Chapter 3

Intership Activities

This chapter explains the activities in the internship. The activities are divided into three sub-activities. The main activity is translation and the other activities are analysis and short course. This chapter also explains about the problems during the internship and the problem solving.

Activities in General

I had done the internship as a translator in Transbahasa Malang for 1 month, started from February 29th, 2016 to March 30th, 2016. The workday in Transbahasa is from Monday to Friday. As an intern, the working time started from 9.30 am and ended in 4.00 pm. Transbahasa provides translation services for Indonesian – English, English – Indonesian, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, and Javanese. During the internship, I had some activities relating with translation. I did English – Indonesian and Indonesian – English translations.

As a warm-up activity, I was demanded to translate song lyrics from English into Indonesian. I had to find ten song lyrics and then translate it. After finishing translating the song lyrics, I had to submit my work to the senior translator at 3 pm.

Transbahasa receives some students from universities to do an internship here. Besides me, there were three interns in Transbahasa coming from Brawijaya University. Here, I and the other interns were explained about Transbahasa and the internship activities. One of the senior translators, Mr. Arif Kurniarahman, was appointed as my supervisor. He guided me and the other interns during the internship. While I did not understand about the job, I could ask him a help and also he was responsible for each translation job.

During my internship, the main activity was translation. I had translated 40 articles. Each of articles had different characteristics and difficulties. The other activities were analysis and short course. In analysis activity, I had to analyse my translation work and compare with the final result given by my supervisor. While in short course activity, I got a course of CAT (Computer Aided Translation) Tool.
The Tool Used for Translation Activity

Laptop
Laptop is the main tool in translation activity. Laptop was used for finishing all of the translation works. When my supervisor gave me a work to do, the file of the work was given by using flash disk. After receiving the file, I started to translate using my laptop. I used my laptop for typing and saving the translation result. All of the translation results were kept in a folder in my laptop. In my laptop, there are some digital dictionaries that can be used to help the translation process.

Dictionaries
Dictionaries have a big role in translation. When I did not know about the meaning of some words, I could use my dictionaries to find the meaning of the words. I used both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. For English monolingual dictionaries, I have some digital dictionaries such as Oxford, Cambridge, Collins, and Longman. For Indonesian monolingual dictionary, I used *KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)*. Besides, I also used bilingual dictionary namely *Kamus Alan Stevens*.

The Internet
The Internet also gives a big contribution in my internship. By using the Internet, I could find many sources that helped me in finishing job of translation. The Internet provides many sources of translation. When I wanted to find the meaning of certain words, I just needed to conduct a research by typing a key word to get the result.

Parallel Text
Parallel text is one of the most important tools in translation. I could use a parallel text when I translated about a special field, for example when I translated a medical text about diabetes. In the parallel text, I could find many terms relating with diabetes. Besides, I could understand about the writing style and I could make the translation more natural.

The EYD (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*) Book
This book was quite important to understand Indonesian grammar. The book contains the role in Indonesian grammar such as the use of capital letters, punctuations, foreign words, etc. It was very helpful for me during the internship. By reading this book, I knew many things about Indonesian grammar, so that, I could write in Indonesian style correctly.
Translation

In my internship, the main activity that I did was translation. Here, I divided the activity of translation into two main activities namely English – Indonesian translation and Indonesian – English translation. In English – Indonesian translation, I translated several kinds of texts such as song lyrics, persuasive texts, technical texts, procedure texts, and questionnaire text. While for Indonesian – English translation, I translated medical texts about diabetes. When translating a text, I did some translation process.

According to Nababan (2008: 25), the process of translation is divided into three steps namely analysis, transferring, and restructuring. In order to get a good translation, these processes had to be done by a translator while doing translation job.

Analyzing

This was the first step of translation. I read the source text in order to understand and comprehend the content. The process of understanding the content of the source text might be slow or fast depending on my language competence (syntactic, semantic, morphology, and textual). Besides, I could identify the technical terms and possible problems in analysis process.

Transferring

This was the second process of translation. After grasping the message of the source text and identifying the problems, I tried to transfer or render the source text into target language.

Restructuring

The translation that I had produced was a rough translation that needed to be refined. This was the step where I had to restructure the translation. In order to achieve acceptability and readability, this process should be done carefully.

After doing the process of translation, I could understand what the message of the text was and find the difficulties in translating a text. However, each of texts had different difficulties. When facing the difficulties, as a translator, I could use any other tools that can help to finish the translation.

Translating English – Indonesian Texts

Translating English – Indonesian Texts was one of my activities during the internship. In this translation activity, I had to translate some texts from English into Indonesian. Here, I provided an example of technical translation. The text was about
manual book of a vehicle. It contains many specific terms relating with technical terms of vehicle and machine.

This text contains 8.217 words, but in this example, I just put some of the sentences. Based on the translation process that I did, I found some problems. The problems were the text that is too long, the specific technical terms, and too many words repetition. Here, I explained each of problems and the problem-solving.

The text that is too long

The first problem of translating this technical text was the text that is too long. The text contains 8.217 words. It needed more than once to understand about the text. In this translation, my supervisor gave me four days to finish the work. Therefore, I could finish the translation well.

The specific technical terms

In translating this technical text, I had to deal with many specific technical terms relating with vehicle and machine. In this case, I provided some sentences from the Source Language (SL) and the translation into Target Language (TL) on the table 3.1. The full text of this technical text would be attached to appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When the vehicle malfunctions, some symptoms of the problem occur.</td>
<td>Saat kendaraan tidak bisa digunakan, beberapa gejala permasalahan terjadi. Penasihat memperkirakan penyebab permasalahan yang mungkin dari pengaduan pelanggan. Teknis memeriksa kendaraan berdasarkan atas informasi dari penasihat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The adviser then estimates the possible cause of the problem from the customer's complaint. The technician inspects the vehicle based on this information from the adviser.</td>
<td>For a problem where the engine does not start, one possible cause may be the deterioration of the spark plug. If the inspection result shows that the spark plug is no problem, other possible causes of the problem are estimated and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untuk permasalahan mesin yang tidak bisa hidup, satu penyebab yang mungkin adalah kerusakan pada busi.</td>
<td>Apabila hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan tidak ada permasalahan terhadap busi, penyebab lain yang mungkin diperkirakan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inspected. This procedure is repeated until the cause of the problem is found. If the cause of the problem is outside the scope of the technician's expertise, the technician will not be able to find the cause of the problem.

Based on the table 3.1, I found some technical terms relating with vehicle. Thus, I then tried to make a list of the technical terms. In this example, I marked the technical terms in bold.

The list of technical terms is as follows:
1. Symptom
2. Technician
3. Deterioration
4. Spark plug

According to the list above, the first term was symptoms. The word of symptoms usually appears in medical articles, so that, I was confused about the meaning. I looked for the meaning of symptoms on Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and found two meanings of symptom. The first meaning is any feeling of illness or physical or mental change which is caused by a particular disease. The second meaning is any single problem which is caused by and shows a more serious and general problem. In this case, I compared both the first and the second meaning and then concluded by using the second meaning. I tried to find the meaning of symptom in Kamus Alan Stevens and the meaning of symptoms is gejala. The word of gejala has general meaning in Indonesian, so that, it can be used with any collocation. Therefore, in the last decision, I decided to translate symptom into gejala.

The second term was technician. I found the meaning of technician in Kamus Alan Stevens, teknisi and tukang. Then, I translated it into teknisi. Due to the familiarity of this word, I did not find any difficulty to translate it. In this context, teknisi was more acceptable than tukang.

The next term was deterioration. In Longman Dictionary, deterioration is the noun form of deteriorate which means to become worse. I tried to find another meaning by searching on proz.com and the result is kerusakan. Besides, I also looked for the
meaning of *deterioration* is *kerusakan* in *kateglo.com*. Then, I translated *deterioration* into *kerusakan*.

The last term in this example was *spark plug*. Although *spark plug* has two words, it could not be translated literally. It has a meaning that relates with engine. In Oxford Dictionary, spark plug means *a part in a car engine that produces a spark (= a flash of electricity) which makes the fuel burn and starts the engine*. In *kateglo.com*, I found the meaning of *spark plug* is *busi*, so that, I translated *spark plug* into *busi*.

In order to solve the problem in translating technical text, I had to conduct many researches to find the meanings of the technical terms in this text. Due to many technical terms in this text, I had to be careful in translating the terms. I could find the meaning of the terms by using monolingual dictionaries and bilingual dictionaries. Another way of conducting research is by accessing some websites such *proz.com*, *kateglo.com*, etc.
Too Many Words Repetition

Word repetition was one of the problems in translating the technical text. In this text, there were many words repetition. I provided example of words repetition. I marked the words repetition in bold.

Table 3.2 Example of Words Repetition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(English)</td>
<td>(Indonesian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the vehicle malfunctions, some symptoms of the <strong>problem</strong> occur.</td>
<td>Saat kendaraan tidak bisa digunakan, beberapa gejala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The adviser then estimates the possible cause of the <strong>problem</strong> from the customer's complaint. The technician inspects the vehicle based on this information from the adviser.</td>
<td><strong>permasalahan</strong> terjadi. Penasihat memperkirakan penyebab <strong>permasalahan</strong> yang mungkin dari pengaduan pelanggan. Teknisi memeriksa kendaraan berdasarkan atas informasi dari penasihat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a <strong>problem</strong> where the engine does not start, one possible cause may be the deterioration of the spark plug. If the inspection result shows that the spark plug is no <strong>problem</strong>, other possible causes of the <strong>problem</strong> are estimated and inspected. This procedure is repeated until the cause of the <strong>problem</strong> is found. If the cause of the <strong>problem</strong> is outside the scope of the technician's expertise, the technician will not be able to find the cause of the <strong>problem</strong>.</td>
<td>Untuk <strong>permasalahan</strong> mesin yang tidak bisa hidup, satu penyebab yang mungkin adalah kerusakan pada busi. Apabila hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan tidak ada <strong>permasalahan</strong> terhadap busi, penyebab lain yang mungkin diperkirakan dan diperiksa Prosedur ini diulang sampai penyebab <strong>permasalahan</strong> ditemukan. Apabila penyebab <strong>permasalahan</strong> di luar jangkauan keahlian teknisi, maka teknisi tidak akan bisa untuk menemukan penyebab <strong>permasalahan</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table 3.2, there are many words of **problem** repeated in the text. Firstly, in translating this text, I tried to highlight the word repetition in order to ease the process of translation. In this text, I provided the word of **problem** as the example. In Indonesian, **problem** has two meanings namely **masalah** and **permasalahan**. Although both of **masalah** and **permasalahan** have the same meaning, they could not be used together in this translation text. My supervisor suggested me keeping the translation
consistent. If I wanted to use *permasalahan* as the translation of *problem*, I had to use this word consistently. It aimed to make the reader understand about the text. Therefore, in this case, I decided to use *permasalahan* as the translation of *problem*.

**Translating Indonesian – English Text**

In Indonesian – English translation, I had to translate some texts from Indonesian into English. For this translation, I had to translate some medical texts about diabetes mellitus. Here, I provided an example of medical translation. It contained many terms relating with diabetes mellitus. This text contains 697 words, but in this example, I just put some of the sentences.

When translating the text about diabetes, I also did the process of translation in order to analyse the text and find the problems of the text. After finishing the analysis process, I found some problems in the text relating with the medical terms. Since I did not have any medical knowledge background, I did not understand about the medical terms. Another problem was translating complex phrases. Besides, I also found an imperative sentence that should be highlighted, because it had to be translated in imperative style in English.

**The specific medical terms**

In translating this medical text, I found some terms relating with diabetes. I provided some examples of medical terms on the table below. I made the medical terms in bold. When I translated the text, I also used parallel text to help me find the equivalence of some terms. Therefore, the translation result would be more natural and acceptable for the readers.
Table 3.3 Example of Medical Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Target Language (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pengertian Diabetes Tipe 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type 2 Diabetes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes adalah penyakit jangka panjang yang ditandai dengan kadar gula darah yang sangat tinggi.</td>
<td>Diabetes is a long-term disease in which blood glucose level is highly increasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sel-sel dalam tubuh manusia</strong> membuatkan energi dari gula (glukosa) untuk bisa berfungsi dengan normal. Yang biasanya mengendalikan gula dalam darah adalah hormon insulin. Jika tubuh kekurangan insulin atau muncul resistansi terhadap insulin pada sel-sel tubuh, kadar zat gula (glukosa) darah akan meningkat drastis. Inilah yang memicu dan menjadi penyebab penyakit diabetes (diabetes melitus).</td>
<td>In order to function normally, the cells in the human body need energy from glucose. The blood glucose is controlled by insulin. The blood glucose level will increase drastically due to lack of insulin hormone or there is insulin resistance in the human body. This condition can be the diabetes cause (diabetes mellitus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diabetes yang Dialami Ibu Hamil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gestational Diabetes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on the table 3.3, the first term is <em>diabetes tipe 2</em>. I translated this phrase into <em>type 2 diabetes</em>. I could not translate into 2 <em>type diabetes</em>, because the head of this phrase is <em>type 2</em>. Besides, I also found a parallel text about type 2 diabetes from (diabetesforecast, 2013) and I used this as my reference.</td>
<td>Type 2 diabetes is marked by both insulin resistance (the body is resistant to the insulin it produces) and insulin deficiency (the body produces some insulin, but not enough to overcome insulin resistance). Since insulin is unable to transport sugar (glucose) to the body's cells for use as energy, glucose levels in the blood become elevated. Over time, high blood glucose can lead to serious complications of diabetes like retinopathy, neuropathy, and heart disease. There is no cure for diabetes, but complications can be prevented or delayed thanks to treatment focused on controlling blood glucose levels with a healthy diet, regular exercise, oral medications, and insulin when required. People with type 2 diabetes are also at an elevated risk for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cardiovascular disease. For this reason, adequate treatment for elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels—both of which increase a person's risk for heart attack and stroke—is essential.

In the parallel text, I also found some terms such insulin resistance and blood glucose level. Using parallel text in translating medical text was very helpful. I could find the equivalences of the medical terms in the parallel text. I could not translate the terms just by guessing the meaning of word or using literally translation. Besides, I could find the equivalence of the terms by accessing proz.com, kateglo.com, or other medical websites.

For translating hormon insulin, I used Cambridge Dictionary as my reference. In the dictionary, the meaning of insulin is a hormone in the body which controls the amount of sugar in the blood. Therefore, I translated hormone insulin into insulin without using hormone, because insulin means hormone.

In translating Diabetes yang Dialami Ibu Hamil, I firstly translated into Pregnancy Diabetes. But then, I tried to find any parallel text as my reference by typing the word of Pregnancy Diabetes on Google and the results showed the term of Gestational Diabetes. I clicked one of the websites and took the article from the website as my reference.

Diabetes that develops during pregnancy is called gestational diabetes. Though the actual cause of this type of diabetes is unknown, scientists believe that hormones that help a baby develop also restrict insulin's activity in the mother's body. The result is insulin resistance. Left untreated, the mother's blood glucose levels could rise too high, causing potential problems for the baby (such as heavy birth weight and a future risk for type 2 diabetes) and complications for the mother, including preeclampsia and the necessity for a Cesarean section. Treatment for gestational diabetes may include meal planning, regular exercise, blood glucose testing, and insulin injections.

After reading this article, I decided to use gestational diabetes as the equivalence of Diabetes yang Dialami Ibu Hamil. This term was more acceptable than pregnancy diabetes, because I did not find any sources that used pregnancy diabetes.

Translating Complex Phrases

Complex phrases could be a matter in translation. It could be confusing for some readers due to the length of the sentences. When I faced complex sentences, I translated
the sentences into simple sentences. The table 3.4 shows two examples of complex phrases.

**Table 3.4 Example of Complex Sentences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Target Language (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kondisi-kondisi yang Menjadi</td>
<td>The Conditions <em>Causing</em> Type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyebab Diabetes Tipe 2</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komplikasi yang Diakibatkan oleh</td>
<td>The Complications <em>Caused by</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the first example, the phrase was written in active sentence, while the second phrase was in passive form. Those two phrases were written as the title of sub chapter and the title is usually written in a simple phrase. The translation of the first phrase was *The Conditions that Cause Type 2 Diabetes* and then I restructured the phrase to be *the conditions causing Type 2 Diabetes*.

The translation of the second sentence was *The Complications that Are Caused by Diabetes*. Then, I restructured the sentence to be *The Complications Caused by Diabetes*.

**The Imperative Sentence**

Imperative sentence was one of the problems in translating the medical text. I could not translate the imperative sentence into positive, negative, or interrogative sentence, because it could change the message of the text. Thus, I had to translate imperative sentence from Indonesian into English. Here, I provided an example of the problems.

**Table 3.5 Example of Imperative Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Target Language (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konsultasikanlah kepada dokter jika Anda merasakan gejala-gejala di atas sehingga diagnosis serta pendeteksian dini dapat dilakukan.</td>
<td>Please <strong>consult</strong> your doctor if you have the above symptoms, so the diagnosis and early detection of diabetes can be done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After doing the analysis process, I found an imperative sentence in this article. The suffix *-lah* in Indonesian functioned to form an imperative verb. Hence, the
imperative verb in Source Language (SL) had to be translated into imperative verb in Target Language (TL). The form of imperative in English is by using verb 1. As the result, the word of konsultasikanlah was translated into consult not consulting or consulted.

**Analysing**

Analysing translation was one of my activities in the internship. This activity was different from the analysis process in the translation process. It was done after finishing the translation. This activity was very helpful to make me critical and thorough in producing good translation.

In this activity, I had to analyse my translation work. After I finished translating a text, I submitted my work to my supervisor. In the following day, he gave me the edited version of translation. After that, I had to analyse my translation with the edited version and make a comparison in a table. I had to give my reason of my translation. This activity built analytical thinking.

**Table 3.6 Example of Table of Translation Comparison**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Edited Version</th>
<th>My Translation</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>What should it be?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics to help us</td>
<td>Statistik untuk</td>
<td>Data Statistik</td>
<td>Data Statistik</td>
<td>Statistik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart TV service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>layanan Smart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pengubahan</th>
<th>Perubahan</th>
<th>Pengubahan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pengubahan</td>
<td>The noun form of changes in Indonesian Language is pengubahan not perubahan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the first example, I made a mistake in translating *Statistics*. I translated *Statistics* into *Data Statistik*. After comparing my translation with the edited version, I knew that I had added the word of *data* in my translation. My supervisor told me that the additional word of *data* was not allowed. It was because *statistics* means *statistik* in Indonesian, although usually the word of *statistics* related with *data*. Therefore, the word of *data* should be omitted.

The second example was the translation of *changes*. I translated *changes* into *perubahan*, but it was a wrong translation. The word of *perubahan* does not exist in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. The correct form was not *perubahan*, but *pengubahan*. Thus, I had to change *perubahan* to *pengubahan*. Here, in this analysis process, my supervisor emphasized to understand Indonesian grammar well. In order to understand I could use *KBBI* or *EYD Book*

**Attending Short Course**

The last activity of internship in Transbahasa was short course. Here, I joined the short course that was held by Mr. Sugeng Hariyanto. In the short course, he explained about CAT (*Computer Aided Translation*) Tools. The CAT Tools could help a translator in finishing a translation work. It was very interesting, but I just understood little materials because I never used CAT Tools in my translation class.