, pemerintah memilih pemerintahan berbentuk republik. <u>Berdasarkan</u> undang-undang dasar ini gelar Kepala Negara berubah menjadi Presiden, sementara perdana menteri tetap menjadi kepala pemerintahan. Badan tunggal legislatif dengan 53 anggota terpilih tetap dipertahankan. Presiden perta-ma Guyana adalah Arthur Chung merupakan seorang mantan Hakim Pengadilan Tinggi.

Padanan kata *under* pada kalimat kedua di atas paling tepat dan luwes apabila diterjemahkan menjadi *berdasarkan.*

Task 7

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 7	
The People's New Constitution In 1980 the Independence and Republican constitutions were replaced by another, which coincided with the elections of that year. The following were some of the chief features of the new constitution.	**Konstitusi Baru Rakyat** Pada tahun 1980 Undang-undang kemerdekaan dan republik diganti dengan undang-undang lain, yang bertepatan dengan pemilihan umum pada tahun tersebut. Berikut ini merupakan beberapa keistimewaan utama undang-undang baru tersebut.

Task 8

Source Language	*Target Language*
(a) The country now had an Executive President, i.e. the President was both Head of State and Head of Government. Under this constitution the President had excessive powers, such as immunity from prosecution for any act done during his term in office, the power to dismiss the Parliament, overturning decisions of the Courts, the power to postpone elections indefinitely, etc. However, the President was not a member of the National Assembly although <u>he</u> had the power to address the Assembly at his discretion;	(a) Sekarang ini negara tersebut mempunyai seorang Presiden Eksekutif, yaitu Presiden menjabat sebagai kepala negara dan kepala pemerintahan. Berdasarkan undang-undang bahwa Presiden mempunyai kekuasaan istimewa, yaitu kebal terhadap penuntutan dari segala tindakan yang dilakukan selama masa tugas, kekuasaan untuk membubarkan Parlemen, mem-batalkan keputusan pengadilan, berkuasa untuk menunda pemilihan sampai dengan waktu yang tidak ditentukan, dan lain-lain. Walaupun Presiden bukan anggota Majelis Nasional, tetapi <u>ia</u> mempunyai kekuasaan untuk menunjuk Majelis berdasarkan pertimbangannya;

He pada kalimat terakhir merujuk pada kata *President* yang tidak menunjukkan jenis kelamin yang kita kenal sebagai kata ganti dia (laki-laki).

Task 9

Source Language	*Target Language*
(b) The affairs of the Government in the National Assembly were now administered by a Prime	(b) Urusan pemerintahan di Majelis Nasional dilaksanakan oleh seorang Perdana Menteri,

Source Language	Target Language
Minister, who was appointed by the President and who was the first Vice-President; actually there were five Vice-Presidents in all, in addition to five Deputy Prime Ministers;	yang ditunjuk oleh Presiden dan Wakil Presiden yang pertama; sebenarnya secara keseluruhan ada lima wakil presiden, ditambah dengan lima Deputi Perdana menteri;
(c) The former Leader of the Opposition was now called the Minority Leader;	(c) Pemimpin oposisi yang terdahulu, sekarang disebut dengan Pemimpin Minoritas;

Task 10

Source Language	*Target Language*
(d) The country was now divided into 10 administrative regions headed by a Chairman. Each region now had an elected Regional Democratic Council, with each region sending one representative to Parliament;	(d) Negara ini kini terbagi ke dalam 10 daerah administratif yang dipimpin oleh seorang kepala. Masing-masing daerah memiliki Badan Demokrasi Daerah yang terpilih, dengan masing-masing daerah mengirimkan satu orang wakil ke Parlemen;
(e) A National Congress of Local Democratic Organs (NCLDO), comprising representatives from all local government bodies in the country and this constitutional body was mandated to send two representatives to Parliament;	(e) *A National Congress of Local Democratic Organs* (NCLDO) yang terdiri dari wakil dari seluruh badan pemerintah daerah di negeri tersebut dan badan perundang-undangan ini ditugaskan untuk mengirim dua wakil ke Parlemen;

S U M M A R Y

Dari kegiatan belajar ini ada beberapa hal yang dapat ditarik sebagai kesimpulan, yaitu sebagai berikut.

1. Pada saat sebelum mulai menerjemahkan, bacalah paragraf dua atau tiga kali agar dapat memahami informasi umum secara jelas.
2. Hasil terjemahan tidak terbaca sebagai sebuah terjemahan. Oleh karena itu, dalam menerjemahkan harus memperhatikan pemilihan kata dan bentuk kalimat yang tepat.
3. Menerjemahkan adalah pengalihan makna. Oleh sebab itu, jangan menerjemahkan kata demi kata.
4. Menerjemahkan kata-kata tertentu, misalnya Was tragically killed harus terdengar wajar dalam bahasa sasaran.

FORMATIVE TEST 1

Read each of the paragraph below along with it's 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
(f) The National Assembly (Parliament) now had 65 members in all, i.e. 53 directly elected members, 10 members from the regional councils and 2 members from the NCLDO;	(f) Kongres Nasional (parlemen) sekarang mempunyai 65 anggota-anggota di dalam seluruh, yakni 53 anggota memilih secara langsung, 10 anggota dari badan perwakilan daerah dan 2 anggota-anggota dari NCLDO;
(g) The Parliament now had the power to amend the constitution by a simple two thirds majority, and without the need for a referendum.	(g) Sekarang Parlemen mempunyai negara besar ke mengubah undang-undang dasar dengan cukup dua per tiga dari seluruh anggota dan tanpa perlu referendum.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 8	
First free and fair elections after Guyana became independent. This constitution, called the People's New Constitution, lasted until 2001 when it was amended. By that time, however, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) had assumed the reigns of government with successive victories at the 1992 and 1997 elections.	Bebas pertama dan pemilihan umum yang adil. Guyana menjadi merdeka. Undang-undang dasar ini, disebut dengan Undang-undang Baru Rakyat, berakhir hingga tahun 2001 sejak mengamendemenkan. Sejak saat itu, Partai Manusia Maju (PMM) telah berkuasa dengan kemenangan secara berturut-turut, yaitu pada pemilihan tahun 1992 dan 1997.

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.

Politics takes place everywhere, but the focus of this text is on politics in government. We have so many governments in our own country-thousands of municipal and country governments-that the Census Bureau had to come up with a definition when counting them so that it would know what to include and what to leave out. Its definition: If an organization can make law or collect a tax, it is a government. Some other characteristics of a government are discussed below.

A government is the organization that has a monopoly of force over the people in a particular territory. It has armed forces which can put down civil disturbances or attempts to secede from or overthrow the government. It can collect taxes to finance its operations and can compel compliance with its laws. In reality, no government bias a monopoly on force/Organized crime syndicates, guerrilla movements, and terrorists can employ force and can sometimes coerce people into complying with their wishes.

A government has a monopoly over *the* **lawful** use of force. Only the force it uses (or permits others to use) is lawful, by definition, and the government can regulate or forbid the use of force by others. Those who have power call themselves the government and call their force lawful; eventually the test of this claim is experiential either they maintain themselves in power, or they are overthrown and others form a government which makes the same claims.

Why should people in any territory allow the government a monopoly on the lawful use of force? Would the people not be better off if they refused to give anyone such a monopoly and kept arms themselves? Historically, many conquered peoples have allowed a government to rule then because it promised, to maintain order. It protected them from groups that might tax or coerce/them: crime syndicates, religious sects, terrorists, neighboring tribes, warrior hordes, or other countries.

Without government, the English philosopher Thomas Hobbes argued, life would be "nasty, brutish and short". People turn to government

for protection, from both external and internal threats. The first duty of any government is to act as *a night watchman state-a* term derived from the guards who patrolled city streets in the evening centuries ago. Many nations spend more of their money for armaments than for anything else, while local governments usually spend heavily on police protection.

In the United States we expect government to do much more than simply take our money by taxing us and provide us with protection in return. We assume that it will take some responsibility for the welfare of the people and for the management of the economy and that it will promote education, the arts, and the sciences. But how much responsibility should government take? How much government do we want? Some people, like Andrew Jackson, say that "there are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses".

Reasonable people disagree about the role of government. ***Liberals*** see government positively, arguing that regulations, services, and benefits free those who are disadvantaged and discriminated against from social and economic burdens and enable them to join the mainstream of economic life. They believe that government must take decisive action to mobilize the resources of society to deal with the complex issues of the modern world. They see danger in weak, indecisive, or ineffective government, for as Franklin Roosevelt warned, "History proves that dictatorships do not grow out of strong and successful governments, but out of weak and helpless ones".

Conservatives argue that the government has a more limited role, because its programs do not work well and because a government large enough to provide benefits is also a government large enough to take away rights and liberties. They believe that confiding power in the people is dangerous because, as Lord Acton warned, "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely". They believe that people equate government's power with wisdom-a dangerous mistake. "The less government we have, the better", Ralph Waldo Enierson said; "the fewer laws, and the less confided power".

We will be looking at the way in which these disputes have influenced the size, the structure, and the processes of government. Is there a trade-off between the powers of government and the rights and liberties of the people? Do we have to give up some of our freedom to get a more efficient government, or is this a false issue? Does stronger and more effective

government, equipped with greater powers, actually increase our freedom? Would weaker government actually lessen it?

The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle argued in Politics that to be a good person, one had to be a good citizen-one had to participate in politics or else lead an incomplete life. In a democratic government the people are guaranteed the right to participate. That guarantee can be ensured only when the power of government itself is limited-when there is constitutional politics.

Characteristics of Constitutional Government

When people create a government, they usually specify and limit its powers at the outset. To do so they sometimes write a **constitution,** which establishes the governmental structure, provides the governing institutions with their formal powers, sets limits on the uses of these powers, and guarantees the people certain specific rights and liberties. Constitutional politics involves the consent of the governed, and when the people find the constitution unsatisfactory, they can amend its provisions and change it to their liking-as we have done with our own Constitution many times-or create a new one if necessary.

In many nations rulers exercise virtually unlimited powers, and their constitutions are merely a facade, providing paper guarantees that no one believes will be respected. Having a constitution means nothing unless the political leaders and the people are willing to abide by it, defend it, and fight to preserve it, if necessary.

Task 1

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

Model

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 1	
Politics takes place everywhere, but the focus of this text is on politics in government. We have so many governments	Ruang lingkup politik sangat luas, namun fokus utama tulisan ini adalah politik dalam pemerintahan. Kita mempunyai begitu banyak pemerintah

in our own country - thousands of municipal and county governments - that the Census Bureau had to come up with a definition when counting <u>them</u> so that it would know what to include and what to leave out. Its definition: If an organization can make law or collect a tax, it is a government. Some other characteristics of a government are discussed <u>below</u>.

di negara kita – ada ribuan pemerintah daerah dan kota – sehingga Biro Sensus harus merumuskan batasan pengertian ketika melakukan penghitungan <u>pemerintah</u>. Oleh karena itu, ia dapat mengetahui apa yang termasuk dalam kategori pemerintah dan yang tidak. Batasan pengertiannya adalah jika sebuah organisasi dapat membuat peraturan hukum atau memungut pajak maka itulah yang dimaksud dengan pemerintahan. <u>Di bawah</u> ini akan dibahas beberapa karakteristik lain yang dimiliki oleh sebuah pemerintahan.

Penjelasan:

Perhatikan kalimat *Politics takes place everywhere* berhasil diterjemahkan dengan pemilihan kata yang tepat (*full awareness of register: i.e. word, style, and grammatical features*). Hal ini sah-sah saja karena yang dimaksudkan '*takes place everywhere*' di sini bukan *terjadi* atau *mengambil tempat*, tetapi *memiliki ruang lingkup*. Kemudian, kata *'them'* sebagai kata ganti tidak selalu harus diterjemahkan dengan kata '*mereka*' melainkan boleh saja diterjemahkan dengan kata yang dirujuknya, dalam hal ini '*pemerintah*'.

Pada kalimat terakhir *Some other characteristics of a government are discussed below*, kata *below* dalam bahasa sasaran tidak diletakkan pada akhir kalimat sesuai dengan bahasa aslinya agar supaya kalimat tersebut tidak terbaca sebagai kalimat terjemahan (*read as translation*). Dalam bahasa sasaran, kata tersebut diletakkan di awal kalimat sehingga menjadi lumrah dalam bahasa sasaran.

EXERCISES

Task 2

  Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 2	
A government is the organization that has a monopoly of force over the people in a particular territory. It has armed forces which can put down civil disturbances or attempts to secede from or overthrow the government. It can collect taxes to finance its operations and can compel compliance with its laws. In reality, no government bias a monopoly on force/Organized crime syndicates, guerrilla movements, and terrorists can employ force and can sometimes coerce people into complying with their wishes.	……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. …………………………………….

Task 3

  Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 3	
A government has a monopoly over the lawful use of force Only the force it uses (or permits others to use) is lawful, by definition, and the government can regulate or forbid	……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. ……………………………………. …………………………………….

the use of force by others. Those who have power call themselves the government and call their force lawful; eventually the test of this claim is experiential either they maintain themselves in power, or they are overthrown and others form a government which makes the same claims.	………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… …………………………………

Task 4

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 4 Why should people in any territory allow the government a monopoly on the lawful use of force? Would the people not be better off if they refused to give anyone such a monopoly and kept arms themselves? Historically, many conquered peoples have allowed a government to rule then because it promised, to maintain order. It protected them from groups that might tax or coerce them: crime syndicates, religious sects, terrorists, neighboring tribes, warrior hordes, or other countries.	………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… ………………………………… …………………………………

Task 5

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 5	
Without government, the English philosopher Thomas Hobbes argued, life would be "nasty, brutish and short". People turn to government for protection, from both external and internal threats. The first duty of any government is to act as a night watchman state-a term derived from the guards who patrolled city streets in the evening centuries ago. Many nations spend more of their money for armaments than for anything else, while local governments usually spend heavily on police protection.	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

Task 6

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 6	
In the United States we expect government to do much more than simply take our money by taxing us and provide us with protection in return. We assume that it will take some responsibility for the welfare of the people and for the management of the economy and	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

| that it will promote education, the arts, and the sciences. But how much responsibility should government take? How much government do we want? Some people, like Andrew Jackson, say that "there are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses". | …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… |

Task 7

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 7	
Reasonable people disagree about the role of government. Liberals see government positively, arguing that regulations, services, and benefits free those who are disadvantaged and discriminated against from social and economic burdens and enable them to join the mainstream of economic life. They believe that government must take decisive action to mobilize the resources of society to deal with the complex issues of the modern world. They see danger in weak, indecisive, or ineffective government, for as Franklin Roosevelt warned, "History proves that dictatorships do not grow out of strong and successful governments, but out of weak and helpless ones".	…………………………………… ……………………………………

Task 8

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 8	
Conservatives argue that the government has a more limited role, because its programs do not work well and because a government large enough to provide benefits is also a government large enough to take away rights and liberties. They believe that confiding power in the people is dangerous because, as Lord Acton warned, "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely". They believe that people equate government's power with wisdom-a dangerous mistake. "The less government we have, the better", Ralph Waldo Enierson said; "the fewer laws, and the less confided power".	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

Task 9

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 9	
We will be looking at the way in which these disputes have influenced the size, the structure, and the processes of government. Is there a trade-off between the powers	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

of government and the rights and liberties of the people? Do we have to give up some of our freedom to get a more efficient government, or is this a false issue? Does stronger and more effective government, equipped with greater powers, actually increase our freedom? Would weaker government actually lessen it?	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

Task 10

  Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 10	
The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle argued in Politics that to be a good person, one had to be a good citizen-one had to participate in politics or else lead an incomplete life. In a democratic government the people are guaranteed the right to participate. That guarantee can be ensured only when the power of government itself is limited-when there is constitutional politics.	…………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… …………………………………… ……………………………………

Key to Exercises

Task 2

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 2	
A government is the organization that has a monopoly of force over the people in a particular territory. It has armed forces which can put down civil disturbances or attempts to secede from or overthrow the government. It can collect taxes to finance its operations and can <u>compel compliance with its laws</u>. In reality, no government has a monopoly on force. Organized crime syndicates, guerrilla movements, and terrorists can employ force and can sometimes coerce people into complying with their wishes.	**Pemerintahan** adalah organisasi yang memonopoli kekuasaan terhadap orang-orang di dalam suatu wilayah tertentu. Ia mempunyai angkatan bersenjata yang dapat menumpas pembangkangan sipil atau usaha-usaha melepaskan diri atau penggulingan pemerintah. Pemerintah dapat memungut pajak untuk membiayai pengoperasiannya dan dapat <u>memaksakan undang-undang untuk ditaati</u>. Dalam kenyataannya, tidak ada pemerintahan yang memonopoli kekuasaan. Pihak yang menggunakan kekuasaan, memaksa orang-orang untuk memenuhi keinginannya adalah sindikat kejahatan yang terorganisasi, pergerakan gerilya dan teroris.

Perhatikan … *compel compliance with its laws* berhasil diterjemahkan dengan baik menjadi *memaksakan undang-undang untuk ditaati*. Terjadi perubahan pola kalimat dari kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif.

Task 3

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 3	
A government has a monopoly over the *lawful* use of force. Only the force it uses (or permits others to use) is lawful, by definition, and the government can regulate or forbid the use of force by others. Those who have power call themselves *the government* and call their force *lawful;* eventually the test of this claim is experiential <u>either</u> they maintain themselves in power, <u>or</u> they are overthrown and others form a government <u>which</u> makes the same claims.	Pemerintah memiliki kuasa tunggal untuk menggunakan kekuatan *berdasarkan hukum*. Hanya saja kekuatan yang pemerintah gunakan (atau izin yang diberikannya kepada orang lain untuk menggunakannya) adalah sesuai hukum, dan pemerintah melarang penggunaan kekuatan oleh orang lain. Bagi yang mempunyai kekuatan menyebut dirinya *pemerintah* dan menamakan kekuatan mereka sesuai hukum; akhirnya tuntutan seperti ini teruji baik <u>dengan cara</u> mereka mempertahankan diri mereka dalam kekuasaan, <u>atau</u> digulingkan dan pihak lain membentuk pemerintahan <u>dengan</u> mengajukan tuntutan yang sama.

Kata *either…or* yang sering kali diterjemahkan dengan *baik ... atau,* ternyata diterjemahkan *dengan cara ... atau* menjadi lebih *luwes (not restricted by forms; vocabulary, grammar).* Kata *which* tidak diartikan *yang* melainkan *dengan* agar hasil terjemahannya enak dibaca.

Task 4

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 4	
Why should people in any territory allow the government a monopoly on the lawful use of force? Would the people not be better off if they refused to give anyone such a monopoly and kept arms themselves? Historically, many conquered peoples have allowed a government to rule then because it promised to maintain order. It protected them from groups that might tax or force them: crime syndicates, religious sects, terrorists, <u>neighboring tribes</u>, warrior hordes, or other countries.	Mengapa orang di wilayah mana saja memperbolehkan pemerintah memonopoli penggunaan kekuatan yang diizinkan menurut hukum? Apakah tidak sebaiknya bila mereka menolak memberikan monopoli itu kepada seseorang dan mempersenjatai diri mereka sendiri? Menurut sejarah, ada banyak orang yang ditaklukkan telah memperbolehkan pemerintah mengatur diri mereka karena berjanji dapat mempertahankan keamanan. Pemerintah melindungi mereka dari kelompok yang kemungkinan memajak atau memaksa mereka: sindikat kejahatan, sekte agama, teroris, <u>suku-suku yang tinggal bersebelahan</u>, kelompok pejuang, atau gangguan yang berasal dari negara lain.

Neighboring tribes diterjemahkan secara baik ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan *suku-suku yang tinggal bersebelahan*.

Task 5

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 5	
Without government, the English philosopher Thomas	Tanpa pemerintah, seorang filsuf Inggris <u>bernama</u> Thomas Hobbes

Hobbes argued, life would be "nasty, brutish and short". People turn to government for protection, from both external and internal threats. The first duty of any government is to act as *a **night watchman state - a*** term derived from the guards who patrolled city streets in the evening centuries ago. Many nations spend more of their money for armaments than for anything else, while local governments usually spend heavily on police protection.

berkata bahwa kehidupan akan menjadi sangat tidak menyenangkan, brutal, dan singkat. Orang berpaling kepada pemerintah untuk mencari perlindungan dari ancaman baik dari luar maupun dari dalam. Tugas utama pemerintah adalah bertindak sebagai ***night watchman state*** – sebuah istilah yang diambil dari petugas keamanan yang berpatroli di jalan raya perkotaan pada malam hari berabad-abad yang lalu. Banyak bangsa menghabiskan dananya lebih banyak untuk membiayai persenjataan perang dari pada bidang yang lain, sementara pemerintah daerah biasanya menghabiskan paling banyak dana untuk perlindungan polisi.

Penyisipan kata *bernama* sebelum *Thomas Hobbes* dimaksudkan untuk memberi penjelasan bahwa yang maksudkan di belakangnya adalah nama orang.

Task 6

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 6	
In the United States we expect government to do much more than simply take our money by taxing us and provide us with protection in return. We assume that it will take some responsibility for the welfare of the people and for the	Pemerintah di Amerika Serikat diharapkan melakukan hal lebih banyak dari pada sekadar menarik dana melalui pajak dan sebagai imbalannya pemerintah memberi kami perlindungan. Kami beranggapan bahwa pemerintah mempunyai tanggung jawab untuk menyejahterakan rakyatnya dan

management of the economy and that it will promote education, the arts, and the sciences. But how much responsibility should government take? How much government do we want? Some people, like Andrew Jackson, say that "there are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses".	mengatur ekonomi, memajukan pendidikan, seni, dan ilmu pengetahuan. Namun, seberapa banyak tanggung jawab yang pemerintah harus pikul? Seberapa luas pemerintahan yang kita kehendaki? Orang berkata, seperti Andrew Jackson bahwa "tidak terdapat hal yang buruk dalam pemerintahan. Letak keburukannya hanya pada penyelewengannya".

Perombakan pola kalimat serta perubahan status kata dimaksudkan agar hasil terjemahannya terasa lumrah dalam bahasa sasaran. Kata *take* lebih baik diterjemahkan dengan *pikul* daripada *ambil*.

Task 7

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 7	
Reasonable people disagree about the role of government. Liberals see government positively, arguing that regulations, services, and benefits free those who are disadvantaged and discriminated against from social and economic burdens and enable them to join the mainstream of economic life. They believe that government must take decisive action to mobilize the resources of society to deal with the complex issues of the modern world. They see danger in weak, indecisive, or ineffective government, for as Franklin Roosevelt warned, "history proves	Orang yang berpikir secara logis tidak setuju dengan peranan pemerintah. Orang-orang liberal memandang pemerintah secara positif, mereka berpendapat bahwa peraturan, pelayanan jasa, tunjangan kesejahteraan membebaskan mereka yang tidak diuntungkan dan terdiskriminasi dari beban sosial dan ekonomi dan membuat orang mampu untuk mengikuti arus kehidupan ekonomi. Mereka berkeyakinan bahwa pemerintah harus mengambil tindakan yang nyata untuk mengerahkan sumber daya masyarakat dalam menghadapi masalah-masalah pelik dalam dunia

that dictatorships do not grow out of strong and successful governments, but out of weak and helpless ones".	modern. Mereka melihat hal yang berbahaya di dalam pemerintahan yang lemah, tidak tegas, atau yang tidak efisien, sebagaimana Franklin Roosevelt peringatkan "Sejarah membuktikan bahwa kediktatoran tidak menumbuhkan pemerintahan yang kuat dan sukses, tetapi pemerintahan yang lemah dan tak berguna".

Kata *reasonable* diterjemahkan dengan *berpikir secara logis* memperlihatkan adanya pergeseran tataran dari Kata ke Frasa.

Task 8

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 8	
Conservatives argue that the government has a more limited role, because its programs do not work well and because a government large enough to provide benefits is also a government large enough to take away rights and liberties. They believe that confiding power in the people is dangerous because, as Lord Acton warned, "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely". They believe that people equate government's power with wisdom - a dangerous mistake. "The less government we have, the better", Ralph Waldo Enierson said; "the fewer laws, and the less confided power".	*Orang-orang Konservatif* berpandangan bahwa pemerintah mempunyai lebih banyak peran terbatas karena programnya tidak berjalan dengan baik dan sebuah pemerintahan yang cukup mampu memberi tunjangan juga merupakan pemerintahan yang mampu menghilangkan hak dan kebebasan. Mereka yakin bahwa mempercayakan kekuasaan kepada masyarakat berbahaya karena sebagai sebagaimana Lord Acton peringatkan "Kekuasaan cenderung korup, dan kekuasaan mutlak korup secara mutlak." Mereka yakin bahwa orang yang menyejajarkan kekuasaan pemerintah dengan kebijaksanaan

	melakukan suatu kesalahan yang membahayakan. "Semakin sedikit pemerintah kita punya, semakin baik", Ralph Waldo Emerson berkata "semakin kekuasaan hukum, semakin kecil kekuasaan dipercaya".

Task 9

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 9	
We will be looking at the way in which these disputes <u>have influenced</u> the size, the structure, and the processes of government. Is there a trade-off between the powers of government and the rights and liberties of the people? Do we have to <u>give up</u> some of our freedom to get a more efficient government, or is this a false issue? Does stronger and more effective government, equipped with greater powers, actually increase our freedom? Would weaker government actually lessen it?	Kami akan melihat cara di mana perselisihan ini <u>dapat mempengaruhi</u> ukuran, struktur, dan proses pemerintahan. Apakah ada pertukaran antara kekuasaan pemerintah dan hak dan kebebasan rakyatnya? Haruskah kita <u>mengorbankan</u> sebagian kebebasan kita untuk mendapatkan pemerintahan yang lebih efisien, atau hal ini adalah hal yang salah? Apakah pemerintahan yang lebih kuat dan lebih efektif serta dilengkapi dengan kekuasaan lebih kuat, benar-benar meningkatkan kemerdekaan kita? Apakah pemerintah yang lebih lemah malahan menguranginya?

… *have influenced* ….. ternyata dapat diterjemahkan menjadi *dapat mempengaruhi* dan begitu juga kata *give up* yang biasa diterjemahkan dengan *berhenti*, ternyata bisa juga diterjemahkan dengan *mengorbankan* (*not restricted by forms; i.e. vocabulary, grammar*)

Task 10

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 10	
The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle argued in *Politics* that to be a good person, one had to be a good citizen - one had to participate in politics or else lead an incomplete life. In a democratic government the people are guaranteed the right to participate. That guarantee can be ensured only when the power of government itself is limited-when there is constitutional politics.	Filosof Yunani Kuno Aristoteles menyatakan dalam karyanya yang berjudul *Politics* bahwa menjadi orang yang baik, seseorang harus menjadi warga negara yang baik – seseorang harus terjun di dalam politik atau kehidupan yang lainnya tidak sempurna. Dalam pemerintahan demokratis orang dijamin haknya untuk berpartisipasi. Jaminan itu dapat dipastikan hanya bila kekuatan pemerintah itu sendiri dibatasi - apabila ada undang-undang politik.

SUMMARY

Subjek dalam bahasa sumber tidak selalu harus menjadi subjek dalam bahasa sasaran.

1. Perombakan pola kalimat dalam penerjemahan dapat saja dilakukan apabila hendak menghindari hasil terjemahan yang berpola tidak lazim dalam bahasa sasaran.
2. Hendaknya memperhatikan laras bahasa (*full awareness of register*).
3. Jangan pernah terjadi kehilangan makna (*loss of meaning*).

FORMATIVE TEST 2

Read each of the paragraph below along with it's 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*
Paragraph 11	
Characteristics of Constitutional Government	**Ciri-ciri Pemerintahan Konstitusional**
When people create a government, they usually specify and limit its powers at the outset. To do so they sometimes write a **constitution**, which establishes the governmental structure, provides the governing institutions with their formal powers, sets limits on the uses of these powers, and guarantees the people certain specific rights and liberties. Constitutional politics involves the consent of the governed, and when the people find the constitution unsatisfactory, they can amend its provisions and change it to their liking-as we have done with our own Constitution many times-or create a new one if necessary.	Ketika orang menghargai sebuah pemerintahan, mereka biasanya menspesifikasi dan batas kekuatan-kekuatannya pada awalnya. Melakukan sangat mereka kadang-kadang menulis sebuah konstitusi, yang mendirikan struktur pemerintahan, menyediakan lembaga pemerintahan dengan kekuasaan formal mereka, menyusun batas-batas menggunakan kekuasaan-kekuasaan ini, dan menjamin orang-orang hak dan kebebasan tertentu. Undang-undang dasar politik melibatkan persetujuan dari memimpin, dan ketika orang menemukan undang-undang dasar tidak memuaskan, mereka dapat mengamendemen ketetapan-ketepatannya dan mengubahnya kesukaannya, seperti kami telah lakukan dengan undang-undang dasar baru kami banyak kali atau membuat sesuatu yang baru jika perlu.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 12	
In many nations rulers exercise virtually unlimited powers, and their constitutions are merely a facade,	Di banyak negara penguasa menerapkan kekuasaan yang benar-benar tak terbatas, dan undang-

providing paper guarantees that no one believes will be respected. Having a constitution means nothing unless the political leaders and the people are willing to abide by it, defend it, and fight to preserve it, if necessary.

undang dasar mereka hanya merupakan suatu hal yang ditutupi karena jaminan tertulis yang tidak seorang pun percaya. Memiliki suatu undang-undang tidak berarti apa-apa jika pimpinan politik dan orang-orang tidak mau mematuhinya, mempertahankannya, berjuang untuk melestarikannya jika perlu.

Key to Formative Test

Formative Test 1

Source Language	Target Language
(f) The National Assembly (Parliament) now had 65 <u>members in all</u>, i.e. 53 directly <u>elected</u> members, 10 members from the regional councils and 2 <u>members</u> from the NCLDO.	(f) Kongres Nasional (parlemen) sekarang mempunyai 65 <u>anggota-anggota</u> <u>di dalam</u> <u>seluruh</u>, yakni 53 anggota <u>memilih</u> secara langsung, 10 anggota dari badan perwakilan daerah dan 2 <u>anggota-anggota</u> dari NCLDO.
(g) The Parliament now had the <u>power to</u> amend the constitution <u>by a simple two thirds</u> majority, and without the need for a referendum.	(g) Sekarang Parlemen mempunyai <u>negara besar</u> <u>ke</u> mengubah undang-undang dasar dengan cukup dua per tiga dari seluruh anggota dan tanpa perlu referendum.

Perhatikan kata-kata yang digarisbawahi. Kata *in all* diterjemahkan dengan *di dalam seluruh* seharusnya *secara keseluruhan* maka jenis kesalahannya adalah *restricted by forms* karena sangat terikat dengan bentuk sehingga diterjemahkan kata per kata *(word by word translation)*. Jenis kesalahan berikutnya, yaitu *register* karena keterbatasan pengetahuan tata bahasa sehingga *elected* yang seharusnya diterjemahkan dengan *dipilih* ditulis *memilih*. Kata *members* cukup diterjemahkan dengan *anggota* tidak selalu harus diterjemahkan menjadi kata ulang dalam bahasa Indonesia karena bahasa Indonesia tidak mengenal *nominal concord*. Selain itu, perhatikan kata *power* diterjemahkan dengan *negara besar* yang sama sekali kehilangan makna *(loss of meaning)*. Perhatikan pula kata *to* diterjemahkan menjadi kata depan *ke* dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik bahwa terjemahan tersebut masih sangat jauh dari sempurna.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 11	
First free and fair elections after Guyana became independent. This constitution, called the Peoples New Constitution, lasted until 2001 when it was amended. By that time, however, the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) had assumed the reigns of government with successive victories at the 1992 and 1997 elections.	Bebas pertama dan pemilihan umum yang adil. Guyana menjadi merdeka. Undang-undang dasar ini, disebut dengan Undang-undang Baru Rakyat, berakhir hingga tahun 2001 sejak mengamendemenkan. Sejak saat itu, Partai Manusia Maju (PMM) telah berkuasa dengan kemenangan secara berturut-turut, yaitu pada pemilihan tahun 1992 dan 1997.

Hasil terjemahan Frasa *first free* dan *fair election* sudah tepat dari segi terjemahan kata per kata, tetapi sama sekali kehilangan makna. Seandainya penerjemahnya paham dengan baik tata bahasa serta maksud teks, maka tidak terjadi kesalahan seperti di atas. Selanjutnya, *......menjadi merdeka.......* adalah hasil terjemahan yang tidak luwes dan juga tidak enak dibaca. Sebaiknya kata *became* tidak perlu diterjemahkan karena sangat *restricted by forms*.

Berikutnya adalah kelemahan dalam penguasaan bentuk aktif-pasif. Pada kalimat *It was amended* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *mengandemenkan* adalah contoh kesalahan *(full awareness of register)*. Yang paling penting pula bahwa suatu kesalahan besar apabila terlalu memaksakan pembentukan istilah baru, seperti partai PMM yang sebenarnya hanya ada partai PPP

Possible Answers for Test Formative Test 1

Source Language	Target Language
(f) The National Assembly (Parliament) now had 65 members in all, i.e. 53 directly elected members, 10 members from the regional councils and 2	(f) Sekarang Kongres Nasional (Parlemen) mempunyai 65 anggota secara keseluruhan, terdiri dari 53 anggota yang terpilih secara langsung, 10

members from the NCLDO. (g) The Parliament now had the power to amend the constitution by a simple two thirds majority, and without the need for a concomitant referendum.	anggota dari badan perwakilan daerah dan 2 anggota dari NCLDO. (g) Sekarang Parlemen mem-punyai kekuasaan untuk mengubah undang-undang dasar dengan jumlah dua per tiga dari seluruh anggota setuju, dan tanpa perlu melakukan referendum.

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 11	
First free and fair elections after Guyana became independent. This constitution, called the Peoples New Constitution, lasted until 2001 when it was amended. By that time, however, the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) had assumed the reigns of government with successive victories at the 1992 and 1997 elections.	Pemilihan umum pertama yang bebas dan adil sejak Guyana merdeka. Undang-undang dasar ini, disebut dengan Undang-undang Baru Rakyat, berakhir hingga tahun 2001 sejak diamandemenkan. Sejak saat itu, *Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)* telah berkuasa dengan kemenangan secara berturut-turut, yaitu pada pemilihan tahun 1992 dan 1997.

Formative Test 2

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 11	
Characteristics of Constitutional Government When people <u>create</u> a gov-ernment, they usually specify and limit its powers at the outset. To do	**Ciri-ciri Pemerintahan Konstitusional** Ketika orang <u>menghargai</u> sebuah pemerintahan, mereka biasanya

so they sometimes write a constitution, which establishes the governmental structure, provides the governing institutions with their formal powers, sets limits on the uses of these powers, and guarantees the people certain specific rights and liberties. Constitutional politics involves the consent of the governed, and when the people find the constitution unsatisfactory, they can amend its provisions and change it to their liking-as we have done with our own Constitution many times-or create a new one if necessary.

menspesifikasikan dan batas kekuatan-kekuatannya pada awalnya. Melakukan sangat mereka kadang-kadang menulis sebuah konstitusi, yang mendirikan struktur pemerintahan, menyediakan lembaga pemerintahan dengan kekuasaan formal mereka, menyusun batas-batas menggunakan kekuasaan-kekuasaan ini, dan menjamin orang-orang hak dan kebebasan tertentu. Undang-undang dasar politik melibatkan persetujuan dari memimpin, dan ketika orang menemukan undang-undang dasar tidak memuaskan, mereka dapat mengamendemen ketetapan-ketepatannya dan mengubahnya kesukaannya, seperti kami telah lakukan dengan undang-undang dasar baru kami banyak kali atau membuat sesuatu yang baru jika perlu.

Hasil terjemahan di atas sangat jauh dari ideal. Secara umum sangat terkesan bahwa sebelum melakukan penerjemahan, penerjemahnya belum memahami makna bahasa sumber sehingga hasil terjemahannya terasa sekali sebagai terjemahan kata per *kata* (*read as translation*). Selain itu, banyak kehilangan makna (*loss of meaning*) akibat dari keterbatasan pengetahuan kosa-kata sehingga salah mengartikan kata, seperti kata *create* dengan *menghargai* yang seharusnya *membentuk*.

Source Language	Target Language
Paragraph 12	
In many nations rulers exercise virtually unlimited powers, and their	Di banyak negara penguasa menerapkan kekuasaan yang benar-

constitutions are merely <u>a facade, providing paper guarantees that no one believes will be respected</u>. Having a constitution means nothing unless the political leaders and the people are willing to abide by it, defend it, and fight <u>to preserve</u> it, if necessary.	benar tak terbatas, dan undang-undang dasar mereka hanya merupakan suatu hal yang <u>ditutupi karena jaminan tertulis yang tidak seorang pun percaya</u>. Memiliki suatu undang-undang tidak berarti apa-apa jika pimpinan politik dan orang-orang tidak mau mematuhinya, <u>mempertahankannya</u>, berjuang untuk melestarikannya jika perlu.

Hasil terjemahan di atas sudah hampir sempurna meskipun masih terlihat kesalahan-kesalahan. Kata *facade* yang diterjemahkan dengan *hal yang ditutup-tutupi*. Selanjutnya, pada kalimat berikutnya juga sudah diterjemahkan secara baik dengan tanpa kehilangan makna meskipun sedikit agak kaku karena sangat terpaku dengan pola bahasa sumber. Terakhir kata *preserve* diterjemahkan dengan *mempertahankannya* yang sebaiknya dengan *melestarikannya* (*full awareness of register*).

Possible Answers for Test Formative Test 2

Source Language	*Target Language*
Paragraph 11	
Characteristics of Constitutional Government	**Ciri-ciri Pemerintahan Konstitusional**
When people create a government, they usually specify and limit its powers at the outset. To do so they sometimes write a constitution, which establishes the governmental structure, provides the governing institutions with their formal powers, sets limits on the uses of these powers, and guarantees the people certain specific rights and liberties. Constitutional politics	Ketika orang-orang membentuk pemerintahan, mereka biasanya menentukan dan membatasi kekuasaannya. Untuk melakukannya biasanya mereka menyusun sebuah Undang-undang Dasar, yang menetapkan struktur pemerintahan, menyiapkan lembaga pemerintahan dengan kekuasaan formal mereka, menyusun batas-batas penggunaan kekuasaan ini, dan menjamin hak dan

Source Language	Target Language
involves the consent of the governed, and when the people find the constitution unsatisfactory, they can amend its provisions and change it to their liking-as we have done with our own Constitution many times-or create a new one if necessary.	kebebasan khusus tertentu. Undang-undang politik melibatkan persetujuan dengan pihak yang dipimpin, dan apabila orang tidak puas dengan undang-undang itu, mereka dapat mengamendemen ketetapan-ketetapannya dan meng-ubahnya sesuai dengan keinginan mereka, seperti yang telah kami sering lakukan dengan undang-undang kami atau menyusun Undang-undang dasar yang baru jika diperlukan.

Paragraph 12

In many nations rulers exercise virtually unlimited powers, and their constitutions are merely a facade, providing paper guarantees that no one believes will be respected. Having a constitution means nothing unless the political leaders and the people are willing to abide by it, defend it, and fight to preserve it, if necessary.

Di banyak negara penguasa menerapkan kekuasaan yang benar-benar tak terbatas, dan undang-undang dasar mereka hanya merupakan hiasan belaka karena tidak seorang pun mempercayai jaminan tertulis. Memiliki undang-undang dasar tidak berarti apa-apa jika pimpinan politik dan orang-orang tidak mau mematuhinya, mempertahankannya, berjuang untuk melestarikannya apabila perlu.

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