

# Forestry

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## INTRODUCTION

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This module consists of two learning activities. Both have the same format in which you will find four parts. The first part contains original texts written in English as the source language (SL). The first two paragraphs of each text, translated into Bahasa Indonesia, are intended as model translations along with a brief explanation. The second part provides you with a number of translation exercises with alternative translation versions. However, it is advisable that you do each of the exercises by yourself or in groups first before checking them with the keys. The third part has a summary of those translation aspects highlighted in the learning activity concerned. The last part gives you a formative test as freer practice. Alternative translation versions together with some comments are available in the key to the formative test section at the end of this module.

After learning this module, you are expected to be able to:  
translate various texts on Forestry from English into Bahasa Indonesia accurately and naturally.

Before you move on to Learning Activity 1, it is necessary for you to look at things you have to bear in mind while you are translating. You should have learned these things in the Theory of Translation course (BING3315).

1. Meanings transferred into the target language are not restricted by the source language patterns. In other words, it should not read as translation.
2. Meaning in the source language should be conveyed accurately in the target language. There should no misinterpretation or misleading language.
3. Be aware of the notion register (i.e. vocabulary selection, style and grammatical features) used in a particular context.

4. Make sure you do not lose certainty of meaning in the source texts.
5. There is no such thing as “free translation”. Your translation should only be based on meanings in the source language.
6. Do not use 'everyday' language.

All the above criteria will be addressed in the section of key to exercises. They will then be summarized in the Summary section.

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

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

**FOREST AND FORESTRY**

It is hard to imagine a resource that provides more benefits for humans than do forests. Food, shelter, tools, and fuels are all products of this natural treasury. The forest is also home to many animals and plants. Its trees help clear the air pollution while enriching it with oxygen and sometimes slow down the destructive forces of wind and water. Forests are one of the major resources that can be renewed and improved. The science of managing forests called forestry.

**TYPES OF FORESTS**

Forests are found in almost every part of the world. Only the north and the south poles, the tops of some mountains, the deserts, and some prairies are bare of forests. Forests can be grouped by location, climate, or the types of trees common to them. Forests can also be described in terms of the uses made of them. Commercial forests, for example, are land used for growing successive crops of trees for products. Wilderness preserves, on the other hand, are areas where no harvesting is allowed.

Trees in the forests are of two basic kinds. Hardwoods have broad leaves and bear their seeds in dry clusters or in fruit, examples are oak, maple, hickory, and apple. Most of the North American hardwoods are deciduous, which means they lose their leaves each fall. Softwoods have needle-shaped leaves and bear their seeds in cones, for which reason they are often called conifers; examples are pine, spruce, fir, and larch. Most softwoods are evergreen, which means they lose on some of their needles each year, and so remain green year-round. This description can be misleading, however, because several hardwoods, including the American holly and the magnolia, are also evergreen.

## Hardwood Forest

One major type of hardwood forest is the steamy, tropical rain forest that grows in the tropics and subtropics. These forests are typically composed of big, old evergreen hardwood trees that grow in several layers, or groups according to height. The tallest layer may reach heights of 150 feet (45 meters) or more. Other layers, composed of shade-tolerant trees, reach to about 100 feet (30 meters). Smaller trees and vines cover the ground in the shade in a dense tropical rain forest. These forests are often called jungles, though true jungles are dense thickets of brush and vines that may not have any tall trees.

One of the largest and most important tropical rain forests is in South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon River, in Brazil, to the mouth of the Orinoco River, in Venezuela, and covers millions of acres. Another great rain forest girdles the waist of Africa, and much of Southeast Asia is covered with rain forests. In the United States, only the southern tips of Florida and a bit of the coast of Texas have tropical forests.

Beautiful woods such as rosewood, mahogany, ebony, and teak are commercially important products of these forests. They are prized for fine furniture, cabinetry, and artistic uses.

Hardwood forests other than tropical ones cover much of the United States, most of Northern Europe, areas of northern Russia, eastern China, and the east coast of Australia. These forests include broad-leaved trees adapted to higher elevation with more moderate climates.

The largest forest area in the United States is in the Central Hardwood Forest. It covers about 130 million acres (52.6 million hectares), from the edge of the central plains, across the lower edge of the Great Lake states, to the coast of New Jersey and New York. It straddles the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia and spreads westward and covers large parts of eastern Texas. Because this area is blessed with rich soil and moderate climate, it has been cleared in many places for farming.

Much of the wood for America's furniture industry comes from this forest. Hardwoods such as black walnut, red oak, white oak, yellow poplar (also called tulip tree), sweet gum, and sycamore are among the most valuable trees. A few softwoods are also found, including the shortleaf and white pine.

### Softwood Forests

The Northern Forest covers much of the Great Lake states and the New England states in the United States. It also extends along the ridges of the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia. This forest also covers much of Canada and the interior of Alaska and stretches across northern Asia, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries.

The Northern forest is composed of softwood trees such as white pine, hemlock, and red spruce. Several hardwood trees, such as oak, maple, and basswood are also present. Trees in this forest tend to be smaller and more slow-growing than those in warmer areas with longer growing seasons.

Dikutip dari Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia

#### ■ Task 1:

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

### MODEL

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 1**

#### **FOREST AND FORESTRY**

It is hard to imagine a resource that provides more benefits for humans than do forests. Food, shelter, tools, and fuels are all products of this natural treasury. The forest is also home to many animals and plants. Its trees help clear the air pollution while enriching it with oxygen and sometimes slow down the destructive forces of wind and water. Forests are one of the major resources that can be renewed and improved. The science of managing forests called forestry.

## HUTAN DAN ILMU KEHUTANAN

Sulit membayangkan sebuah sumber yang memberikan begitu banyak keuntungan bagi manusia selain hutan. Makanan, perlindungan, perkakas, bahan bakar adalah hasil dari kekayaan alam ini. Hutan juga merupakan rumah bagi banyak hewan dan tanaman. Pepohonannya membantu membersihkan udara yang tercemar sementara itu juga memperkaya udara dengan oksigen. Kadang-kadang, hutan juga meredam hembusan angin kencang dan air deras yang dapat merusak hutan. Hutan adalah salah satu dari sumber utama yang dapat diperbaharui dan diberdayakan. Ilmu pengetahuan yang mengurus masalah hutan disebut dengan ilmu kehutanan.

### Penjelasan:

Perhatikan kalimat yang diberi garis bawah. Kalimat ‘Its trees help clear the air pollution while enriching it with oxygen and sometimes slow down the destructive forces of wind and water.’ dalam bahasa sasaran diubah menjadi dua kalimat. Perubahan itu mengindikasikan dua hal, pertama adalah hasil terjemahan itu tak terikat dengan bentuk bahasa sumber (*not restricted by forms*). Kedua, perubahan itu dilakukan untuk menghindari hilangnya makna (*loss of meaning*) karena kalimat pendek cenderung akan lebih mudah dipahami. Selain itu, perhatikan pula perubahan makna ‘destructive forces of wind and water’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi ‘angin kencang dan air deras yang dapat merusak hutan’.



EXERCISES 1

■ **Task 2**

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia. Write your translation in the space provided for you on the right column.

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 2</b>  <b>TYPES OF FORESTS</b></p> <p>Forests are found in almost every part of the world. Only the north and the south poles, the tops of some mountains, the deserts, and some prairies are bare of forests. Forests can be grouped by location, climate, or the types of trees common to them. Forests can also be described in terms of the uses made of them. Commercial forests, for example, are land used for growing successive crops of trees for products. Wilderness preserves, on the other hand, are areas where no harvesting is allowed.</p>
<p>Write your translation here.</p>          
<p><i>Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.</i></p>

■ **Task 3**

Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 3</b></p> <p>Trees in the forests are of two basic kinds. Hardwoods have broad leaves and bear their seeds in dry clusters or in fruit, examples are oak, ample, hickory, and apple. Most of the North American hardwoods are deciduous, which means they lose their leaves each fall. Softwoods have needle-shaped leaves and bear their seeds in cones, for which reason they are often called conifers; examples are pine, spruce, fir, and larch. Most softwoods are</p>

evergreen, which means they lose on some of their needles each year, and so remain green year-round. This description can be misleading, however, because several hardwoods, including the American holly and the magnolia, are also evergreen.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

#### ■ Task 4

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 4** **Hardwood Forest**

One major type of hardwood forest is the steamy, tropical rain forest that grows in the tropics and subtropics. These forests are typically composed of big, old evergreen hardwood trees that grow in several layers, or groups according to height. The tallest layer may reach heights of 150 feet (45 meters) or more. Other layers, composed of shade-tolerant trees, reach to about 100 feet (30 meters). Smaller trees and vines cover the ground in the shade in a dense tropical rain forest. These forests are often called jungles, though true jungles are dense thickets of brush and vines that may not have any tall trees.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*



**■ Task 5**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 5**

One of the largest and most important tropical rain forests is in South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon River, in Brazil, to the mouth of the Orinoco River, in Venezuela, and covers millions of acres. Another great rain forest girdles the waist of Africa, and much of Southeast Asia is covered with rain forests. In the United States, only the southern tips of Florida and a bit of the coast of Texas have tropical forests.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

**■ Task 6**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 6**

Beautiful woods such as rosewood, mahogany, ebony, and teak are commercially important products of these forests. They are prized for fine furniture, cabinetry, and artistic uses.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

**■ Task 7**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 7**

Hardwood forests other than tropical ones cover much of the United States, most of Northern Europe, areas of northern Russia, eastern China, and the east coast of Australia. These forests include broad-leaved trees adapted to higher elevation with more moderate climates.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

**■ Task 8**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 8**

The largest forest area in the United States is in the Central Hardwood Forest. It covers about 130 million acres (52.6 million hectares), from the edge of the central plains, across the lower edge of the Great Lake states, to the coast of New Jersey and New York. It straddles the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia and spreads westward and covers large parts of eastern Texas. Because this area is blessed with rich soil and moderate climate, it has been cleared in many places for farming.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

■ **Task 9**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 9</b></p> <p>Much of the wood for America’s furniture industry comes from this forest. Hardwoods such as black walnut, red oak, white oak, yellow poplar (also called tulip tree), sweet gum, and sycamore are among the most valuable trees. A few softwoods are also found, including the shortleaf and white pine.</p>
<p>Write your translation here.</p>
<p><i>Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.</i></p>

■ **Task 10**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 10</b></p> <p><b>Softwood Forests</b></p> <p>The Northern Forest covers much of the Great Lake states and the New England states in the United States. It also extends along the ridges of the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia. This forest also covers much of Canada and the interior of Alaska and stretches across northern Asia, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries.</p>
<p>Write your translation here.</p>
<p><i>Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.</i></p>

### ■ Task 11

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 11**

The Northern forest is composed of softwood trees such as white pine, hemlock, and red spruce. Several hardwood trees, such as oak, ample, and basswood are also present. Trees in this forest tend to be smaller and more slow-growing than those in warmer areas with longer growing seasons.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

## **KEY TO EXERCISES 1**

### ■ Task 2

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 2**

#### **TYPES OF FORESTS**

Forests are found in almost every part of the world. Only the north and the south poles, the tops of some mountains, the deserts, and some prairies are bare of forests. Forests can be grouped by location, climate, or the types of trees common to them. Forests can also be described in terms of the uses made of them. Commercial forests, for example, are land used for growing successive crops of trees for products. Wilderness preserves, on the other hand, are areas where no harvesting is allowed.

#### **JENIS-JENIS HUTAN**

Hutan ditemukan di hampir semua belahan dunia. Hanya di kutub utara dan selatan, puncak beberapa gunung, padang pasir, dan beberapa padang rumput tidak

terdapat hutan. Hutan dapat dikelompokkan menurut tempat, iklim, atau jenis tumbuhan yang biasa tumbuh di dalamnya. Hutan dapat pula digambarkan menurut istilah berdasarkan fungsinya. Sebagai contoh, hutan industri adalah lahan yang digunakan untuk menanam pohon guna dipanen secara berkelanjutan. Sebaliknya, hutan lindung belantara adalah kawasan di mana mengambil hasil hutan tak diperbolehkan.

Ada dua hal yang menarik dari hasil terjemahan di atas. *Pertama*, kata 'them' dalam bahasa sumber mengacu kepada kata 'Forest' di awal kalimat. Dalam bahasa sasaran diterjemahkan menjadi 'tumbuh di dalamnya'. Akhiran 'nya' dalam bahasa sasaran mengacu kepada kata 'hutan' pada awal kalimat. Terjemahan itu menjadi menarik karena si penerjemah sangat paham dengan pesan yang ingin disampaikan karena ia tak terpaku oleh struktur bahasa sumber. Gejala itu disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*. *Kedua*, perhatikan *conjunction* 'on the other hand'. Dalam struktur bahasa Inggris, sebagaimana *however* dan *whereas*, sering kali diletakkan di antara dua koma ( , ... , ) setelah subjek kalimat. Akan tetapi, dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi tak lazim bila meletakkan kata konjungsi di tengah kalimat. Oleh karena itu, 'on the other hand' yang diterjemahkan menjadi 'sebaliknya' diletakkan di awal kalimat. Gejala itu disebut dengan *full awareness of registers*.

### ■ Task 3

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 3**

Trees in the forests are of two basic kinds. Hardwoods have broad leaves and bear their seeds in dry clusters or in fruit, examples are oak, ample, hickory, and apple. Most of the North American hardwoods are deciduous, which means they lose their leaves each fall. Softwoods have needle-shaped leaves and bear their seeds in cones, for which reason they are often called conifers; examples are pine, spruce, fir, and larch. Most softwoods are evergreen, which means they lose on some of their needles each year, and so remain green year-round. This description can be misleading, however, because several hardwoods, including the American holly and the magnolia, are also evergreen.

Pepohonan di hutan secara pada dasarnya terdiri dari ada dua jenis. Pohon kayu keras memiliki daun yang lebar dan menyimpan bijinya di tandan yang kering atau di dalam buahnya, contohnya adalah pohon ek, pohon *ample*, pohon *hickory* dan pohon apel. Sebagian besar dari pohon kayu keras Amerika Utara daunnya rontok, artinya pohon tersebut daunnya berguguran pada musim gugur. Pohon kayu lunak daunnya berbentuk seperti jarum dan menyimpan bijinya dalam buah seperti kerucut, karena alasan ini pohon seperti ini disebut pohon jarum. Contohnya adalah pohon cemara, pohon *spruce*, pohon *fir*, dan pohon *larch*. Sebagian besar pohon kayu lunak adalah pohon yang selalu berdaun hijau yang berarti setiap tahun pohon ini daunnya rontok sebagian saja. Makanya pohon ini selalu hijau sepanjang tahun. Akan tetapi, gambaran ini dapat menyesatkan karena beberapa jenis pohon kayu keras, termasuk pohon *holly* Amerika (sejenis pohon yang daunnya runcing) dan pohon magnolia adalah pohon berdaun hijau sepanjang tahun.

Ada beberapa hal yang menarik dari hasil terjemahan di atas. *Pertama*, terjadi perubahan susunan kalimat dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Kalimat panjang dalam bahasa sumber diubah menjadi dua kalimat pendek dalam bahasa sasaran. Perhatikan ‘Contohnya adalah pohon cemara, pohon *spruce*, pohon *fir*, dan pohon *larch*’ dan ‘Makanya pohon ini selalu hijau sepanjang tahun.’ Gejala itu disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*. *Kedua* adalah kata ‘bear’ diterjemahkan dengan baik menjadi ‘menyimpan’ dalam bahasa sasaran. Bila tak teliti dan pemahaman laras bahasa yang kurang baik, kemungkinan besar kata itu akan diterjemahkan lain. Gejala itu disebut dengan *full awareness of register*. *Ketiga*, perhatikan penambahan informasi dalam dua tanda kurung (..) untuk ‘holly Amerika (sejenis pohon yang daunnya runcing)’. Penambahan informasi itu sangat penting bila ada kata atau istilah yang tak ada padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Seperti pada kalimat sebelumnya, beberapa nama jenis pohon yang tidak terdapat di Indonesia dan tak ada padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia tetap dipertahankan tetapi dicetak dengan huruf miring.

## ■ Task 4

### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 4 Hardwood Forest**

One major type of hardwood forest is the steamy, tropical rain forest that grows in the tropics and subtropics. These forests are typically composed of big, old evergreen hardwood trees that grow in several layers, or groups according to height. The tallest layer may reach heights of 150 feet (45 meters) or more. Other layers, composed of shade-tolerant trees, reach to about 100 feet (30 meters). Smaller trees and vines cover the ground in the shade in a dense tropical rain forest. These forests are often called jungles, though true jungles are dense thickets of brush and vines that may not have any tall trees.

#### **Hutan Pohon Kayu Keras**

Satu jenis hutan kayu keras yang utama adalah hutan hujan tropis basah yang berada di daerah tropis dan subtropis. Hutan seperti ini biasanya terdiri pohon tua berdaun hijau dan besar yang tumbuh di beberapa lapisan atau kelompok berdasarkan tingginya. Lapisan tertinggi dapat mencapai tinggi 150 kaki atau 45 meter atau lebih. Lapisan yang lain terdiri dari pohon berdaun rimbun, tingginya mencapai 100 kaki (30 meter). Pohon yang lebih kecil dan tumbuhan merambat tumbuh menutupi tanah di kerimbunan pepohonan tinggi itu dalam hutan hujan tropika yang lebat. Hutan seperti itu kerap disebut hutan rimba, meskipun hutan rimba yang sesungguhnya adalah hutan yang ditumbuhi semak belukar dan tanaman merambat dan hampir tidak terdapat pepohonan tinggi.

Yang menarik dari hasil terjemahan di atas adalah perubahan bentuk jamak ‘These forests’ dalam bahasa sumber ke bentuk tunggal ‘Hutan’ dalam bahasa sasaran. ‘These forests’ tak diterjemahkan menjadi ‘Hutan-hutan’. Dalam paragraf itu, kata ‘Hutan’ mengacu kepada kelompok yang bermakna jamak. Gejala ini disebut dengan *full awareness of register*.

### ■ Task 5

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 5**

One of the largest and most important tropical rain forests is in South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon River, in Brazil, to the mouth of the Orinoco River, in Venezuela, and covers millions of acres. Another great rain forest girdles the waist of Africa, and much of Southeast Asia is covered with rain forests. In the United States, only the southern tip of Florida and a bit of the coast of Texas have tropical forests.

Salah satu hutan hujan tropika yang terbesar dan terpenting terletak di Amerika Selatan. Hutan itu terbentang dari mulut sungai Amazon, di Brasil sampai ke mulut sungai Orinoco di Venezuela, terhampar jutaan are luasnya. Hutan hujan tropika luas lainnya terletak di tengah benua Afrika, dan banyak negara di Asia Tenggara. Di Amerika, hanya di sebelah selatan ujung Florida dan sedikit pantai Texas yang memiliki hutan tropika.

Perhatikan penggunaan laras bahasa yang baik untuk kata ‘covers’ dengan menerjemahkannya menjadi ‘terhampar’. Penambahan kata ‘luasnya’ bukan termasuk ke dalam kategori *free translation*. Akan tetapi, penambahan kata seperti itu dimaksudkan untuk memberi tambahan informasi yang lazim digunakan dalam bahasa sasaran.

### ■ Task 6

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 6**

Beautiful woods such as rosewood, mahogany, ebony, and teak are commercially important products of these forests. They are prized for fine furniture, cabinetry, and artistic uses.

Kayu indah seperti kayu *rosewood*, mahoni, kayu hitam, dan jati adalah produk komersial yang penting dari hutan ini. Kayu itu digunakan untuk membuat perabotan, lemari, dan benda seni.



Ada dua hal yang menarik. *Pertama*, kata ‘digunakan’ cukup cerdas karena biasanya orang akan menerjemahkan menjadi ‘dipakai’ yang tentunya mempunyai nuansa yang berbeda. Itu disebut dengan laras bahasa atau *full awareness of register*. *Kedua*, perhatikan kata ‘membuat’ yang muncul dalam bahasa sasaran. Dalam bahas sumber kata itu tak ada. Penambahan kata itu dimaksudkan untuk mempermudah keterbacaan pesan dan agar struktur kalimat dalam bahasa sasaran bahasa Indonesia) menjadi benar, baik dilihat dari struktur tata bahasa dan logika bahasa.

### ■ Task 7

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 7</b></p> <p>Hardwood forests other than tropical ones <u>cover</u> much of the United States, most of Northern Europe, areas of northern Russia, eastern China, and the east coast of Australia. <u>These forests</u> include broad-leaved trees adapted to higher elevation with more moderate climates.</p>
<p>Hutan kayu keras selain hutan tropika <u>banyak terdapat</u> di Amerika, sebagian besar Eropa Utara, bagian utara Rusia, selatan Cina, dan pantai timur Australia. <u>Hutan-hutan</u> ini pohonnya termasuk berdaun lebar yang menyesuaikan diri dengan elevasi yang lebih tinggi dengan iklim yang lebih netral.</p>

Perhatikan kata ‘cover’ dengan seksama. Dalam Paragraph 5 kata itu diterjemahkan menjadi ‘terhampar’, sedangkan dalam paragraf ini diterjemahkan menjadi ‘terdapat’. Yang perlu Anda ingat adalah bahwa menerjemahkan adalah menyampaikan pesan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran, bukan mengalihkan kata. Jadi, Anda dituntut untuk jeli dalam menangkap pesan yang akan disampaikan sehingga tidak terkecoh dengan kata yang digunakan. Berikutnya adalah ‘These forests’ yang diterjemahkan menjadi ‘Hutan-hutan’. Dalam Paragraph 4 frase ‘These forests’ diterjemahkan menjadi ‘Hutan’. Sekali lagi pemahaman makna sebuah paragraf sangat penting sebelum dan ketika menerjemahkan sehingga pemilihan kata akan menjadi mudah.

### ■ Task 8

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 8**

The largest forest area in the United States is in the Central Hardwood Forest. It covers about 130 million acres (52.6 million hectares), from the edge of the central plains, across the lower edge of the Great Lake states, to the coast of New Jersey and New York. It straddles the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia and spreads westward and covers large parts of eastern Texas. Because this area is blessed with rich soil and moderate climate, it has been cleared in many places for farming.

Areal hutan terbesar di Amerika adalah di Central Hardwood Forest. Hutan itu luasnya mencapai 130 juta akre (52.6 juta hektar), mulai dari ujung tengah daratan Amerika melintasi pinggir negara bagian Great Lakes, sampai ke pantai New Jersey dan New York. Hutan itu menyeberangi pegunungan Appalachian menuju ke selatan ke sebelah utara Georgia dan terhampar di sebelah barat dan menjangkau sebagian besar wilayah sebelah selatan Texas. Karena daerah ini dianugerahi tanah yang subur dan iklim yang sedang, di banyak tempat hutannya dibabat untuk dijadikan lahan pertanian.

### ■ Task 9

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 9**

Much of the wood for America's furniture industry comes from this forest. Hardwoods such as black walnut, red oak, white oak, yellow poplar (also called tulip tree), sweet gum, and sycamore are among the most valuable trees. A few softwoods are also found, including the shortleaf and white pine.

Sebagian besar kayu untuk industri perabotan Amerika, banyak berasal dari hutan ini. Di antara pohon kayu yang bernilai tinggi adalah pohon kayu keras seperti kenari hitam, ek merah, poplar kuning (juga disebut pohon tulip), sweet gum, dan pohon sycamore. Beberapa pohon kayu lunak juga ditemukan, termasuk pohon berdaun pendek dan cemara putih.

Perhatikan perubahan susunan kalimat kedua pada bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Kalimat dalam bahasa sasaran terasa lebih lugas dan kesan bahwa kalimat itu adalah hasil terjemahan menjadi tak terasa. Perubahan itu disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*.

### ■ Task 10

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 10</b></p> <p><b>Softwood Forests</b></p> <p>The Northern Forest <u>covers</u> much of the Great Lake states and the New England states in the United States. It also extend along the ridges of the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia. This forest also covers much of Canada and the interior of Alaska and stretches across northern Asia, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries.</p>
<p><b>Hutan Kayu Lunak</b></p> <p>Hutan Utara <u>meliputi</u> sebagian besar negara bagian Great Lake and negara bagian New England di Amerika. Hutan itu juga terbentang sepanjang punggung bukit Pegunungan Appalachian jauh ke selatan ke bagian selatan Georgia. Hutan itu pula meliputi sebagian besar Kanada dan pedalaman Alaska dan terbentang melintasi Asia bagian utara, Rusia, dan negara-negara Skandinavia.</p>

Perhatikan kata ‘cover’ dengan seksama. Dalam Paragraph 5 kata itu diterjemahkan menjadi ‘terhampar’ sedangkan dalam Paragraph 7 diterjemahkan menjadi ‘terdapat’, dan dalam paragraf ini diterjemahkan menjadi ‘meliputi’, kata umum sebagai terjemahan kata ‘cover.’ Pemilihan kata jangan terpaku dengan makna leksikal.

## ■ Task 11

### Source Language

#### Paragraph 11

The Northern forest is composed of softwood trees such as white pine, hemlock, and red spruce. Several hardwood trees, such as oak, ample, and basswood are also present. Trees in this forest tend to be smaller and more slow-growing than those in warmer areas with longer growing seasons.

Hutan di bagian Utara terdiri dari pohon kayu lunak seperti cemara putih, *hemlock* dan *spruce* merah. Juga terdapat beberapa pohon kayu keras, seperti pohon ek, *ample* dan *basswood*. Pohon di hutan ini cenderung lebih pendek dan lebih lambat tumbuhnya dari pada pohon-pohon yang tumbuh di daerah yang lebih hangat dengan musim tumbuh yang lebih lama.



### SUMMARY

Dari kegiatan belajar ini ada beberapa hal yang bisa ditarik sebagai kesimpulan:

1. Sebelum mulai menerjemahkan, pastikan bahwa Anda telah memahami seluruh paragraf (analisis teksnya) dengan membacanya berulang-ulang, dan kemudian baru kalimat demi kalimat.
2. Hati-hati dengan istilah yang tidak ada padanannya dalam bahasa sasaran. Bila perlu, Anda diperkenankan membuat catatan kaki.
3. Jangan pernah mencoba menerjemahkan kata per kata.
4. Jangan terpaku dengan pola bahasa sumber (*restricted by forms*). Ubahlah susunan kalimat bila dirasa perlu dengan selalu memperhatikan ketersampaian makna secara akurat.
5. '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*

**Paragraph 12**
**MANAGING THE FOREST**

The most modern aspects of the sciences of forestry are collectively called forest management. These aspects of forestry involve much more than just using the trees nature provides. Forest management is concerned with the complete life cycle of the trees and the forest, from getting trees off to a better start to making sure trees are harvested in a way that protects the future of the forest.

**Mengurus Hutan**

Aspek-aspek ilmu kehutanan paling modern secara kolektif disebut manajemen hutan. Aspek-aspek kehutanan ini melibatkan lebih dari sekedar memanfaatkan hutan yang disediakan alam. Pengurusan hutan khawatir dengan siklus hidup pohon dan hutan itu sendiri, diawali dengan permulaan pohon yang baik hingga memastikan pohon dipanen dengan sebuah cara yang melindungi masa depan hutan.

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 13**

Forest management usually involves doing the same sorts of things nature does, but in a more planned and organized fashion. Nature plants trees, thins forest stands, and kills trees, but nature's efforts sometimes seem haphazard. Forest managers do these same things with a plan that benefits the forest stand and people, too. Nature lets trees burn or not. Forest managers prefer to use the wood.

Pengurusan hutan biasanya melibatkan pekerjaan yang serupa dengan yang dilakukan oleh alam. Akan tetapi, dalam sebuah model yang lebih terencana dan terorganisir. Alam menanam pohon, jadilah hutan dengan pepohonan yang jarang, dan alam membunuh pepohonan tersebut. Akan tetapi, upaya-upaya yang dilakukan alam sepertinya tidak teratur. Para manajer hutan melakukan hal yang sama dengan sebuah rencana yang menguntungkan hutan juga manusia. Alam membiarkan pepohonan terbakar atau tidak. Para manajer kehutanan lebih suka menggunakan kayu-kayunya.

## 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.

**Wood as Fuel**

As underground fuels become scarcer and expensive, the importance of wood is increasing dramatically. This has catapulted tree-growing into the arena of world energy production. Trees, if better managed and utilized, could rapidly increase the energy available to developing countries. And this could be done fairly inexpensively, without masses of foreign exchange or technology, and in many cases by using unskilled workers who are already available and underemployed in countries with severe energy shortages. The additional benefits in improved environment are hard to quantify but are likely to be substantial.

The major concern of most governments at present is to increase and conserve energy supplies. Since energy for rural development has become one of the more crucial issues, firewood is beginning to enter the mainstream of national and international priorities and policies. Now there is new regard for foresters and appreciation of the importance of their skills to a nation's present and to its future. Many government ministries other than forestry have suddenly become interested in funding tree-growing-for example, ministries of energy, agriculture, rural development, conservation, natural resources, and community services.

Development-assistance agencies have also shown a new awareness of the importance of trees. They realize, for example, that it is pointless to worry about producing more food if there is no fuel to cook it with, and foolish to invest in expensive engineering projects if continual deforestation by firewood gatherers will silt up the dams and irrigation canals and make mountain roads impassable because of soil slippage. "Forestry supports agriculture," said Mao Tse Tung, and agricultural scientists and planners attest to the wisdom of his words.

All over the world foresters and even national political leaders are beginning to recognize the need to integrate forestry into rural development in new ways. The U.S. Congress has directed the Agency for International Development (AID) to focus on forestry and firewood plantations in its rural development programs. The World Bank, the world's largest lending institution, in a recent forestry sector policy paper has announced its intention to multiply its support for such activities as farm forestry, and environmental rehabilitation. And in Nairobi, the International Council for Research in Agro forestry has been set up, aimed at coordinating and stimulating efficient land use through combining wood and food production.

Firewood-far from becoming outmoded-has become a recognized source of energy, and demand will increase enormously in the coming decades. Indeed, wood products are likely to continue as the most important universal fuel for rural areas of developing countries.

John Spears of the World Bank calculates that even with optimistic assumptions that wood-conserving stoves, biogas reactors, and solar cookers will be used where available, an additional 20-25 million hectares of trees must be planted by the year 2000. At the present rate of reforestation that is 10 times more than will be achieved.\*

Regional shortfalls, of course, may be more serious. According to the Club du Sahel, tree planting in the Sahelian zone of Africa must increase fifty fold if the firewood demands for the year 2000 are to be met.

Wood can be grown where no fuel was produced before. It is renewable and its production can be sustained. The Indian neem tree, introduced to the Accra Plains of Ghana early this century, has been providing firewood to towns such as Kumasi (and to villages in many West African countries) ever since, and the supply seems to be keeping up with demand as the vigorous and resilient neem is reseeded by bats that eat its fruit.

Another example of sustained firewood production is the Paliparan area in the Philippines. In the early 1920s when *Leucaena leucocephala* was planted there, it was a green desert of *Imperata* grass (a scourge of the tropics, known commonly as blady grass or cogon). Since then the area has been a productive energy forest, yielding 20 m<sup>3</sup> or more of firewood per hectare per year. Even today it is the main firewood supply for the city of Laguna and surrounding districts.

Wood can be a "self-reliant" fuel that requires little foreign exchange and is independent of the vagaries of international commerce. It does not demand



a sophisticated distribution network; indeed, it is the most accessible form of energy for most rural populations in developing countries. It is a familiar fuel whose use requires few extension services. One of the cheapest sources of energy available, it can, if necessary, be used without expensive metal appliances. It is one of the few fuels that an individual can produce for himself. Near Mendi in Papua New Guinea, highland tribesmen plant *Casuarina oligodon* for firewood around community “longhouses” and in abandoned farmland. Although contact with this remote valley was made only in the last 20 years, today it is common to see tribesmen sitting beside the road surrounded by cords of firewood for sale.

Fuel wood can also provide export income. Kenya exports charcoal to Arabian Gulf nations and Suriname regularly ships charcoal to northern Europe. This can, however, be a mixed blessing. Eastern Kenya, for instance, has been severely denuded by the demands for exports.

The government of the Philippines plans to support rural electrification with several wood-fueled power plants. Early in 1978 it planted an energy forest of *Leucaena leucocephala*, which will be used to fuel a 75-megawatt steam power plant. A study that considers hauling distance, plantation and cooling-water requirements, and available government reforestation areas has identified 25 potential energy plantation sites with a total area of approximately 320,000 hectares. If fully planted, these could support 19 wood-fired power plants with an overall generating capacity of 1,425 megawatts. According to the official report, a wood-fired electrical generating plant could not only compete economically with an oil-fired plant but could also generate an estimated net foreign exchange savings of approximately \$146 million in the first 10 years of operation.

Firewood production can be good for economic development in rural areas. Growing trees for firewood can be successfully combined with the production of posts, poles, and timber. The production and sale of wood to nearby urban centers can provide many jobs and much rural cash income. It has been estimated that some 6,000 families are involved in supplying wood and charcoal to the city of Maputo in Mozambique, for example. Few other energy sources can provide and maintain such high employment.

Dikutip dari: Firewood Crops. Edward S. A. Yensu National Academy of Sciences. 1980. Washington D.C.

### ■ Task 1:

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

## MODEL

*Source Language*

### Paragraph 1

#### Wood as Fuel

As underground fuels become more scarce and expensive, the importance of wood is increasing dramatically. This has catapulted tree-growing into the arena of world energy production. Trees, if better managed and utilized, could rapidly increase the energy available to developing countries. And this could be done fairly inexpensively, without masses of foreign exchange or technology, and in many cases by using unskilled workers who are already available and underemployed in countries with severe energy shortages. The additional benefits in improved environment are hard to quantify but are likely to be substantial.

#### Kayu sebagai Bahan Bakar

Karena bahan bakar yang berasal dari perut bumi menjadi semakin jarang dan mahal, arti penting kayu meningkat secara dramatis. Hal itu telah menyebabkan penanaman pohon naik daun di kancah produksi energi dunia. Pohon, jika dikelola dan dimanfaatkan dengan lebih baik, dapat meningkatkan ketersediaan energi dengan cepat bagi negara berkembang. Pengadaan i dapat dilakukan dengan cukup murah, tanpa menggunakan devisa atau teknologi secara besar-besaran. Dalam banyak kasus pengadaan ini dilakukan oleh para pekerja kasar yang tersedia dan dipekerjakan di banyak negara yang sumber energinya sangat terbatas. Keuntungan tambahan bagi peningkatan lingkungan sulit diukur, akan tetapi sepertinya akan sangat berarti.

Penjelasan:

Ada beberapa hal yang menarik dari hasil terjemahan di atas. *Pertama*, kata ‘underground’ dengan sangat baik diterjemahkan menjadi ‘perut bumi’. Pemilihan kata itu sangat tepat sehingga enak dibaca. Kemudian, kata ‘catapulted’ diterjemahkan dengan bahasa yang populer menjadi ‘naik daun’

dengan tanpa mengurangi tingkat formalitas teks. Gejala itu disebut dengan *full awareness of register*. *Kedua*, perhatikan kalimat yang diberi garis bawah dalam bahasa sumber, dalam bahasa sasaran kalimat ini diubah menjadi dua kalimat. Ini disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*. *Ketiga*, kata ‘this’ dalam ‘this could be done’ tidak diterjemahkan menjadi ‘ini’ atau ‘hal ini’ yang kerap dilakukan oleh banyak orang. Kata ‘This’ mengacu kepada ‘the energy available’ dalam kalimat sebelumnya. Singkatnya, memahami paragraf secara utuh sebelum menerjemahkan adalah sebuah keharusan.



## EXERCISES 2

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### ■ Task 2

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 2**

The major concern of most governments at present is to increase and conserve energy supplies. Since energy for rural development has become one of the more crucial issues, firewood is beginning to enter the mainstream of national and international priorities and policies. Now there is new regard for foresters and appreciation of the importance of their skills to a nation's present and to its future. Many government ministries other than forestry have suddenly become interested in funding tree-growing-for example, ministries of energy, agriculture, rural development, conservation, natural resources, and community services.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 3

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 3**

Development-assistance agencies have also shown a new awareness of the importance of trees. They realize, for example, that it is pointless to worry about producing more food if there is no fuel to cook it with, and foolish to invest in expensive engineering projects if continual deforestation by firewood gatherers will silt up the dams and irrigation canals and make mountain roads impassable because of soil slippage. "Forestry supports agriculture," said Mao Tse Tung, and agricultural scientists and planners attest to the wisdom of his words.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 4

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 4**

All over the world foresters and even national political leaders are beginning to recognize the need to integrate forestry into rural development in new ways. The U.S. Congress has directed the Agency for International Development (AID) to focus on forestry and firewood plantations in its rural development programs. The World Bank, the world's largest lending institution, in a recent forestry sector policy paper has announced its intention to multiply its support for such activities as farm forestry, and environmental rehabilitation. And in Nairobi, the International Council for Research in Agro forestry has been set up, aimed at coordinating and stimulating efficient land use through combining wood and food production.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 5

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 5**

Firewood—far from becoming outmoded—has become a recognized source of energy, and demand will increase enormously in the coming decades. Indeed, wood products are likely to continue as the most important universal fuel for rural areas of developing countries.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 6

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 6**

John Spears of the World Bank calculates that even with optimistic assumptions that wood-conserving stoves, biogas reactors, and solar cookers will be used where available, an additional 20-25 million hectares of trees must be planted by the year 2000. At the present rate of reforestation that is 10 times more than will be achieved.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 7

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 7**

Regional shortfalls, of course, may be more serious. According to the Club du Sahel, tree planting in the Sahelian zone of Africa must increase fifty fold if the firewood demands for the year 2000 are to be met.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 8

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 8**

Wood can be grown where no fuel was produced before. It is renewable and its production can be sustained. The Indian neem tree, introduced to the Accra Plains of Ghana early this century, has been providing firewood to towns such as Kumasi (and to villages in many West African countries) ever since, and the supply seems to be keeping up with demand as the vigorous and resilient neem is reseeded by bats that eat its fruit.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

■ **Task 9**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 9**

Another example of sustained firewood production is the Paliparan area in the Philippines. In the early 1920s when *Leucaena leucocephala* was planted there, it was a green desert of *Imperata* grass (a scourge of the tropics, known commonly as blady grass or cogon). Since then the area has been a productive energy forest, yielding 20 m<sup>3</sup> or more of firewood per hectare per year. Even today it is the main firewood supply for the city of Laguna and surrounding districts.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 10

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 10**

Wood can be a “self-reliant” fuel that requires little foreign exchange and is independent of the vagaries of international commerce. It does not demand a sophisticated distribution network; indeed, it is the most accessible form of energy for most rural populations in developing countries. It is a familiar fuel whose use requires few extension services. One of the cheapest sources of energy available, it can, if necessary, be used without expensive metal appliances. It is one of the few fuels that an individual can produce for himself. Near Mendi in Papua New Guinea, highland tribesmen plant *Casuarina oligodon* for firewood around community “longhouses” and in abandoned farmland. Although contact with this remote valley was made only in the last 20 years, today it is common to see tribesmen sitting beside the road surrounded by cords of firewood for sale.

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

### ■ Task 11

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 11**

Fuel wood can also provide export income. Kenya exports charcoal to Arabian Gulf nations and Suriname regularly ships charcoal to northern Europe. This can, however, be a mixed blessing. Eastern Kenya, for instance, has been severely denuded by the demands for exports.



Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

■ **Task 12**

*Translate the following extract into Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 12**

Fuel wood is not limited to household use. Large energy plantations are planned or already underway in the United States and many other countries to fuel machines such as:

Write your translation here.

*Before moving onto the next task, check your translation with the model translation in the key section. This applies to the rest of the tasks.*

**KEY TO EXERCISES 2**

■ **Task 2**

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 2**

The major concern of most governments at present is to increase and conserve energy supplies. Since energy for rural development has become one of the more crucial issues, firewood is beginning to enter the mainstream of national and international priorities and policies. Now there is new regard for foresters and appreciation of the importance of their skills to a nation's present and to its future. Many government ministries other than forestry

have suddenly become interested in funding tree-growing-for example, ministries of energy, agriculture, rural development, conservation, natural resources, and community services.

Yang menjadi perhatian utama sebagian besar pemerintah pada saat ini adalah meningkatkan dan melestarikan pasokan energi. Karena energi untuk pembangunan pedesaan telah menjadi salah satu masalah yang sangat krusial, kayu bakar mulai memasuki pengarusutamaan prioritas dan kebijakan nasional dan internasional. Sekarang ini ada anggapan baru terhadap para rimbawan dan penghargaan atas pentingnya keahlian mereka bagi negara pada saat sekarang dan masa yang akan datang. Banyak kementerian di luar kementerian kehutanan, seperti kementerian energi, kementerian pertanian, kementerian pengembangan pedesaan, kementerian konservasi sumber daya alam dan kementerian pelayanan publik tiba-tiba tertarik untuk mendanai penanaman pohon.

Ada dua hal yang menarik untuk dikomentari dari hasil terjemahan di atas. Pertama, perhatikan pengalihbahasaan kata ‘mainstream’ dan ‘foresters’. Khusus untuk kata ‘mainstream’, si penerjemah tampak dengan jelas mengikuti perkembangan bahasa Indonesia. Banyak orang yang belum mengetahui kata baru ini. Pemilihan ini berkaitan dengan *register*. Mengasah kemahiran berbahasa dan menambah terus kata-kata baru merupakan salah satu syarat bagi seorang penerjemah. Kedua, perhatikan susunan kalimat terakhir dalam bahasa sumber dan bandingkan dengan susunan kalimat terakhir dalam bahasa sasaran. Kalimat dalam bahasa sasaran terasa lebih lugas sesuai dengan kebiasaan tata kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia. Perubahan ini disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*.

### ■ Task 3

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 3**

Development – assistance agencies have also shown a new awareness of the importance of trees. They realize, for example, that it is pointless to worry about producing more food if there is no fuel to cook it with, and foolish to invest in expensive engineering projects if continual deforestation by firewood gatherers will silt up the dams and irrigation canals and make

mountain roads impassable because of soil slippage. "Forestry supports agriculture," said Mao Tse Tung, and agricultural scientists and planners attest to the wisdom of his words.

Badan pemberi bantuan pembangunan juga memperlihatkan satu kesadaran baru tentang pentingnya pohon. Contohnya, mereka menyadari bahwa mencemaskan produksi makanan lebih banyak namun tidak ada bahan bakar untuk memasaknya adalah suatu yang sia-sia dan adalah hal bodoh berinvestasi dalam proyek rekayasa yang mahal jika penggundulan hutan yang dilakukan oleh para pengumpul kayu bakar terus berlanjut. Penggundulan hutan ini akan menyebabkan lumpur mengendap di bendungan dan saluran irigasi serta membuat jalan di pegunungan tidak dapat dilalui karena tanahnya licin. "Kehutanan mendukung pertanian," kata Mao Tse Tung, dan para ilmuwan dan perencana pertanian membuktikan kata-kata kebijakannya tersebut.

Perhatikan kedudukan frase 'for example' dalam bahasa sumber dan hasil terjemahannya dalam bahasa sasaran. Itu adalah masalah kebiasaan. Dalam bahasa Inggris kata hubung seperti *however, for example, for instance, in addition* sering diletakkan setelah subjek kalimat dan berada di antara dua koma (,...). Dalam bahasa Indonesia tidak lazim menempatkan kata hubung seperti contohnya, akan tetapi, sebagai tambahan setelah subjek dan di antara dua koma. Perubahan itu disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*. Satu hal yang perlu diingat adalah Anda boleh mengubah susunan kalimat dalam terjemahan sesuai dengan pola atau struktur bahasa Indonesia dengan maksud untuk menjaga ketersampaian makna dan keterbacaan.

#### ■ Task 4

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 4**

All over the world foresters and even national political leaders are beginning to recognize the need to integrate forestry into rural development in new ways. The U.S. Congress has directed the Agency for International Development (AID) to focus on forestry and firewood plantations in its rural development programs. The World Bank, the world's largest lending institution, in a recent forestry sector policy paper has announced its intention to

multiply its support for such activities as farm forestry, and environmental rehabilitation. And in Nairobi, the International Council for Research in Agro forestry has been set up, aimed at coordinating and stimulating efficient land use through combining wood and food production.

Para rimbawan di seluruh dunia dan bahkan para pemimpin politik nasional mulai menyadari kebutuhan untuk mengintegrasikan kehutanan ke dalam pembangunan pedesaan dalam cara yang baru. Kongres Amerika Serikat telah memerintahkan *the Agency for International Development* (Badan Pembangunan Internasional) untuk memusatkan perhatian kepada masalah kehutanan dan perkebunan kayu bakar dalam program pembangunan pedesaannya. Bank Dunia, lembaga pemberi pinjaman terbesar di dunia, dalam sebuah naskah kebijakan sektor kehutanan telah mengumumkan niatnya untuk menggandakan dukungannya bagi kegiatan seperti perkebunan kehutanan dan rehabilitasi lingkungan. Dan di Nairobi, *the International Council for Research in Agroforestry* (Dewan Riset Agro-Kehutanan Internasional), yang ditujukan untuk mengoordinasi dan merangsang penggunaan lahan secara efisien melalui menggabungkan produksi kayu dan makanan telah dibentuk.

Ada dua hal menarik untuk dibahas dari hasil terjemahan di atas. Pertama adalah pengalih bahasan nama lembaga ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Nama lembaga yang sudah diindonesiakan dan umum dipakai dalam bahasa Indonesia seperti 'The U.S. Congress' dan 'The World Bank' diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi 'Kongres Amerika Serikat' dan 'Bank Dunia'. Akan tetapi, nama lembaga yang belum diindonesiakan dan belum dipakai umum dalam bahasa Indonesia tetap dipertahankan, namun diberi keterangan dalam tanda kurung (...) seperti '*the Agency for International Development* (Badan Pembangunan Internasional)' dan '*the International Council for Research in Agroforestry* (Dewan Riset Agro-Kehutanan Internasional)'. Selain itu, perhatikan pula susunan kalimat terakhir dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Selain itu, perhatikan perubahan susunan kalimat kedua pada bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Kalimat dalam bahasa sasaran terasa lebih lugas dan kesan bahwa kalimat ini adalah hasil terjemahan menjadi tidak terasa. Perubahan ini disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*.

### ■ Task 5

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 5**

Firewood-far from becoming outmoded-has become a recognized source of energy, and demand will increase enormously in the coming decades. Indeed, wood products are likely to continue as the most important universal fuel for rural areas of developing countries.

Kayu bakar, sama sekali tidak ketinggalan jaman, telah menjadi satu sumber energi yang terkenal dan permintaan akan kayu bakar ini akan meningkat luar biasa dalam beberapa dekade mendatang. Tentu saja, produksi kayu sepertinya akan berlanjut sebagai bahan bakar paling penting di jagat raya ini bagi daerah-daerah pedesaan di negara-negara berkembang.

### ■ Task 6

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 6**

John Spears of the World Bank calculates that even with optimistic assumption that wood-conserving stoves, biogas reactors, and solar cookers will be used where available, an additional 20-25 million hectares of trees must be planted by the year 2000. At the present rate of reforestation that is 10 times more than will be achieved.

John Spears dari Bank Dunia memperkirakan, bahkan secara optimis menduga, kompor dengan bahan bakar kayu, reaktor biogas, dan kompor tenaga matahari akan digunakan di mana pun bahan ini tersedia. Sebagai tambahan, 20-25 juta hektar pohon harus ditanam hingga tahun 2000. Pada saat sekarang tingkat reboisasi hutan 10 kali lebih banyak daripada yang akan capai.

Perhatikan bahas sumber dengan baik. Dalam bahasa sumber terdapat dua kalimat di mana kalimat pertamanya cukup panjang. Dalam bahasa sasaran, terdapat tiga kalimat. Pemenggalan itu ditujukan agar pesan mudah dipahami dan untuk menghindari *loss of meaning*. Kalimat panjang cenderung akan lebih sulit untuk dipahami. Perubahan struktur kalimat seperti itu disebut dengan *not restricted by forms*, artinya tidak terikat dengan pola kalimat bahasa sasaran.

### ■ Task 7

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 7**

Regional shortfalls, of course, may be more serious. According to the Club du Sahel, tree planting in the Sahelian zone of Africa must increase fifty fold if the firewood demands for the year 2000 are to be met.

Tentu saja kekurangan dalam lingkup regional dapat menjadi lebih serius. Menurut *Club du Sahel*, penanaman pohon di daerah Sahelian di Afrika harus meningkat lima puluh kali lipat agar dapat memenuhi permintaan kayu bakar untuk tahun 2000.

Perhatikan perubahan bentuk kalimat pasif dalam bahasa sumber menjadi kalimat aktif dalam bahasa sasaran. Perubahan seperti itu dapat dilakukan untuk menjaga ketersampaian makna. Penting untuk selalu diingat bahwa menerjemahkan adalah menyampaikan pesan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran. Dengan demikian perubahan struktur kalimat dimungkinkan.

### ■ Task 8

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 8**

Wood can be grown where no fuel was produced before. It is renewable and its production can be sustained. The Indian neem tree, introduced to the Accra Plains of Ghana early this century, has been providing firewood to towns such as Kumasi (and to villages in many West African countries) ever since, and the supply seems to be keeping up with demand as the vigorous and resilient neem is reseeded by bats that eat its fruit.

Kayu dapat ditanam di tempat di mana tidak ada bahan bakar dihasilkan sebelumnya. Kayu dapat diperbaharui dan produksinya dapat dilestarikan. Pohon *neem India* yang ditanam untuk pertama kalinya di Dataran Accra pada awal abad ini, telah menyediakan kayu bakar untuk kota-kota seperti Kumasi (dan bagi desa di banyak negara di Afrika Barat) dan pasokan sepertinya mampu memenuhi permintaan karena bibit pohon neem yang bandel disemaikan oleh kelelawar yang memakan buahnya.

Perhatikan kata 'bandel' sebagai terjemahan untuk kata 'resilient'. Kata 'bandel' lazim digunakan untuk menggambarkan sesuatu yang kuat, dan tahan banting. Sering kita mendengar orang mengatakan 'Mobil ini bandel' yang artinya mobil yang tak rewel, kuat dan tahan banting. Pemilihan kata seperti ini disebut dengan *full awareness of register*.

### ■ Task 9

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 9</b></p> <p>Another example of sustained firewood production is the Paliparan area in the Philippines. In the early 1920s when <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> was planted there, it was a green desert of <i>Imperata</i> grass (a scourge of the tropics, known commonly as blady grass, or cogon). Since then the area has been a productive energy forest, yielding 20 m<sup>3</sup> or more of firewood per hectare per year. Even today it is the main firewood supply for the city of Laguna and surrounding districts.</p>
<p>Contoh lain dari produksi kayu bakar yang berkelanjutan adalah daerah Paliparan di Philippina. Di awal tahun 1920-an ketika <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> di tanam di daerah itu, daerah itu adalah padang rumput <i>Imperata</i> (momok bagi daerah tropis, umumnya dikenal dengan nama alang-alang). Sejak saat itu daerah tersebut telah menjadi hutan energi yang produktif, menghasilkan 20 kubik kayu bakar atau lebih per hektar per tahunnya. Bahkan sekarang ini daerah itu adalah pemasok kayu bakar utama bagi kota Laguna dan wilayah sekitarnya.</p>

### ■ Task 10

<i>Source Language</i>
<p><b>Paragraph 10</b></p> <p>Wood can be a "self-reliant" fuel that requires little foreign exchange and is independent of the vagaries of international commerce. It does not demand a sophisticated distribution network; indeed, it is the most accessible form of energy for most rural populations in developing countries. It is a familiar fuel whose use requires few extension services. One of the cheapest sources of energy available, it can, if necessary, be used without expensive metal appli-</p>

ances. It is one of the few fuels that an individual can produce for himself. Near Mendi in Papua New Guinea, highland tribesmen plant *Casuarina oligodon* for firewood around community “longhouses” and in abandoned farmland. Although contact with this remote valley was made only in the last 20 years, today it is common to see tribesmen sitting beside the road surrounded by cords of firewood for sale.

Kayu dapat menjadi bahan bakar ‘mandiri’ yang membutuhkan sedikit devisa dan tak tergantung pada gejolak perdagangan internasional. Kayu tak menuntut jaringan distribusi yang rumit. Sesungguhnya kayu adalah bentuk energi yang paling dapat diakses oleh sebagian besar masyarakat desa di negara berkembang. Kayu adalah bahan bakar terkenal yang penggunaannya membutuhkan sedikit peralatan tambahan. Salah satu sumber energi termurah yang tersedia jika perlu dapat digunakan tanpa perabotan logam yang mahal. Kayu bakar adalah salah satu dari sedikit bahan bakar yang dapat dibuat oleh seseorang untuk dirinya sendiri. Di dekat Mendi di Papua New Guinea, orang suku dataran tinggi menanam *Casuarina oligodon* untuk kayu bakar di sekeliling ‘rumah panjang’ suku tersebut dan di lahan pertanian yang kosong. Meskipun kontak dengan lembah terpencil ini baru dilakukan dalam 20 tahun terakhir, hari ini masih lazim melihat orang suku ini duduk di pinggir jalan dikelilingi oleh berikat-ikat kayu bakar untuk di jual.

### ■ Task 11

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 11**

Fuel wood can also provide export income. Kenya exports charcoal to Arabian Gulf nations and Suriname regularly ships charcoal to northern Europe. This can, however, be a mixed blessing. Eastern Kenya, for instance, has been severely denuded by the demands for exports.

Bahan bakar kayu juga dapat memberikan pendapatan ekspor. Kenya mengekspor arang kayu ke negara-negara teluk Arab dan Suriname, dan secara berkala mengapalkan arang kayu ke negara-negara Eropa Utara. Akan tetapi, hal ini dapat menjadi berkah yang campur aduk. Sebagai contoh, Kenya bagian Timur sudah lama benar-benar gundul oleh karena permintaan ekspor.



## ■ Task 12

*Source Language*

### Paragraph 12

Fuel wood is not limited to household use. Large energy plantations are planned or already underway in the United States and many other countries to fuel machines such as:

Kayu bakar tidak terbatas bagi penggunaan rumah tangga. Perkebunan-perkebunan energi yang luas direncanakan atau sudah dalam pengerjaan di Amerika Serikat dan banyak negara lain sebagai bahan bakar mesin seperti berikut:



### SUMMARY

Beberapa hal yang bisa ditarik sebagai kesimpulan adalah sebagai berikut.

1. Hati-hati dengan laras bahasa (*full awareness of registers*) Anda harus teliti memilih kata yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks kalimat.
2. Bentuk kalimat pasif (*passive voice*) dalam bahasa sumber dapat diubah menjadi kalimat aktif dalam bahasa sasaran atau sebaliknya. Akan tetapi, apabila hal ini tak mengubah makna.
3. Perhatikan penggunaan *phrasal verbs* dan *idiomatic expressions*.
4. Pastikan pesan dalam bahasa sumber dialihkan dengan benar ke dalam bahasa sasaran.
5. Bila ada kata asing yang sudah diserap ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan tetap mempertahankan bentuknya, buatlah dengan cetak miring.



### 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*

### Paragraph 13

The government of the Philippines plans to support rural electrification with several wood-fueled power plants. Early in 1978 it planted an energy forest of *Leucaena leucocephala* which will be used to fuel a 75-megawatt

steam power plant. According to the official report, a wood-fired electrical generating plant could not only compete economically with an oil-fired plant but could also generate an estimated net foreign exchange savings of approximately \$146 million in the first 10 years of operation.

Pemerintah Filipina berencana untuk mendukung pengadaan listrik desa dengan beberapa pembangkit tenaga dengan bahan bakar kayu. Di akhir tahun 1978 pemerintah Filipina memasang sebuah energi hutan yang disebut dengan *Leucaena leucocephala* yang akan digunakan untuk bahan bakar sebuah pembangkit listrik tenaga uap yang berkapasitas 75 megawatt. Menurut sebuah laporan resmi, pembangkit listrik tenaga kayu bakar ini tidak saja mampu bersaing dengan pembangkit tenaga minyak, tetapi juga diperkirakan mampu menghemat devisa bersih sekitar 146 juta dolar pada 10 tahun pertama pengoperasiannya.

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 14**

Firewood production can be good for economic development in rural areas. Growing trees for firewood can be successfully combined with the production of timber. The production and sale of wood to nearby urban centers can provide many jobs and much rural cash income. It has been estimated that some 6,000 families are involved in supplying wood and charcoal to the city of Maputo in Mozambique, for example. Few other energy sources can provide and maintain such high employment.

Produksi kayu bakar bisa baik bagi perkembangan ekonomi di daerah-daerah pedesaan. Menanam pohon untuk kayu bakar dapat dengan sukses digabungkan dengan produksi kayu. Produksi dan penjualan kayu di sekitar pusat kota dapat menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan mendapat uang kontan yang lebih banyak bagi penduduk kota. Sebagai contoh, diperkirakan 6.000 keluarga terlibat dalam penyediaan kayu dan arang di kota Maputo di Mozambique. Beberapa sumber energi lain dapat menciptakan dan menjaga tingginya tenaga kerja seperti ini.

## Key To Formative Test

### KEY TO FORMATIVE TEST 1

<p><i>Source Language</i></p>
<p><b>Paragraph 12</b> <b><u>MANAGING THE FOREST</u></b></p> <p>The most modern aspects of the sciences of forestry are collectively called forest management. These aspects of forestry involve much more than just using the trees nature provides. Forest management is concerned with the complete life cycle of the trees and the forest, from getting trees off to a better start to making sure trees are harvested in a way that protects the future of the forest.</p>
<p><u>Mengurus Hutan</u></p> <p>Aspek-aspek ilmu kehutanan paling modern secara kolektif disebut manajemen hutan. Aspek-aspek kehutanan ini melibatkan lebih dari sekedar memanfaatkan hutan yang disediakan alam. Pengurusan hutan khawatir dengan siklus hidup pohon dan hutan itu sendiri, diawali dengan permulaan pohon yang baik hingga memastikan pohon dipanen dengan sebuah cara yang melindungi masa depan hutan.</p>

Yang paling menonjol dari hasil terjemahan di atas adalah masalah *register*. Perhatikan kata ‘Mengurus’ dan ‘Pengurusan’ sebagai terjemahan dari ‘managing’ dan ‘management’. Meskipun dari segi arti tak salah, kedua kata ini kurang tepat karena tak sesuai dengan teks yang sedang diterjemahkan. Kata ini lebih tepat diterjemahkan menjadi ‘Mengelola’ dan ‘Pengelolaan.’ Kemudian, kata ‘concerned’ juga tak tepat diterjemahkan menjadi ‘khawatir’.

*Source Language***Paragraph 13**

Forest management usually involves doing the same sorts of things nature does, but in a more planned and organized fashion. Nature plants trees, thins forest stands, and kills trees, but nature's efforts sometimes seem haphazard. Forest managers do these same things with a plan that benefits the forest stand and people, too. Nature lets trees burn or not. Forest managers prefer to use the wood.

Pengurusan hutan biasanya melibatkan pekerjaan yang serupa dengan yang dilakukan oleh alam. Akan tetapi, dalam sebuah model yang lebih terencana dan terorganisir. Alam menanam pohon, jadilah hutan dengan pepohonan yang jarang, dan alam membunuh pepohonan tersebut. Akan tetapi, upaya-upaya yang dilakukan alam sepertinya tidak teratur. Para manajer hutan melakukan hal yang sama dengan sebuah rencana yang menguntungkan hutan juga manusia. Alam membiarkan pepohonan terbakar atau tidak. Para manajer kehutanan lebih suka menggunakan kayu-kayunya.

Kembali masalah *register* muncul di dalam hasil terjemahan di atas. Selain kata 'Pengurusan' juga muncul kata 'membunuh' yang tak tepat karena tak lazim dalam Bahasa Indonesia 'alam membunuh sesuatu'. Jadi, pemilihan kata sangat penting karena akan menentukan keterbacaan dan 'rasa' sebuah kalimat.

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS***Source Language***Paragraph 12****MANAGING THE FOREST**

The most modern aspects of the sciences of forestry are collectively called forest management. These aspects of forestry involve much more than just using the trees nature provides. Forest management is concerned with the complete life cycle of the trees and the forest, from getting trees off to a better start to making sure trees are harvested in a way that protects the future of the forest.

### Mengelola Hutan

Aspek ilmu kehutanan paling modern secara kolektif disebut manajemen hutan. Aspek kehutanan ini melibatkan lebih dari sekedar memanfaatkan hutan yang disediakan alam. Manajemen hutan menaruh perhatian pada siklus hidup pohon dan hutan itu sendiri, diawali dengan permulaan pohon yang baik hingga memastikan pohon dipanen dengan sebuah cara yang melindungi masa depan hutan.

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 13**

Forest management usually involves doing the same sorts of things nature does, but in a more planned and organized fashion. Nature plants trees, thins forest stands, and kills trees, but nature's efforts sometimes seem haphazard. Forest managers do these same things with a plan that benefits the forest stand and people, too. Nature lets trees burn or not. Forest managers prefer to use the wood.

Manajemen hutan biasanya melibatkan pekerjaan yang serupa dengan yang dilakukan oleh alam, akan tetapi dilakukan dalam sebuah model yang lebih terencana dan terorganisir. Alam menanam pohon, jadilah hutan dengan pepohonan yang tumbuh dengan jarang, dan alam menyebabkan pepohonan tersebut mati. Akan tetapi, upaya yang dilakukan alam sepertinya tidak teratur. Para manajer hutan melakukan hal yang sama, tetapi dengan rencana yang menguntungkan hutan juga manusia. Alam membiarkan pepohonan terbakar atau tidak. Para manajer kehutanan lebih suka menggunakan kayunya.

### **KEY TO FORMATIVE TEST 2**

#### *Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 13**

The government of the Philippines plans to support rural electrification with several wood-fueled power plants. Early in 1978 it planted an energy forest of *Leucaena leucocephala* which will be used to fuel a 75-megawatt steam power plant. According to the official report, a wood-fired electrical generating plant could not only compete economically with an oil-fired plant but could also generate an estimated net foreign exchange savings of approximately \$146 million in the first 10 years of operation.

Pemerintah Filipina berencana untuk mendukung pengadaan listrik desa dengan beberapa pembangkit tenaga dengan bahan bakar kayu. Di akhir tahun 1978 pemerintah Filipina memasang sebuah energi hutan yang disebut dengan *Leucaena leucocephala* yang akan digunakan untuk bahan bakar sebuah pembangkit listrik tenaga uap yang berkapasitas 75 megawatt. Menurut sebuah laporan resmi, pembangkit listrik tenaga kayu bakar ini tidak saja mampu bersaing dengan pembangkit tenaga minyak tetapi juga diperkirakan mampu menghemat devisa bersih sekitar 146 juta dolar pada 10 tahun pertama pengoperasiannya.

Sebuah kesalahan kecil namun berakibat sangat fatal tampak pada frase yang diberi garis bawah. ‘Early in’ diterjemahkan menjadi ‘Di akhir tahun’. Dengan demikian, kalimat itu menjadi *loss of meaning*, pesan tak tersampaikan dengan baik.

*Source Language*

**Paragraph 14**

Firewood production can be good for economic development in rural areas. Growing trees for firewood can be successfully combined with the production of timber. The production and sale of wood to nearby urban centers can provide many jobs and much rural cash income. It has been estimated that some 6,000 families are involved in supplying wood and charcoal to the city of Maputo in Mozambique, for example. Few other energy sources can provide and maintain such high employment.

Produksi kayu bakar bisa baik bagi perkembangan ekonomi di daerah-daerah pedesaan. Menanam pohon untuk kayu bakar dapat dengan sukses digabungkan dengan produksi kayu. Produksi dan penjualan kayu di sekitar pusat kota dapat menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan mendapat uang kontan yang lebih banyak bagi penduduk kota. Sebagai contoh, diperkirakan 6.000 keluarga terlibat dalam penyediaan kayu dan arang di kota Maputo di Mozambique. Beberapa sumber energi lain dapat menciptakan dan menjaga tingginya tenaga kerja seperti ini.

Pada dasarnya hasil terjemahan di atas sudah cukup baik. Kesalahan kecil berkaitan dengan *loss of meaning*. Perhatikan potongan frase yang digaris bawah. Kalimat itu menjadi aneh. Subjek kalimatnya adalah ‘Produksi dan penjualan kayu’. Dengan kalimat seperti di atas, kalimat tersebut menjadi tak

bunyi karena salah dalam menempatkan susunan kalimat. Sebenarnya, kalimat panjang tersebut bila dibuat pendek akan menjadi seperti berikut:

- [1] Produksi dan penjualan kayu di sekitar pusat kota dapat menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan. (dan)
- [2] Produksi dan penjualan kayu di sekitar pusat kota dapat mendapat uang kontan yang lebih banyak bagi penduduk kota.

Perhatikan kalimat kedua dengan baik, kalimat tersebut bukanlah kalimat yang baik dan benar sehingga menjadi kalimat rancu dan pesan tak dapat disampaikan dengan baik.

### **POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

*Source Language*

#### **Paragraph 13**

The government of the Philippines plans to support rural electrification with several wood-fueled power plants. Early in 1978 it planted an energy forest of *Leucaena leucocephala* which will be used to fuel a 75-megawatt steam power plant. According to the official report, a wood-fired electrical generating plant could not only compete economically with an oil-fired plant but could also generate an estimated net foreign exchange savings of approximately \$146 million in the first 10 years of operation.

Pemerintah Filipina berencana untuk mendukung pengadaan listrik desa dengan beberapa pembangkit tenaga dengan bahan bakar kayu. Di awal tahun 1978 pemerintah Filipina membangun sebuah energi hutan yang disebut dengan *Leucaena leucocephala* yang akan digunakan untuk bahan bakar sebuah pembangkit listrik tenaga uap yang berkapasitas 75 megawatt. Menurut sebuah laporan resmi, pembangkit listrik tenaga kayu bakar ini tidak saja mampu bersaing dengan pembangkit tenaga minyak tetapi juga diperkirakan mampu menghemat devisa bersih sekitar 146 juta dolar pada 10 tahun pertama pengoperasiannya.

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