

**IDIOMATICITY LEVELS OF THE TRANSLATED ECONOMIC
TERMINOLOGIES IN MANAJEMEN KEUANGAN; PRINSIP-PRINSIP DAN
APLIKASI: EDISI KESEMBILAN**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas persoalan penerjemahan istilah ekonomi yang berbentuk frasa dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana penerjemah mampu mencapai tingkat terjemahan idiomatis.

Data diambil dari buku *Financial Management: Principles and Applications: Ninth Edition* oleh Arthur Keown, dan kawan-kawan beserta buku terjemahannya. Buku ini terdiri dari tiga belas bab. Dua data diambil secara acak pada tiap bab, sehingga terdapat dua puluh enam data yang siap untuk dianalisis. Data dianalisis dengan memakai metode padan translasional.

Dari hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar istilah ekonomi dalam bentuk frasa telah diterjemahkan secara idiomatis. Dari empat teknik penerjemahan yang diajukan Nida, teknik pergantian posisi (*exchanging position*) merupakan teknik yang paling sering dipakai penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan istilah ekonomi yang berbentuk frasa.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation plays an important role in globalization era. The development of technology, culture, trading, et cetera, brings the translation to get much attention from the experts. Many books such as textbooks and novels are translated from one language into another language, including from English into Indonesia. To deliver the message to the reader, the meaning of source language is transferred into the target language, neither by changing the form nor without changing it.

To get full understanding of the messages of the source language text, the translation is required to fulfill some criteria of good translation. Nida (1964: 183) stated that there are three requirements for judging translations whether it is good or bad translations. They are "general efficiency of the communication process, comprehension of intent, and equivalence of response". When a translation has these criteria, it can be considered as a good translation, and vice versa, if a translation cannot fulfill all criteria, so the translation can be said as bad translation. We consider the translation as bad translation when it cannot communicate the message from source language into receptor language.

Translation is not as simple as we see. Many aspects should be considered by translators in order to produce a good translation, as Larson states (1984: 1)

Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Studying the lexicon in translation means that translator should find the equivalent words of the source language in order to translate them into the target language. Since the meaning is represented through the lexical form, translators need to find the exact equivalent word in target language. Larson also stated "the source text structures must be abandoned for the natural receptor language structures without significant loss or change of meaning" (1984: 189). So, in translating a text, the grammatical structure can be changed, but still maintains the equivalence in meaning. Communication situation and cultural context are important in terms of determining appropriate meaning in receptor language.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is going to do an analysis on the level of idiomaticity. The data are taken from a book which has been translated into Indonesian. For this chance, the writer chooses an Economic text book entitled "Financial Management; Principles and Applications: Ninth Edition". The reason in choosing this book is the writer is interested in seeing how the translator translates the economic terminologies from English to Indonesian, especially the level of idiomaticity in the term of phrase.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the twenty six data, the writer then comes to the conclusion of the work. Within translation procedures, there are four crucial techniques of adjustment can be used by the translator (addition, deletion, exchanging position, and replacement) as proposed by Nida. These four techniques of adjustment are benefits for the translator to reach the idiomatic level in translation task.

From the analysis of all data, the writer finds that most of the data have been translated in idiomatic level. The most useful technique for the translator in translating the economic terminology in phrase form is the exchanging position technique, where the translator merely shifts the component among the phrase. Here, the translator should follow the rule of Indonesian phrase construction (D-M or H-M). It proves that the construction of English economic terminology in phrase form has a great distinction from Indonesian. In addition, the translation of economic terminology in phrase form has to consider the context in translation process. Without considering it, the translator could be failed to create the idiomaticity levels of translation.

Besides those findings, the writer would like to conclude that the translation of economic terminology in phrase form by Haryandini has approached the idiomatic level. In addition, since this writing is still in its preliminary stage for the large topic as such, it cannot cover some other domains that may be more significant.

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