

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PREFIX *TER-* AND *BER-*
IN *9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS* NOVEL**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement 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 writer's opinions or finding included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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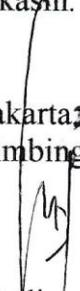
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ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PREFIX *TER-* AND *BER-* IN *9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS*

ABSTRACT

In common time, there are many fictions that are translated into another languages. One of them is *9 Summers 10 Autumns* novel written by Iwan Setyawan on 2011. Then, it is translated into English by Maggy Tiojakin on 2013. After translating, there are some kinds of SL that become different in TL. One of them is the alteration meaning of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* from SL to TL. However, the aim of this research is to analyze what kinds of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* meaning that produced on SL, then what are they transferred well or not in TL. Afterward this research also aims to identify what kinds of translation procedures that used by the translator. Beside, this research uses qualitative descriptive as a method and case study as a strategy of inquiry. This research also uses the theory of translation procedures by Vinnay and Darbelnet. Then, the results of this research are; there are 162 data in novel, they are 70 data of prefix *ter-* and 92 data of prefix *ber-* in SL. 59 data belong to seven types meaning of prefix *ter-* by Chaer, and 11 data do not belong to seven types of prefix *ter-* by Chaer. Later, 84 data of prefix *ber-* belong to ten types meaning of prefix *ber-* by Chaer, and eight data of prefix *ber-* do not belong to ten types meaning of prefix *ber-* by Chaer. In other hand, the translator only uses four procedures to translate them, they are; modulation 58, transposition 55, literal 44, and procedures 2.

Keywords: *9 summers 10 autumns, prefix ter- and ber-, translation, translation procedures.*

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PREFIX *TER-* AND *BER-* IN *9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS*

ABSTRAK

Pada saat ini, banyak sekali karya fiksi yang di terjemah ke berbagai bahasa. Salah satunya adalah *9 Summers 10 Autumns* novel yang di tulis oleh Iwan Setyawan pada tahun 2011. Kemudian novel tersebut di terjemah ke dalam Bahasa Inggris oleh Maggy Tiojakin pada tahun 2013. Setelah diterjemah, ada beberapa data dari Bahasa Asal yang berubah di Bahasa Target. Salah satu yang berubah adalah prefix *ter-* dan *ber-* yang menjadi mengalami perubahan pada Bahasa Target. Lalu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis apa sajakah makna yang di produksi oleh prefiks *ter-* dan *ber-* di Bahasa Asal dan apakah mereka di terjemah secara baik atau tidak pada Bahasa Target. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi apa sajakah prosedur penerjemahan yang di pakai oleh penerjemah. Di sisi lain, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan strategi study kasus. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori prosedur penerjemahan dari Vinnay dan Darbelnet. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah di temukannya 162 data yang terbagi menjadi 70 data prefix *ter-* and 92 data prefix *ber-*. Ada 59 data dari prefix *ter-* yang masuk kedalam kategori tujuh tipe makna dari Chaer, dan 11 data yang tidak termasuk. Kemudian terdapat 84 data prefix *ber-* yang termasuk dalam 10 tipe makna prefix *ber-* oleh Chaer, dan delapan diantaranya yang tidak termasuk dari tipe makna tersebut. Lalu, hanya empat prosedur penerjemahan yang di gunakan oleh penerjemah, yakni; literal penerjemahan 44, modulasi 58, equivalen 2, dan transposisi 55.

Kata Kunci: *9 Summers 10 Autumns*, *perfiks ter-* dan *ber-*, *penerjemahan*, *prosedur penerjemahan*.

MOTTO

“ENJOY YOUR LIFE, DESPITE IT HARD”

-Mbah Idris-

**“ALL OUR DREAM CAN COME TRUE IF WE HAVE THE COURAGE TO
PURSUE THEM”**

-Walt Disney-

**“DON'T FORGET FOR COUNTING OUR BLESSING AND SAY
ALHAMDULILLAH FOR EVERYTHING”**

-Fitria-



DEDICATION

I dedicate my graduating Paper to:

My lovely major, English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

and

My beloved parents and sisters in South Sumatera



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

	Abbreviations	Meaning
A	A	Adverb
	Adj	Adjective
	AdjP	Adjective Phrase
	Adv	Adverb
	AdvP	Adverb Phrase
	Art	Article
	Aux	Auxiliary
	C	Complement
D	Det	Determiner
M	Mod	Modal
N	N	Noun
	NFC	Noun Finite Clause
	NP	Noun Phrase
	O	Object
	OOP	Object of Preposition
	P	Predicate
P	PP	Prepositional Phrase
	Prep	Preposition
	S	Subject
	SL	Source Language
	T	Target Language
V	V	Verb
	VP	Verb Phrase

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a part of people's life, it is used every day to help them express their thought and feeling. In fact, most of them do not know the intention of the language they are using. Some experts attempt to give explanation about language with various opinions. According to Wardhaugh, language is a system used by humans to communicate each other (1972: 3). Then, based on Finocchiaro, language is a system symbols used by human in the same cultures to share meaning and to communicate each other (Alwasilah, 1974: 3).

Another definition from Pei and Gaynor, "language is a system of communication by sound, i.e., through the organs of speech and hearing, among human beings of a certain group or community, using vocal symbols processing arbitrary conventional meaning (Ibid, 1974: 3)". Those definitions show us that to communicate and to interact with others, people use vocal symbol in their own language.

Based on Pei and Gaynor above, people use vocal symbols to communicate each other. Then, the vocal symbol they used is different. It is for a reason that they live in different cultures, for instance, Indonesian language and English. Both have different roles. Indonesian language prefer to consider how to speak politely to the older without really considering the period or the time of speaking. On the contrary, time is very significant in English. The difference

between Indonesian and English language above is an evidence that there are differences among languages. It relates with Islamic perspective of a verse in the Holy Quran as written bellow:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ
 إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

“And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and your colors; verily, in that are indeed signs for men of sound knowledge (Ar-rum: 22)”. (Al-Hilali and Mukhsin Khan, 2011: 736).

Based on Yusuf Ali, he states that this surah means that the variations languages and colors caused from the difference of geographical aspect or from the aspect of periods of time. However, all mankind were created and spread in different countries and developed of different languages (1938: 1056). It also relates with the previous statement of the definition of languages by the expert and the illustration of the difference language of two countries that have different cultures.

The difference of languages do not make people revolved only on their own language. In this globalization era, science development leads people to the evolution of their thought. They try and learn other languages with reading texts, hearing songs and watching movies. However, not everyone has ability to understand other languages. Then, they need translation to help them understand about the meaning of any text which is written in other languages. According to Hatim and Munday, “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on

everyday life (2004: 3)”. Another definition from Catford, he states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965: 20). Beside, Newmark states that, “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (1988: 5)”. Based on the explanations above, the researcher concludes that translation is replacing one language to another language.

On other hand, based on Newmarks’ state in above, one of texts that is translated into other language is fiction. There are many kinds of fiction such as novel, short story, poem, etc. Many of them have been translated into various languages. In Indonesian itself, there are many bookstores that provided novels that is translated from English, Arabic or any other languages into Indonesian language. Some of Indonesian’s fiction are also translated into other languages. One of them is novel an entitled *9 Summer 10 Autumn* by Iwan Setiyawan (Setiyawan: 2011) and it is translated into English by Tiojakin (Tiojakin: 2013).

9 Summers 10 Autumns, tells about the struggle of a poor child of public driver who lives in the city of Apple, Batu, East Java. His name is Iwan. He lives with his parents and his sisters. He and his sisters always to be number one in academic. They got scholarship in the best university in Indonesia. Then, Iwan gets occasion to live and work in Big Apple City, New York. Finally, he then be a successful man in there. He is to be multinational company director in the Big Apple City, New York.

This novel is translated into English by Tiojakin on 2013. Tiojakin transfers well the messages of the origin novel into English. After read both of the novels, the researcher is interested of the alteration of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* when it is translated into English. For example;

(1a) SL. *Aku hampir menjadi yang **terkecil** di kelas.* (40)

(1b) TL. *I was almost always **the smallest** one in the classroom.* (40)

(2a) SL. *Kami **berdua** telah menunggu bertahun-tahun untuk dipertemukan seperti ini.* (54)

(2b) TL. *We have been waiting for this moment for years.* (54)

Analysis: If **1a** compared on **1b**, it seems there is an appropriate translation of both. The translator translates these words literally, then the message is transferred well. *Terkecil* is superlative, because it describes of more quality than anyone. Then the translator also translates these words into superlative; *the smallest* with adding article *the* and word *most* in front of it. The translator adds them because of an adjective that consist of one syllable must be adding *-est* in the end of base word for getting superlative meaning (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 36).

Furthermore, if **2a** compared on **2b**, it seems unappropriated translation of both. The translator omittes the word *berdua* in SL (source language) when it translated into TL (target language). He only translates the word before *berdua*, that is *kami*. *Kami* is pronoun and it is also translated to be pronoun. However the message of SL is transferred well in TL although the translator omits SL word.

Based on the explanation above, this research aims to analyze and to know how those prefixes are translated into English and what kinds of procedures that translator used to translate them. Afterwards the researcher uses translation procedures by Vinnay and Darbelnet to analyze what kinds of translation procedures used by translator to translate prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in SL to TL.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of study on the preceding discussion, this research aims to answer these problems below.

1. How prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in *9 Summers 10 Autumns* are translated into English?
2. What kinds of types of meaning are produced by prefix *ter-* and *ber-*?
3. What kinds of translation procedures are used by the translator to translate prefix *ter-* and *ber-* into English?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of the study in this research are:

1. To explain how the prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in *9 Summer 10 Autumn* novel translated into English.
2. To know the types of meaning that produced by prefix *ter-* and *ber-*.
3. To know the translation procedures that used by the translator to translate prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in *9 Summer 10 Autumn* into English.

1.4 Significances of Study

This research is also beneficial to lecturer, student, other researcher and reader who is interested with translation study. The beneficial for lecturer and student is for additional in teaching or learning about translation specifically translation procedures by Vinnay and Darbelnet. For other researchers, it also can simulate them to conduct other research in same topic though different point of view. The last is for reader who is interested with translation study, it also give more knowledge about the alteration of language which translated into other languages.

1.5 Literature Review

This analysis is related by four references, they are:

The first research came from Dina Fitria Amalia from State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga in the 2013, with the title “Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of the Student’s Textbooks for Senior High School”. This research used a descriptive qualitative. The theory used contrastive methodology analysis. This research analyzed the type of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. The researcher found four types of English prefixes; quantified, locative, temporal, and negation prefixes and four types of English suffixes; nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. On other hand, the researcher also found five types of Indonesian prefixes; forming verb, forming adjectival, forming noun, and forming numeral. There were five types of Indonesian suffixes; forming, verb, adjective,

noun, numeral, and interrogative. The result is the researcher found the differences and similarities both of them; in English suffixes have adverbial suffixes but there were none in Indonesian suffixes. However in Indonesian suffixes it had types suffixes that forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes did not have these types. The same of English and Indonesian suffixes were both of them have suffixes that forming noun, verb and adjective.

The second research by Ahmad Tito Bramudia from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta on 2014, with the title “Unit Shifts in the Translation of *Arthur Conan Doyle’s The Hound of the Baskerville*”. This research used a qualitative method. The theory that was used in this research is theory meaning shift by Catford. This research analyzed the shifts of bound morpheme translated into words and phrases gotten from the SL and its translation in TL Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher found one hundred seventy (170) cases of bound morpheme shifts containing of 15 kinds bound morpheme which translated into words and phrases in TL. He also found that these shifts contain of 7 prefixes and 8 prefixes. The result was the researcher finds that the shift occurrence of prefix *re-* is 3 cases (1.8 %), *in-* is 15 cases (8.8 %), *im-* is 5 cases (2.9 %), *un-* is 1 case (0.6 %). Then, the shift occurrence of suffix *-ly* is 42 cases (24.7 %), *-est* is 8 cases (4.7 %), *-less* is 19 cases (11.2 %), *-es* is 4 cases (2.3 %), *-er* is 19 cases (11.2 %), *-ist* is 1 case (0.6 %), *-able* is 12 cases (1.2 %), and *-ous* is 1 case (0.6 %).

The third research was came by Haris Mansur from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta on 2014, with the tittle “Procedures in

Translating Referring Expressions in *Moses and Khidir's Story* by 'Abdullah Yusuf 'Ali". This research used a library research method. The theory used a pragmatic approach that addresses at the particular reference; referring expression by Yule and the theory of translation procedures proposed by Newmark. This research analyzed how the translator translates a foreign language in the form of Arabic into English in the referring expressions. He found 150 referring expression, it consists of 2 Proper Nouns, 12 definite noun phrases, 33 indefinite noun phrases, and 103 pronouns. The result was proper nouns translated through cultural equivalent, definite noun phrases were translated through 4 procedures; literal translation 10, modulation 1, addition 1, and cultural equivalent 1. Then, the indefinite noun phrases were translated through 7 procedures; literal 15, addition 3, reduction 1, modulation 1, descriptive equivalent 6, shift 5, and couplets 2. In translating pronouns, it used 4 procedures; literal translation 73, addition 4, shift 24, and modulation 2.

The last research came from Sherli Kartika from Gunadarma University Jakarta on 2011, with the title "The translation of English Noun Suffixes into Indonesia". This research used descriptive qualitative method and quantitative method. The theory that used in this research was translation procedures by Peter Newmark. This research analyzed how the English noun suffixes were translated into Indonesian appropriately. The researcher only took five noun suffixes which were commonly used, *-ance/ence*, *-er/or*, *-al*, *-ment*, and *-sion*. The result was the researcher showed analysis those English noun suffixes can be translated into

Indonesian affixes which were, prefix, circumfix, suffix, and phrase or even naturalization and transference with showed by tables.

All the researches above have some similarities with this research. The similarities are those researches discuss about the translation. First and fourth research discuss about the translation of affixation. It relates with this research which discuss about the translation of affixation, although different on focus affixation. Second and third is also discuss about translation. Although both of them using different focus theory of translation, but they relate with this theory which discuss about translation. Those research help the researcher to do and finish this research. The difference between this research with those all researches is the object and the focus theory of translation. This research uses translation procedures by Vinnay and Darbelnet as theory.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research uses theory of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet (Munday: 2008). According to Newmark, translation procedures are the strategy in translation used for sentences and the smaller units of language (1988: 81). Vinnay and Darbelnet in Munday's book classify translation procedures into seven procedures which are covered by two strategies, *direct translation* and *literal translation*. Direct translation is divided into three procedures; they are *borrowing*, *calque*, *equivalent*. Literal translation is divided into four procedures; they are *transposition*, *modulation*, *equivalence*, and *adaptation*. (Munday, 2008: 56). The most detail of underlying theories will be discussed in the next chapter.

1.7 Method of Research

This part explains about type of research, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. According to Ghony and Almanshur, “descriptive qualitative is a research that aims to explain something as it is deeply (2014: 365)”. Then, based on Kothari, “descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present (2004: 2)”. Based on these explanation, this research belongs to descriptive qualitative because this research analyzes the translation of Indonesian prefixes into English exhaustively.

The strategy of inquiry that is used in this research is case study. Robin K Yin states that case study research method as an empirical inquiry investigated a contemporary phenomenon with its real life contexts, when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident, and in which multiple sources of evidence are used (Wahyuni, 2012: 10). This research belongs to case study because the theory of translation procedures explores phenomenon of translation of two languages, Indonesian and English.

This research is also uses the kind of library research as a method. Based on Nasir, “library research is the technique of collecting data by studying deeply in the books, literatures, texts, notes, and reports which relate to the problems will

be solved (1988:). From the explanation above, this research includes on library research because the researcher does library research by reading and studying some reference which concerned with the related topics.

1.7.2 Data and Data Source

According to Ghony and Almanshur, data is a fact that had been noticed by the researcher (2014: 365). Beside, based on Arikunto and Subroto (via Rahayu, 2012: 23) “data source is a subject where the data are obtained, while the data is detailed description of situation, even, people, interaction, and observed behaviors. The data may appear in the form of discourses, sentences, clauses, phrases and words which can be obtained from film, video, magazine, newspaper, novel, soon”.

The sources of data that used in this research are main data and supporting data. The main data is all of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in *9 Summer 10 Autumn Indonesian* (Setyawan: 2011) and the translation of them in English (Tiojakin: 2013). The supporting data is the whole of the texts in these novel.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

There are some steps of data collecting technique that is used by the researcher. First is reading both of the novel. Second is identifying prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in Indonesian version. The third is identifying the translation of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in English version. The fourth is making tabulation of the data.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the next one is analysis the data. There are some steps of technique analyzing data used. In this research. Firstly, classifying prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in the Indonesian version, what they are belong on types of meaning of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* by Chaer. Secondly, classifying the translation of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in the English version, then what they are appropriated with SL or not. Thirdly, classifying what kinds of translation procedures used by the translator to translate SL in TL. Fourthly, comparing the data between the English version and Th Indonesian version. The last is drawing conclusion.

1.7.5 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It describes the general information of this research and consists of background of study, problem statement, objectives of study, significances of study, literature reviews, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background that explains the translation and how the writer applies the theory in this research. The third chapter is discussion. The research applies theories in analyzing the various forms of *prefix ter-* in *9 Summers 10 Autumns* which translated into English version. The last chapter is conclusion. In this chapter, the writer makes a conclusion briefly and gives suggestion for other researcher in the future.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is presenting of the conclusion and the suggestions based on the analysis on the previous chapter. The conclusion and the suggestion are presented below.

4.1 Conclusion

The main object of the research is all of prefix *ter-* and *ber-* in the 9 summers 10 autumns novel. After doing analysis, the writer found 162 data, they are 70 data of prefix *ter-* and 92 data of prefix *ber-*. Prefix *ter-* on the data have seven types semantic meaning, they are: superlative meaning 10, capable meaning 2, unintentionally meaning 1, past time meaning 4, suddenly meaning 5, condition meaning 34, and people who are affected 3. Beside, there are 11 data that are not belong to types meaning of prefix *ter-* meaning by Chaer.

On other hand, prefix *ber-* on the data have ten types of meaning, however only eight types of meaning that exist on the data. They are: own something meaning 11, wearing meaning 2, produce meaning 3, containing meaning 6, working meaning 4, doing 50, feeling 3, group 4. Then, there are eight data that are not belong to types of semantic of prefix *ber-* meaning by Chaer.

Afterward, the translator only uses four procedures of translation to translate the data. They are: modulation procedures 58, transposition procedures 55, and literal procedures 44, and equivalent procedures 2.

4.2 Suggestions

This paper is imperfect, so the writer hopes that the next one will give better analysis of the translation case. For the next researcher who wants to analyze the translation of affixation, try to analyze another translation of prefix, like *me-*, *di-*, or others. Then analyze another affixation such as suffix or infix. If you want to use the theory translation procedure too, try to compare theory of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet with another translation procedures such as the theory translation procedures by Newmark. Make the variation analysis with using tabulation for more clearly explanation.

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APPENDICES

1. Appendix of prefix *ter-* in 9 Summers 10 Autumns.

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Type of Meaning	Changes	Procedures Used
1.	Tak seorangpun <u>terlihat</u> di <u>public self-service laundry</u> di sebelah <u>gas station</u> . (P.1, L.2-3)	No one <u>is lingering</u> at the public self-service laundry next to the gas. (P.1, L.2-3)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
2.	Aku hanya <u>teringat</u> Ibu, Bapak, dan keempat saudara perempuanku. (P.2, L.1)	I <u>remember</u> Ibu (mother), Bapak (father) and my four sisters. (P.1, L.15-16)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
3.	Selain kematian, <u>tak ada yang tersirat</u> dipikiranku selain orang-orang tercinta yang menungguku di Gang Buntu. (P.3, L.5-7)	Other than death, <u>nothing else comes to mind</u> at this particular moment. (P.3, L.7-8)	Suddenly	Change point of view and omit possessive pronoun of SL in TL	Modulation
4.	Kekhawatiran <u>tertangkap</u> dari wajahnya. (P.3, L.16)	He is worried. (P.3, L.21)	Past	No translate	Modulation
5.	Aku telah kehilangan kekuatanku dan <u>menyerah pada apapun yang akan terjadi</u> . (P.4, L.8-9)	I have lost my fear and <u>surrender my fate to the powers that be</u> . (P.4, L.10-11)	None	Change point of view of SL in TL	Modulation
6.	<u>Musuh terbesar</u> yang aku takuti adalah gelapnya malam dan tikus-tikus	<u>My greatest and most fearful enemy</u> were the rats. (P.9, L.10)	Superlative	Change from specific to general	Modulation

	yang biasa berkeliaran dari dapur. (P.9, L.4-6)				
7.	Sering juga pada malam hari, <u>aku terbangun</u> , terbatuk-batuk karena dinginnya udara Kota Batu. (P.9, L.9-11)	<u>I would wake</u> in the middle of the night, <i>coughing</i> , because it was so cold at night in Batu. (P.9, L.16-17)	Suddenly	Passive verb – Active verb with adding modal in TL and change the position of SL in TL	Transposition
8.	<u>Tak terasa</u> , jam telah menunjukkan pukul 9 malam. (P.10, L.1)	I look at my watch. It's 9 pm already. (P.10, L.8)	None	No translate	Modulation
9.	<u>Ruang terbesar</u> di di rumahku adalah ruang tamu berukuran 2 x 4,5 meter. (P.13, L.3-4)	<u>The most spacious room</u> in my parent's house was the living room. (P.13, L.8-9)	Superlative	Adjective superlative- Adjective Superlative	Literal
10	<u>Kami hanya tertawa</u> di balik pintu. (P.13, L.19-20)	<u>My sisters and I would laugh</u> at this strange act from behind the kitchen door. (P.14, L.2-13)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb with adding modal in TL	Transposition
11	<u>Satu langkah dari pintu depan rumah terdapat jalan umum selebar satu meter di gang kecil, di dalam gang utama bernama Gang Buntu.</u> (P.16, L.21-23)	<u>One step from the front door of our house was the small cement road</u> that made the alley where we lived. It was a small alley that branched into the main alley called Gang Buntu. (P.17, L.19-20)	None	Passive verb-To be active past tense	Modulation
12	Anak-anak kecil bermain	Children would play around	Condition	Passive verb-passive	Literal

	air di sekitar pancuran yang <i>terletak</i> di tengah-tengah taman. (P.19, L.8-10)	the water fountain <i>located in</i> the middle of the park. (P.20, L.8-9)		verb	
13	Kami merasa <i>terlindungi</i> . (P.20, L.2-3)	<i>We felt protected</i> . (P.21, L.3)	Condition	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition
14	Salah satu yang <i>terbawa</i> hatiku adalah meja marmer berkaki kayu. (P.20, L.21)	The table with the marble top and wooden legs, for example. (P.21, L.22)	Unintentionally	No translate	Modulation
15	Semuanya <i>tersimpan</i> dalam satu lemari. (P.21, L.17)	Everything that was essential to our survival <i>had been stored</i> in that closet. (P.22, L16-17)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb with changing the position of SL in TL	Transposition
16	<i>la terinspirasi</i> dan selalu ingin maju. (P.25, L.3-4)	He <i>was inspired</i> by success and had never given up on anything. (P.26, L.14-15)	People who are affected	Passive verb-passive verb	Literal
17	Setelah sarapan dengan pak Ucup di warung jalanan, mereka mulai mencari penumpang di terminal Batu dengan oplet hijau merk Dodge tahun 1938 yang sebagian bodinya <i>terbuat</i> dari kayu. (P.25, L.14-17)	After having breakfast a tiny food stall on a street corner, my father and Pak Ucup would begin looking for passengers at Batu terminal. They were driving a 1938 green Dodge whose design was partially <i>made</i> of wood. (P.26-27, L.23-25, 1-2)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb with adding adverbial before TL.	Equivalent
18	Mereka biasa mengambil jalur Batu-Malang, Batu-	So they went wherever they wanted to go-Batu-Malang;	None	Passive verb-Phrasal verb	Transposition

	Pujon, atau Batu-Punten, <u>tergantug ke mana kebanyakan penumpang saat itu.</u> (P.25, L.21-23)	Batu-Pujon; or Batu-Punten- <u>depending on where the majority of their passengers needed to go.</u> (P.27, L.5-8)			
19	Rumahku <u>terlalu sempit</u> untuk kami bertujuh, apalagi jika kedatangan tamu atau tetangga yang ikut menonton TV pada malam hari. (P.32, L.2-4)	My parent's house <u>was too small</u> to accommodate all seven of us. (P.34, L.18)	None	Adjective superlative-Adverb form	Transposition
20	Banyak keinginan yang <u>terpendam</u> dan aku bisa mengingat dengan jelas sampai saat ini. (P.34, L.12-13)	There were plenty of things we wanted which <u>we couldn't get or had to hold back on-</u> and until today I can still remember the feeling. (P.37, L.17-19)	Condition	Change point of view	Equivalent
21	Inilah pengeluaran <u>"termewah"</u> untuk anak-anaknya, dan dia selalu mencari pilihan terbaik sesuai dengan uang yang ada. (P.34, L.15-literal7)	These were things she would <u>spend the most</u> on each year; and she wouldn't settle for anything less than the best for her children. (P.37, L.21-24)	Superlative	Change point of view	Modulation
22	Salah satu penyesalan <u>terdalam</u> dalam hidupku, aku belum sempat membahagiakan mereka. (P.35, L.17-18)	One of <u>the greatest</u> regrets in <u>my life</u> is that I haven't had the chance to make my grandparents happy. (P.39, L.6-7)	Superlative	translating SL in TL with replace on it synonym	Transposition
23	Ia adalah bakat yang	<u>Hers is a neglected</u> talent; the	Condition	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition

	<u>terbengkalai</u> , korban ketidakmapanan pada masa lalu. (P.38, L.9-10)	victim of our poverty. (P.41, L.10-11)			
24	Kakakku melanjutkan sekolah di SMPN 1 Batu dan <u>terus mempertahankan ranking terbaiknya</u> meskipun mulai menderita penyakit asma. (P.39, L.1-3)	Mbak Isa continued her education by enrolling herself into SMPN 1 Batu and <u>she managed to keep her grade up</u> even though she had begun to develop asthma. (P.42, L.8-10)	Superlative	Adjective superlative-Noun level	Transposition
25	Sayang ia tidak mendapat pekerjaan yang diharapkan dan <u>kerinduan akan rumah kecilnya di Batu tak terbendung</u> pula. (P.40, L.20-22)	Unfortunately, she didn't get the job she wanted there and she felt homesick. (P.44, L.9-10)	Condition	Change point view from specific to general	Modulation
26	<u>Aku trepana</u> . (P.43, L.5)	<u>I am awed</u> . (P.47, L.5)	Condition	Passive verb- Passive verb	Literal
27	<u>Tiba-tiba aku terkenang</u> kakak keduaku yang menyukai puisi dan sastra. (P.43, L.9-10)	<u>Suddenly I am reminded of my two older sisters who love poetry and literature</u> . (P.47, L.9-10)	Suddenly	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
28	<u>Hatinya selalu terketuk untuk melakukan sesuatu</u> ketika mendung bergantung di atap rumah kami, ketika mobil angkot rusak, ketika kami telat	<u>She always feels</u> it is her duty to take over the problems in the family so that no one else has to bear the burden; such as when Bapak's car broke down or when we were late	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation

	membayar uang sekolah, ketika harus membeli buku-buku baru. (P.45, L.8-12)	with our school tuition or when we had to buy new textbooks. (P.49, L.8-12)			
29	<u>Membuka kenangan lama yang terhampar dibelakang</u> memberikan makna baru dalam hidup. (P.49, L.1-2)	<u>To access old memories that exit in the back of our minds</u> seems to provide oneself with a new meaning of life. (P.53, L.1-2)	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation
30	<u>Memberikan apresiasi baru terhadap keberhasilan</u> ataupun kegagalan saat ini. (P.49, L.2-4)	It helps us appreciate our success and failures. (P.53, L.3)	None	Non-translate	Modulation
31	<u>Ia mulai "terbebas".</u> (P.52, L.4)	She felt <i>free</i> . (P.56, L.12)	Condition	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition
32	<u>Ini tulisan terakhir</u> tentang, saudara-saudaku, tentang seseorang hatinya putih, adik bungsu Mira. (P.54, L.16-18)	This is <i>the last</i> story I will tell you that concerns my siblings. (P.60, L.2)	Superlative	Adjective superlative-Adjective	Transposition
33	<u>Mimpi itu terlalu jauh, mimpi itu terbentur atap rumah kami.</u> (P.55, L.4-5)	We couldn't have carried those dreams, and our little house wouldn't have been able to host such dream. (P.60, L.10-12)	Condition	Non-translate	Modulation
34	Mira, hatinya begitu lunak, <u>ia mudah tersentuh.</u> (P.55, L.15)	Mira has always been a sensitive person. <u>She is easily touched</u> by the misfortunes	None	Change from general to specific with adding some explanation	Modulation

		and happiness. (P.61, L.1)			
35	Kami merasa terikat meskipun penuh kekurangan. (P.56, L.20)	We all felt like <i>the house had become a part of who we were</i> ; and despite its flaws, it was still the best home we ever know. (P.62, L.9-11)	Condition	Change point view with adding some specific explanation	Modulation
36	Di tempat kerja ini pulalah <u>Mira pernah terkena penyakit antraks.</u> (P.57, L.14-15)	While she was still working for the government, <u>Mira contracted anthrax;</u> (P.63, L.9-11)	Past	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
37	Aku tak ingin menjadi presiden pada saat itu karena semua anak kecil lainnya bercita-cita menjadi presiden, wakil presiden, atau menteri, hanya karena tidak ada inspirasi di sekitar mereka! Inspirasi disekitarku begitu kecil tapi begitu dekat, <u>seakan-akan aku akan terlahir menjadi mereka, menjadi sopir.</u> (P.63, L.3-8)	I didn't want to become a president, vice president, or a minister-because not one of them had inspired me! Everyone around me inspired me; they were so close to me that it felt <u>as though I was born to become them, to drive.</u> (P.68, L.7-10)	People who are affected	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
38	Dan, musim penerimaan rapor, <u>kami terkejut</u> , aku masuk tiga besar. (P.64, L.7-8)	And at the end of the school semester, <u>we were all taken aback by the fact</u> that I had made it to the top three list of	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation

		most successful students in my classroom. (P.69, L.10-12)			
39	Ditengah kesibukan yang luar biasa dikantor, musim pun berganti, <u>tak satu hari pun <i>terganti</i></u> tanpa memikirkan bocah kecil itu. (P.66, L.3-5)	Even in the midst of my endless workload at the office and the changing of the seasons, <u>not a day <i>goes</i></u> by where I don't think about him. (P.72, L.2-4)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
40	Aku hampir selalu menjadi yang <u><i>terkecil</i></u> di kelas. (P.68, L.16)	I was almost always <u><i>the smallest one</i></u> in the class. (P.74, L.17-18)	Superlative	Adjective superlative-Adjective superlative	Literal
41	Prestasiku dan kakak-kakakku, menjadikan <u>rumah mungil kami "<i>terangkat</i>"</u> . (P.72, L.5-6)	Because of that, the reputation of <u>our little house <i>slowly rose</i></u> toward the light. (P.78, L.9-10)	Capable	Passive verb-Active past simple, and change the position of SL in TL.	Transposition
42	Ia memberikan inspirasi, bercerita tentang pengalamannya, bersama Teguh Karya dan perjalanan teaternya dengan <u>beberapa tokoh teater <i>terkenal</i> lainnya di Jakarta</u> . (P.75, L.4-7)	He inspired us, he told us of his experience working with Teguh Karya and <u>other <i>renowned</i> figures in Jakarta</u> . (P.81, L.10-12)	None	Passive form-Adjective form	Transposition
43	Setelah berteater, kami pulang ke rumah dengan kebesaran hati, kelegaan,	After practice, we always went home with a great feeling, free, <u><i>enriched</i></u> and	Condition	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition

	“ terlepas ” dan “kaya”. (P.76, 12-13)	relieved. (P.82, L.16-17)			
44	Seperti gumpalan salju kecil yang jatuh mendinginkan hati, di tengah kesepian yang panjang, kesibukan kerja tak berjeda, kerinduan akan rumah kecilku yang dalam, dan hatinya mengering, <u>seseorang datang tak terduga</u> . (P.78, L.1-4)	Like the tiny snowflakes that freeze the heart, in the midst of a long loneliness, endless deadlines at work, the deep longing for my little house and a drying heart, <u>someday enters my life unexpectedly</u> . (P.84, L.1-4)	Condition	Neg. passive verb-Neg. adverb	Transposition
45	Ada polusi hidup yang <u>terbuang</u> . (P.79, L.10)	The polluted part of life seems <u>to have gone away</u> . (P.85, L.11-12)	Past	Passive verb-Active perfect tense	Transposition
46	<u>Lift terbuka</u> seperti hatiku saat itu. (P.79, L.14)	<u>The elevator opens</u> , just as my heart does. (P.85, L.15)	Condition	Passive verb-Active simple present	Transposition
47	<u>Meskipun masih ada kesedihan tersisa</u> , aku masih berteman baik dengan Audrey. (P.82, L.17-18)	<u>Though there is sadness left</u> in my heart, Audrey and I remain good friends with each other. (P.88, L.11-12)	None	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition
48	<u>Aku termotivasi</u> dan ingin seperti mereka. (P.84, L.9)	<u>I was motivated</u> to be like them. (P.90, L.9)	People who are affected	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
49	<u>Terbayang wajah Bapak yang kini harus menjadi</u>	<u>My father’s face quickly crossed my mind</u> , after	Suddenly	Change point of view	Modulation

	sopir truk untuk mengangkut makanan ayam. (P.96, L.11-12)	selling the minibus, he found a job driving a truck to deliver chicken feed. (P.101, L.13-15)			
50	Perahu kecilku <i>terdampar</i> di dermaga asing. (P.97, L.23)	My little boat <i>was stranded</i> at an unknown harbor. (P.102, L.23)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
51	Kerinduanku sedikit <i>terobati</i> ketika mendengar suara Ibu diseberang sana, mendengar nasihat-nasihat sederhana, jujur, dan hangat. (P.98, L.3-5)	I <i>was relieved</i> when I heard my mother's voice on the phone, she was giving me sound advice from across the line, her warm and honest spirit kept me company. (P.103, L.4-7)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
52	Ia slalu menemaniku pergi ke wartel setelah pukul Sembilan malam untuk menunggu diskon sambungan langsung jarak jauh, duduk di pinggir jalan, mendalami jiwa satu sama lain dan mencoba "melepas" kerinduan yang tak bisa <i>terlepaskan</i> . (P.98, L.9-13)	He would patiently accompanied me to the phone booth late in the night, past nine o'clock; because that was the time when we would get discount rate. We would sit on the side of the street, trying to understand each other's soul and to let go of our personal longings. (P.103, L.11-15)	Condition	No translate	Modulation
53	Ia diam, <u>tapi tak tertidur</u> . (P.101, L.10)	The little boy is quiet, <u>but he is not asleep</u> . (P.106, L.10)	Condition	Neg. passive verb-Neg. adjective	Transposition
54	Ia mahasiswa statistika	He majored in Statistics and	Superlative	Adjective superlative-	Literal

	tingkat akhir yang selalu sabar menjawab banyak keingintahunku akan hidupnya di Jakarta, tentang agama, keluarga, musik, masa lalu, rencana masa depan, dan <u>terutama</u> seluk-beluk perkuliahan di jurusan Statistika. (P.102, L.12-16)	was already in his last year of college. He was very patient in answering my questions surrounding his life in Jakarta, religion, family, music, the past, the future, and- <u>most importantly</u> -what it was like to major in Statistics. (P.107, L.13-17)		Adjective superlative	
55	Ibu memasak daging empal favoritku, <u>aku</u> kembali " <u>terlindungi</u> ". (P.104, L.24-25)	My mother cooked my favorite meal. And <u>I was once again</u> " <u>protected</u> ". (P.110, L.10-11)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
56	Disaku celanaku <u>masih tersimpan</u> secarik kertas darinya, puisi "Hampa". (P.107, L.13-14)	In my left pocket on my trousers, <u>I still keep</u> the piece of paper that was given to me by the little boy a while back, where a poem by Chairil Anwar is scribbled. (P.113, L.11-13)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
57	Dalam <u>termangu</u> . (P.107, L.19)	<u>In silence</u> . (P.113, L.18)	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation
58	Di tengah kerinduan yang dalam, aku menemukan kedamaian yang luas dalam salat lima waktu, ada yang <u>tersembuhkan</u>	In the midst of my deep longing, I discovered peace through prayer, and <u>I felt healed</u> when I conducted <u>salat</u> Tahajud. (P.115, 23-25)	Capable	Passive verb-Adjective	Transposition

	dalam salat Tahajud. (P.109-110, L.24-25, 1-2)				
59	Sebuah perjuangan yang tak mudah tapi berkat dukungan dan cinta dari saudara-saudaraku tercinta, aku bisa melalui masa-masa ini dengan lancar, bahkan <u>menjadi lulusan terbaik</u> . (P.114, L.11-14)	The journey was not easy, but thanks to the support and love I received from my family, I managed to get through it just fine, and I even <u>became one of <i>the most accomplished</i> students</u> . (P.120, L.10-13)	Superlative	Adjective superlative- Adjective superlative	Literal
60	Anak laki-laki <u>tertua mereka</u> , Sugeng, meninggalkan raganya setelah lulus dari SMA karena <u>obat-obatan terlarang</u> . (P.115, L.12-14)	<u>His eldest son</u> , Sugeng, died from drug overdose soon after he had graduated out of high school. (P.121, L.12-13)	Superlative None	Adjective superlative- Adjective superlative Non-translate	Literal Modulation
61	Aku diam, <u>terperangah</u> , duduk di bus kota B41 jurusan Rawasari, mendengar teriakan-teriakan penjaja makanan, kondektur, penjaja <i>Aqua</i> , pengamen yang silih berganti masuk bus, debu-debu jalanan, pengemis, dan wajah-wajah tak	I was quiet, <u>somewhat appalled</u> , as I sat on a bus going to Rawasari, listening to the noise and screams of food and beverage sellers, <i>kondektur</i> , street musicians coming on and off the bus, the dusty roads, homeless people, and unfriendly faces of fellow passengers	Suddenly	Change point of view	Modulation

	bersahabat dari penumpang yang berdesak-desakan. (P.116, L.19-24)	squeezing their way in. (P.122, L.18-23)			
62	Panggung hiburan <i>terbuka</i> tersebar dari Battery Park sampai Harlem. (P. 128, L.8-9)	Various performances are <i>held out</i> in the open from Battery Park to Harlem. (P.133, L.7-8)	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation
63	Banyak kenangan yang <u>tak akan bisa terlupakan</u> , dan gondola-gondola akan membawa kenangan ini kapan saja aku memanggilnya. (P.149, L.10-12)	There are plenty of <i>unforgettable</i> memories and the gondolas will take these memories back to me whenever I call for them. (P.147, L.8-10)	Condition	Neg. Passive verb-Neg. Adjective	Transposition
64	Ketika aku bisa membagikan rahasia ini kepadanya, aku merasa terbebas, <u>seperti gumpalan awan yang tersapu</u> angin di puncak Gunung Arjuno. (P.150, L.3-6)	When I share this secret with him, I feel freed, <u>as away by the wind</u> above Mount Arjuno. (P.148, L.3-5)	Past	Change point of view	Modulation
65	Hanya sedikit daun hijau yang tersisa, <u>tertimbun oleh warna senja</u> autumn. (P.155, L.8-12)	There are only a few green leaves left by the time autumn has arrived, <u>buried in the beautiful color of sunset</u> . (P.153, L.7-8)	Condition	Passive verb-Passive verb	Literal
66	Ranting pohon yang	The trees appear <i>lonesome</i>	Condition	Change point of view	Modulation

	biasanya <i>tertutup</i> hijau daun kini mulai tampak, menjajar keluar seakan ada kelegaan, namun sepi. (P.155, L.12-14)	with its branches sticking out, grappling toward freedom. (P.153, L.9-10)			
67	Kaki kecil kami berlompatan di atas rumput hijau, rambut mereka <i>tergerai</i> angin, dan keringat mengucur di kulit halus mereka. (P.209, L.1-3)	The little legs were jumping around over the grass, <u>their hair <i>blown</i> in the wind</u> , and sweat dripping down their smooth skin. (P.202, L.13-15)	Condition	Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
68	Kebahagiaan yang <i>terpancar</i> , begitu segar, begitu sejuk. (P.209, L.3-4)	There was happiness in their faces, so refreshing, so peaceful. (P.203, L.1)	Condition	No translate	Modulation

2. Appendix of prefix *ber-* in 9 Summers 10 Autumns.

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Meaning	Change	Procedures Used
1.	<u>Aku <i>bergegas</i> menuju Stasiun Fleetwood</u> untuk naik kereta Metro North ke Manhattan, melihat pesta kembang api pertamaku. (P.1, L.7-9)	<u>I <i>walk briskly</i> toward Fleetwood Station</u> to board the Metro North toward Manhattan. I can't wait to see my first firework. (P.1, L.7-9)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
2.	<u>Tanpa <i>berkata-kata</i></u> , mereka memotong langkahku lalu mencengkeram kedua lenganku dengan kasar. (P.1, L.11-13)	<u>Without <i>saying a word</i></u> , they grab both my arms tightly and demand for money. (P.1, L.11-12)		Neg. Active verb- Neg. Active verb	Literal
3.	Aku tak bisa menahan <u>badanku yang mulai <i>bergetar</i></u> . (P.1, L.14)	<u>My body starts <i>to shake</i></u> . (P.1, L.13)		Passive verb-Active verb	Transposition
4.	<u>Mungkin semuanya akan <i>berakhir</i></u> , sebelum aku bisa membangun kepingan hidup	<u>Everything is coming to an <i>end</i></u> before I even have the chance to experience life		Passive verb-Noun	Transposition

	di sini. (P.2, L.2-3)	in this city. (P.2, 1-3)			
5.	Aku hampir <u>tak bisa berdiri</u> . (P.3, L.4)	I <u>can't stand</u> on my feet. (P.3, L.5-6)	Doing	Active verb-Active verb	Literal
6.	" <i>Hey! What are you guys doing there!!!</i> " seorang Ibu tiba-tiba <u>berteriak</u> dari atas jembatan. (P.4, modulation L.18-19)	" <i>Hey! What are you guys doing there!!!</i> " a woman <u>suddenly screams</u> from the bridge. (P.4, L.20-21)	Doing	Active verb-Active verb	Literal
7.	Di gelap malam, aku <u>berlayar</u> di atas ranjang bambuku bersama hati Bapak. (P.9, L.23-24)	When night came, I would <u>swim</u> in a dreamy ocean next to my father's beautiful heart. (P.10, L.5-7)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
8.	Kujabat tangannya dan <u>berlari</u> menuju kereta Metro North yang akan membawaku ke Stasiun Fleetwood. (P.10, L.6-8)	I shake his hand and start <u>running</u> for the Metro North, which will take me to the Fleetwood Station. (P.10, L.13-15)	Doing	Verb active – verb active	Literal
9.	Sebelumnya, kami <u>bekerja</u> di kantor yang sama. (P.12, L.7)	We used to <u>work</u> at the same office. (P.12, L.10)	Working	Change position of SL in TL	Transposition
10.	Mas sendirian disini? Ia berdiri, <u>menengok closet kecilku yang berisi</u> pakaian, sepatu, <u>mat</u> yoga, dan dua koper berisi baju bekas. (P.12, L.17-19)	Do you live here alone? The boy is on his feet, <u>looking into my tiny closet that contains</u> my clothes, shoes, yoga mat and two suitcases filled with old shirts. (P.12, L.21-24)	Containing	Verb active- verb active	Literal

11.	Dulu <u>aku</u> harus <i>berbagi</i> dua kamar untuk tujuh orang. (P.12, L.20-21)	I used to <i>share</i> two bedrooms with seven people at my old huse back in Batu. (P.13, L.1-2)	Doing	Verb active-verb active	Literal
12.	Ruang terbesar di rumahku adalah <u>ruang tamu berukuran 2 x 4,5 meter</u> . (P.13, L.3-4)	The most spacious room in my parent's house was the living room. <i>It was sized at approximately 2 x 4.</i> (P.13, L.8-9)	Own something	Verb active-Verb passive	Transposition
13.	Kami selalu <i>berharap</i> agar tamu tak berlama-lama singgah karena kami tak ingin ketinggalan acara TV dan tak banyak yang bias kami lakukan di dapur yang lampunya redup sekali. (P.13, L.8-11)	We always <i>prayed</i> the guests wouldn't linger at our house, because we wanted to watch TV and there wasn't a lot we could do in the dark kitchen. (P.13, L.15-18)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
14.	Untuk menghemat listrik, kami hanya bisa memasang <u>lampu bohlam kecil 5 watt berwarna biru tua</u> di atas pintu dapur. (P.13, L.12-13)	To save electricity, we had no choice but to rely on a <i>5 watt light bulb the color of the ocean</i> to help us see in the dark. (P.13, L.18-20)	Own something	Verb active-NP	Transposition
15.	<u>Anak-anak kecil bermain air</u> di sekitar pancuran yang terletak di tengah-tengah taman. (P.19, L.8-11)	<u>Children would <i>play</i></u> around the water fountain located in the middle of the park. (P.20, L.7-8)	Doing	Verb active – verb active	Literal
16.	Semuanya, dari seragam	From school uniforms,		Adj-Adj	Literal

	sekolah, baju sehari-hari, dokumen-dokumen berharga seperti surat keluarga, ijazah, surat nikah, atau celana dalam. (P.21, L.13-15)	regular clothing's, important documents such as school diplomat marriage license, family identification; and also our undergarments. (P.22, L.13-16)			
17.	<u>Orang tuanya berasal dari Sleman</u> , Yogyakarta, pun tak bias mengingatnya. (P.23, L.15-16)	And <u>his parents-who had come from Sleman</u> , Yogyakarta-are just a clueless about it. (P.25, L.2-3)		Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal
18.	Orang tuanya, Pak Prawira Dikrama, petani padi yang menikah dengan Bu Tukinem, <u>ibu rumah tangga yang kadang berjualan tempe dan kadang membantu bertani</u> . (P.24, L.1-3)	His father, Pak Prawira Dikrama, was a rice farmer. He married my father's mother, Ibu Tukinem, and she would later become a housewife who sometimes helped her husband in the field and <u>at other time sell tempe to the neighbors</u> . (P.25. L.4-7)	Working Working	Active Verb-Active Verb Change point of view	Literal Modulation
19.	<u>Saat itu mbak Isa masih berumur setahun</u> dan Ibu sedang mengandung Mbak Inan. (P.27, L.4-5)	At the time, my sister, Mbak Isa was only a year old and my mother was pregnant with Mbak Inan. (P.29, L.1-2)	Own something	Adj-Adj	Literal

20.	Dan di sepanjang perjalanan itu pula, kami melihat <u>matahari mulai bersinar</u> . (P.27, L.20-21)	At the far end of the journey, we saw a flickering light, brightly at the sun. (P.30, L.1-2)	Containing	Passive Verb-Adv	Transposition
21.	Kesunyian di tengah hiruk pikuk New York City yang tak berjeda . (P.29, L.1-3)	Evening in New York trend to drag on and on while loneliness eats away at its residents. (P.31, L.1-2)	Own something	Change point of view	Modulation
22.	<u>Malam itu aku bertemu dengannya</u> di depan Studio jivamukti Yoga di daerah Union Square. (P.29, L.11-12)	Tonight, we meet in front of Jivamukti Yoga Studio around Union Square. (P.31, L.15-16)	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal
23.	Keempat anak laki-lakinya menjadi sopir atau kenek angkot dan ibuku sendiri, ia mengajarkan apa saja <u>untuk membantu roda hidup berputar</u> . (P.33, L.1-3)	Meanwhile, four of my grandparents' boys went on to become public transportation drive or assistants, and my mother would do whatever she could to help fill the gap . (P.36, L.1-4)	Producing	Change point of view	Modulation
24.	Pada saat lebaran, <u>Ibu selalu bertarung</u> untuk membelikan baju baru untuk kami. (P.34, L.14-15)	When it was time to celebrate the Eid, <u>Ibu would do everything</u> she could to buy as new clothing item. (P.37, L.20-21)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation

25.	Setelah berjalan kurang-lebih setengah jam <u>berkeliling Times Square</u> , ia tampak sedikit lelat dan <i>bertanya</i> , “Siapa yang banyak memberi warna dalam hidupmu?” (P.37, L.11-13)	After walking around Times Square for thirty minutes, he looks a little a bit exhausted and asks, “Who gives your life the most color?” (P.40, L.11-13)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
26.	Ia juga pernah mengikuti lomba kimia, <u>berkompetisi</u> di tingkat kabupaten, mewakili Kota Batu, mewakili kami, mewakili keluarga, dan mewakili rumah kecil kami. (P.39, L.12-15)	More than that, <u>she had represented the school at a local <u>competition</u> on the <u>subject of chemistry</u></u> ; but really, on that day she was also representing us, her modulation family and our little house. (P.42, L. 21-24)	Doing	Active Verb-Noun with replacing the position of SL	Transposition
27.	Pada sat-saat seperti itu kami merasa <u>kami pun bisa <u>berbicara</u></u> , bisa menempatkan diri sejajar dengan yang lain, meskipun rasa “kecil” tetap menjadi bagian terbesar ketika kami tumbuh. (P.39, L.16-19)	At the moments such as these, we felt like <u>we could <u>rise our voices</u></u> as high as we’d like, and that we were equal to others; even though, growing up, most of us had gotten used to feeling “small”. (P.43, L.1-4)	Doing	Change from general perspective into specific perspective	Modulation
28.	<u>Tahun <u>berganti</u></u> dan kami mulai melihat sedikit terang	<u>The years <u>passed</u></u> and we began to see light at the		Passive Verb-Active Verb of Past	Transposition

	dari atap rumah kami. (P.41, L.3-4)	end of the tunnel; above our house. (P.44, L.16-17)		participle	
29.	Ada beberapa saat ketika kami harus diam, tak bisa maju ke depan, <u>kakakku ini yang berani maju <i>berperang</i></u> dan menjadi pelindung kami. (P.43, L.11-14)	There were times when the rest of the family could not move forward, but she refused to stay still and do nothing. <u>She is <i>fighter</i></u> ; she helped us move forward and thus became our protector. (P.47, L.11-14)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
30.	<u>Keindahan <i>berpuisi</i></u> , keindahan menikmati sebuah karya. (P.44, L.18-19)	<u>The joy of <i>poetry</i></u> . The joy of a work of art. (P.48, L.18-19)		Active Verb-Noun	Transposition
31.	<u>Karena banyak kaki-kaki kecil yang <i>berlalu-lalang</i></u> di rumah kecil ini, kami menyapu dan mengepel sedikitnya tiga kali sehari. (P.45, L.5-7)	<u>Because there were a lot of people <i>going in and out of the house</i></u> , we would mop the floor at least three times a day. (P.49, L.5-7)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
32.	Sejak SD <u>dia sudah bisa <i>berdagang</i></u> kue-kue kecil dan ketika memasuki SMP, sepuluh sekolah, dia bekerja di salah satu kios tetangga kami di pasar sayur Batu. (P.45, L.12-14)	Ever since she was still in elementary school, <u>Mbak Inan had already started <i>selling</i> snacks</u> ; and in junior high, she would work at a kiosk that belonged to our next door neighbor in Batu's	Working	Change the position of SL	Transposition

		vegetable market. (P.49, L.12-16)			
33.	<u>Dia berbuka puasa setelah warung daruratnya sepi.</u> (P.45, L.17-18)	<u>She would only break fast when her emergency kiosk had stop.</u> (P.49, L.19-20)	Doing	Change the position of SL	Transposition
34.	<u>Dia selalu berjuang dengan tangan kecilnya.</u> (P.45, L.18-19)	<u>Mbak inan is a fighter.</u> She used her little hands to help us survive. (P.49, L.20-21)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
35.	Ketika pergi mengunjunginya bersama Ibu, <u>hatiku bergemuruh melihat kamar tidurnya, melihat ranjangnya yang berseprei kain batik dan Mak Gini.</u> (P.46, L.23-25)	And I remember visiting her rented room with my mother-how <u>her bed was covered with Mak Gini's batik spread.</u> (P.51, L.3-4)	Wearing	Non-translate Passive Verb-Passive Verb	Modulation Literal
36.	<u>Ketika matanya berbinar, mataku bersinar.</u> (P.49, L.18-19)	<u>I saw the light in her eye, I would feel so happy.</u> (P.54, L.1)	Containing	Change point of view Change point of view	Modulation Modulation
37.	Di SMA adikku juga mengikuti kegiatan teater dan <u>berkenalan dengan “mimpi”, mulai membangun keberaniannya untuk lepas.</u> (P.50, L.15-17)	At this high school, my little sister also joined the theater community and <u>began to “dream”-she built up the courage to be free.</u> (P.54, L.18-20)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
38.	<u>Kami semua butuh tempat lapang untuk bernapas, menikmati kesendirian, dan</u>	<u>We all need a place to breathe, to enjoy our time alone and to rediscover our</u>	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal

	menemukan kembali ruangan yang hilang. (P.50, L.18-20)	lost space. (P.54, L.21-22)			
39.	Di tempat inilah <u>adikku bertemu</u> dengan suaminya dan bisa <u>bertahan</u> kerja selama hampir dua tahun. (P.51, L.7-8)	Here she <i>met</i> her husband, and she <i>stayed</i> at the job for two years. (P.55, L.12-13)	Doing	Word-for-word translation Word-for-word translation	Literal Literal
40.	<u>Rini yang berkulit putih</u> dari kami semua dan rambut hitam yang tebal, dengan ketekunannya, dengan kebesaran hatinya, melalui hari-hari bersama alat-alat dapur, buku-buku pasien, sapu, kain pel. (P.51, L.14-18)	She has lighter <i>skin</i> compared to her other siblings and her hair is also darker than thicker; more that, she works hard and she has a greet heart. (P.55, L.21-13)	Own something	Verb-Noun	Transposition
41.	Ia selalu bangun pagi, naik angkot oranye <u>ke Desa Junggo tempat Mbak Mami berpraktik</u> , menghabiskan siang di sana dan kembali pada malam hari dengan angkot oranye. (P.51, L.18-21)	Rini would get up early in the morning and get on the orange public transportation <u>to Junggo Village where mbak Mami had her practice</u> . She would spend her afternoon there and return home at night via the same transportation vehicle.	Doing	Verb-Noun	Transposition

		(P.56, L.1-3)			
42.	Mereka memiliki rumah di Gang Buntu juga, <u>hanya <i>berjarak</i> dua rumah dari rumah mungil kami.</u> (P.52, L.13-14)	They also own a house in Gang Buntu; <i>about</i> houses away from our little house. (P.56, L.23-24)	Own something	Change point of view	Modulation
43.	Aku merasakan hangat tubuhnya memasuki tubuhku, dan <u>penaku <i>bergulir</i></u> , menuliskan sebuah cerita lagi untuknya. (P.54, L.11-12)	I feel the warmth of his body entering my own, and I find myself writing him again. Another story for him. (P.59, L.14-15)	Doing	Non-tanslate	Modulation
44.	Pada masa kecilku, <u>aku tak pernah <i>berkeinginan</i> untuk pergi ke New York.</u> (P.54, L.19-20)	When I was young, I <u>had never <i>wanted</i> to go to New York.</u> (P.60, L.5)	Own something	Word-for-word translation	Literal
45.	<u>Ia tak bisa <i>bernyanyi</i></u> (selalu fals), adalah cermin keluguan, kesederhanaan, dan kelembutan hati. (P.55, L.12-13)	<u>She couldn't <i>sing</i></u> (when she did sing, she would always hit a false note) and she was the reflection of naivete, humbleness, and purity. (P.60, L.21-23)	Doing	Word-for-word translation	Literal
46.	Di masa kuliahnya, ia mengenal Bu Tata, <u>wanita yang <i>berpandangan luas</i></u> , yang menjadi inspirasi adikku. (P.57, L.18-20)	In her collage days, she got to know Bu Tata, <u>a very <i>knowledgeable</i> woman</u> , who inspired Mira. (P.63, L.15-17)	Own something	Word-for-word translation	Literal
47.	Setiap aku mengangkat	Everytime I pick up the	Doing	Change position of	Transposition

	telepon, <u>berbincang</u> dengan <u>ibuku</u> , kami masih belum percaya akan perjalanan jauh yang “mengangkat” kami semua ini. (P.62, L.3-5)	phone and <u>talk</u> to my <u>mother</u> , we still can’t believe the long journey that became our “saving grace”. (P.67, L.6-8)		SL, with adding conjunction <i>and</i> before SL.	
48.	Aku merasa tak harus <u>berteman</u> dengan mereka, aku berteman hanya dengan buku-bukuku. (P.64, L.3-5)	I didn’t feel like <u>being friends</u> with them; because my friends where my books. (P.69, L.8-9)	Doing	Word-for-word translation	Literal
49.	Di tengah kesibukan yang luar biasa di kantor, <u>musim</u> pun <u>berganti</u> , tak atu hari pun terlewati tanpa memikirkan bocah kecil itu. (P.66, L.3-5)	Even in the midst of my endless workload at the office and the office and <u>the changing</u> of seasons, not a day goes by where I don’t think about him. (P.72, L.2-4)		Verb-Noun	Transposition
50.	Ia memberikan inspirasi, <u>bercerita</u> tentang pengalamannya bersama <u>Teguh Karya</u> dan perjalanan teaternya dengan beberapa tokoh teater terkenal lainnya di Jakarta. (P.75, L.4-7)	He inspired us, <u>he told</u> us of his experience working with <u>Teguh Karya</u> and other renowned figures in Jakarta. (P.81, L.10-11)	Doing	Change position of SL	Transposition
51.	Setelah <u>berteater</u> , kami pulang ke rumah dengan kebesaran hati, kelegaan, “terlepas” dan “kaya”.	<u>After practice</u> , we always went home with a great feeling, free, enriched and relieved. (P.82, L.16-17)	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal

	(P.76, L.12-13)				
52.	<u>Bocah kecil berbaju merah putih</u> duduk di sampingku, di depan gedung 111 Sullivan Street, mendengarkan perbincanganku dengan Nico di Canada. (P.88, L. 4-6)	<u>The little boy in his red-and-white uniform</u> sits beside me in front of a building at 111 Sullivan Street, listening to my conversation with Nico in Canada. (P.94, L.3-5)	Wearing	Active Verb-Noun	Transposition
53.	Kenangan masa lalu bersama Nico begitu kuat, suaraku sedikit bergetar, <u>jantungku berdegup kencang</u> . (P.89, L.3-4)	The memory I had shared with Nico is so strong; my voice quivers, <u>my heart races</u> . (P.95, L.3-4)	Producing	Change point of view	Modulation
54.	<u>Kami berdua telah menunggu</u> bertahun-tahun untuk dipertemukan seperti ini. (P.89, L.5-6)	We have been waiting for this moment for years. (P.95. L.4-5)	Group	Non-translate	Modulation
55.	Anak muda berkulit putih yang terbiasa dengan kehidupan modern ini, dengan keberanian dan <u>keingintahuannya tentang dunia yang lain yang berbeda</u> , memilih Indonesia. (P.90, L.1-3)	A Caucasian youth who was used to a modern lifestyle gathered up his courage to broaden his horizon by choosing to complete his foreign exchange program in Indonesia. (P.98, L.1-2)	Own something	Non-translate	Modulation
56.	Pada saat itu aku belum menyadari bahwa	At the time, I didn't realize that it takes great courage	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal

	dibutuhkan kemauan yang luar biasa <u>untuk beradaptasi dengan budaya lain.</u> (P.90, L.14-16)	and self –will <u>to adapt to somebody else’s culture.</u> (P.95/96, L.21-22/13-15)			
57.	<u>Aku banyak bertukar pikiran dengan Nico, jalan-jalan ke rumahnya atau mengundangnya ke rumah kecilku.</u> (P.91, L.1-2)	<u>We talked a lot;</u> he would invite me to the house where he was staying and I would invite him to my little house. (P.97, L.2-4)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
58.	<u>Nico berkelana mendaki beberapa gunung di Indonesia kemudian kembali ke Kanada.</u> (P.91, L.9-10)	<u>He wandered around the country to climb the mountains before return into Canada.</u> (P.97, L.10-12)	Doing	Word-for-word translation- Non-translate	Transposition Modulation
59.	<u>Mungkin kita tak bisa berpisah, mungkin kau harus di sini selamanya,” aku sentuh rambut halusnyanya, aku dekap kepalanya di dadaku.</u> (P.95, L.5-7)	<u>Maybe we can’t be separated, perhaps you’ll have to stay here forever,” I touch his hair and hold his head close to my chest.</u> (P.100, L.5-7)		Word-for-word translation-	Literal
60.	<u>Aku ingin berteriak dan kembali ke kaki Gunung Panderman.</u> (P.97, L.24-25)	<u>I wanted to scream and return to the foot of Mt. Panderman.</u> (P.103, L.1-2)	Doing	Word-for-word translation-	Literal
61.	Setelah menelusuri jalan Malabar, salah satu daerah kos mahal, <u>kami kembali berjalan pulang,</u> menuruni tangga gelap sepanjang	After walking along Jalan Malabar, an area in Bogor that was famous for its expensive rooms to rent, <u>we traced our way back to</u>	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation

	sepuluh meter, ke tempat kos sementara kami. (P.98, L.13-15)	<u>Mas Iman's bedroom</u> , carefully stepping down the steep ladder, and straight to the house by the river. (P.103, L.15-19)			
62.	<u>Aku terus belajar memainkannya</u> dengan keprihatinan dan kesederhanaan yang luar biasa. (P.99, L.13-15)	I have to keep doing it while also exercising great restraints. (P.104, L.17-18)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
63.	Seorang sopir truk dengan dua anak kuliah, di Bogor dan di Malang, dua anak lagi masih di SMA dan SMP! Gelombang semakin besar, <u>tapi pelayaran kami tak berhenti</u> . (P.99, L.17-20)	A minibus driver had to provide for his children's college because we knew education, in Bogor and in Malang, with the other two still in senior and junior high school! The wave grew bigger, <u>but we never stopped</u> sailing. (P.104, L.20-23)	Own something	Change position of SL	Transposition
64.	Kami terus maju, kami terus memberanikan diri, <u>karena berdiam</u> hanya akan <u>menunggu badai</u> . (P.99, L.20-21)	We kept on going forward, holding on to courage, because we know that <u>if we were to do nothing</u> the storm would come at us and defeat us. (P.104, L.123-25)	Doing	Change from general perspective into specific perspective	Modulation
65.	Terlalu gelap dan <u>berpolusi</u> .	It was too dark and	Containing	Active Verb-	Transposition

	(P.99, L.23)	<u>polluted.</u> (P.105, L.2)		Adjective	
66.	Dan sebelum pulang, <u>aku menyempatkan bercerita</u> tentang perjalanan memulai hidup di Bogor. (P.102, L.1-2)	And before we leave, <u>I take the time to tell him of how I began my life in Bogor.</u> (P.107, L.1-2)	Doing	Change position of SL in TL	Transposition
67.	<u>Setelah berkeliling seputar kampus Baranangsiang,</u> aku dan Teguh pindah ke tempat kos di daerah Bapeund di belakang terminal Baranangsiang. (P.102, L.3-5)	<u>After inspecting the surrounding area of Baranangsiang campus,</u> Teguh and I finally moved out of Mas Imam's room and into another rented room in Bapeund area behind the Baranangsiang Terminal.(P.107, L.3-6)	Doing	Replacing with the synonym of SL	Modulation
68.	Dengan kerja keras, di tengah-tengah kerinduan yang luar biasa, akan rumah kecilku, <u>aku berhasil menyelesaikan TPB dengan IP yang memuaskan.</u> (P.104, L.7-9)	With hard work, and always longing to return to my little house, <u>I managed to finish my first year of college with a satisfactory GPA of 3.3!</u> (P.109, L.17-19)	Containing	Replacing with the synonym of SL	Modulation
69.	<u>Ratusan orang bertumpukan</u> bersama barang-barang bawaan mereka. (P.105, L.6-7)	<u>Hundreds of passengers piled up</u> along with their luggage. (P.110, L.17-18)		Change point of view	Modulation
70.	Beberapa orang yang tidak bisa <u>duduk di gerbong</u>	Some others who couldn't stay in the car <u>would lean</u>	Doing	Change position of SL in TL	Transposition

	<u><i>bersandaran</i></u> di sela-sela gerbong dan bahkan, duduk di dalam WC kereta berhenti di setiap stasiun, melalui malam yang warnanya menjadi kelabu. (P. 105, L.11-14)	<u>against the wall</u> , between cars, or sit in the toilet! The train stopped at every station, through the dark and cloudy night. (P.110, L.21-24)			
71.	<u>Aku selalu <i>berperang</i> dengan diriku</u> , selalu berat memilih antara kesendirian atau hiruk pikuk kehidupan NYC: seperti perayaan ulang tahun, nongkrong di bar, piknik di Central Park, <i>brunch</i> bersama pada hari Minggu, pesta kecil di apartemen teman atau makan malam bersama di restoran favorit pada akhir pekan. (P.106, L.6-11)	<u>I have always been at <i>war</i> with myself</u> ; not knowing whether it is best for me to choose between loneliness or the loud noises of the city-notwith-standing birthday parties at bars, picnics at Central Park, brunch on Sundays, small gatherings at a friend's apartment or dinner with friends on the weekend.(P.112, L.7-12)	Doing	Verb Active-Noun	Transposition
72.	Aku sebenarnya <u>tidak percaya diri untuk <i>berkumpul</i></u> dengan orang-orang di New York. (P.106, L.12-13)	I don't think <u>I <i>belong</i> in this group</u> of New York. (P.112, L.14-15)		Change point of view	Modulation
73.	Selalu ada pertarungan besar di hatiku! Kadang <u>aku paksakan juga untuk</u>	Here's always a great battle in my heart! Sometimes <u>I force myself</u>	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal

	<u>bergabung</u> ke dalam kegiatan social ini. (P.107, L.2-3)	to <u>join</u> these social activities; (P.113, L.2-3)			
74.	Aku tidak bisa <u>berpaling</u> . (P.108, L.10)	I cannot <u>turn away</u> . (P.114, L.8)		VP-VP	Literal
75.	Aku mulai pergi ke masjid untuk salat <u>berjamaah</u> dan mengikuti beberapa pengajian di kos maupun di kampus. (P.110, L.22-24)	I also began to go to the masque so I could <u>pray together with everyone else</u> , and I would actively join chanting and praying sessions either at the rented house or on campus. (P.116, L.21-24)		Change from general perspective to specific perspective	Modulation
76.	Kami <u>bertiga</u> ingin menjadi <u>sahabat</u> sampai kakek-nenek. (P.111, L.20-21)	And we wish to be friends until we grow old. (P.117, L.23-24)	Group	Non-translate	Modulation
77.	Dari jendela apartemen, aku melihat gumpalan salju kecil untuk pertama kalinya, <u>bergerak</u> pelan turun dari <u>langit</u> yang kelabu sore itu. (P.121, L.6-8)	From my apartment window I noticed tiny snowflakes falling from the sky for the first time, <u>swaying</u> with the wind on a gray afternoon. (P.127, L.6-8)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation
78.	Mbak Ati sendiri sedang <u>berlibur</u> ke Rio De Janeiro. (P.122, L.4)	Mbak Ati wan on <u>vacation</u> to Rio De Janeiro. (P.127, L.3-4)	Doing	Active Verb-Noun	Transposition
79.	Aku diingatkan lagi untuk selalu <u>bersyukur</u> dan	I am reminded once again to always count my	Doing	Active Verb-Noun	Transposition

	membahagiakan saudara-saudaraku. (P.122, L.21-23)	<u><i>blessings</i></u> and make my sisters happy. (P.127, L.20-21)			
80.	Di tengah dinginnya <i>winter</i> , aku <u><i>berkontemplasi</i></u> . (P.124, L.20-21)	In the midst of winter chill, I <u><i>contemplate</i></u> . (P.129, L.18-19)	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal
81.	Dan hanya di malam panjang inilah, aku bisa <u><i>berdamai</i></u> dengan <u>rahasia-rahasia</u> hidupku, melepaskannya, karena menyimpan rahasia sendiri hanya membuat napasku tersengal. (P.126, L.21-23)	Only in this night could I <u><i>made peace</i></u> with the <u>secrets of my life</u> , to let them go, because to keep them only to myself would only make me suffocate. (P.131, L.17-19)	Doing	Verb Active-Verb Phrase	Transposition
82.	<u>Ketika</u> hamparan padi <u><i>berbenturan</i></u> dengan ombak laut lepas, ketika seorang supir memasukan sesajen di depan mobil angkotnya, ketika asap dupa tertangkap tangan-tangan pemuja doa, ketika tangan-tangan kecil memahat patung Garuda, aku “lepas” bersama deburan ombak di pantai-pantai Bali. (P.140, L.19-23)	<u>When I saw the long stretch of rice fields</u> <u><i>meet</i></u> <u>with the waves</u> , when a minibus driver placed an offering on the dashboard, when the incense smoke was captured by the hands of praying individuals, when the little hands were carving the statue of Garuda, I felt myself free along with the waves that crashed upon the beaches in Bali. (P.145, L.10-16)	Doing	Change point of view	Modulation

83.	<u>Kami berpindah</u> tempat dari rumah orangtuanya ke rumah saudaranya di kota lain. (P.141, L.3-4)	<u>We moved</u> from her parent's to her relatives' house in another city. (P.145, L.20-21)	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal
84.	<u>Aku berpamitan</u> dengan kampus hijau ini, meninggalkan setiap tetesan airmata, keringat, kepedihan, kerinduan, setiap lembaran halaman buku statistic. (P.148, L.10-12)	<u>I said goodbye</u> to the green campus, leaving every drop of tear. Sweat, pain, longing and page of my statistic books. (P.147, L.8-10)	Doing	Change the position of SL	Transposition
85.	<u>Aku mulai berinteraksi</u> dengan rekan-rekan kerja kantor Nielsen di luar negeri, seperti Malaysia, Hong kong dan Singapura. (P.175, L.11-13)	<u>I started to interact</u> with colleagues from aboard, such as Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore. (P.172, L.11-12)	Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb	Transposition
86.	<u>Mereka berkejaran</u> , bercanda, berteriak, seperti <u>burung-burung liar yang berterbangan</u> di atas padang ilalang, seperti gumpalan salju yang turun di sepanjang, Westchester Avenue. (P.208, L.13-16)	<u>They were running around</u> , laughing, screaming, <u>like wild birds who were flying</u> above green fields, like snowflakes that came pouring down along Westchester Avenue. (P.202, L.11-14)	Doing Doing	Active Verb-Active Verb Active Verb-Active Verb	Literal Literal



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