

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN GT-B3210  
SAMSUNG'S USER MANUAL**

**A THESIS**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Language**



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## **STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY**

I certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Options or findings of others are cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, March 11 , 2013

Milka Chyntia Cahyono

## **MOTTO**

You can if you think you can

(Ora et lebor)

The most important from life is not the winning, but how to complete well

(Baron Pierre de Courbertin)

Success is not matter of getting everything we want, but it is more about how hard we  
try to gain it.

(Ani Lestari)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to :

- My Jesus Christ
- My beloved parents, who always support the writer either in happiness or sorrow and also give the writer some courage to stand when she falls and give her spirit when she is hopeless.
- My brothers for their endless love and patience as well as their sharing in both happiness and sadness who have motivated the writer.
- My greatest friends and everyone who have helped the writer during the writing of this thesis

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestion and criticisms.

Semarang, March 11, 2013

Milka Chyntia Cahyono

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled “*Translation Techniques used in GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*”. This study aims to find the translation techniques used by the translator in translating *GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*”.

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method, because this study had a purpose to describe and analyze the techniques used in translating *GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*. This study was carried out by formulating of the problem, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found 148 sentences that contain 10 translation techniques. There are 2 (1,35%) data using adaptation; 1 (0,67%) data using amplification; 50 (33,78%) data using borrowing; 37 (25,00%) data using calque; 6 (4,05%) data using discursive creation; 2 (1,35%) data using established equivalence; 21 (14,18%) using literal translation; 1 (0,67%) particularization; 14 (9,45%) data using reduction; 14 (9,45%) data using transposition.

The researcher finds the mostly used translation technique is borrowing. This technique tries to translate can be pure without any change of spellings or pronunciation, whereas the amplification, established equivalence and particularization are rarely used because not all sentence can be translated by these techniques.

**Keywords:** *GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*, Translation Technique, Translation.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a functional means that it is used to express and accept human's mind in the social life. With language as a means in communication, it is easier for people to exchange information, express their ideas or feeling, to deliver their message, ideas, and wishes to another. Sapir in Bassnet-McGuire (1981:13) claims that "language is a guide to social reality and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society."

Language is a way to communicate ideas comprehensibly from one person to another in such a way that the other will be able to act exactly accordingly. The transportation of such ideas could be acquired by either verbal expression, signing in alphabet (written word) and perhaps if we can imagine two parties with different tongue, signing with gesture and images.

In Indonesia, English is known as a foreign language that has enough difficulties to be translated into Indonesian language. It is caused by limited vocabulary and distinctive grammatical structure between Indonesian and English language. Besides, the activity to translate the source language (SL) into the grammatical and the natural target language (TL) needs many factors which have to be observed carefully. Culler (1976:21) writes "that one of the trouble some

problems of translation is the disparity among languages”. The bigger the gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the transfer of message from the former to the latter will be. Then, Culler (1976:21) states among “the problematic factors involved in translation such as form, meaning, style, proverbs, idioms, etc”. This happens due to the use of form, meaning, style, and idiom which are used differently in different cultures.

A second category of challenges comes from external factors, translation theory and translation practice. Such external challenges relate to factors, circumstances and constraints which arise in the world in which translation takes place but which are not of translation itself as it is in cases of language translation. Concerning on that, translation becomes one of the important aspects to master and it means we have to know well about translation issue.

In Indonesia, translation plays a prominent role in transferring idea in scientific or literature texts. However, to conduct a translation is not an easy thing to do. It is difficult to establish an equivalent translation from English to Indonesia since they have different grammatical system and structure. To make it easier, the translation works its importance. Translation can provide the needs of developing countries to go forward with the newest information.

In translation, a property of specific language can be expressed in another language. To produce a good translation, a competent translation has to be able to understand ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the Source Language (SL) and representing them into the Target Language (TL). The

translation cannot always match the same content in TL. Translation is the transmittal of written text from one language into another. Translation must take into some account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar, writing, convention, and idioms.

Translation is 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 lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. (Larson 1984: 3)

In this case the process of translation is truly needed in transferring any important information conveyed in the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Translation plays a big role in Indonesia to cover all the information for people who cannot understand English. One of the most important things to consider in the process of translating is to understand the point of the source text within the framework of the source-language discourse. To increase this understanding, the researcher must know the cultural differences and the various techniques of translation in the source language and target language.

For now translation has become very significant in our life, not only in paperwork, novel, short story but also in household products, from the back of shampoo bottles, sachets of lemon tea powder and the instruction manual for a vacuum cleaner, for example there is a good translation *Keep out of reach of children* translated into *Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak-anak* and bad translation *The police nailed the convicts* translated into *Polisi memaku para penjahat itu*. The more suitable translation would be *Polisi menangkap para penjahat itu*. This



is possibly caused by the translation techniques used in translating the SL text, which some people tend to disregard them in their translation.

Translation technique is the main discussion of this thesis, so the researcher gives the definition about translation techniques from Munday (2001: 55) who defines “translation techniques (or translation shifts) as the smallest linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST (source text) to TT (target text)”. Translation techniques are different from methods. Newmark (1988: 81) in *A Textbook of Translation* explains it as such: “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language”. In this thesis, the two languages involved are English and Indonesian. In relation to that, Toress (2003: 57-70) says “the reasons for using these two languages are that English is one of the top 10 languages used worldwide, and Indonesian language is the national language of where this research is conducted”.

The researcher is very interested in translation study, especially in translation techniques because translation techniques may become appropriate way to help a translator dealing with the word given in Source Language (SL) transferred into a Target Language (TL). Translation technique in this study refers to the way of a translator translates particular terms in the source language into the target language. When translators follow the sentence structure in the source language without seeing the rule of the target language’s sentence structure, translators may create a different meaning in translating process and translators

may make such an their translation work that cannot be accepted by the readers in the target language. So the translator will also need some techniques in translating of one language to another language in order to produce a comprehensive text. Dealing with this problem, the researcher focuses on techniques of translation from *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

The reason why the researcher chooses to analyze *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* is because the translator translates the source text into target text using an appropriate techniques to transfer the correct meaning, so it can be fully understood by the readers. Such examples are the word *Bluetooth* in the source text is translated into *Bluetooth* in the target text and *Volume* in the source text is translated into *Volume* in the target text. The first *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* was printed in Vietnam and was published in 2009 in Indonesia. This user manual explains about the function of the mobile phone. It has a function to introduce a feature or application provided for the user. So the researcher argues that user manual has an important role for the user.

Based on the reasons, it can be concluded that this book contains several techniques used by translators. So, the researcher chooses translation techniques to as the tool to analyze the *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* because translation techniques will ease the target language readers to comprehend the content of the book. Translating is not only word-for-word but there are many techniques that can be used to get a good translation. Through the study of translation techniques, the researcher hopes that the readers will become more

familiar with the techniques of translation and will help them to translate better.

That is why the researcher conducts a study about translation techniques.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The problem of this study is “what kind of techniques are used in *GT-B3210 user manual?*”

## **1.3 Scope of the Study**

This study only focuses on the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) in translating *GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study is to find translation techniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung’s User Manual*.

## **1.5 Significance of The Study**

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning, concerning on translation program as they might be useful for:

1. The researcher

The result of this study can improve researcher’s ability in language learning especially in translation field.

## 2. Student of Dian Nuswantoro University

The result of this study can be used as a reference for the institution to increase the student's ability in translation, particular for the English Department.

## 3. Reader

The result of this study can be used as additional information to everyone who reads this paper and make his knowledge wider.

## 4. Translators

The result of this study can be used as additional reference to everyone who reads this thesis and make his/her knowledge wider in translation process.

### **1.6 Thesis Organization**

This thesis consists of five chapters. In every chapter the writer tried to elaborate them into the order below

Chapter I : Introduction, It contains the general background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II : Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to support, to explain and to direct in analyzing the problem of the data. The theories are used: theory of translation, type of translation, approaches in translation, translator, meaning, type of translation, translation techniques, and user manual.

Chapter III : Research Method. The third chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of the data, technique of the data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV : Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data that presents the research findings and discussion.

Chapter V : Conclusion and Suggestion. It is the conclusion of the study and suggestion related to the subject which is analyzed.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Theory is very important to support and make perfect analysis. A theory is necessary in conducting a research. The theory is used to make the research clearer. Considering that, the researcher uses some theories as the basis of the research also as the way to do the analysis.

In the review of related literature, there are discussions about translation, translation types, meaning, translation technique and user manual.

#### **2.1 Translation**

Since a researcher may use some shift in translating a text, or he/she wants as long as keeping the message of Target Language (TL) as close, as the message of source language (SL), it is common that some chances and variations happen in translation. Bassnet-Mc Guire (1991: 2) state “translation involves the rendering of a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL). So as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved.”

Generally, common people think that translation is easy, but actually translation is not as easy as they think. The process of translation does not only change source words into some foreign word but also the process of translation is very complex, since it deals with two different languages. Due to their culture,

every language has its own system, as stated by Larson (1984:98) that “different languages have different concentration on vocabulary depending on the culture, geographical location”.

There are people who believe that skill in translation cannot be learnt and thought. Some people are born with a gift of being good translator or interpreter.

Widyamartaya (1989:4) explains :

Translation is not only rewriting our own thought no matter how excellent they are, and only adapting either in order to convey the meaning from source language without considering about the details and the style. Translation is transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language with re-expressing the meaning first and next style.

While Nida and Taber (1960:12) state that “translating consist of reproducing in the receptor languages the natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style.” Larson (1984:3), in his book simply defines that “translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.”

All definitions above describe that translation has no single absolute definition. It does not consist of a single absolute solution or conclusion. Therefore, one may discern the most common definition of translation. So, translation expresses the ideas to the translated text and transfers the ideas from source language into target language.

### **2.1.1 Approaches in translation**

Translating a text is a complicated matter. It is not merely one language into another language. It deals with many aspects, such as social, cultural, and linguistic aspects. The purpose of this text is to show that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

There are two approaches in translation according to Newmark (1988:21).

They are :

1. Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, the deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text
2. Read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult word and passages and start translating.

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting. The second approach can be mechanical; a translation text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one's intuition. The first approach is for relatively easy text, the second for the harder ones.

### **2.1.2 Translator**

Translating will be much easier if the translator has a through acquaintance with the subject matter of the text. Knowing the technical terms in



the source language and their equivalents in the target language, of course will save time since the translator does not have to look up the words in the dictionary many times and comprehend on how to make the translation confirm to the target language and sound natural.

The translator is the most important person in translation. Thus there will be no translation in the world without existence of a translator. According to Hornby (2000:1382), “translator is a person who translates writing or speech into a different language, especially as a job.”

In order to get a good translation, there are five principles for the translator :

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at liberty to classify obscurities.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.
3. The translator should avoid word-word renderings.
4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

Moreover, the translation has also several types that may help explained more detail about the types of translation.

## 2.2 Type of translation

Whereas, Newmark (1991:27) defines “the act of translating very briefly. It is the act of transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another”. According to Brislin (1976: 1), translation can be divided into four types :

### 1. Pragmatic translation

Pragmatic is the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information meant to be communicated in the target language form. Belonging to such translation is the translation of technical information, such as repairing instructions.

### 2. Aesthetic-poetic translation

Aesthetic-poetic translation that does not only focus on the information, but also the emoticon, feeling, beauty involved in the original writing.

### 3. Ethnographic translation

Ethnographic translation that explicates the cultural context source and second language version.

### 4. Linguistic translation

The one that is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morpheme of the second language and with grammatical form.

The other types of translation or translation approach are the ones related to the concept of dynamic translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, and artistic translation.

Nida and Taber (1982:28) say “dynamic translation tries to transfer the messages or ideas into a target language and to evoke in the target language readers the responses that are substantially equivalent to those experienced by the source text readers”. A definition of dynamic translation centers on the concept of dynamic equivalence, that is the closest natural equivalence to the source language message. Hohulin (1982:15) notices that the definition of dynamic translation contains three essential terms:

1. Equivalent, which points toward the source language message,
2. Natural, which points toward the receptor language,
3. Closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation. Dynamic equivalence approach can be used in the level of translating sentences or group of sentences, because the whole message lies here.

Beekman and Callow (cited in Gutt 1991: 68) develop “the idiomatic approach which is similar to the dynamic equivalent approach in that it rejects form-orientated translation and emphasis that a translation should convey the meaning of the original”. It also demands that the translation be faithful to the "dynamics" of the original message. It resembles the dynamic equivalence approach in the sense that it rejects the form-oriented translation and emphasizes that a translation should convey the meaning of the original. A translation, according to this approach, should be faithful to the dynamics of the original, or the (SL) naturalness of language use and ease of comprehension.

The idea of dynamic translation was first proposed by Nida and Taber and the semantic and communicative translation was by Newmark. Newmark (1991: 10) states that “the concepts represent his main contribution to general theory of translation”. It seems to be a reaction to the concepts of formal and dynamic equivalence, literal and free translation. In the above dichotomy, the first “pole” of the dichotomy (formal equivalence and literal translation) seems to be condemned for being not be able to transfer the message. Semantic and communicative translation seem to be in the middle of the two poles formal and dynamic translation. (Here formal translation is understood as translation that pursues the formal equivalence and dynamic translation is the one that seeks for the dynamic equivalence. Discussion on the issue of equivalence can be seen in the next sub-point.)

Semantic translation emphasizes the “loyalty” to the original text. It is more semantic and syntactic oriented and, therefore, also author-centered. On the other hand, communicative translation emphasizes the loyalty to the “readers” and more reader-centered. The two concepts are not to be contrasted with literal word-for-word translation which is criticized in the concept of formal translation and literal translation. Newmark sees it as a translation procedure. Newmark (1991: 10-11) states that “literal word-for-word translation is not only the best in both communicative and semantic translation, but it is the only valid method of translation if equivalent effect is secured”.

Newmark further maintains that, in fact, there is no pure communicative or pure semantic method of translating a text. There are overlapping bands of methods. A translation can be more or less semantic as well as more or less communicative. Even a part of a sentence can be treated more communicatively or more semantically. Anyhow Newmark maintains that the more important the language of the text or units of text, e.g. in the sacred texts, the more closely it should be translated. Finally, he points out that meaning is complicated, many-leveled, a 'network of relation'. The more generalization and simplification is done, the less meaning is gotten. Newmark (1991: 10) argued that the choice between semantic and communicative approach is done in the level of translating sentences or even parts of sentence.

In the area of literary translation, Chukovsky (1984: 20) says "style is taken as importantly as the other aspects for style is the portrait of the author: so when a translator distorts his style he also distorts *his face*". Beside the meaning, impression on the readers should also be kept the same. Chukovsky (1984: 80) says "this translation expert states that it is essential that the readers of the translation should be carried into the very same sphere as the readers of the original, and the translation must act in the very same nerves".

To the researcher, translation is not only transferring the meaning but also the style especially in manual book, one should consider about the diction of the word in order to communicate the message for the reader.

Quitlong and Soerjowardhana (2003: 2-3) state that there are two elements in translating, they are:

1. Form

The ordering of what and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.

2. Meaning

The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrary edit or move, though occasionally part of the meaning can be changed.

The explanation above means that there are two elements in translating, they are form and meaning that are very important to make an accurate target text compared to the original text or the source text.

### **2.3 Meaning**

Soemarmo in Wahningsih (2008:26-28) states that for the importance of translation, general meaning can be classified into six types, they are :

1. Lexical Meaning

It is a meaning of the element of language as a symbol and event, etc. In other words, lexical meaning is a meaning that is appropriate according to dictionary, so that a word might have more than one meaning. Ex: get “mendapatkan, mengambil, membujuk, mengerti,dll”

## 2. Grammatical Meaning

It is a relationship between the element of language in a bigger unit. For example, the relationship between a word with another in a phrase or clause, the lexical meaning may change into grammatical meaning if it is applied in the right sentence that is appropriate with the grammar.

## 3. Contextual and Situational Meaning

It is the relationship between the statements with the situation where the statements with the situation where the statements are used. Basically every word in a language has as much as the situation of the context where the word is used with another word in a sentence.

## 4. Textual Meaning

It is meaning that is connected with a text or expression. In other words, a word, in a particular text has a meaning.

## 5. Socio-cultural Meaning

It is meaning that is connected with the user of socio culture language. A translator in doing translation is faced with two cultures, they are the source language culture and the target language culture. Both of them are different with one another, although the terms are the same but the meaning contains in both cultures are different.

## 6. Implicit Meaning

It is an unwritten or unsaid meaning by the user. Usually, it has its own purpose, such as to smoothing, reminding, or teasing.

Since the main concern of this analysis is translation, here the researcher discusses translation in terms of form and meaning in terms of orientation. In translation, meaning is important because it is closely influenced by the grammars, context, situation and society culture to where the meaning occurs. Therefore, the researcher thinks that meanings are related to translation technique, because translation technique is also related to context and socio-cultural meanings. In here the researcher uses Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511) to analyze the manual book.

#### **2.4 Translation Techniques**

“Translation techniques (translation procedures or translation shifts) are defined as “the smallest linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST (source text) to TT (target text)” (Munday, 2001: 55). Molina and Albir (2002:508) distinguish the “translation method, strategies, and techniques”. It is assumed that many scholars proposed the same techniques with different terms, as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:86) say define seven basic procedures which are divided into direct and literal translation”. While Newmark (1988:81-82) proposes “four basic procedures namely recognized translation, functional equivalent, naturalization, and translation label”. Molina and Albir (2002:508) suggest that “the procedures refer to the final result of translation that should be called techniques rather than procedures.”



A technique is the result of a choice made by a translator, its validity will depend on various questions related to the context, the purpose of the translation, audience expectations, etc.

If a technique is evaluated out of context as justified, unjustified or erroneous, this denies the functional and dynamic nature of translation. A technique can only be judged meaningfully when it is evaluated within a particular context. Therefore, the translator do not consider it makes sense to evaluate a technique by using different terminology, two opposing pairs (one correct and the other incorrect), e.g., Delisle's explicitation/implication and addition/omission.

Translation techniques are not good or bad in themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of:

1. The genre of the text (letter of complaint, contract, tourist brochure, etc.)
2. The type of translation (technical, literary, etc.)
3. The mode of translation (written translation, sight translation, consecutive interpreting, etc.)
4. The purpose of the translation and the characteristics of the translation audience
5. The method chosen (interpretative-communicative, etc.)

Translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Molina and Albir (2002:509) state that translation techniques have five basic characteristics:

1. They affect the result of the translation
2. They are classified by comparison with the original
3. They affect micro-units of text
4. They are by nature discursive and contextual
5. They are functional

Obviously, translation techniques are not the only categories available to analyze a translated text. Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimensions also intervene in the analysis.

Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511) classification of translation techniques is based on the following criteria:

1. To isolate the concept of technique from other related notion (translation strategy, method, and error)
2. To include only procedure that are characteristic of the translation texts and not those related to comparison of languages.
3. To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional
4. In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.
5. To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that had not yet been described.

There are some techniques included in Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511) classification. They are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation,

modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition, and variation. Below are the explanations of each technique.

1. Adaptation

A technique in process of translating that replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation condition in the TL or culture. E.g., soccer (UK)→*football*(US). (Molina and Albir's example)

2. Amplification

A technique in process of translating to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic to Indonesian to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun "Ramadhan" (Molina and Albir's examples)

3. Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g. to use the English word *softdrink* in an Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL), e.g. the term *patent* translated into *paten* in Indonesian. (Researcher's examples)

4. Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. Lexical calques e.g *grass root* becomes *akar rumput* or structural calque e.g. *shooting mode* becomes *mode shooting* in Indonesian. (Researcher's examples)

5. Compensation

To introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST, e.g. *sol sepatu* which is translated into *shoe maker*. (Researcher's example)

6. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g. to translate *cublak-cublak suweng* as *permainan tradisional anak-anak di daerah jawa*. (Researcher's examples)

7. Discursive creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. to translate *Pangestu* as *Thank you*. (Researcher's examples)

8. Established equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. to translate the English word *satay* as *sate* in Indonesian. (Researcher's examples)

9. Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. to translate the Indonesian words *taxi* as *vehicle* in English. (Researcher's examples)

10. Linguistic Amplification

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. to translate the English expression *get out* into Indonesian as *turun*,

*pergi saja* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya keluar*. (Researcher's examples)

#### 11. Linguistic compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. to translate the English question *Yes, then? With *Lalu?** in Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *Ya, kemudian?*. (Molina and Albir's example)

#### 12. Literal translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. *I will love you* as *aku akan mencintai kamu* in Indonesian. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in Indonesian is not a literal translation but an established equivalent. (Molina and Albir's example)

#### 13. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. to translate *you are going to have a child* as *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*, instead of, *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*. Another example is *shall we?* translated into *mari, kita berangkat!* in Indonesian. (Molina and Albir's example)

#### 14. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. to translate *machine* in English into *cell phone* in Indonesian. It is in opposition to generalization. (Researcher's example)

#### 15. Reduction

To suppress an ST information item in the TT, e.g. to translate *the month of fasting* as *Ramadan*. It is in opposition to amplification. (Molina and Albir's example)

#### 16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting. (Molina and Albir's example)

#### 17. Transposition

To change a grammatical category, shift from plural into singular in the target language, and singular into plural. The shift from active to passive tense and the passive to active in the target language e.g. *He will soon be back* translated into Spanish as *No tardara en venir*, changing the adverb soon for the verb *tardar*, instead of keeping the adverb and writing: *Estará de vuelta pronto*. Another examples e.g. *radiators* translated into *radiator*, changing the plural into singular in the target language (Molina and Albir's and researcher's example)

#### 18. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, 26 geographical dialect, etc. to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc. (Molina and Albir's example)

From the techniques of translation above, McGuire (1980: 2) says “it can be seen that some of them are oriented toward the source language, some are oriented toward the target language, and some are partially oriented to the source language and target language”.

The techniques of translation which are considered source language oriented techniques are borrowing; pure borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Target language oriented techniques are naturalized borrowing, adaptation, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

In addition, some techniques can also be considered techniques partially oriented toward the source language and target language cultures such as amplification and combinations of source language oriented and target language oriented techniques of translation.

It means that the identification of techniques of translation used by the translator in the translations of cultural terms can lead the researcher to the techniques of translation applied by the translator to his/her translations.

## **2.5 User Manual**

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary, “User Manual is a book which gives you practical instructions on how to do something or how to use something, such as a machine, tools, household, etc”. In this research, the manual book is a practical instruction in Samsung’s qwerty cell phone of GT-

B3210 qwerty product which leaves contents about general information, such as:  
using the cell phone such as writing and sending messages, classifying the music,  
viewing video and listening to the radio and more about instruction to use in the  
qwerty *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Research method is a systematic work plan which aims to achieve. This research method was arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. The research method in this study covered research design, unit of analysis, source data, technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Nawawi in Lusiana (2006:33) states that “descriptive method is a research method to describe the subject or object of the research based on the fact or reality”. Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method, because this study had a purpose to describe and analyze the techniques used in translating *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. This study was carried out by formulating of the problem, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing.

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this study was sentences in source text and the ones in target text of *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. This book has two versions, it is in English version and Indonesian one.

### **3.3 Source Data**

The researcher took the data from *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

Both in English version and Indonesian version.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

The data were collected by using documentation method in the form of bilingual manual book.

The steps that were used in collecting the data were as follows:

1. Finding the manual book of Samsung as the data.
2. Searching the data from Samsung's manual book.
3. Displaying two versions, English version and Indonesia version

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

The technique of data analysis was the method used to analyze the collected data, the technique of data analysis were follows :

1. Reading the data

The manual book in both versions was read several times to make it easier to be understood.

2. Selecting the data

Selelecting the data every sentence which contains translation technique in the source text.

3. Identifying the translation techniques

The techniques were identified both in source text and target text.

4. Classifying

The techniques were classified based on their types by Molina and Albir.

5. Analyzing

The process of analysis was done by using the following steps:

- a. Collecting and presenting the techniques in the table.
- b. Calculating the percentage of the translation technique.
- c. Giving appendix and page numbers.
- d. Finding the techniques that are being applied in the translation work.
- e. Analyzing each word, phrase and clause in the sentence in the category of translation techniques
- f. Explaining why the word, phrase, and clause in the sentence belong to any of the criteria of translation techniques.

6. Drawing the conclusion

7. Concluding the translation techniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter presents the data analysis as to answer the problem of the research. The problem is formulated in order to know the techniques used in the translation in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. The data analysis covers the findings and discussion of the findings.

#### **4.1. Findings**

The first part of the data analysis in this research is the findings. The source of data is from the source language of *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* which is in English language and Indonesian language as the target language. The researcher classifies the data based on the classification of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509-511).

After the data of the research are collected, the researcher separates the techniques to translate *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. The result of those techniques can be seen on the table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1 Translation Techniques Used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User***

***Manual***

<b>No</b>	<b>Translation Techniques</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Adaptation	2	1,35%
2.	Amplification	1	0,67%
3.	Borrowing	50	33,78%
4.	Calque	37	25,00%
5.	Discursive creation	6	4,05%
6.	Established equivalent	2	1,35%
7.	Literal translation	21	14,18%
8.	Particularization	1	0,67 %
9.	Reduction	14	9,45%
10.	Transposition	14	9,45%
<b>Total</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table 4.1, it can be seen that the translation techniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, particularization, literal translation, reduction, and transposition.

In the table 4.1, the researcher finds 50 translation techniques which are included into borrowing. It can be concluded that borrowing has high frequency of usage in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. It happens because most of the phrase, word, clause in the sentence can be partially or purely translated without any change. The next is calque; there are 37 calques which are found in *GT-*

*B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. Furthermore, the researcher finds 21 data which are included in literal translation which also have the high frequency (because literal translation reaches more than 14%). On the other hand, adaptation, description and particularization have low frequency of usage (it happens because they are used less than 2%).

In the analysis, the researcher gives the explanation why those translation techniques are being applied in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. The following part will show the explanation of the findings.

#### **4.1. Discussion**

According to the findings, there are some classifications of the translation techniques used in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. The discussion of each translation techniques is as follows:

##### **4.2.1. Adaptation**

Adapation is a technique in process of translating that replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation condition in the TL or culture. They are in the order below:

### **Excerpt 1**

SL :*Samsung does not warrant content or services so provided, either expressly or impliedly (App.50 – p.10)*

TL :*Samsung tidak menjamin isi atau layanan yang disediakan, baik tersurat ataupun tersirat (App.50 – p.10)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The phrase *expressly or impliedly* in the source text is translated into *tersurat ataupun tersirat* in the target text.

The translator translates *expressly or impliedly* into *tersurat ataupun tersirat* by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture does not have concepts which are exactly the same as the terms presented above. The translator's purpose in rendering those terms, as shown in the examples above through adaptation technique of translation, is to make his translation sounds more natural so that target language readers have a similar strong feeling when reading the translated manual book as source language readers do.

If *expressly or impliedly* is translated word for word it will become *dengan jelas ataupun tidak langsung* (Echols and Shadily 1989:226&313), but the translator changes the real meaning since it replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation condition in the TL culture.

## **Excerpt 2**

SL :*Plug the supplied headset into the phone's headset jack.* (App.113 – p.41)

TL :*Colokkan headset yang disediakan ke colokan headset telepon.*  
(App.113 – p.45)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The word *plug* in the source language is translated into *colokkan* in the target language. The translator translates *plug* into *colokkan* by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture does not have concept which is exactly the same as the terms presented above.

*Plug* means to function by being connected to an electrical outlet ([www.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.thefreedictionary.com)). And the word *colokkan* is one of the words from Sundanese which means *masuk*. In this case, the translator translates *plug* into *colokkan* and according to the cultural context, it aims to replace the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation condition in the TL culture.

### **4.2.2. Amplification**

A technique in process of translating to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing. The amplification is as follow:



### **Excerpt 3**

SL : *If your phone has a camera flash or light, avoid using it.* (App.37 – p.6)

TL : *Jika telepon anda memiliki lampu kilat atau cahaya kamera, hindari menggunakannya dekat dengan mata anak-anak atau hewan.* (App.37 – p.6)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using description. The term *it* is translated into *–nya dekat dengan mata anak-anak atau hewan*, and it is added with the information. The term *it* is a pronoun but in Indonesian is called by clitics (enclitics). The word *-nya* explains the word *menggunakan*. The word *-nya* serves as an explanatory of the word *menggunakan*.

The word *–nya* refers to something that is understood by the translator but the translator was not sure the things that we meant. Therefore, the translator renders the term by describing *it* in the target language.

### **4.2.3. Borrowing**

It is the technique to take a word or expression in the SL straight from another language in TL. It can be pure without any change of spellings or pronunciation. They are in the order below:

#### **Excerpt 4**

SL : *To deactivate the shortcuts toolbar, in menu mode, select Settings → Display and light → Home screen → Shortcuts toolbar → Off → Save*  
(App.84– p.24)

TL : *Untuk menonaktifkan toolbar pemintas, dlm mode Menu pilih Pengaturan → Tampilan dan cahaya → Home screen → Toolbar pemintas → Tdk aktif → Simpan* (App.84 – p.22)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The phrase *home screen* is translated into *home screen*. The phrase *home screen* is left-untranslated because Indonesian has already known this term.

*Home screen* is the first screen of information displayed when the phone is started. It is also called the "*home page*" and "*main menu*," It is typically comprised of a group of icons that are clicked to activate functions (www.thefreedictionary.com). Actually, the form of home screen can be translated into *tampilan*, but the translator does not change the form into Indonesian form. It is the name of the facility in this mobile phone. Then, the translator needs not to change the name into Indonesian term.

#### **Excerpt 5**

SL : *Activate and send an SOS message* (App.127 – p.49)

TL : *Mengaktifkan dan mengirim pesan SOS* (App.127 – p.44)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The word in the source language is *SOS* into *SOS* in the target language. *SOS* means Stop Other Signals, Stop Other Ship, Save Our Soul, Survivors On Ship, and Send Out Sailor (www.wikipedia.org). *SOS* is the commonly used description for the international Morse code distress signal. Thus, the translator does not necessarily change the translation.

#### **Excerpt 6**

SL :*Displays the current actions assigned to each softkey (App.62 – p.15)*

TL :*Menampilkan langkah yang diperintahkan untuk masing-masing softkey (App.62 – p.15)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The phrase *softkey* is translated into *softkey*. The word is untranslated because Indonesian has already known this kind of term. *Softkey* is A physical button that serves multiple functions on cell phones and other devices with small screens.

According to www.thefreedictionary.com, the button is located next to the screen which displays the purpose of the key at that moment. Actually the form of *softkey* has no equivalent in Indonesian form so the translator uses *softkey* in the target language. Borrowing can be pure without any change of spellings or

pronunciation. That is why the translator does not change the source language into target language.

### **Excerpt 7**

SL : *Press <option> download* (App.95 – p.29)

TL : *Tekan <pilihan> download* (App.95 – p.27)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The word *download* is translated into *download*. The word *download* is not translated, and it does not change the real meaning of the source language. It is because Indonesian has already known this term. *Download* is kind of process in computer. Actually the form of *download* can be translated into *unduh*, but the translator does not change the form into Indonesian form.

### **Excerpt 8**

SL : *Select a wallpaper (Idle mode)* (App.83 – p.25)

TL : *Memilih wallpaper (mode Idle)* (App.83 – p.23)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *a wallpaper* is translated into *wallpaper*. It is just deleting *a* in the target language but it does not change the real meaning of SL. The word *wallpaper* is left untranslated because Indonesian has already known this term. Actually the form of *a*

*wallpaper* can be translated into *kertas dinding* (Echols and Shadily 1989:635), but the translator does not change the form into Indonesian form. Actually the form of wallpaper can be translated into *background or layar belakang*, but the translator uses the original meaning in the target language.

### **Excerpt 9**

SL : Enter a subject and scroll down. (App.93 – p.28)

TL : Masukkan sebuah subjek dan gulir ke bawah (App.93– p.26)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *subject* is translated into *subjek* because Indonesian has already known this word. The translator tries to make this translation more understandable. It is just changing some letters like [j] to become [y] and [ct] to become [k] but it still can be understood and does not change the real meaning of that word in TL. *Subject* is included in the naturalized borrowing. Thus, the translator does not change the SL into TL.

### **Excerpt 10**

SL : Use the Bluetooth messenger (App.111 – p.40)

TL : Menggunakan Bluetooth messenger (App.111 – p.37)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The phrase *the Bluetooth messenger*

is translated into *Bluetooth messenger*. It is just deleting *the* in the target language but it does not change the real meaning of SL. The phrase *the Bluetooth messenger* is left-untranslated because Indonesian has already known this kind of term.

Actually the form of *the Bluetooth messenger* can be translated into *pesan Bluetooth*, but the translator does not change the form into Indonesian form. *Bluetooth* is a wireless protocol that connects electronic devices while they are close to each another. *The Bluetooth messenger* is searching for active devices on which this service is running or needed it will allow users to transfer text messages via bluetooth connections in short distances.

*Bluetooth* is one of the applications in mobile phones. The name "*Bluetooth*" is derived from the name of a king in the late 10th century. "Harald Blatand" or also called Harald Bluetooth, likely because it's dark teeth. While the Bluetooth logo come from the union of two German letters with the letter 'H' and 'B' (abbreviation; Harald Bluetooth), namely (Hagall) and (Berkanan) then both are combined. That is why the translator does not change the source language into target language.

### **Excerpt 11**

SL : *Press any key to stop the alarm without snooze (App.146 – pg.55)*

TL : *Tekan sembarang tombol untuk menghentikan alarm tanpa snooze  
(App.146 – p.50)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using borrowing technique. The word *snooze* in the source language is translated into *snooze* in the target language. According to Echols and Shadily (1989:536), *snooze* is *tidur sebentar*. But if it is translated by using this meaning, it will be meaningless and it cannot make the reader understand easily. Thus, the translator does not change the source language into target language.

### **Excerpt 12**

SL : *During testing, the maximum SAR recorded for this model was 0.631 W/kg. (App.41 – p.8)*

TL : *Saat pengujian, maksimum SAR yang tercatat untuk model ini adalah 0,631 watt per kilogram. (App.41 – p.8)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into target a language by using borrowing technique. The word *maximum* is translated into *maksimum*. The borrowing technique changes the alphabet [x] in the source language into [ks] in target language. The translator tries to make an understandable pronunciation of *maximum* for Indonesian in which turns into *maksimum*. The translator also does not change the real meaning because *maximum* is the time or period during which the highest point or degree is attained. *Maximum* is included in the naturalized borrowing.

#### 4.2.4. Calque

Calque is the translation technique that constitutes the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; which can be lexical or structural. Some of them are:

##### Excerpt 13

SL : *Select a wallpaper (Idle mode)* (App.83 – p.23)

TL : *Memilih wallpaper (mode Idle)* (App.83 – p.25)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using calque technique. For instance, the word *Idle mode* becomes *mode Idle*. In the source language *Idle* is Modifier and *Mode* is Head, but in the target the structure is inverted. Nevertheless, it does not change the real meaning.

The phrase *idle mode* can be translated with *modus siaga*, but if it is translated by using this meaning, it cannot make the readers understand easily. *Idle mode* is included to the structural calque. Thus, the translator writes the words that is inverted so it makes the readers understand and it does not change the real meaning of that word in TL.



#### **Excerpt 14**

SL :While listening to the radio, do not connect the travel adapter or PC data cable to your computer (App.101 – p.32)

TL :Saat mendengarkan radio, jangan menyambungkan adaptor travel atau kabel data PC ke telepon (App.101 – p.29)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using calque technique. For instance, the word *the travel adaptor* becomes *adaptor travel*. In the source language, *the travel* is Modifier and *adapter* is Head, but in the target language the structure is inverted. Nevertheless, it does not change the real meaning.

This also changes the pronunciation of *adapter* for Indonesian in which turns into *adaptor*, but it does not change the real meaning. *Adapter* in Echols and Shadily, (1989:10) is *penyadur* or *pencocok*. And *travel* can be translated becomes *perjalanan*. If *the travel adapter* is translated word for word it becomes *penyadur perjalanan*, and if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless so the translator does not change the form into Indonesian form. *The travel adapter* is included in the structural calque. Thus, the translator writes the words that are inverted so it makes the reader understand and it does not change the real meaning of that word in TL.

### **Excerpt 15**

SL : *Press* → *Shooting mode* → *Mosaic* (App.115 – p.42)

TL : *Tekan* → *Mode shooting* → *Multiple* (App.115 – p.34)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into target a language by using calque technique. For instance, the word *shooting mode* is translated into *mode shooting*. In the source language the *shooting* is Modifier and *mode* is Head, but in the target language the structure is inverted. Nevertheless, it does not change the real meaning.

The word if *shooting mode* is translated with *modus tembak* but if it is translated by using this meaning, it cannot make the readers understand easily. *Shooting mode* is included in the structural calque. Thus, the translator writes the inverted words that are inverted so it makes the reader understand and it does not change the real meaning of that word in TL.

### **Excerpt 16**

SL : *Ensure access to emergency services* (App.38 – p.7)

TL : *Memastikan akses ke layanan darurat* (App.38 – p.7)


The source text above, there is a source language that is translated into target a language by using calque technique. For instance, *emergency service* is translated into *layanan darurat*. If *emergency service* is translated word for word it becomes *darurat pelayanan*, but the translator changes the grammatical


structure to become *layanan* darurat. It makes the readers understand and the translator does not change the real meaning of that word in TL.

#### 4.2.5. Discursive creation

Discursive creation is applied by establishing a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. Some of them are:

##### Excerpt 17

SL :*In idle mode, press and hold (  ) to silence or unsilence you phone*  
(App.87 – p.24)

TL :*Dalam mode idle, tekan dan tahan (  ) untuk mendiamkan atau mengembalikan suara telepon anda* (App.87 – p.23)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using discursive creation. The word *unsilence* is translated into *mengembalikan*. The translator produces a temporary equivalence which is totally unpredictable for the term *unsilence* by rendering it into *mengembalikan*. *Unsilence* can be translated with *tidak diam*, but the translator changes the real meaning to become *mengembalikan*. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

### **Excerpt 18**

SL : *In idle mode, access the music library* (App.56 – p.14)

TL : *Dlm mode idle, mengakses kumpulan musik* (App.56 – p.13)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using discursive creation. The word *library* is translated into *kumpulan*. The translator produces a temporary equivalence which is totally unpredictable for the term *library* by rendering it into *kumpulan*. According to Echols and Shadily (1989:356), *library* is *perpustakaan* but the translator changes the real meaning to become *kumpulan*. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

### **Excerpt 19**

SL : *The first time you turn on the FM radio, you will be prompted to start automatic tuning.* (App.100 – p.32)

TL : *Pertama kali anda menyalakan radio FM, anda akan diminta memulai pranala otomatis.* (App.100 – p.29)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using adaptation technique. The word *tuning* is translated into *pranala* by using adaptation technique of translation since the target language culture does not have concept which is exactly the same as the terms presented above. *Tuning* is a process or method to set something and *pranala* is a post (or object) that when clicked on will bring us to another page or link in

English language. According to Echols and Shadily, (1989:606) *tuning* is *menyetel or penyetalan*. But the translator uses *pranala* in the target language.

*Pranala* is a term used as an internet term in Indonesian. *Pranala* is tautan – kb.hasil bertaut; kaitan; hubungan (KBBI 2010-2011). In this case, the translator translates *tuning* into *pranala* because it does not change the real meaning. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context

#### **Excerpt 20**

SL :When the setup wizard opens, customise your phone as desired by following the screen (App.80 – p..22)

TL :Apabila wisaya penyetalan terbuka, kustomisasi telepon anda sesuai keinginan dengan mengikuti petunjuk pada layar (App.80 – p.21)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using discursive creation technique. The word *wizard* in the source language is translated into *wisaya* in the target language. The translator produces a temporary equivalence which is totally unpredictable for the term *wizard* by rendering it into *wisaya*.

*Wizard* is computing a computer program that guides a user through a complex task (www.thefreedictionary.com). The word *wisaya* in KBBI is *jerat penangkap binatang or sihir*. *Wizard* has its own meaning that is *witch*, but here

*wizard* is not a witch but an interactive utility that guides users through a multi-step, infrequently performed task. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

#### 4.2.6. Established equivalent

Established equivalent is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. Some of them are:

##### Excerpt 21

SL :*Improperly installed wireless equipment can cause serious injury when air bags inflate rapidly.*(App.10 – p.2)

TL :*Peralatan wireless yang tidak aman dapat menyebabkan luka serius saat kantung udara mengembang dengan cepat.*(App.10 – p.3)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using established equivalent technique. The phrase *air bags* is translated into *kantung udara* in the target language. In [www.sederet.com](http://www.sederet.com), *air bags* is translated into *kantung udara*, so the translator tries to make an equivalent of *air bags* into *kantung udara* to get the stylistic effect. The word *bags* is a place that is used to put or insert anything. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will

be meaningless. So the translator the translator changes the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers.

### **Excerpt 22**

SL :*Follow all regulation, posted warnings, and directions from medical personnel. (App.8 – p.2)*

TL :*Ikuti semua peraturan, peringatan tertulis, dan petunjuk dari petugas kesehatan (App.8 – p.3)*

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using established equivalent technique. The phrase *posted warnings* is translated into *peringatan tertulis* in the target language. In [www.sederet.com](http://www.sederet.com), *posted warning* is translated into *peringatan tertulis* so the translator tries to make an equivalent of *posted warnings* into *peringatan tertulis* to get the stylistic effect. The word *posted* is to publish a message. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So the translator the translator changes the meaning of word in order to make an understandable sentence for the readers.

#### **4.2.7. Literal translation**

A technique to translate a word or an expression word for word, it is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL

text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. Some of them are:

### **Excerpt 23**

SL : *Press <Option>→Create* (App.149 – p.56)

TL : *Tekan <Pilihan>→Buat* (App.149 – p.51)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Press <Option>→Create* is translated word for word into *Tekan <Pilihan>→Buat*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

### **Excerpt 24**

SL : *Scroll to a device and press <select>* (App.125 – p.48)

TL : *Gulir ke satu perangkat dan tekan <pilih>* (App.125 – p.44)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Scroll to a device and press <select>* is translated word for word into *Gulir ke satu perangkat dan tekan <pilih>*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

### **Excerpt 25**



SL : Press and hold (App.79 – p.22)

TL : Tekan dan tahan (App.79 – p. 21)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *press and hold* is translated word for word into *tekan dan tahan*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

#### **Excerpt 26**

SL : Press <option> download (App.95 – p.29)

TL : Tekan <pilihan> download (App.95 – p.27)

In the sentence above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Add and find contacts* is translated word for word into *Menambah dan mencari kontak*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

#### **Excerpt 27**

SL : Send and view message (App.90 – p.26)

TL : Mengirim dan melihat pesan (App.90 – p.28)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Send and*

*view message* is translated word for word into *mengirim dan melihat pesan*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

### **Excerpt 28**

SL : *Press <Record> to start recording* (App.133 – p.50)

TL : *Tekan <Rekam> untuk memulai merekam*(App.133 – p.46)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Press <Record> to start recording* is translated word for word into *Tekan <Rekam> untuk memulai merekam*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

### **Excerpt 29**

SL : *Select find music to connect to the server.* (App.119 – p.46)

TL : *Pilih temukan musik untuk menghubungkan ke server* (App.119 – p.42)

In the source text above there are source language that is translated into target language by using literal technique. The SL element information *Scroll left or right to On* is translated word for word into *Pasang Gulir ke kiri atau ke kanan untuk Aktif*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL

#### 4.2.8. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term. It is explained below:

##### Excerpt 30

SL :*extreme temperatures can reduce the charging capacity and life of your batteries* (App.29 – p.5)

TL :*temperatur ekstrem dapat mengurangi kapasitas pengisian daya dan umur baterai* (App.29 – p.5)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using particularization technique. The term *life* in the example above, is translated into *umur* through particularization technique of translation. *Life* refers to the time for which something exists or functions. Here, it is clear that the translator generalizes the term *life* into *umur* in the target language. In addition, in translating *life* into *umur*, the translator also applies particularization since there are many kinds of life, such as spirited, breathing, animate, expand, grow, moving, walking, work and etc.

#### 4.2.9. Reduction

To suppress a source language information item in the target language is called as reduction technique of translation. Some of them are:

### **Excerpt 31**

SL : To turn your phone off (App.75 – p.20)

TL : Untuk mematikan telepon (App.75 – p.21)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The SL element *your phone* is reduced into *telepon*. The word *your phone* is translated into *phone*. The translator omits the word *your* in the target language because the translator wants the reader to get the idea in TL according to SL understanding, which is in English the word *your phone* can be reduced in Indonesian *telepon*.

### **Excerpt 32**

SL : Do not allow your phone to get wet (App.32 – p.5)

TL : Jangan biarkan telepon anda basah (App.32 – p.6)

In the source text above there is source language that is translated into target language by using reduction technique. The SL element *to get wet* is reduced into *basah*. The word *to get wet* is translated into *basah* because the translator wants the reader to get the idea in the TL. According to the SL understanding which is in English, the word *to get wet* can be translated in Indonesian *menjadi basah*.

### **Excerpt 33**

SL : *Push the memory card in the memory card slot until it lock in place*  
(App.71 – p.20)

TL : *Dorong kartu memori ke dalam slot kartu memori sampai terkunci*  
(App.71 – p.20)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using reduction technique. The word *in place* is not translated by the translator; translator applies reduction technique of translation by deleting the phrase *in place*. As long as it does not affect the overall message the author wants to convey to the readers, reduction technique is still acceptable even though the translator suppresses a source language information item in the target language.

### **Excerpt 34**

SL : *To get started quickly* (App.2 – p.ii)

TL : *Untuk memulai* (App.2 – p.ii)

The source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using reduction technique. The SL element information *to get started quickly* in the source language is translated into *untuk memulai*. So the translator simplifies *to get* becomes *untuk* and deletes the word *quickly*. If the word *to get started quickly* is translated word for word, it becomes *untuk dapat memulai dengan cepat* but the translator just translates it into *untuk memulai*

because the translator wants to show its simplicity even the real meaning is changed. This technique is used by the translator to get equal effect in the TL. For that reason, the readers can understand by TL reader easily.

#### 4.2.1. Transposition

To change a grammatical category, shift from plural into singular V.V, and active to passive tense V.V and the passive to active. Some of them are:

##### Excerpt 35

SL : *Safety precautions* (App.14 – p.4)

TL : *Tindakan pencegahan keamanan* (App.14 – p.5)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. The word *precautions* in source language is translated into *tindakan pencegahan* in target language. The translator changes the word into phrase. This theory pushes the translator to have an equal effect in the target language. For that reason, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language easily

##### Excerpt 36

SL : *Enter your password and press <OK>* (App.131 – p.50)

TL : *Masukkan kata sandi dan tekan <OK>* (App.131 – p.45)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. For instance, the word *password* is translated into *kata sandi*. The translator changes the word into phrase. In here the translator translated *password* to become *kata sandi* because translator adapts the language of the mobile phone users, but the translation of that sentence is proper and it does not change the meaning, because the translator adjusts the sentence used.

This theory pushes the translator to have an equal effect in the target language. For that reason, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language easily.

### **Excerpt 37**

SL :Do not use carrying cases or accessories with magnetic closures or allow your phone to come in contact with magnetic field for extended period of time (App.33 – p.6)

TL :Jangan menggunakan wadah atau aksesoris dengan penutup magnet atau membiarkan telepon anda bersinggungan dengan medan magnet pada jangka waktu yang lama (App.33 – p.6)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. The phrase *carrying cases* is translated into *wadah* in the target language. The translator changes a grammatical category *carrying cases* into *wadah* to get the stylistic effect. If the

phrase *carrying cases* is translated in Indonesian it will become *tas jinjing*. But, if it is translated on this meaning, it will be meaningless. So, the translator changes the original meaning, so the readers will understand the translation.

### **Excerpt 38**

SL : *Pause or resume playback* (App.141 – p.52)

TL : *Menghentikan sementara atau melanjutkan pemutaran* (App.141 – p.47)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. For instance, the word *pause* is translated into *menghentikan sementara*. The translator changes the word into phrase. This theory pushes the translator to have an equal effect in the target language. For that reason, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language easily

### **Excerpt 39**

SL : *Scroll to a number you want to set and press the confirm key*  
(App.110 – p.39)

TL : *Gulir ke nomor yang ingin disetel dan tekan tombol konfirmasi*  
(App.110 – p.35)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. The word *set* in the source



language is translated into *disetel* in the target language. This transposition theory changes the active into pasive word in the target language. *Set* is an active word and *disetel* is pasive word with the meaning *to get turn on something*. This theory changes a grammatical category using by transposition technique.

#### **Excerpt 40**

SL :*Never place batteries or phones on or in heating device, such as microwave ovens, stoves, or radiators.* (App.12 – p.2)

TL :*Jangan pernah meletakkan baterai atau telepon pada atau di dalam alat pemanas, seperti oven microwave, kompor, atau radiator.*  
(App.12 – p.3)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. The word *radiators* is translated into *radiator*. The translator changes the plural into singular in the translation of *radiators* into *radiator* in target language but it does not change the original meaning. *Radiators* is to refrigerate a machine in order to make a durable machines.

The word *radiators* is left untranslated because Indonesian has already known this term. According to this manual book, these tools are not allowed to be used in the mobile phone. So, as a result, the translator does not need to change the name into Indonesian term. This theory pushes the translator to have an equal

effect in the target language. For that reason, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language easily

#### **Excerpt 41**

SL : *Set and use alarms* (App.142 – p.54)

TL : *Mengatur dan menggunakan alarm* (App.142 – p.49)

In the source text above, there is a source language that is translated into a target language by using transposition technique. For instance, the word *alarms* is translated into *alarm*. The translator changes the plural into singular in the translation of *alarms* into *alarm* in target language but it does not change the original meaning.

According to Echols and Shadily (1989:21), *alarms* is translated into *alaram or alarem*. The word *alarms* is left untranslated because Indonesian has already known this term. *Alarms* is a charger signal for giving the information for important events. This theory pushes the translator to have an equal effect in the target language. For that reason, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language easily

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The conclusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 148 sentences in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* that have been analyzed by using Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The conclusion can be stated as follows:

There are 10 translation techniques used by the translator of *GT GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*. There are 2 (1,35%) data using adaptation; 1 (0,67%) data using amplification; 50 (33,78%) data using borrowing; 37 (25,00%) data using calque; 6 (4,05%) data using discursive creation; 2 (1,35%) data using established equivalence; 21 (14,18%) using literal translation; 1 (0,67%) particularization; 14 (9,45%) data using reduction; 14 (9,45%) data using transposition.

The researcher finds the mostly used translation technique is borrowing because reseracher found 50 (33,78%). This technique tries to translate sentences like their borrowed meanings and they can also be purely translated without any change, whereas the description, established equivalence, and particularization are rarely used because not all sentences can be translated by using this technique. It needs a lot of attention to translate SL to TL straightly.

The application of the techniques help the translator in dealing with the problem of translation. Translation techniques will also help the translator to make the manual book as meaningful as possible to the reader.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

The writer would like to give the following suggestion based on the analysis to:

1. The reader who are interested in translation study and want to increase their knowledge about the translation techniques in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual* or some other field related to translation, it will be helpful to comprehend the text before doing other research with the translation.
2. Dian Nuswantoro University and especially for English Department students can use this thesis as a reference book when they are conducting a research related to the translation study.
3. The result of this study is improving the knowledge of technique in translation.
4. The result of this study can be used as a reference for the students who want to translate a book.
5. The result of this study it will enrich the knowledge of the translator about how to translate a book.

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## Appendix

### Translation technique in *GT-B3210 Samsung's User Manual*.

No	Sentences		Translation method
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	<i>Using this <u>manual</u> (pg.ii)</i>	<i>Menggunakan <u>buku panduan</u> ini (pg.ii)</i>	Transposition
2.	<i>To get started <u>quickly</u> (pg.ii)</i>	<i>Untuk memulai (pg.ii)</i>	Reduction
3.	<i><u>Copyright information</u> (pg.iii)</i>	<i><u>Informasi hak cipta</u> (pg.iii)</i>	Calque
4.	<i>Right to all <u>technologies</u> and products that comprise this device are the property of their respective owners (pg.iii)</i>	<i>Hak atas semua <u>teknologi</u> dan produk yang terdapat dalam perangkat ini adalah milik dari pemilik yang bersangkutan (pg.iii)</i>	Borrowing
5.	<i>Bluetooth is a registered trademark of the Bluetooth <u>SIG, Inc.worldwide- Bluetooth QD ID:BO15744</u> (pg.iii)</i>	<i>Bluetooth adalah merek dagang terdaftar dari Bluetooth <u>SIG, Inc.worldwide- Bluetooth QD ID:BO15744</u>(pg.iii)</i>	Borrowing
6.	<i>Java is a trademark of <u>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</u> (pg.iii)</i>	<i>Java adalah merek terdaftar dari <u>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</u> Pg.(iii)</i>	Borrowing
7.	<i><u>Safety warnings</u>(pg.1)</i>	<i><u>Peringatan keselamatan</u>(pg.2)</i>	Calque
8.	<i>Follow <u>all local regulation</u> when disposing used batteries or phones (pg.2)</i>	<i>Ikuti <u>peraturan lokal</u> saat membuang baterai (pg.3)</i>	Reduction
9.	<i>Install <u>mobile phones</u> and equipment with caution (pg.3)</i>	<i>Pasang <u>telepon seluler</u> dan peralatannya dengan hati-hati.</i>	Calque



		(pg.2)	
10.	<i>Improperly installed wireless equipment can cause serious injury when <u>air bags</u> inflate rapidly.</i> (pg.2)	<i>Peralatan wireless yang tidak aman dapat menyebabkan luka serius daat <u>kantung udara</u> mengembang dengan cepat.</i> (pg.3)	Established equivalent
11.	<i>Follow all <u>local</u> regulation when disposing used batteries or phones.</i> (pg.2)	<i>Ikuti peraturan <u>lokal</u> saat membuang baterai dan telepon bekas.</i> (pg.3)	Borrowing
12.	<i>Never place batteries or phones on or in heating device, such as microwave ovens, stoves, or <u>radiators</u>.</i> (pg.2)	<i>Jangan pernah meletakkan baterai atau telepon pada atau di dalam alat pemanas, seperti oven microwave, kompor, atau <u>radiator</u>.</i> (pg.3)	Transposition
13.	<i>Avoid interference <u>with</u> pacemakers</i> (pg.2)	<i>Hindari penggunaan <u>di dekat</u> alat pacu jantung</i> (pg.3)	Discursive Creation
14.	<i>Safety <u>precautions</u></i> (pg.4)	<i><u>Tindakan pencegahan</u> keamanan</i> (pg.7)	Transposition
15.	<i><u>Drive safely at all times</u></i> (pg.4)	<i><u>Berkendara dengan aman setiap waktu</u></i> (pg.5)	Literal Translation
16.	<i>Use <u>special features</u> that reduce the number of keys you have to press (such as templates and <u>predictive text</u>), and take frequent breaks.</i> (pg.3)	<i>Gunakan <u>fitur khusus</u> yang mengurangi jumlah tombol yang anda harus tekan (seperti pola dan <u>teks prediktif</u>), dan beristirahat sebentar.</i> (pg.4)	Calque
17.	<i>Broken glass or <u>acrylic</u> could</i>	<i>Pecahan kaca atau <u>acrylic</u> dapat</i>	Borrowing

	<i>cause injury to your hand and face. (pg.3)</i>	<i>menyebabkan luka pada tangan dan wajah. (pg.4)</i>	
18.	<i>Use <u>hand-free</u> accesories to increase your safety when possible. (pg.4)</i>	<i>Gunakan aksesoris <u>hand free</u> untuk meningkatkan keamanan jika memungkinkan. (pg.5)</i>	Borrowing
19.	<i><u>Use only Samsung-approved</u> accesories (pg.4)</i>	<i><u>Gunakan</u> aksesoris yang disetujui oleh Samsung (pg.5)</i>	Reduction
20.	<i>Turn off the phone near <u>medical equipment</u> (pg.4)</i>	<i>Matikan telepon di dekat <u>peralatan medis</u> (pg.5)</i>	Calque
21.	<i>Follow all regulation, <u>posted warnings</u>, and directions from medical personnel.</i>	<i>Ikuti semua peraturan, <u>peringatan tertulis</u>, dan petunjuk dari petugas kesehatan</i>	Transposition
22.	<i>Turn off the phone or disable the <u>wireless</u> function when in an aircraft (pg.4)</i>	<i>Matikan telepon dan nonaktifkan fungsi <u>wireless</u> saat berada dalam pesawat terbang (pg.5)</i>	Borrowing
23.	<i><u>Follow all safety warnings and regulations</u> (4)</i>	<i><u>Ikuti semua peringatan keamanan dan peraturan</u> (5)</i>	Literal Translation
24.	<i>Turn off the phone or disable the <u>wireless functions</u> when in an <u>aircraft</u>. (4)</i>	<i>Matikan telepon atau nonaktifkan fungsi <u>wireless</u> saat berada dalam <u>pesawat terbang</u> (5)</i>	Transposition
25.	<i>Follow all <u>airline regulations</u> and regulations and turn off your phone or switch to a mode that disables the wireless functions when directed by <u>airline personnel</u>.(4)</i>	<i>Ikuti semua <u>peraturan penerbangan</u> dan matikan telepon anda atau alihkan ke mode yang menonaktifkan fungsi wireless apabila diminta oleh <u>petugas penerbangan</u>.(5)</i>	Calque

26.	<i>Softkeys that control different functions at each screen (pg.5)</i>	<i>Softkey yang mengontrol fungsi-fungsi yang berbeda pada setiap layar (pg.5)</i>	Borrowing
27.	<i>Never use a damaged <u>charger</u> or battery (pg.5)</i>	<i>Jangan menggunakan <u>charger</u> atau baterai yang rusak (pg.5)</i>	Borrowing
28.	<i>Prevent batteries from contacting metal objects, as this can create a connection between the + and - <u>terminals</u> of your batteries and led to temporary or <u>permanent</u> battery damage.(pg.5)</i>	<i>Cegah baterai tersentuh benda metal, karena dapat menyebabkan hubungan antara <u>terminal</u> + dan - baterai dan dapat menyebabkan kerusakan baterai sementara atau <u>permanen</u>. (pg.5)</i>	Borrowing
29.	<i>extreme temperatures can reduce the charging capacity and <u>life</u> of your batteries(5)</i>	<i>temperatur ekstrem dapat mengurangi kapasitas pengisian daya dan <u>umur</u> baterai(5)</i>	Particularization
30.	<i><u>Protect batteries and chargers from damage (pg 5)</u></i>	<i><u>Lindungi baterai dan charger dari kerusakan (pg 5)</u></i>	Literal Translation
31.	<i>Your phone is a <u>complex</u> electronic device-protect it from impact and rough handling to avoid serious damage. (pg.5)</i>	<i>Telepon anda adalah perangkat elektronik yang <u>komplek</u>-lindungi telepon anda dari benturan dan penanganan yang kasar untuk mencegah kerusakan serius.(pg.6)</i>	Borrowing
32.	<i>Do not allow your phone to <u>get wet</u> (5)</i>	<i>Jangan biarkan telepon anda <u>basah</u> (6)</i>	Reduction
33.	<i>Do not use <u>carrying cases</u> or accessories with magnetic closures or allow your phone to</i>	<i>Jangan menggunakan <u>wadah</u> atau aksesoris dengan penutup magnet atau membiarkan</i>	Transposition

	<i>come in contact with magnetic field for extended period of time (pg.6)</i>	<i>telepon anda bersinggungan dengan medan magnet pada jangka waktu yang lama (pg.6)</i>	
34.	<i>Use your phone in <u>the normal position</u> (pg.6)</i>	<i>Gunakan telepon anda pada <u>posisi yang normal</u> (pg.7)</i>	Calque
35.	<i>Ensure <u>maximum</u> battery and charger life (pg.6)</i>	<i>Memastikan masa pakai baterai dan charger yang <u>maksimum</u> (pg.7)</i>	Borrowing
36.	<i><u>Important usage information</u> (pg.6)</i>	<i><u>Informasi pemakaian penting</u> (pg.7)</i>	Calque
37.	<i>If your phone has a camera flash or light, avoid using <u>it</u>. (pg.6)</i>	<i>Jika telepon anda memiliki lampu kilat atau cahaya kamera, hindari menggunakannya <u>dekat dengan mata anak-anak atau hewan</u>. (App.39 – p.6)</i>	Description
38.	<i>Ensure access to <u>emergency services</u> (7)</i>	<i>Memastikan akses ke <u>layanan darurat</u> (7)</i>	Calque
39.	<i><u>Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) certification Information</u> (pg.7)</i>	<i>Informasi sertifikasi <u>Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)</u> (pg.8)</i>	Borrowing
40.	<i>Your phone conforms to <u>European Union (EU)</u> (pg.7)</i>	<i>Telepon anda memenuhi standar <u>Uni Eropa (EU)</u> (pg.8)</i>	Calque
41.	<i>During testing, the <u>maximum SAR</u> recorded for this model was 0.631 W/kg. (pg.8)</i>	<i>Saat pengujian, <u>maksimum SAR</u> yang tercatat untuk model ini adalah 0,631 watt per kilogram. (pg.8)</i>	Borrowing
42.	<i><u>Household users</u> should contact either the retailer where they purchased this product (pg.9)</i>	<i><u>Pengguna alat rumah tangga</u> dapat menghubungi peritel dimana mereka membeli produk</i>	Calque



		<i>ini (pg.8)</i>	
43.	<i>e.g. <u>charger, headset, USB cable</u> (pg.8)</i>	<i>mis. <u>charger, headset, kable USB</u> (pg.8)</i>	Borrowing
44.	<i><u>Their local government officer</u> (pg9)</i>	<i>Kantor pemerintah <u>setempat</u> (pg.8)</i>	Reduction
45.	<i>The chemical symbols <u>Hg, Cd, or Pb</u> (9)</i>	<i>Simbol-simbol kimia <u>Hg, Cd, atau Pb</u> (9)</i>	Borrowing
46.	<i>The chemical symbols <u>Hg, Cd, or Pb</u> (9)</i>	<i>Simbol-simbol kimia <u>Hg, Cd, atau Pb</u> (9)</i>	Calque
47.	<i>Some content and services accessible through this device belong to third parties and are protected by copyright, <u>patent</u>, trademark and/ or other intellectual property laws. (pg.10)</i>	<i>Beberapa isi dan layanan yang dapat diakses menggunakan perangkat ini merupakan milik pihak ketiga dan dilindungi hak cipta, <u>paten</u>, merek dan/atau hukum kepemilikan intelektual. (pg.9)</i>	Borrowing
48.	<i>You may not modify, copy, republish, <u>upload</u>, post, transmit, translate, sell. creat, derivative works, exploit, or distribute in any manner or medium any content or service displayed thought thid device (pg 10)</i>	<i>Anda tidak boleh mengubah, menyalin, menerbitkan ulang, <u>upload</u>, mengirim, memindah, menerjemah, menjual, membuat produk tiruan, mengexploitas, atau menyebarkan dengan cara media apapun atas isi atau layanan yang ditampilkan menggunakan perangkat ini. (pg.9)</i>	Borrowing
49.	<i>Such content and service are provided solely for your</i>	<i>Isi dan layanan tersebut disediakan hanya untuk</i>	Borrowing

	<i>personal <u>noncomercial</u> use.</i> (pg.10)	<i>penggunaan <u>nonkomersial</u> pribadi anda.</i> (pg.9)	
50.	<i>Samsung does not warrant content or service so provided,<u>either expressly or impliedly.</u></i> (pg10)	<i>Samsung tidak menjamin isi atau layanan yang disediakan, baik tersurat maupun tersirat.</i> (pg10)	Adaptation
51.	<i>Use shortcut menus from the <u>shortcut toolbar</u></i> ((sentence 12)	<i>Gunakan menu pemintas dari <u>toolbar pemintas</u></i> (sentence 12)	Calque
52.	<i>The front of <u>your phone</u> includes the following keys and features:</i> (pg.13)	<i>Pada bagian depan <u>telepon</u> terdapat tombol dan fitur-fitur berikut:</i> (pg.12)	Reduction
53.	<i><u>To lock or unlock, press and hold</u></i> (13)	<i><u>Untuk mengunci dan membuka tombol, tekan dan tahan</u></i> (12)	Literal Translation
54.	<i><u>Browse the web</u></i> (sentence 13)	<i><u>Browse web</u></i> (pg.13)	Borrowing
55.	<i>Change case in a text <u>input field</u></i> (pg.14)	<i>Mengubah besar kecilnya huruf di dalam <u>ruang masukan</u></i> (pg. 13)	Calque
56.	<i>In idle mode, access the music <u>library</u></i> (pg 14)	<i>Dlm mode idle, mengakses <u>kumpulan musik</u></i> (pg.13)	Discursive Creation
57.	<i>Delete characters in a text <u>input field</u></i> (pg.14)	<i>Menghapus karakter di dalam <u>ruang masukkan teks</u></i> (pg.14)	Calque
58.	<i>Activate <u>the mobile tracker</u></i> (pg.14)	<i>Mengaktifkan <u>mobile tracker</u></i> (pg.14)	Borrowing
59.	<i><u>View photos and videos on web</u></i> (pg.15)	<i><u>Melihat foto dan video di web</u></i> (pg.15)	Literal Translation
60.	<i>In idle mode, turn on <u>the camera</u></i>	<i>Dalam mode idle, menyalakan</i>	Borrowing

	<i>(press and hold) (pg.15)</i>	<i><u>kamera</u> (tekan dan tahan)(pg.15)</i>	
61.	<i><u>Displays various icons</u> (pg.15)</i>	<i><u>Menampilkan beragam ikon</u> (pg.15)</i>	Literal Translation
62.	<i>Displays the current actions assigned to each <u>softkey</u> (App. – pg.15)</i>	<i>Menampilkan langkah yang diperintahkan untuk masing-masing <u>softkey</u> (pg.15)</i>	Borrowing
63.	<i><u>Browsing the web</u> (pg.16)</i>	<i><u>Browsing web</u> (pg.15)</i>	Borrowing
64.	<i>Activate and send an <u>SOS</u> message (pg.16)</i>	<i>Mengaktifkan dan mengirim pesan <u>SOS</u> (pg.16)</i>	Borrowing
65.	<i><u>Get started by assembling and setting up your mobile phone for its first use.</u> (pg.17)</i>	<i><u>Mulailah dengan memasang dan menyetel telepon seluler untuk digunakan pertama kali</u> (pg.17)</i>	Reduction
66.	<i>Set and use <u>alarms</u> (sentence 19)</i>	<i>Mengatur dan menggunakan <u>alarm</u> (sentence 19)</i>	Transposition
67.	<i>Open <u>the cover to the multifunction jack</u> and plug the small end of the travel adapter (pg.19)</i>	<i>Buka <u>penutup colokan multifungsi</u> dan colokan ujung kecil adaptor travel (pg.19)</i>	Reduction
68.	<i>About the low <u>battery indicator</u>(19)</i>	<i>Tentang <u>indikator baterai</u> habis(19)</i>	Calque
69.	<i>Use <u>the calculator</u> (sentence 20)</i>	<i>Menggunakan <u>kalkulator</u> (sentence 20)</i>	Borrowing
70.	<i>Formating the memory card on a PC may cause incompatibility with <u>your computer</u> (pg.20)</i>	<i>Memformat kartu memori di sebuah PC dapat menyebabkan ketidakkompatibelan dengan <u>telepon</u> (pg.20)</i>	Reduction
71.	<i>Push the memory card in the</i>	<i>Dorong kartu memori ke dalam</i>	Reduction



	<i>memory card slot until it <u>lock in place</u> (pg.20)</i>	<i>slot kartu memori sampai <u>terkunci</u>(pg.20)</i>	
72.	<i><u>Attach a hand trap</u> (pg.20)</i>	<i><u>Pasangkan tali gantungan</u> (pg.20)</i>	Literal Translation
73.	<i>Your phone accepts <u>microSD™</u> or <u>microSDHC™</u> memory cards up to 8 <u>GB</u> (depending on memory card manufacturer and type) (pg.20)</i>	<i>Telepon anda dapat digunakan bersama kartu memori <u>microSD™</u> atau <u>microSDHC™</u> hingga 8 <u>GB</u> (tergantung pembuat dan jenis kartu memori) (pg.20)</i>	Borrowing
74.	<i><u>Format the memory card only on the phone</u> (pg.20)</i>	<i><u>Format kartu memori hanya dengan telepon</u> (pg.20)</i>	Literal Translation
75.	<i>To turn <u>your phone</u> off (pg.20)</i>	<i>Untuk mematikan <u>telepon</u> (pg.21)</i>	Reduction
76.	<i><u>Attach a hand trap (optional)</u> (pg.21)</i>	<i><u>Pasangkan tali gantungan (opsional)</u> (pg.20)</i>	Borrowing
77.	<i><u>Enter your PIN and press &lt;OK&gt;</u> (if necessary)(pg.22)</i>	<i><u>Masukkan PIN Anda dan tekan &lt;OK&gt;</u> (bila perlu) (pg.21)</i>	Literal Translation
78.	<i>By switching to the <u>offline profile</u>, you can use you're phone's non-network service in areas where wireless devices are prohibited, such as aeroplane and hospitals.(pg.22)</i>	<i>Dengan beralih ke <u>profile offline</u>, anda dapat menggunakan layanan non-jaringan di tempat-tempat dimana perangkat nirkabel tidak boleh digunakan, misalnya pesawat dan rumah sakit pg.21)</i>	Calque
79.	<i><u>Press and hold</u> (pg.22)</i>	<i><u>Tekan dan tahan</u> (pg.21)</i>	Literal translation
80.	<i>When the setup <u>wizard</u> opens,</i>	<i>Apabila <u>wisaya</u> penyetalan</i>	Discursive



	<i>customise your phone as desired by following the screen (pg.22)</i>	<i>terbuka, kustomisasi telepon anda sesuai keinginan dengan mengikuti petunjuk pada layar (pg.21)</i>	Creation
81.	<i>Acess <u>menus</u> (pg.23)</i>	<i>Mengakses <u>menu</u> (pg.22)</i>	Transposition
82.	<i>Learn to use the <u>items</u> on the toolbar (pg.23)</i>	<i>Mempelajari penggunaan <u>item</u> pada toolbar (pg.22)</i>	Transposition
83.	<i>Select a wallpaper (<u>Idle mode</u>) (pg.23)</i>	<i>Memilih wallpaper (<u>mode Idle</u>) (pg.25)</i>	Calque
84.	<i>To deactivate the shortcuts toolbar, in menu mode, select Settings → Display and light → <u>Home screen</u> → Shortcuts toolbar → Off → Save (pg.24)</i>	<i>Untuk menonaktifkan toolbar pemintas, dlm mode Menu pilih Pengaturan → Tampilan dan cahaya → <u>Home screen</u> → Toolbar pemintas → Tdk aktif → Simpan (pg.22)</i>	Borrowing
85.	<i>Customise <u>your phone</u> (pg.24)</i>	<i>Mengkostumisasi <u>telepon anda</u> (pg.23)</i>	Calque
86.	<i><u>Get more</u> from your phone by customising it to match your preferences (pg.24)</i>	<i><u>Dapatkan lebih banyak</u> dari telepon anda dengan mengkustomkannya sesuai pilhan anda (pg.23)</i>	Reduction
87.	<i>In idle mode, press and hold (  ) to silence or <u>unsilence</u> you phone (pg.24)</i>	<i>Dalam mode idle , tekan dan tahan (  ) untuk mendiamkan atau <u>mengembalikan</u> suara telepon anda (pg.23)</i>	Discursive creation
88.	<i>Customise <u>the sound setting</u> as</i>	<i>Sesuaikan <u>pengaturan suara</u></i>	Calque

	<i>desired</i> (pg.25)	<i>sesuai keinginan</i> (pg.23)	
89.	<i>Use the headset</i> (pg.25)	<i>Menggunakan headset</i> (pg.25)	Borrowing
90.	<i>Send and view message</i> (pg.26)	<i>Mengirim dan melihat pesan</i> (pg.28)	Literal translation
91.	<i>By plugging the supplied headset into the headset jack, you can make and answer calls:</i> (pg.27)	<i>Anda dapat melakukan dan menjawab panggilan dengan mencolokkan headset yang disediakan ke colokan headset.</i> (pg.25)	Calque
92.	<i>To redial the last call, press the headset button twice</i> (pg.27)	<i>Untuk memanggil kembali panggilan terakhir, tekan tombol headset dua kali</i> (pg.25)	Transposition
93.	<i>Enter a subject and scroll down</i> (pg.28)	<i>Masukkan sebuah subjek dan gulir ke bawah.</i> (pg.26)	Borrowing
94.	<i>Enter text</i> (pg.29)	<i>Memasukkan teks</i> (pg.26)	Literal translation
95.	<i>Press &lt;option&gt; download</i> (pg.29)	<i>Tekan &lt;pilihan&gt; download</i> (pg.27)	Borrowing
96.	<i>Press &lt;option&gt; download</i> (29)	<i>Tekan &lt;pilihan&gt; download</i> (27)	Literal Translation
97.	<i>Add and find contacts</i> (30)	<i>Menambah dan mencari kontak</i> (27)	Literal Translation
98.	<i>Add a new contact</i> (30)	<i>Menambah kontak baru</i> (27)	Calque
99.	<i>Listen to music</i> (pg.32)	<i>Mendengarkan musik</i> (pg.29)	Borrowing
100.	<i>The first time you turn on the FM radio, you will be prompted to start automatic tuning.</i> (pg.32)	<i>Pertama kali anda menyalakan radio FM, anda akan diminta memulai pranala otomatis.</i> (pg.29)	Discursive Creation

101.	<i>While listening to the radio, do not connect <u>the travel adapter</u> or <u>PC data cable</u> to your computer (pg.32)</i>	<i>Saat mendengarkan radio, jangan menyambungkan <u>adaptor travel</u> atau <u>kabel data PC</u> ke telepon (pg.29)</i>	Calque
102.	<i>Download from <u>the wireless web</u> (pg.33)</i>	<i>Unduh dari <u>web nirkabel</u> (pg.31)</i>	Calque
103.	<i>Download from <u>the wireless web</u> (pg.33)</i>	<i>Unduh dari <u>web nirkabel</u> (pg.31)</i>	Borrowing
104.	<i>Receive <u>via bluetooth</u> (pg.33)</i>	<i>Menerima <u>file lewat bluetooth</u> (pg.30)</i>	Reduction
105.	<i>Learn to access and <u>bookmark</u> your favourite web pages. (pg.34)</i>	<i>Mempelajari cara mengakses dan <u>bookmark</u> halaman web favorit anda. (pg.31)</i>	Borrowing
106.	<i>Press &lt;hold&gt; to <u>place the first call on hold</u> (pg.36)</i>	<i>Tekan &lt;tahan&gt; untuk <u>menangguhkan panggilan pertama</u> (pg.33)</i>	Calque
107.	<i>Make a <u>multiparty call</u> (conference call) (pg.36)</i>	<i>Melakukan <u>panggilan multiparti</u> (panggilan konferensi) (pg.33)</i>	Calque
108.	<i>Call <u>an international number</u> (pg.37)</i>	<i>Memanggil <u>nomor internasional</u> (pg.34)</i>	Calque
109.	<i>In menu mode, select <u>Phonebook</u>. (pg.37)</i>	<i>Dalam mode menu, pilih <u>Buku telepon</u>. (pg.35)</i>	Calque
110.	<i>Scroll to a number you want to <u>set</u> and press the confirm key (39)</i>	<i>Gulir ke nomor yang ingin <u>disetel</u> dan tekan tombol konfirmasi (35)</i>	Transposition
111.	<i>Use <u>the Bluetooth messenger</u> (pg.40)</i>	<i>Menggunakan <u>Bluetooth messenger</u> (pg.37)</i>	Borrowing
112.	<i>Press the confirm key--each</i>	<i>Tekan tombol—tiap <u>segmen</u></i>	Borrowing

	<i>segment.</i> (pg.42)	(pg.38)	
113.	<i>Plug the supplied headset into the phone's headset jack.</i> (pg.41)	<i>Colokkan headset yang disediakan ke colokan headset telepon.</i> (pg.45)	Adaptation
114.	<i>In idle mode, press and hold (  ) turn on the camera</i> (pg.41)	<i>Dalam mode idle, tekan dan tahan (  ) menyalakan kamera</i> (pg.38)	Calque
115.	<i>Press → Shooting mode → Mosaic</i> (pg.42)	<i>Tekan → Mode shooting → Multiple</i> (pg.34)	Calque
116.	<i>Learn to prepare music files, create playlist, and store radio stations.</i> (pg.44)	<i>Mempelajari cara menyiapkan file musik, membuat daftar putar, dan menyiapkan stasiun radio</i> (40)	Calque
117.	<i>Learn to access an online music service and get information about the song you hear while while on the move</i> (pg.46)	<i>Mempelajari cara mengakses layanan musik online dan mendapatkan informasi tentang lagu yang didengarkan saat di perjalanan</i> (pg.42)	Established equivalent
118.	<i>Find information of music</i> (pg.46)	<i>Mencari informasi musik</i> (pg.42)	Borrowing
119.	<i>Select Find music to connect to the server</i> (pg.46)	<i>Pilih Temukan musik untuk menghubungkan ke server</i> (pg.42)	Borrowing
120.	<i>Use the Bluetooth wireless feature</i> (pg.47)	<i>Menggunakan fitur nirkabel Bluetooth</i> (pg.43)	Calque
121.	<i>Scroll down to activation</i> (pg.47)	<i>Gulir kebawah untuk Pengaktifan</i> (pg.43)	Literal Translation

122.	<i>Scroll left or right to On</i> (pg.47)	<i>Gulir ke kiri atau ke kanan untuk Aktif</i> (pg.43)	Literal Translation
123.	<i>Find and pair with other Bluetooth enable device</i> (pg.48)	<i>Menemukan dan memasang dengan perangkat Bluetooth aktif lainnya</i> (pg.44)	Borrowing
124.	<i>Scroll to a device and press &lt;select&gt;</i> (pg.48)	<i>Gulir ke satu perangkat dan tekan &lt;pilih&gt;</i> (pg.44)	Literal Translation
125.	<i>Enter PIN for the Bluetooth wireless or the other device's Bluetooth PIN, if it has one</i> (pg.48)	<i>Masukkan PIN untuk fitur nirkabel Bluetooth atau PIN Bluetooth perangkat lain jika ada</i> (pg.44)	Calque
126.	<i>Activate and send an SOS message</i> (pg.49)	<i>Mengaktifkan dan mengirim pesan SOS</i> (pg.44)	Borrowing
127.	<i>When you have an emergency</i> (pg.49)	<i>Saat dalam keadaan darurat</i> (pg.44)	Transposition
128.	<i>Activate the mobile tracker</i> (pg.49)	<i>Mengaktifkan mobile tracker</i> (pg.45)	Borrowing
129.	<i>Enter your password and press &lt;OK&gt;</i> (pg.50)	<i>Masukkan kata sandi dan tekan &lt;OK&gt;</i> (pg.45)	Literal Translation
130.	<i>Enter your password and press &lt;OK&gt;</i> (pg.50)	<i>Masukkan kata sandi dan tekan &lt;OK&gt;</i> (pg.45)	Transposition
131.	<i>Make fake calls</i> (pg.50)	<i>Melakukan panggilan palsu</i> (pg.46)	Calque
132.	<i>Press &lt;Record&gt; to start recording</i> (pg.50)	<i>Tekan &lt;Rekam&gt; untuk memulai merekam</i> (pg.46)	Literal Translation
133.	<i>Speak into the microphone</i> (pg.51)	<i>Ucapkan memo Anda dekat mikrofon</i> (pg.46)	Borrowing

134.	<i>Speak <u>into</u> the microphone (pg.51)</i>	<i>Ucapkan <u>memo</u> Anda dekat mikrofon (pg.46)</i>	Discursive Creation
135.	<i><u>When you are finished speaking</u> (pg.51)</i>	<i><u>Setelah selesai berbicara</u> (pg.46)</i>	Literal Translation
136.	<i><u>Record and play voice memos</u> (pg.51)</i>	<i>Merekam dan memutar <u>memo suara</u> (pg.46)</i>	Calque
137.	<i>Speak you <u>memo</u> into the microphone (pg.51)</i>	<i>Ucapkan <u>memo</u> Anda dekat mikrofon (pg.46)</i>	Borrowing
138.	<i>Control <u>playback</u> using the following keys (pg.52)</i>	<i>Kontrol <u>playback</u> dengan tombol-tombol berikut (pg.47)</i>	Borrowing
139.	<i>Control playback using the following keys (pg.52)</i>	<i>Kontrol playback dengan tombol-tombol berikut (pg.47)</i>	Calque
140.	<i><u>Pause</u> or resume playback (pg.52)</i>	<i><u>Menghentikan sementara atau melanjutkan pemutaran</u> (pg.47)</i>	Transposition
141.	<i>The download of <u>java</u> files may not be supported (pg.52)</i>	<i>Unduhan file <u>java</u> tidak didukung (pg.47)</i>	Borrowing
142.	<i>The download of <u>java files</u> may not be supported.. (pg.52)</i>	<i>Unduhan file <u>java</u> tidak didukung (pg.47)</i>	Calque
143.	<i>Set and use <u>alarms</u> (pg.54)</i>	<i>Mengatur dan menggunakan <u>alarm</u> (pg.49)</i>	Transposition
144.	<i>The auto <u>power-up</u> feature sets the phone automatically turn on and sound the alarm at the designed time if the phone is turned off (pg.55)</i>	<i>Fitur <u>power up</u> otomatis mengatur telepon agar menyala secara otomatis dan menyembunyikan alarm pada waktu yang ditentukan bila telepon mati. (pg.49)</i>	Borrowing
145.	<i>Press any key to stop the alarm without <u>snooze</u> (pg.55)</i>	<i>Tekan sembarang tombol untuk menghentikan alarm tanpa</i>	Borrowing

		<i>snooze</i> (pg.50)	
146.	<i>Use the <u>calculator</u></i> (pg.55)	<i>Menggunakan the <u>kalkulator</u></i> (pg.50)	Borrowing
147.	<i>Set a <u>countdown timer</u></i> (pg.56)	<i>Mengatur <u>countdown timer</u></i> (pg.51)	Borrowing
148.	<i>Press <u>&lt;Option&gt;→Create</u></i> (pg.56)	<i>Tekan <u>&lt;Pilihan&gt;→Buat</u></i> (pg.51)	Literal Translation