

**THE TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN “MY OLD HOME” :THE
COMPARISON ANALYSIS BETWEEN TRI WIBOWO BUDI SANTOSO
AND PIPIT MAIZIER’S TRANSLATION**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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TRANSLATION**

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah membaca, meneliti, memberikan petunjuk dan mengoreksi serta mengadakan perbaikan seperlunya, maka kami selaku pembimbing berpendapat bahwa skripsi mahasiswa yang bernama:

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah kepada Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya Jurusan Sastra Inggris UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Strata Satu Humaniora.

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DEDICATION

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

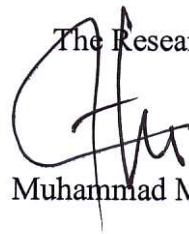
The researcher would like to praise the God, Allah SWT, because of His helps the researcher can finish the study and complete his graduating paper entitled *Translation of Noun Phrases: The Comparison Analysis between Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier's translation*. Shalawat and Salam are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought from *Jahilyah* era to Islamic era.

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The researcher realizes that his thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, he still opens critics and suggestions and hopes that it would be useful for those who want to increase knowledge.

The Researcher,

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JUST DO WHILE YOU HAVE OPPORTUNITY

Trust to the Almighty God

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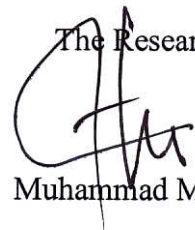
I can get lots of experiences related to arranging the graduating paper. First, I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to The Almighty God who has blessed and guided me an opportunity to finish my graduating paper.

Second, I would like to express my grateful to my family who have supported me, lecturers who have taught me, and my friends who inspire me to complete this graduating paper. Hopefully, God embraces them with blessing and luckiness forever. In addition, throughout the process of finishing this thesis, I would like to dedicate mybest thanks to:

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Finally, I realize that this graduating paper still needs analysis according to the progress of the age. However, it will give any space to other researches to analyze it deeper andsharper.

Yogyakarta, 24th of June 2014

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**The Translation of Noun Phrases in the “My Old Home”: The Comparison
Analysis between Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and
Pipit Maizier’s Translation**

By: Muhammad Murtadho

Abstract

Catford mentions that translation is the replacement of textual material from one language to another language. To achieve the objective, the translator requires several processes, one of which is using a translation procedure so that the message can be conveyed to the public or the reader well.

This research applies qualitative: library research. This is conducted to identify how Santoso and Maizier translate “My Old Home” written by Lu Hsun and how they affect the quality of their translations. This research focuses on the noun phrases. The researcher discusses in three steps of analysis. First is identifying the structure of noun phrases, second is identifying the translation procedures which are used by the both translators, the last is identifying the quality of translation which is proposed by Nida and Taber.

The result of this research, the researcher finds 68 noun phrases in the “My Old Home” short story. Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso uses six translation procedures. In the data collection, there are 13 data (19%) using literal translation, 1 data (1.4%) using reduction, 3 data (4.4%) using modulation, 5 data (7.4%) using shift, 40 data (58.8%) using couplet, and 6 data (9%) using triplet. On the other hands, Pipit Maizier uses four translation procedures to translate the 68 noun phrases. In the data collection, there are 21 data (31%) using literal translation, 10 data (15%) using shift translation, 34 data (50%) using couplet, and 3 data (4%) using triplet.

The both quality of translation procedures applied to the noun phrases found in the short story are 31 data (45.58%) very good, 27 data (39.71%) good, 10 data (14.71%) poor for Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso’s translation and 39 data (57.35%) very good, 29 data (42.65%) good, and (0%) data poor for Pipit Maizier’s translation.

Keywords : *noun phrase, translation procedure, quality of translation*

Prosedur Penerjemahan *Noun Phrase* di “My Old Home”: Perbandingan antara Penerjemahan Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso dan Pipit Maizier

Oleh: Muhammad Murtadho

Intisari

Catford menyatakan bahwa terjemah merupakan proses pengalihan bahasa tulis dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain. Untuk mendapatkan bahasa sasaran, para penerjemah harus memahami prosedur terjemah yang akan digunakan untuk menerjemah sehingga pesan dari bahasa target akan tersampaikan kepada pembaca dengan baik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif: *Library research*. Hal ini digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi terjemahan Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso dan Pipit Maizier di karya Lu Hsun, *My Old Home*, dan bagaimana hasil terjemahan mereka mempengaruhi kualitas karya tersebut. Peneliti memfokuskan untuk membahas *noun phrase*. Peneliti menganalisa dengan tiga langkah. Pertama, meneliti struktur kata benda. Kedua, meneliti penggunaan bentuk-bentuk prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh kedua penerjemah. Ketiga meneliti kualitas dari penerjemahan tersebut sesuai dengan prosedur penerjemahan dari Nida dan Taber.

Peneliti merangkum bahwa hasil penelitian ini menemukan 68 susunan kata benda di dalam cerpen “My Old Home”. Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso menggunakan 6 prosedur penerjemahan yaitu: 13 data (19%) menggunakan *literal translation*, 1 data (1,4%) menggunakan *reduction*, 3 data (4,4%) menggunakan *modulation*, 5 data (7,4%) menggunakan *shift*, 40 data (58,8%) menggunakan *couplet*, dan 6 data (4%) menggunakan *triplet*.

Sedangkan, Pipit Maizier menggunakan empat prosedur penerjemahan untuk menerjemahkan 68 susunan kata benda tersebut. Di dalam pengumpulan data, ada 21 data (31%) menggunakan *literal translation*, 10 data (15%) menggunakan *shift*, 34 data (50%) menggunakan *couplet* dan 3 data (4%) menggunakan *triplet*.

Berdasarkan prosedur penerjemahan di dalam susunan kata benda tersebut. Peneliti membandingkan kualitas penerjemahan kedua penerjemahan tersebut yaitu: untuk penerjemahan Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso 31 data (45,58%) sangat bagus, 27 data (39,71%) bagus, dan 10 data (14,71%) buruk sedangkan untuk penerjemahan Pipit Maizier 39 data (57,35%) sangat bagus, dan 29 data (42,65%) bagus, dan tidak ditemukan data yang buruk. Berdasarkan dari hasil analisis tersebut, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa penerjemahan Pipit Maizier adalah penerjemahan yang paling bagus dibanding dengan penerjemahan Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso.

Kata Kunci: *Noun Phrase, prosedur penerjemahan, kualitas terjemahan.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a mean of communication. Using language people can order something to others. In *Translation Studies* book Edward Sapir claims language is “a guide to social reality” (Susan, 2005:22). It is a definite statement when someone intends to order someone else; speaker will say something, which makes hearer understand the utterance. The other way, if the speaker does not say with appropriate language, it will make misunderstanding between them. Therefore, it is possible to say that language is a guide of the social life to share ideas, feelings and thoughts in order to avoid misunderstanding.

In this issue, Leech mentions specifically that context is “background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer’s interpretations of what speaker means by a given utterance” (1983: 13). Mostly, the understanding between hearer and speaker is caused by the same storage of knowledge. The writer believes that the storage of knowledge is a context which helps both hearer and speaker avoid misunderstanding. This context is necessary to notice both speaker and hearer to deliver their ideas whether in spoken language or the written language. The free dictionary defines that spoken language is a systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional symbols. As opposed, it is written language which is usually permanent and written texts cannot usually be changed once they have been printed/written out.

Those definitions can be concluded that in the written language, telling a whole context is benefit to narrate an event in detail as a unity to reach the meaning to the readers. In the same time, this concept also happens in the transforming of an idea from one language to another language. People can seek the meaning of the words if they transform the code of the language equally. Hence, it is called a translation. It is one of manners to help people understand about foreign language. Translation is one of means to share knowledge for people. Using the translation people can transfer knowledge to another language and save it into the text by considering some procedures.

Specifically, Newmark defines in his book, that translation is “rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (1988: 5). Therefore, this definition argues that the aim of translation is to transfer source language (SL) to target language (TL) without changing the contents of text. Significantly, translation becomes an important thing for people because it can develop the information of one social community to have a progress in life by understanding other cultures from the languages. It can be reasonable because they get new information without erasing the contents of the text, which are translated by translators. Then, the information can be in the form of art, literature, science, religion, etc.

In the world, there are many languages like Indonesian, English, French, Dutch, German, etc. Moreover, the different languages makes anyone limitation to develop sciences. Substantively, The God has made these are not to separate

relationship but, to know the others. In Koran, surah Al-hujurat verse 13, Allah Swt decrees that:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ. سورة الحجرات: ١٣

“O people! We have created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most honorable of you with Allah is that [one] who fears Allah. Indeed, Allah is Omniscient, All-Aware”. (Surah Al Hujurat verse 13)

Based on the verse, it can be concluded that a difference is not reason to close someone confraternity. However, difference is one of supports to study the other kinds of sex, nation and tribes. Moreover, it helps to create relationship and to build cooperation like bossiness, education, etc. Because of these, a nation cannot grow without other nations, and a government cannot live without other governments like those that Indonesia needs other governments. Therefore, foreign language is needed. Because of this case, translation is an exact mean to understand the culture of foreign people.

The terms of translation can be the source books in a written language to get the information needed like in the terms of literary works especially in the written text, short story. Short story is one of literary works which is well-known in the world. According to Abrams, short story is “one of the oldest and most widespread forms. Some of the types which preceded the short story are the *fable*, the *exemplum*, the *folktale*, and the *fabliau*” (Abrams, 1971: 159). Short Story is

interesting to read because it is simple and it does not need a long time to read it, and it is not only to entertain reader but also to give information.

Generally, short story is well-known by the readers. This is one of literary works which is interesting and is often read. In Indonesia, some short stories from foreign language have been translated in Indonesian language like “My Old Home” by Lu Hsun. Lu Hsun or Zhao Shuren is a famous author from China in 1920-1930. He is a modern Chinese. He is named as the father of literary (Ita Dian Novita, 2002: vii). He produces some short stories such as “My Old Home”, and “The True Story of Ah Q” which consists of some chapters like “The Tragedies of Love”, “A Brief Account of Ah-Q's Victories”, “The Revolution”, “The grand Finite”, ect.

Even though, Lu Hsun's writings are originally in Chinese version, but translators transfer from Chinese version into English version. They are translated by Yang Hsien-yi and Gladys Yang. The first published is in 1960 by the Foreign Languages Press in Beijing. Finally, Indonesia takes apart to transfer those writings into Indonesian language. His popularity can be seen that his writings which are taken into some languages such as English and Indonesia.

In Indonesia, there are two compilation books that have been translated. They are “KisahdariNegeriCina” is translated by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso which is published by Jendela in 2002, and “CatatanHarian Orang Gila” is translated by Pipit Maizier which is published by Jalasutra in 2007. Those translators take the source text in “Lu Hsun selected stories and The Story of Ah Q” which is

documented in www.Norton & Company Inc. However, the both source languages are similar. The source languages had translated by Yang Hsien-yi and Gladys Yang which had been published in 1960. They are documented as the selected writings arranged from some short stories. They are “The True Story Oh Ah Q”, “My Old Home”, etc.

Relating to two translators above, even though the sources are taken from the same source, but both of translators translate the short stories using different methods. Consequently, they have different qualities. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the both Indonesian versions to identify those different methods, and to conclude the best translation with comparison of the both qualities. In those translations, there are some methods of translation to indentify a translation, such as translation methods, translation procedures, the translation of metaphor, etc. Based on the data, the researcher aims to analyze the both translations using translation procedures by Peter Newmark.

Based on the different methods in the Indonesian version, the researcher focuses on the selected writings by Lu Hsun. The examples are taken from two versions of the story entitled “CatatanHarian Orang Gila” and “KisahdariNegeriCina”. Those translators have different titles for the same source because both translators have an opposite idea. The writer assumes that the publisher for “CatatanHarian Orang Gila” is selected because it is famous story from his writings while “KisahdarinegeriCina” is taken because it is a complication story from China as a representative. In detail, the researcher focuses on noun phrase. In English version writes the sentence, “I will thrash you with a

steel mace”(Chapter 7: The Revolution). The Indonesian translation, *Catatan Harian Orang Gilabook*, is translated into “Aku akan memukulmu dengan *sebatang tongkat baja!*”, and *Kisah dari Negeri Cina* book is translated into “Aku akan memukulmu dengan *tongkat besi!*”.

In this case, the researcher seeks the word, *steel*, as a noun in Cambridge dictionary, its meaning is “a strong metal which is mixture of iron and carbon and which is used for making things which need a strong structure, especially vehicles and buildings” (2008). While the meaning of *metal* in Indonesia is *logam* or *baja*, and in the dictionary does not have the meaning relating to iron or *besi*. Therefore, the possible translation should be *Aku akan memukulmu dengan tongkat baja*.

Regarding to the example, the researcher is interested to analyze the translation procedures of the Indonesian translations in the short story of “My Old Home” which possibly consists of many noun phrases. This analysis focuses on the noun phrases based on Marjolijn Verspoor and Kim Sauter’s theory in *English Sentence Analysis* book and Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson’s theory in *An Introduction to English Grammar* book. However, the researcher analyzes the translation procedure by Peter Newmark. The researcher finds some concerning points in the translation in Indonesian language from the short story “My Old Home”. There are the different translations procedures which are translated by the both translators. Both of translators use the target language which needs to reanalyze in target language as the equivalence word. As a result, some words which are translated become loss meaning. Through, the comparison of the

translations is to reveal the quality of translation especially in translation procedures.

Since the researcher focuses on the translation procedures of noun phrases in direct sentences which functions as direct speech in short story of “My Old Home”. Then, the other data are taken from dialogues which function as direct sentences in the short story of “My Old Home” in the book of “KisahdariNegeriCina” and the book of “CatatanHarian Orang Gila” in the Indonesian version.

1.2 Problem Statements

From the background study above, the researcher deals with the noun phrase, translation procedure, and quality of translation. Concerning the interest issue, the main problems that will be answered as follows:

1. How are the noun phrases In “My Old Home” translated by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier into Indonesian language?
2. How do they affect the quality of their translations?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the formulated question, the researcher formulates the objective of research as follows:

1. To identify the noun phrases in “My Old Home” which are translated by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier into Indonesian language.
2. To explain the effects of quality in their translations.

1.4 Significances of Study

The research is important based on some reasons. They are divided into two kinds, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the whole of significances hopefully can be additional reference, especially for people, readers, or students who are studying translation procedures and quality of translation.

Practically, the researcher intends to show that translation procedure is important to be used as one of methods to translate a work of literature like short story. Through this research, people can distinguish that the translation which is used a procedure is better than the translation which does not use a procedure. Then, people finally realize to notice this idea. Hopefully, through a good translation, people will learn other cultures by reading the qualified source of translation. Then, by understanding the personality of human beings, people can respect each other about the difference of culture outside their community.

Deeply, for the translators, they should recognize that the equivalence is important when translators are translating some texts from the source language to the target language. This will influence in quality of the translation. It is obvious because a good translation will make readers understand by the context of the source language into the target language.

1.5 Literature Reviews

After searching some previous topics which are relating to this research, the researcher finds out that there are two researches who have discussed the same theory, in translation procedure. The first is the research entitled “The translation

of Islamic Terms in Ahmad Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara*" (2013) by M. Fariz Usman from Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. He analyzes many works, phrases, clauses, or sentences related to Islam using translation procedures, then he analyzes the quality of the translation by Nida.

The second is the research entitled "Equivalent of Burton Raffel's *"Me"* and Chairul Anwar's *"Aku"* by Titi Mayang Gabriella" (2013). The research shows that in form, there are cases of addition, omission and phrase alteration found. While in meaning, there are some problems of equivalence found, including the less equivalent translation result.

The previous researchers above show that this research is different from them because the researcher intends to compare the Indonesian translations in noun phrases of direct sentences in the short story *"My Old Home"* into *"Rumah Tuaku"* in *"Kisah dari Negeri Cina"* book and *"My Old Home"* into *"Kampung Halamanku"* in *"Catatan Harian Orang Gila"* book. The researcher analyzes the objects focusing on noun phrase theory, translation procedures theory, and quality of translation theory to seek the appropriate translation in Indonesian language.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

The researcher focuses on noun phrases translation in *"My Old Home"* into *"Rumahtuaku"* by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso in *"Kisah dari Negeri Cina"* book. While *"Kampung Halamanku"* in *"Catatan Harian Orang Gila"* book is translated by Pipit Maizier. Basically, translation is "replacement of textual material in one

language by equivalent textual material in another language” (Catford, 1965:20). This means that those translators should have the basic qualified to transfer language equally into another language. Therefore, the researcher analyzes how the both translators translate the source language based equivalent material in another language or Indonesian language.

The objects of the research is noun phrase, this research uses the theory of translation procedure. Newmark says that “translation methods are related to the whole text, while translation procedures are used for sentences or smaller units of language” (1988: 81). After the researcher analyzes the translation procedure, the researcher identifies the quality of translation by Nida and Taber. More details about the theories used in the translation of noun phrases in the short story are presented in the second chapter.

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

Based on the type of analysis data, the researcher uses qualitative research. It is usually used to analyze the social phenomena in the society. One of the social phenomena that can be observed is language. “Qualitative research discusses society, social phenomena, literal works, manuscripts, and its data can be words, sentences, or discourses” (Ratna, 2011: 47). The researcher uses qualitative research to analyze it because, the data are literary words. Therefore the research is exact research to analyze the data.

Then, this study applies library research. This method is applied by reading closely and studying some books concerned with the topic of the problems. (Nawawi, 2005: 31) states that library research is a research activity done by collecting the data from some sources either from library or other places. Relating to the data, “My Old Home”, is the object of study. The researcher uses some references to support the subject matter of the study. In addition, this research does not include survey or interview to some people or any numbering data.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The researcher uses three sources as object of the analysis, they are “My Old Home” short story in “Lu Hsun Selected Stories” book which is documented in [www.Norton& Company Inc](http://www.Norton&Company.com), “KisahdariNegeriCina” book, and “CatatanHarian Orang Gila” book. The researcher takes “My Old Home” and the researcher compares it into Indonesian version: “RumahTuaku” is translated by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and “KampungHalamanku” is translated by Pipit Maizier. It concerns on noun phrase in the source language, English, into target language, Indonesia.

1.7.3 Data CollectionTechnique

The researcher undergoes several steps in collecting the data as follow:

- a. The researcher identifies the source language and target language which the source language consists of noun phrase from the main data.

- b. The researcher also identifies source language and the target language which are translated using translation procedures in the main data.
- c. The researcher compares the both translation procedures which are used by translators.
- d. Finally, the researcher compares the both of translations and indentifies which is the appropriate translation between Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso's translation and Pipit Maizier's translation based on the translation procedures and the quality of translation.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher employs descriptive analysis in analyzing the data.

The following is the steps the researcher undergoes:

- a. Identifying the noun phrases in the source language are translated in target language.
- b. Finding the translation procedures in the source language are translated in target language.
- c. The researcher analyzes the noun phrases in direct sentence based on the translation procedures theory by Peter Newmark.
- d. Choosing which the best translation which based on translation procedures based on the quality of translation by Nida and Taber.
- e. Deciding the best translation between Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier's translation based the translation procedures and the quality of translation.

- f. Concluding the best translation based some categories. Firstly is very good if the translation fulfills the both criteria of meaning and style. Secondly is good if the translation fulfills criteria of meaning but it does not fulfill criteria of style. Thirdly is poor if the translation does not fulfill the both criteria of meaning and style or it fulfills criteria of style and does not fulfill criteria of meaning.

1.8 Paper Organization

The paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction. It explains about the reason why the researcher takes the topic, problem statements, objectives of study, significance of study, literary reviews, theoretical approach, methods of research, and paper organization. The second chapter explains the theoretical background. The researcher uses three theories; they are noun phrase theory and translation procedures theory and the quality of translation. The third chapter explains the finding and discussion, and the fourth chapter is the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion based on the analysis about the translation procedures in the “My Old Home” short story and the quality of both Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier’s translation. The researcher devices it becomes two kinds. Firstly is conclusion about the translation procedures that are used by the both translators. Secondly is the quality of translation that are used by the both translators using Nida and Taber’s theory.

Based on the problem statements number one, the researcher explains about the data that used by the both translators. Firstly, Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso finds the 68 data of noun phrase using six translation procedures. They are literal translation, reduction, compensation, equivalence, shift, couplet, and triplet.

The data analysis indicates that there are 68 data of noun phrases in the “My Old Home” short story. Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso uses six translation procedures. In the data collection, there are 13 data (19%) using literal translation, a datum (1.4%) using reduction, 3 data (4.4%) using modulation, 5 data (7.4%) using shift, 40 data (58.8%) using couplet, and 6 data (9%) using triplet.

Secondly, Pipit Maizier uses four translation procedures to translate the 68 noun phrases. In the data collection, there are 21 data (31%) using literal

translation, 10 data (15%) using shift, 34 data (50%) using couplet, and 3 data (4%) using triplet.

Two data above show that the frequencies of noun phrases of the accounting data commonly find in the short story. As the result, the researcher concludes that Pipit Maizier often uses literal translation 21 data (31%) than Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso 13 data (19%). Moreover, Tri Wibowo Budi Santos uses modulation translation on 3 data of noun phrase while Pipit Maizier does not use modulation translation. However, Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso uses shift translation on 10 data and Pipit Maizier uses shift translation on 10 data of noun phrase.

Then, the most of translation procedure that is used by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso is couplet translation. There are 40 data of noun phrase or (58.8%) and Pipit Maizier uses it on 34 data (50%). Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso translates the data using triplet translation on 6 data (9%). Otherwise, Pipit Maizier translates the noun phrases on 3 data (4.4%).

Based on the analysis in the chapter III, the researcher concludes which translation has the best translation on this translation in the “My old home.” Because of it, the researcher concludes based on the translation procedures and the quality of translation that are used by the both translators.

The researcher divides three characteristics for both translators. First is very good for translator who uses the meaning term and style term. Second is good for translator who uses the terms of meaning but does not use the terms of

style. Last is poor for the translator who does not use the both of terms or uses the terms of meaning but it does not use the terms of style.

In this research, Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso's translation has 31 (45.58%) very good data, 27 (39.71%) good data, and 10 (14.71%) poor data. Contrary, Pipit Maizier's translation has 39 (57.35%) very good data, and 29 (42.65%) good data. Hence, the researcher concludes that the best translation is Pipit Maizier's translation.

4.2. Suggestion

In this graduating paper, the researcher realizes that this still needs some developments, because this research only focuses on the noun phrase. Later, the researcher believes that there is any researcher who intends to analyze the same data. Therefore, for next researchers can use different problem statements. They also can use different focus such as the comparison in the translation procedure such as literal translation or reduction translation to analyze "My Old Home".

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NO	Source Language	Kinds of Translation	Target Languages	Translation Procedure	Quality
1	I told him <i>the probable date of your return home</i>	TL 1	kukatakan padanya <i>perkiraan taggal kau kembali kerumah</i>	Literal Translation, Shift, reduction	Very good
		TL 2	Kukatakan kepadanya <i>perkiraan tanggal kepulanganmu</i>	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
2	I sweep clear <i>a patch of ground</i> , prop up a big threshing basket with a short stick, and scatter husks of grain beneath.	TL 1	aku akan membersihkan salju <i>di atas sebidang tanah</i> , menyandarkan keranjang perangkap pada tongkat pendek , dan menebarkan umpan di bawahnya.	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
		TL 2	Aku akan menyapu bersih <i>sebuah jalan setapak di tanah</i> , menguatkan sebuah keranjang menebah dengan sebuah tongkat kecil, dan menyebarkan sekam-sekam padi di sawah.	Literal Translation	Very good
3	I sweep clear a patch of ground, prop up <i>a big threshing basket</i> with a short stick, and scatter husks of grain beneath.	TL 1	aku akan membersihkan salju di atas sebidang tanah, menyandarkan <i>keranjang perangkap</i> pada tongkat pendek , dan menebarkan umpan di bawahnya.	Literal Translation, reduction, modulation	Good
		TL 2	Aku akan menyapu bersih sebuah jalan setapak di tanah, menguatkan <i>sebuah keranjang menebah</i> dengan sebuah tongkat kecil, dan menyebarkan sekam-sekam padi di sawah.	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
4	When <i>the birds</i> come there to eat, I tug a string tied to the stick, and the birds are caught in the basket.	TL 1	Jika <i>burung itu</i> turun untuk memakannya , aku akan menarik tali yang ku ikatkan pada keranjang itu , dan burung itu akan terkurung di dalamnya.	Literal Translation, shift	Good
		TL 2	Kalau <i>burung-burung itu</i> datang ke sana untuk makan, aku menyentak tali yang diikatkan pada tongkat itu dan burung-burung tertangkap di dalam keranjang	Literal Translation	Very good
5	When the birds come there to eat, I tug <i>a string</i> tied to the stick, and the birds are	TL 1	Jika burung itu turun untuk memakannya , aku akan menarik <i>tali</i> yang ku ikatkan pada keranjang itu , dan burung itu akan terkurung	Literal Translation, reduction,	Good

	caught in the basket.		di dalamnya.		
		TL 2	Kalau burung-burung itu datang ke sana untuk makan, aku menyentak <i>seutas tali</i> yang diikatkan pada tongkat itu dan burung-burung tertangkap di dalam keranjang	Literal Translation	Very good
6	When the birds come there to eat, I tug a string tied to <i>the stick</i> , and the birds are caught in the basket.	TL 1	Jika burung itu turun untuk memakannya , aku akan menarik tali yang ku ikatkan pada <i>keranjang itu</i> , dan burung itu akan terkurung di dalamnya.	Literal translation, Modulation	Poor
		TL 2	Kalau burung-burung itu datang ke sana untuk makan, aku menyentak <i>seutas tali</i> yang diikatkan pada <i>tongkat itu</i> dan burung-burung tertangkap di dalam keranjang	Literal Translation	Very good
7	When the birds come there to eat, I tug a string tied to the stick, and <i>the birds</i> are caught in the basket.	TL 1	Jika burung itu turun untuk memakannya , aku akan menarik tali yang ku ikatkan pada keranjang itu , dan <i>burung itu</i> akan terkurung di dalamnya.	Literal Translation, shift	Good
		TL 2	Kalau burung-burung itu datang ke sana untuk makan, aku menyentak <i>seutas tali</i> yang diikatkan pada tongkat itu dan <i>burung-burung</i> tertangkap di dalam keranjang	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
8	There are <i>all kinds</i> : wild pheasants,.woodcocks, wood-pigeons, 'blue-backs'. . . ."	TL 1	Ada <i>banyak jenis burung</i> : burung liar ... burung hutan, merpati , “Si punggung biru...	Literal Translation, shift, addition	Very good
		TL 2	Ada <i>banyak jenis</i> : Burung pegar liar, pelatuk, Merpati pohon, punggung biru....	Literal Translation, shift	Very good
9	There are all kinds: <i>wild pheasants</i> ,.woodcocks, wood-pigeons, 'blue-backs'. . . .	TL 1	Ada banyak jenis burung: <i>burung liar</i> ... burung hutan, merpati , “Si punggung biru...”	Literal Translation,modulation	Good
		TL 2	Ada banyak jenis: <i>Burung pegar liar</i> , pelatuk, Merpati pohon, punggung biru....”	Literal Translation,modulation	Good

10	There are all kinds: wild pheasants, <i>wood-cocks</i> , wood-pigeons, 'blue-backs'. . . .	TL 1	Ada banyak jenis burung: burung liar ... <i>burung hutan</i> , merpati , “Si punggung biru...”	Modulation	Poor
		TL 2	Ada banyak jenis: Burung pegar liar, <i>pelatuk</i> , Merpati pohon, punggung biru....”	Shift	Good
11	There are all kinds: wild pheasants, <i>woodcocks</i> , <i>wood-pigeons</i> , 'blue-backs'. . . ."	TL 1	Ada banyak jenis burung: burung liar ... <i>burung hutan</i> , <i>merpati</i> , “Si punggung biru...”	Modulation	Poor
		TL 2	Ada banyak jenis: Burung pegar liar, <i>pelatuk</i> , <i>Merpati pohon</i> , punggung biru....”	Shift	Good
12	There are all kinds: wild pheasants, <i>woodcocks</i> , wood-pigeons, 'blue-backs'. . . ."	TL 1	Ada banyak jenis burung: burung liar ... <i>burung hutan</i> , merpati , “ <i>Si punggung biru...</i> ”	Addition, shift	Good
		TL 2	Ada banyak jenis: Burung pegar liar, <i>pelatuk</i> , Merpati pohon, <i>punggung biru...</i> ”	Shift	Good
13	But you must come to <i>our place</i> in summer.	TL 1	Tetapi kamu harus datang ke <i>tempat kita</i> pada musim panas .	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Ttapi kau harus datang ke <i>tempat kami</i> di musim panas	Literal Translation	Very good
14	In the daytime we'll go to <i>the seashore</i> to look for shells, there are green ones and red ones, besides 'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke <i>pantai</i> untuk mencari kerang; selain kerang “setan-seram” dan kerang “Tangan budha” ada juga kerang hijau dan merah.	Literal translation, reduction	Very good
		TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke <i>tepi laut</i> untuk mencari kerang. Ada yang berwarna hijau, ada pula yang merah. Selain itu ada pula “iblis penakut” dan “tangan budha”.	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
15	In the daytime we'll go to the seashore to look for <i>shells</i> , there are green ones	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke pantai untuk mencari <i>kerang</i> ; selain kerang “setan-seram” dan kerang “Tangan budha” ada juga kerang hijau	Shift	Good

	and red ones, besides 'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.		dan merah.		
		TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke tepi laut untuk mencari <i>kerang</i> . Ada yang berwarna hijau, ada pula yang merah. Selain itu ada pula “iblis penakut” dan “tangan budha”.	Shift	Good
16	In the daytime we'll go to the seashore to look for shells, there are <i>green ones</i> and red ones, besides 'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke pantai untuk mencari kerang; selain kerang “setan-seram” dan kerang “Tangan budha” ada juga <i>kerang hijau</i> dan merah.	Literal Translation, modulation	Very good
		TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke tepi laut untuk mencari kerang. Ada <i>yang berwarna hijau</i> , ada pula yang merah. Selain itu ada pula “iblis penakut” dan “tangan budha”.	Literal Translation, modulation	Very good
17	In the daytime we'll go to the seashore to look for shells, there are green ones and <i>red ones</i> , besides 'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke pantai untuk mencari kerang; selain kerang “setan-seram” dan kerang “Tangan budha” ada juga kerang hijau dan <i>merah</i> .	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
		TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke tepi laut untuk mencari kerang. Ada yang berwarna hijau, ada pula <i>yang merah</i> . Selain itu ada pula “iblis penakut” dan “tangan budha”.	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
18	In the daytime we'll go to the seashore to look for shells, there are green ones and red ones, besides 'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke pantai untuk mencari kerang; selain <i>kerang</i> “setan-seram” dan kerang “Tangan budha” ada juga kerang hijau dan merah.	Literal Translation, Shift	Very good
		TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke tepi laut untuk mencari kerang. Ada yang berwarna hijau, ada pula yang merah. Selain itu ada pula “ <i>iblis penakut</i> ” dan “tangan budha”.	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
19	In the daytime we'll go to the seashore to look for shells, there are green ones and red ones, besides	TL 1	Di siang hari kita ke pantai untuk mencari kerang; selain kerang “setan-seram” dan <i>kerang</i> “Tangan budha” ada juga kerang hijau dan merah.	Literal translation, shift, addition	Very good

	'scare-devil' shells and 'buddha's hands.	TL 2	Di siang hari kita akan pergi ke tepi laut untuk mencari kerang. Ada yang berwarna hijau, ada pula yang merah. Selain itu ada pula "iblis penakut" dan " <i>tangan budha</i> ".	Literal translation, shift	Very good
20	In the evening when dad and I go to see to <i>the watermelons</i> , you shall come too."	TL 1	Pada malam hari, ketika ayah menengok <i>semangka</i> , kamu juga harus datang.	Reduction, shift	Good
		TL 2	Di malam hari kalau ayah dan akau pergi untuk melihat <i>semangka</i> , kau juga boleh ikut	Reduction, shift	Good
21	No. If passers-by are thirsty and pick a <i>watermelon</i> , folk down our way don't consider it as stealing.	TL 1	Bukan, jika ada orang lewat dan memetik <i>semangka</i> , menurut pandangan orang-orang kami, itu bukan dianggap sebagai pencurian.	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Tidak. Jika orang-orang yang lewat merasa kehausan dan mengambil <i>sebuah semangka</i> , orang-orang desa kami tidak menganggapnya sebagai mencuri	Literal Translation	Very good
22	No. If passers-by are thirsty and pick a <i>watermelon</i> , folk down our way don't consider it as stealing.	TL 1	Bukan, jika ada orang lewat dan memetik <i>semangka</i> , menurut <i>pandangan</i> orang-orang kami, itu bukan dianggap sebagai pencurian.	Addition, modulation, shift	Very good
		TL 2	Tidak. Jika orang-orang yang lewat merasa kehausan dan mengambil <i>sebuah semangka</i> , orang-orang desa kami tidak menganggapnya sebagai mencuri	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
23	What we have to look out for are <i>badgers</i> , hedgehogs and zha.	TL 1	Yang kita awasi adalah <i>luak</i> , landak dan zha.	Shift	Good
		TL 2	Yang kami usir adalah <i>luak</i> , landak dan zha .	Shift	Good
24	What we have to look out for are badgers, <i>hedgehogs</i> and zha.	TL 1	Yang kita awasi adalah <i>luak</i> , <i>landak</i> dan zha.	Shift	Good
		TL 2	Yang kami usir adalah <i>luak</i> , <i>landak</i> dan zha.	Shift	Good
25	You hear <i>the crunching sound</i> made by the zha when it bites the melons,	TL 1	Kamu akan mendengar <i>suara gemerisik</i> yang dibuat oleh zha. ketika ia mengigit <i>semangka</i> , lalu kauambil garu dan dengan sembunyi-	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good

	then you take your pitchfork and creep stealthily over. . . .		sembunyi kita habisi...”		
		TL 2	Kau mendengar <i>bunyi mengeret</i> yang berasal dan zha ketika ia mengigit semangka-semangka itu, lalu kau mengambil garpu rumputmu dan merangkak dengan diam-diam ke arah....”	Literal Translation, modulation	Good
26	You hear the crunching sound made by the zhawhen it bites the <i>melons</i> , then you take your pitchfork and creep stealthily over. . . .	TL 1	Kamu akan mendengar suara gemerisik yang dibuat oleh zha. ketika ia mengigit <i>semangka</i> , lalu kauambil garu dan dengan sembunyi-sembunyi kita habisi...	Shift, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Kau mendengar bunyi mengeret yang berasal dan zha ketika ia mengigit <i>semangka-semangkaitu</i> , lalu kau mengambil garpu rumputmu dan merangkak dengan diam-diam ke arah....	Literal Translation	Good
27	You hear the crunching sound made by the zha when it bites the melons, then you take your <i>pitchfork</i> and creep stealthily over. . . ."	TL 1	Kamu akan mendengar suara gemerisik yang dibuat oleh zha. ketika ia mengigit semangka, lalu kauambil <i>garu</i> dan dengan sembunyi-sembunyi kita habisi...	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Kau mendengar bunyi mengeret yang berasal dan zha ketika ia mengigit semangka-semangka itu, lalu kau mengambil <i>garpu rumputmu</i> dan merangkak dengan diam-diam ke arah....”	Literal Translation	Very good
28	Don't they bite <i>people</i> ?	TL 1	Apakah mereka tidak mengigit?	Reduction	Poor
		TL 2	Apakah mereka mengigit <i>orang</i> ?	Shift	Good
29	You have a <i>pitchfork</i> .	TL 1	Kamu kan punya <i>garu</i>	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Kau memiliki <i>sebuah garpu rumput</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
30	It's a very <i>cunning creature</i> and will rush towards you and get away between your legs	TL 1	Dia adalah <i>mahluk yang sangat licik</i> , dan akan berlari kencang ke arahmu, kemudian melarikan diri lewat kedua kakimu.	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Zha adalah <i>seekor mahluk yang sangat cerdas</i> dan akan berlari ke arahmu dan lolos diantara	Literal Translation	Very good

			kakimu.		
31	It's a very cunning creature and will rush towards you and get away between <i>your legs</i>	TL 1	Dia adalah makhluk yang sangat licik, dan akan berlari kencang ke arahmu, kemudian melarikan diri lewat <i>kedua kakimu</i> .	Literal Translation, modulation	Very good
		TL 2	Zha adalah seekor makhluk yang sangat cerdik dan akan berlari ke arahmu dan lolos diantara <i>kakimu</i> .	Literal Translation, shift	Good
32	<i>Its fur</i> is as slippery as oil. . . .	TL 1	<i>Bulunya</i> selicin minyak...”	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	<i>Bulunya</i> selicin minyak	Literal Translation	Very good
33	On our shore, when <i>the tide</i> comes in, there are lots of jumping fish, each with two legs like a frog. . .	TL 1	Ketika laut <i>pasang</i> , akan ada banyak ikan berlompatan, masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti katak....”	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Di pantai kami, ketika <i>pasang</i> datang, ada banayak ikan berkerumun dan melompat-lompat, masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti seekor katak....	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
34	On our shore, when the tide comes in, there are <i>lots of jumping fish</i> , each with two legs like a frog. . .	TL 1	Ketika laut pasang, akan ada <i>banyak ikan berlompatan</i> , masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti katak....	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Di pantai kami, ketika pasang datang, ada <i>banyak ikan berkerumun dan melompat-lompat</i> , masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti seekor katak....	Literal Translation, addition	Good
35	On our shore, when the tide comes in, there are lots of jumping fish, each with two legs like <i>a frog</i> . . .	TL 1	Ketika laut pasang, akan ada banyak ikan berlompatan, masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti <i>katak</i>	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	‘Di pantai kami, ketika pasang datang, ada banayak ikan berkerumun dan melompat-lompat, masing-masing mempunyai dua kaki seperti <i>seekor katak</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
36	Here come <i>those</i>	TL 1	<i>Orang-orang itu</i> datang lagi	Literal Translation	Very good

	<i>people</i> again.	TL 2	<i>Orang-orang itu</i> kembali.	Literal Translation	Very good
37	They say they want to buy <i>our furniture</i>	TL 1	Katanya mereka ingin membeli <i>perabot kita</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Mereka ingin membeli <i>perabot kita</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
38	We shall take <i>a boat</i> first.	TL 1	Kita naik <i>kapal</i> dulu.	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Mula-mula kita akan naik <i>kapal</i>	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
39	She has <i>a beancurd shop</i> .	TL 1	Dia pemilik <i>warung kacang buncis</i> .	Literal Translation, reduction, modulation	Poor
		TL 2	Dia memiliki <i>sebuah kedai tahu...</i>	Literal Translation, cultural equivalent	Very good
40	You can't possibly want <i>these old pieces of furniture any more</i> .	TL 1	kau tak mungkin menginginkan <i>barang-barang perabot tua ini lagi</i> .	Literal Translation, modulation	Good
		TL 2	You kau tidak menginginkan <i>potongan-potongan tua dari perabot ini lagi</i>	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
41	<i>Poor people</i> like us can do with them.	TL 1	<i>Orang-orang miskin</i> seperti kami dapat memaafkannya.	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	<i>Orang-orang miskin</i> seperti kami dapat memanfaatkan perilaku-perilaku mereka seperti itu.	Literal Translation	Very good
42	Oh, come now, you have been made <i>the intendant of a circuit</i> , how can you still say you're not rich?	TL 1	Ayolah kamu sudah menjadi <i>direktur pementasan</i> , bagaimana mungkin kau bilang kau belum kaya?	Modulation, reduction	Poor
		TL 2	Oh, ayolah. Kau telah menjadi <i>pengawas perjalanan</i> , bagaimana mungkin kau mengatakan kau tidak kaya?	Literal translation, reduction, modulation	Very good
43	You have <i>three concubines</i> now	TL 1	Kamu sekarang sudah punya <i>tiga selir</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Kau memiliki <i>tiga orang selir</i> sekarang	Literal Translation, addition	Good
44	Come now, really, <i>the more money</i> people have	TL 1	Ayolah sungguh, <i>semakin banyak</i> orang punya <i>uang</i> , semakin pelit mereka, dan semakin pelit	Literal Translation, reduction	Poor

	the more miserly they get, and the more miserly they are the more money they get . . .		mereka, semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...”		
		TL 2	Ayolah...benar juga, <i>semakin banyak uang</i> orang akan semakin kikir. Dan semakin kikir mereka semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...	Literal Translation, shift	Good
45	Come now, really, the more money <i>people</i> have the more miserly they get, and the more miserly they are the more money they get . . .	TL 1	Ayolah sungguh, semakin <i>banyak orang</i> punya uang, semakin pelit mereka, dan semakin pelit mereka, semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...”	Literal translation	Very good
		TL 2	Ayolah...benar juga, semakin banyak uang <i>orang</i> akan semakin kikir. Dan semakin kikir mereka semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...	Shift	Good
46	Come now, really, the more money people have <i>the more miserly</i> they get, and the more miserly they are the more money they get . . .	TL 1	Ayolah sungguh, semakin banyak orang punya uang, <i>semakin pelit</i> mereka, dan semakin pelit mereka, semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...”	Shift	Very good
		TL 2	Ayolah...benar juga, semakin banyak uang orang akan <i>semakin kikir</i> . Dan semakin kikir mereka semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...,	Shift	Very good
47	Come now, really, the more money people have the more miserly they get, and <i>the more miserly</i> they are the more money they get . . .	TL 1	Ayolah sungguh, semakin banyak orang punya uang, semakin pelit mereka, dan <i>semakin pelit</i> mereka, semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...	Shift	Very good
		TL 2	Ayolah...benar juga, semakin banyak uang orang akan semakin kikir. Dan <i>semakin kikir</i> mereka semakin banyak uang yang mereka dapat...,	Shift	Very good
48	Come now, really, the more money people have the more miserly they get,	TL 1	Ayolah sungguh, semakin banyak orang punya uang, semakin pelit mereka, dan semakin pelit mereka, <i>semakin banyak uang</i> yang mereka	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good

	and the more miserly they are <i>the more money</i> they get . . .		dapat...		
		TL 2	Ayolah...benar juga, semakin banyak uang orang akan semakin kikir. Dan semakin kikir mereka <i>semakin banyak uang</i> yang mereka dapat...,	Literal Translation, reduction	Very good
49	Shui-sheng, bow to <i>the master</i> .	TL 1	Shui-sheng, berlututlah kepada <i>tuan</i> .	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Shui-sheng, membungkuk kepada <i>tuan</i> .	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
50	This is <i>my fifth</i> ,	TL 1	Ini <i>anakku yang kelima</i> .	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
		TL 2	ini adalah <i>anak kelimaku</i>	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
51	I got <i>your letter</i> some time ago, madam,"	TL 1	Saya terima <i>surat anda</i> beberapa waktu yang lalu, nyoya."	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Aku menerima <i>suratmu</i> beberapa waktu yang lalu, Nyonya."	Literal Translation	Good
52	I was really so pleased to know <i>the master</i> was coming back. . . ."	TL 1	Saya sungguh senang <i>tuan</i> datang kembali...	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Aku sekarang senang mengetahui bahwa <i>tuan</i> telah kembali..."	Literal Translation, reduction	Good
53	Oh, you are really too. . . . What <i>bad manners</i> that would be.	TL 1	Oh, anda benar benar sungguh ... ah <i>nanti saya tidak sopan</i> .	Literal translation, modulation	Good
		TL 2	Oh, aku benar-benar sangat ... sungguh <i>tak tahu sopan santun waktu itu</i> .	Literal translation, modulation	Very good
54	I was <i>a child</i> then and didn't understand."	TL 1	Dulu saya <i>masih kecil</i> dan tak mengerti.	Modulation	Good
		TL 2	Aku <i>masih seorang anak kecil</i> saat itu dan tidak mengerti."	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
55	So he is Shui-sheng? <i>Your fifth?</i> "	TL 1	Jadi dia itu shui-sheng? <i>Anak kelimamu?</i>	Literal translation, addition	Very good
		TL 2	Jadi dia adalah Shui-sheng? <i>Anak kelimamu?</i>	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
56	We are <i>all strangers</i> , you	TL 1	Kami <i>semua asing</i> baginya, kau tak bisa	Literal Translation,	Poor

	can't blame him for feeling shy.		menyalahkan karena dia malu	shift	
		TL 2	Kami <i>semua orang asing</i> , kau tidak boleh menyalahkannya karena perasaan malu,	Literal Translation, shift	Very good
57	In winter there is nothing worth bringing; but <i>these few beans we dried ourselves</i> , if you will excuse the liberty, sir.	TL 1	Di musim dingin tak ada yang berharga untuk diberikan; tetapi <i>ini ada sedikit buncis yang kami keringkan sendiri</i> , jika anda berkenan Tuan.	Literal Translation, addition	Good
		TL 2	Di musim dingin tak ada yang berharga untuk diberikan; tapi <i>sedikit kacang polong ini kami keringkan sendiri</i> , jika engkau mau memaafkan kelancanganku ini, Tuan....	Literal Translation, shift	Very good
58	In winter there is nothing worth bringing; but these few beans we dried ourselves, if you will excuse <i>the liberty</i> , sir."	TL 1	Di musim dingin tak ada yang berharga untuk diberikan; tetapi ini ada sedikit buncis yang kami keringkan sendiri, jika anda <i>berkenan</i> Tuan."	modulation, reduction	Good
		TL 2	Di musim dingin tak ada yang berharga untuk diberikan; tapi sedikit kacang polong ini kami keringkan sendiri, jika engkau mau memaafkan <i>kelancanganku ini</i> , Tuan....	Literal translation, reduction	Very good
59	In a very bad way. Even <i>my sixth</i> can do a little work, but still we haven't enough to eat . . . and then there is no security . . . all sorts of people want money, there is no fixed rule . . . and the harvests are bad.	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau <i>anak keenamku</i> dapat sedikit membantu bekerja, masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang ingin uang, tidak ada ukuran baku ... Dan panennya buruk.	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan <i>anak keenamku</i> harus ikut bekerja. Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang menginginkan uang, tak ada aturan yang pasti ... dan panen gagal.	Literal Translation, addition	Very good
60	In a very bad way. Even my sixth can do <i>a little work</i> , but still we haven't	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau anak keenamku dapat <i>sedikit</i> membantu <i>bekerja</i> , masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan tidak ada	Literal translation, shift	Very good

	enough to eat . . . and then there is no security . . . all sorts of people want money, there is no fixed rule . . . and the harvests are bad.		keamanan ... semau orang ingin uang, tidak ada ukuran baku ... Dan panennya buruk.		
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan anak keenamku harus ikut <i>bekerja</i> . Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang menginginkan uang, tak ada aturan yang pasti ... dan panen gagal.	Reduction, shift	Good
61	In a very bad way. Even my sixth can do a little work, but still we haven't enough to eat . . . and then there is <i>no security</i> . . . all sorts of people want money, there is no fixed rule . . . and the harvests are bad.	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau anak keenamku dapat sedikit membantu bekerja, masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan <i>tidak ada keamanan</i> ... semau orang ingin uang, tidak ada ukuran baku ... Dan panennya buruk.	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan anak keenamku harus ikut bekerja. Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan <i>tidak ada keamanan</i> ... semau orang menginginkan uang, tak ada aturan yang pasti ... dan panen gagal.	Literal Translation	Very good
62	In a very bad way. Even my sixth can do a little work, but still we haven't enough to eat . . . and then there is no security . . . <i>all sorts of people</i> want money, there is no fixed rule . . . and the harvests are bad.	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau anak keenamku dapat sedikit membantu bekerja, masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan tidak ada keamanan ... <i>semua orang</i> ingin uang, tidak ada ukuran baku ... Dan panennya buruk.	Literal Translation, reduction, shift	Good
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan anak keenamku harus ikut bekerja. Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan tidak ada keamanan ... <i>semua orang</i> menginginkan uang, tak ada aturan yang pasti ... dan panen gagal.	Literal Translation, reduction, shift	Good
63	In a very bad way. Even my sixth can do a little work, but still we haven't	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau anak keenamku dapat sedikit membantu bekerja, masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan tidak ada	Literal Translation	Very good

	enough to eat . . . and then there is no security . . . all sorts of people want money, there is <i>no fixed rule</i> . . . and the harvests are bad.		keamanan ... semau orang ingin uang, <i>tidak ada ukuran baku</i> ... Dan panennya buruk.		
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan anak keenamku harus ikut bekerja. Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang menginginkan uang, <i>tak ada aturan yang pasti</i> ... dan panen gagal.	Literal Translation	Very good
64	In a very bad way. Even my sixth can do a little work, but still we haven't enough to eat . . . and then there is no security . . . all sorts of people want money, there is no fixed rule . . . and <i>the harvests</i> are bad.	TL 1	Sangat buruk. Walau anak keenamku dapat sedikit membantu bekerja, masih saja tidak mencukupi untuk makan... Dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang ingin uang, tidak ada ukuran baku ... Dan <i>panennya</i> buruk.	Literal translation, shift,	Good
		TL 2	Boleh dibilang sangat buruk. Bahkan anak keenamku harus ikut bekerja. Tapi masih saja kami tidak memiliki sesuatu yang cukup untuk dimakan ... dan tidak ada keamanan ... semau orang menginginkan uang, tak ada aturan yang pasti ... dan <i>panen</i> gagal.	Shift, reduction	Good
65	You grow <i>things</i> , and when you take them to sell you always have to pay several taxes and lose money, while if you don't try to sell, the things may go bad. . ."	TL 1	saat anda menanam dan memetik hasilnya untuk dijual, anda selalu harus membanayar pajak dan merugi, jika anda tidak mencoba menjualnya, hasil panen itu akan membusuk..."	Reduction	Poor
		TL 2	Kau menanam <i>sesuatu</i> , dan ketika kau memanennya untuk di jual kau akan kehilangan uang untuk pajak, sementara jika kau tidak mencoba menjual, semua akan semakin memburuk...	Literal Translation	Very good
66	You grow things, and when you take them to sell you always have to pay <i>several taxes</i> and lose	TL 1	saat anda menanam dan memetik hasilnya untuk dijual, anda selalu harus membayar <i>pajak</i> dan merugi, jika anda tidak mencoba menjualnya, hasil panen itu akan membusuk...	Shift, reduction	Good

	money, while if you don't try to sell, the things may go bad. . .	TL 2	Kau menanam sesuatu, dan ketika kau memanennya untuk di jual kau akan kehilangan uang untuk <i>pajak</i> , sementara jika kau tidak mencoba menjual, semua akan semakin memburuk...	Shift, reduction	Good
67	You grow things, and when you take them to sell you always have to pay several taxes and lose money, while if you don't try to sell, <i>the things</i> may go bad. . .	TL 1	saat anda menanam dan memetik hasilnya untuk dijual, anda selalu harus membanayar pajak dan merugi, jika anda tidak mencoba menjualnya, <i>hasil panen itu</i> akan membusuk...	Literal translation, modulation	Very good
		TL 2	Kau menanam sesuatu, dan ketika kau memanennya untuk di jual kau akan kehilangan uang untuk pajak, sementara jika kau tidak mencoba menjual, <i>semua</i> akan semakin memburuk...	modulation, reduction	Good
68	Well, Shui-sheng has invited me to <i>his home</i> . . .	TL 1	"Mmm, tadi Shui-sheng mengundangku ke <i>rumahnya</i>	Literal Translation	Very good
		TL 2	Hmm, Shui-sheng telah mengajakku ke <i>rumahnya</i> ...	Literal Translation	Very good

Curriculum Vitae

Personality

Name : Muhammad Murtadho

Birth



Place : Kemloko, Srimartani Piyungan

. Bantul Yogyakarta

Birth

Date : December, 26th 1991

Hobby : Watching movies

Height : 165 cm

Weight : 52 kg

Motto : Trust to the God

Just do while you have opportunity

Education Background

1997-2003 : Petir 1 Elementary School

2003 – 2006 : Hasyim Asy'ari Islamic Junior High School

2006-2009 : Wonokromo Islamic Senior High School

**2009-2014 : English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga
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