

**TRANSLATION METHODS USED IN THREE
CHAPTERS OF “TANJUNG MAS SEBAGAI
CENTRAL POINT PORT” HANDBOOK**

A THESIS

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



by :

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 14 , 2013

Widi Dharmawan Yudha

MOTTO

If your actions inspire others to dream more, learn more, do more, and become more; you are a leader.
(John Quincy Adams)

They can do all because they think they can.
(Virgil)

Pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work.
(Aristotle)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis especially to:

1. My beloved the late Mom and Dad with their endless love, tears, and a lot of prayer for me.
2. My little sister Nidia Rochmayani.
3. All my best friends who always support me.

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for the readers especially for the students of English Department of Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University.

Semarang, February 14, 2013

Widi Dharmawan Yudha

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Translation Methods used in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port handbook* as Indonesian- English version. It has two objectives. First, it is aimed at finding out the translation method used in handbook. Second, it is aimed at finding out the reasons of the methods that are used in translating the handbook.

The data collected were analyzed by reading the both versions of the handbook, classifying each sentence according to the translation methods and explaining why the sentences are included into each translation method. There are 171 sentences in the source text of three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook. The translation methods used by the translator in translating the three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook are: word for word translation (1 sentence), literal translation (90 sentences), free translation (73 sentences), faithful translation (5 sentences), and adaptation translation (2 sentences).

The number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook is about information of Tanjung Mas. The translator make this work more clearly for the reader.

Keywords : *handbook. literal translation, the source text, the target text, translation method.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Every human being has a language. It is used to convey messages to other people. Without a language people will find it difficult to communicate and express their ideas, thought and wishes. People use language to communicate with others in the daily activity. Language must have means and purpose to be understood. Language has 2 types: oral and written language. One of subjects that has relation with written language is translation. Whatever the difficulty in the translation process, procedures must aim at the essence of the message and faithfulness to the meaning of the source language text being transferred to the target language text.

Robinson (1997: 209) states that “the definition with three ‘laws of translation’ which stated that the translation should contain all the original ideas, that the style should be the same as that found in the original, and that the translation should read like an original text”. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) states that “what was involved in the process of translating was ‘reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style’”.

Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes and which ever they may be; the main aim of translation is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle among people. In the past few decades, this

activity has developed because of the rise of international trade, increased migration, globalization, the recognition of linguistic minorities, and the expansion of mass media and technology. For this reason, a translator plays an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural transmitter of culture and truths by attempting to interpret concepts and speech in a variety of texts as faithfully and accurately as possible.

Finding solution to dilemma is a constant in the work of translator. This includes translating problems such as linguistic or cultural "untranslatability," losses and gains, lexical ambiguity, etc., through various mechanisms such as compensation, loans, explanatory notes, adaptation, equivalence, paraphrasing, analogies, etc. Translators should also be aware that meaning is not only conveyed by words.

A good translator should define some essential starting-points for the approximation to a text to be translated, such as the author of the text, aim of the text, readership, and standard to be used, for which it is important to identify and to categorize the author, the message, the kind of discourse, the translator and the readership. Translators should be aware of the fact that incorrect comprehension of a text considerably decreases the quality of the translation. We must, therefore, use reading comprehension strategies for translation (underlining words, detecting translation difficulties, contextualizing lexical items—never isolating them, adapting, analyzing, and so on). Among formal matters, translators should be aware of and control the sound effect and cadence of the translated text ("translating with the ear") to avoid cacophonous combinations and calques on the

source language. Regarding the use of translation procedures and strategies, translators must constantly make choices, in each paragraph, sentence or translation unit, so as to decide which of them is the most useful to the transfer of ideas in the text being translated. It means adapting the most suitable strategies and techniques to the requirements of the text rather than adopting a certain technique and using it for ever. The translator also use some technique translation to analyze a text. Actually, when the translator translates a text, it is called a translation process.

Translation process is the system to translate symbols and texts. Language is a mean of communication that is used to interact with each other. Conveying language in a good way, then it should have a good meaning also. Readability is a skill which the text can be read and understood well by the readers. It has a pleasing style, a good rhythm. And move a long at an acceptable pace.

This research aims at analyzing and describing methods, and forms of the translation of wisdom words in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook. The translation of words involves transfer of meaning. A translator should be able to translate them better after analyzing. So, within different culture perception, the translation of words has not only a close meaning, but also a close form in order to be understood by its target readers. The writer chooses “ Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook because it is very important to the reader. The reader get much information about Semarang and Semarang tourism from this handbook. In this handbook, Semarang chapter contains about histories of Semarang. And it contains the introduction of the past

and present time of Semarang. Beside that Semarang is a beautiful and interesting place. Tourism objects contain some favorite places, for examples: Lawang Sewu, Kota Lama, Pecinan etc. Every place has its history. Another reason because in Dian Nuswantoro University no one has analyzed data of Tanjung Mas handbook. This work can be learn for the other students who want to analyze the same topic.

This bilingual book is made for people who want to get more information about Tanjung Mas Central Point Port. Another reason of selecting “Three Chapters of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook.” as the data of this study is because the handbook can be read by the readers from the age of children to adult, so that more people can enjoy it.

The researcher chooses three chapters of it because the previous chapters contains many tables and diagrams. So, it cannot be translated. Another reason of selecting “Three Chapters of them” because this chapters contains about more informations Business Partners of Tanjung Mas and Introducing of Semarang.

In this study the researcher will observe about the translation methods in “Three Chapters of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook” in order to discuss the methods that are used in source language (SL) and its translation in target language (TL).

1.2 Statement of The Problem

What methods are used in translating sentences in the three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook?

1.3 Scope of The Study

The scope of the study is the translation methods of the handbook “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” which is written by Yunus Inuhan. It was first published in 2010 by PT. PELABUHAN INDONESIA III (PERSERO) CABANG TANJUNG MAS.

1.4 Objective of The Study

The objective of the study is to explain the methods used by the translator in translating three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook, and to explain why the sentences are included to the methods.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The result of this research is hopefully useful for:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for the English Department students, to share useful information about translation strategies.
2. The researcher, in particular, in order to enrich the knowledge about translation methods.
3. The translators and editors of literary works, in this case, handbook, in order to improve their skill, so that the readers are able to enjoy the work better.
4. Anyone who is interested in translation, especially in translating Indonesian text into English.

1.6 Thesis Organization

Chapter I : Introduction. This chapter consists of 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 and direct in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories used in this chapter are : translation : translation process, translation method, types of translation, meaning, and Tanjung Mas.

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about translation, translation process, translation method, types of translation, meaning and Tanjung Mas.

2.1 Translation

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1988:5). As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places. Furthermore, as a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument : it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner’s knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise the learner’s intelligence in order to develop the competence.

Translating a text or written translation is not only changing one language into another language, but also sending a meaningful message so that the readers can understand it. It is because it deals with many aspects, such as social aspects, cultural aspects and linguistic aspects. Translation has an important role to make the text grammatical and natural, so that a text can be easily understood by the readers.

Translation is a useful case for examining the whole issue of the rule of languages in social life and also the activity to replace the source text into the

target text in order to make a grammatical or natural text that involves many factors that influence the result of the text.

The goal of translation is generally to establish a relation of equivalence of intent between the source and the target texts, which is to ensure that both texts communicate the same message, while taking into account a number of constraints, these constraints include context, the rules of grammar of both languages, their writing conventions, their idioms and the like.

Here are some definitions of translation which are proposed by some experts. Catford (1974:20) states that “translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1974:12) state that “translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style”.

According to the experts above, it can be concluded that translation replaces the textual material in one language into another language which the target language is the closest natural equivalent of the source language.

It can be said that translation means delivery of message contained in source language (SL) into target language (TL), and the message transferred in target language (TL) is closely similar to that in the source language (SL). Translation is an operation of some languages; it is a process of transferring ideas, thoughts and purposes from one language (SL) into another language (TL).

In translation, there is a substitution of TL meanings for the SL. In transference, there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation.

Mcguire (1980: 9) states that “translating must aim primarily at reproducing the message.” To reproduce the message, one must make a good many grammatical and lexical adjustment. The best translation does not sound like a translation. But, this does not mean that it should exhibit in its grammatical and stylistic forms any trace of awkwardness or strangeness.

2.1.1 Translation Process

“The process of translation is series of activities which can be done by a translator at the time s/he transfer the message from the source language into the target language” (Nababan, 1997:6). A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can cause mistakes in another point. If this happens, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

When translating a text, four processes, more or less, are consciously applied in mind. According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation :

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.

This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translationese has to be eliminated, but also acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-

eminently the occupation in which a translator has thought several things at the same times.

2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process.

One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.

3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.

This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

Natural translation depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide.

According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57), the processes of translation are:

1. Analysis (learning the source text).

It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely read and understood.

2. Transfer (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).

In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text.

The message can be a content, idea or thought.

3. Restructure (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader).

Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

2.2 Translation Method

Newmark (1988:45) states that “there are eight translation methods. The methods in this context are principles which provide the basic of the way people translating text which obviously headed to the kinds of translation”.

Translation can be done by choosing one of the eight methods. The methods can be classified into two : four of them are oriented in source language (SL Emphasis) and the other four are oriented in target language (TL Emphasis). It can be seen in the figure below :

SL Emphasis	TL Emphasis
Word for word translation	Adaptation translation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

Figure 2.2: Figure Translation Methods (V-Diagram)
Source : Newmark , Peter . 1988 . A Textbook of translation.
UK : Prentice Hall.

From the figure above, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation are :

a. Word for word Translation

A translation is mentioned as word for word translation if every word of SL is translated but the word order is the same . Thus SL word order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common . The meaning is out the context . The word for word translation is used when in translation process there are some difficulties to transfer the message into TL.

For example : (The examples are provided from Wahningsih, Erna: 2008:28)

SL : I can swim.

TL : *Saya bisa berenang.*

b. Literal Translation

A translation is mentioned as literal translation if SL grammatical role is changed to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated one by one.

For example :

SL :. Don't bring my magazine.

TL : *Jangan bawa majalahku*

c. Faithful Translation

It is reproducing the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

For example :

SL : Could you close the windows?

TL : *Dapatkah kamu menutup jendela?*

d. Semantic Translation

It is concerning in aesthetic value ,that is beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate so that assonance / word play or repetition jars in the finished version.

For example :

SL : There has always been bad blood between those men.

TL : *Selalu terjadi permusuhan antara para lelaki itu.*

e. Adaptation Translation

It is that free form of translation . It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry , the themes , character , plot , are usually preserved.

For example :

SL : My heart is like a singing bird.

TL : *Kalbuku bagaikan kicauan burung.*

f. Free Translation

It is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original.

For example :

SL : She was between the devil and the deep sea.

TL : *Ia berada diantara dua bahaya yang besar.*

g. Idiomatic Translation

It is reproducing the meaning of the original but the form , the style , and expression are different.

For example :

SL : She explains in broken English.

TL: *Dia menjelaskan dalam bahasa Inggris yang kurang sempurna.*

h. Communicative Translation

It is expresses the meaning of the SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation . The equivalent of source text is a standard expression for SL and the target text is a standard expression for TL too.

For example :

SL : Never mind.

TL : *Tidak apa-apa.*

Translation methods relate to the whole texts, on the other hand translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

2.2.1 Types of Translation

There are some types of translation. Experts have their own opinions about them. According to Larson in Choliludin (2006:23), translation is classified into two types :

1. Form-based Translation

It attempts to follow the form of the source language and known as literal translation. Literal translation may be very useful for purposes related to study of the source language, but they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages is similar.

2. Meaning-based Translation

It makes every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. It is called idiomatic translation. Idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language both in grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Catford in Cholliludin (2006:25) makes categories of translation into :

1. Extent of Translation

Catford classifies it into a full translation and a partial translation. In a full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by text material. In a partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to the target language text.

2. Levels of Translation

Catford classifies it into a total translation and a restricted translation. A total translation means replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of source language phonology or graphology by nonequivalent target language phonology or graphology. A restricted translation means replacement of source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material of only one level, that is translation performed only at the phonological or at the graphological level or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

3. Ranks of Translation

Catford classifies it into rank-bound and unbounded translation. Rank-bound translation is translation in which the selection of target language equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy grammatical units, usually at word or morpheme rank, that is setting up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalent. Unbounded translation is translation in which the equivalent shift freely up and down the rank scale. Sometimes it tends to be at the higher ranks, sometimes between larger units than the sentences.

According to Jakobson's article "On Linguistic Aspects of Translation" in Bassnet-Mcguire (1980:14), there are three types of translation, they are :

1. Intralingual translation or rewording (a interpretation of verbal signs by means of some same language).

2. Interlingual translation or translation paper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).
3. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

2.2.2 Meaning

Meaning of a sentence is important because people can understand the target language easily. In the translation process, the first thing to do is finding the whole meaning in all sentences of the source text. Some experts suggest differently about meaning. Nida (1974:51) states that “a word has some different meanings”. Larson (1984:3) states that “translation is transferring meaning from the source language into the target language”. It is important for the activity of translating.

There are three types of meaning according to Nida and Taber (1974:34), namely :

1. Grammatical Meaning

Generally, grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangements, rules that must be followed if one wants to be understood, but not rules themselves that seem to have any meaning.

Example : “John hit Bill” and “Bill and John”.

Two sentences above show that grammar has meaning.

2. Referential Meaning

This refers to words as symbols which refer to objects, event, abstracts, and relation.

Example : “He bought a *hammer*” and “They will *hammer* the nail”.

The distinct meaning of the term *hammer* is very closely marked by the occurrence of these tem in quite a different contrast with verbs.

3. Connotative Meaning

This refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the words and their combination. Sometimes, the associations surrounding some words become so strong that people avoid using them at all.

This is what is called verbal taboos. There are positive and negative taboos. Negative taboos associate the feelings of revulsion, or disgust, against words such as those which refer to a certain organ of a body and functions. On the other hand, positive taboos associated with feeling or fear : certain words (often names of the powerful beings) are also regarded as powerful, and the misuse of such words may bring destruction upon the hapless users.

Example : “She looks like *shit*” and “Would you please clean this *shit*?”

The first sentence above is included into negative taboo and the second sentence is included into positive taboo.

2.3 Tanjung Mas

This book contain some chapters, it describes about port information, geographical location, management of Tanjung Mas Port, Port Facilities, Business Partner, Semarang, Tourism Object.

Semarang River which divides the city of Semarang heads into the Java sea. Previously, Semarang River has very important role, for it is served as the ship berths, which conducts goods loading and unloading. Semarang sea port began functioning on May 2, 1547 to coincide with coronation of Pandan Arang II; son of Kyai Pandan Arang Ageng I as the first regent of Semarang. Thus, the age of Tanjung mas Port has reached 463 years, the same age as the city of Semarang.

During its development, the port became the epicenter of goods transactions, among humans. That is why since ancient times, the port played an important role in the trade. At the time of VOC (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie), VOC's merchant vessels docked at various ports to transport merchandise. Port of Tanjung Mas, may function as "Central Point Port" for it position is very strategic. Tanjung Mas is situated on the North Coast of Java Island, precisely in the city of Semarang. It is flanked by two mayor port, namely Tanjung Priok in the West and Tanjung Perak in the East. Just like Port of Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Mas port also has fairly complete facilities.

Port of Tanjung Mas currently serves as the gate way of the economy of Central Java and it surrounding. Thus, the Port of Tanjung Emas constitutes a Gate Way Port in hinterland areas of Central Java.

As a mayor city and capital of Central Java Province, Semarang has a long history, initially it was just a mudflat, which later evolved into advanced environment and appeared as an important city. As a big city, Semarang is also absorbing many immigrants.

Semarang was built on May 2, 1574, by Sultan Pandanaran, which had become one of the center of Islam proliferation. At that time, Semarang became part of the Kingdom of Demak. It was starting, when Sultan of Demak, Made Pandan Prince with his son, Raden Pandan Arang left Demak and heading to west, to a place called Tirang Island. He established the Islamic School and proliferate the Islam from time to time, as the area was become more fertile. During those fertilization, there was a rare Tamarind trees (in Javanese: Asem Arang), so that the area was named Semarang. The presence of Islamic religious proliferating centers attracted people to come and also to trade and settle in Semarang, so the area was becoming more crowded.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a kind of systematic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. The method in this research was chosen by considering its appropriateness the research object. 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 of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Issac *et al* (1981: 46) state “descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually, and accurately”.

This study was designed by formulating the problem, collecting the data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research was sentences of the source text. The sentences were from three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port”

handbook as Indonesian-English version. The three chapters contained about: Mitra Usaha/ Business Partners, Kota Semarang/ City of Semarang, and Object Wisata/ Tourism Objects.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data in this study was from three chapters of Indonesian-English version of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook written by Yunus Inuhan. It was first published in 2010 by PT. PELABUHAN INDONESIA III (PERSERO) CABANG TANJUNG MAS.

The different from the other chapters, the researcher chose the three chapters of it because it contained information about the harbor and the city of Semarang. In other chapters there is not sentences, there is only diagrams, tables, and pictures.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps :

1. Collecting of the data, it was written in Indonesian language in the (TL) and it was written in English (SL).
2. Reading three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook.
3. Reading the translation of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook.
4. Tabling the words translated by the translator.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The framework proposed by Newmark (1988, 45-47) was used to analyze the data. The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps :

1. Reading.

The three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook will be read several times to make it easier to be understood.

2. Classifying.

Each sentence was classified according to the method. A sentence must be included in one of the eight methods.

3. Explaining.

After each sentence was classified into each method, it was then explained why the sentence was included into one of the eight methods.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

The translation methods found in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook as Indonesian-English version can be summarized in the following table :

4.1 Finding of Translation Methods Used

Table 4.1 is the finding of translation methods used in translating sentences of three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook.

Table 4.1 : Translation Methods used in three chapters of “Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port” handbook as English-Indonesian version.

No	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Word For Word Translation	1	0.60%
2	Literal Translation	90	52.60%
3	Free Translation	73	42.70%
4	Faithful Translation	5	3.00%
5	Adaptation Translation	2	1.10%
Total		171	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the translation methods used in the handbook are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation. The highest percentage of the translation methods is literal translation. It is the most frequently-used translation method in the handbook. The lowest percentage is word for word translation. It is

the least frequently-used translation method in the handbook. Literal translation is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language is converted into the nearest the target language.

4.2 The Discussion of the Finding

According to the finding, the discussion shows the classification of the sentences into each translation methods used.

4.2.1 Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation is a translation method in which the translator translates the text word by word and keeps the structure of the target text similar with the source text. There is 1 sentence translated with this method. Below is the list of word for word translation being analyzed by the researcher:

1. SL : *Bahkan pedagang yang datang bukan hanya dari daerah –daerah sekitar Semarang saja, namun juga dari Arab/ Persia, Belanda (VOC), Cina dan Melayu.* (Sentence: 37, Page: 56)

TL : Even traders who came were not only from the areas around Semarang but also from Arab/ Persian, Dutch (VOC), Chinese, and Malays. (Sentence:37, Page:56)

The underlined word *namun* is translated into the word *but*, the word *juga* is translated into the word *also*, the word *dari* is translated into the word *from*, the word *Arab* is translated into the word *Arab*, the word *Persia* is translated into the word *Persian*, the word *Belanda* is translated the word *Dutch*, the word *VOC* is translated into the word *VOC*, the word *Cina* is translated into the word *Chinese*, and the word *Melayu* is translated into the

word *Malays*. The word for word translation method is applied to translate the sentence above.

The sentence above is included in word for word translation method because the words are translated singly by their most common meanings. The words in the source text have the same equivalence in the target text. It can be seen in the phrase *from Arab*. The equivalent of *dari* is *from* and the equivalent of *Arab* is *Arab*. So it can be concluded that word for word translation method is applied in the phrase of the sentence.

4.2.2 Literal Translation

In this translation method, the translator changed the source text structure into the target text structure but the words and the language style in the source text remain the same into the target text. There are 28 clauses and sentences using this translation method that can be found in the handbook. Some of them are :

2. SL : *Sehingga kemudian daerah itu diberi nama: Semarang.* (Sentence: 35, Page: 56)

TL : So that the area was named Semarang . (Sentence:35, Page:56)

The sentence in the target text above uses literal translation method. The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined phrase *daerah itu* is translated into the phrase *the area*.

3. SL : *Kata "Kreo" berasal dari kata Mangreho yang berarti peliharalah atau jagalah.* . (Sentence:148, Page:65)

TL : The word Kreo is derived from the word Mangreho which means save or keeps. . (Sentence:148, Page:65)

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. In the two sentences, there is a difference of the word class from a word into a phrase. The underlined word *berasal* is translated into the underlined phrase *is derived*.

4. SL : *Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas telah dilengkapi dengan Poliklinik 24 Jam yang merupakan cabang dari Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya.*
(Sentence:1, Page:51)

TL : Port of Tanjung Emas has been equipped with 24 hours clinic as a subsidiary of PHC Surabaya Hospital. (Sentence:1, Page:51)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The grammatical construction of the phrases in the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined phrase *Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya* is translated into the phrase *PHC Surabaya Hospital*, and the underlined phrase *poliklinik 24 jam* is translated into the phrase *24 hours clinic*. The word *poliklinik* is translated into the word *clinic* and it is more acceptable if translated into the word *polyclinic*.

5. SL : *Seluruh wilayah Semarang meliputi 273,7 Km2.* (Sentence:69
,Page:59)

TL : The entire area of Semarang covers 273,7 square Km. (Sentence:69, Page:59)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The grammatical construction of the phrase in the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined phrase *273,7 Km²* is translated into *273,7 square Km*,

6. SL : *Dalam keadaan darurat disediakan instalasi gawat darurat.*
(Sentence:3, Page:51)

TL : *In emergency situations the emergency room is provided.*
(Sentence:3, Page:51)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated literally according to the true meaning in the target language. It can be seen in the source language, the sentence *dalam keadaan darurat disediakan instalasi gawat darurat* which is translated into the sentence *in emergency situations the emergency room is provided*. It can be seen that there are different structures between both clauses in the source text and the target text. The translator modified the nearest equivalent of the target language to make the translation work sound natural.

7. SL : *Distrik Navigasi Klas I Semarang mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengoperasian, pengadaan dan pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, telekomunikasi pelayaran serta pengamanan laut untuk*

kepentingan keselamatan pelayaran, sesuai KM. Perhubungan No. 64 Tahun 2002. (Sentence:11, Page:52)

TL : Navigation District Class I of Semarang has task to carry out the operation, procurement and surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids, shipping telecommunications and marine security for the interests of shipping safety, according to the Decree of Minister of Transportation No 64 of 2002. (Sentence:11, Page:52)

The sentence in the source text are translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated one by one and the structure of the source text is converted in the target text. It can be seen in the phrases *Distrik Navigasi Klas I Semarang* which is translated into the underlined phrase *Navigation District Class I of Semarang*, the phrase *pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran* is translated into the phrase *surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids*, and the underlined phrase *telekomunikasi pelayaran* is translated into the phrase *shipping telecommunications*.

8. SL : Struktur kelembagaan, Distrik Navigasi Klas I Semarang berada di bawah Direktorat Kenavigasian, Direktorat Jendral Perhubungan Laut. (Sentence10, Page:52)

TL : Institutional structure, Navigation District Class I of Semarang is under Directorate of Navigation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation. (Sentence:10, Page:52)

The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *struktur kelembagaan* which is translated into the phrase *Institutional structure* and the underlined phrase *Distrik Navigasi* which is translated into the phrase *Navigation District*.

9. SL : *Tempat rekreasi ini berada di pintu masuk kota Semarang, tepatnya di jalan Raya Semarang - Kendal KM 17.* (Sentence:169,Page:67)

TL : Recreation areas are located at the entrance of Semarang city, in the roadway of Semarang - Kendal KM 17 precisely. (Sentence:169, Page:67)

The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *tepatnya di jalan Raya Semarang - Kendal KM 17* which is translated into the phrase *in the roadway of Semarang - Kendal KM 17 precisely*, and underlined the phrase *di pintu masuk kota Semarang* which is translated into the phrase *the entrance of Semarang city*. The sentence above are belong to literal translation method.

10. SL : *Taman Margasatwa Monosari Mangkang merupakan relokasi dari kebun binatang Tinjomoyo.* (Sentence:167, Page:67)

TL : Wildlife Park Wonosari Mangkang is the reloc of Tinjomoyo zoo. (Sentence:167, Page:67)

The sentence in the source text are translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical

construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen the underlined phrases *taman Margasatwa Monosari Mangkang* is translated into *wildlife Park Wonosari Mangkang*, and *kebun binatang Tinjomoyo* is translated into *Tinjomoyo zoo*.

11. SL : Sektor formal dan informal sama-sama berkembang dan saling menunjang. (Sentence:83, Page:60)

TL : Formal and informal sector are both developing and supporting each other. (Sentence:83, Page:60)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen from in the underlined phrase *Sektor formal dan informal* which is translated into the phrase *formal and informal sector*.

12. SL : Sejak itu Belanda sibuk membangun berbagai sarana baik gedung-gedung pemerintahan maupun perdagangan, sarana perhubungan, pusat-pusat perniagaan dan pertahanan militer untuk memperkuat kolonialismenya di kota Semarang. (Sentence:39, Page:56)

TL : Since then the Dutch was busy constructing various facilities, such as government buildings as well as trade, transportation, trading centers, and military defence facilities to strengthen its colonialism, especially in the city of Semarang . (Sentence:39, Page:56)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one, but the grammatical

construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *baik gedung-gedung pemerintahan* which is translated into the phrase *such as government buildings*.

13. SL : *Bahkan dalam sejarahnya, pada tanggal 16 Juni 1864 dibangun jalan kereta api (rel) pertama di Indonesia.* (Sentence:42, Page:57)

TL : Even in its history on Juni 16, 1864 the first railway (railroads) in Indonesia was built. (Sentence:42, Page:57)

The underlined text in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one, but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the clause *pada tanggal 16 Juni 1864 dibangun jalan kereta api (rel) pertama di Indonesia* which is translated into the clause *on Juni 16, 1864 the first railway (railroads) in Indonesia was built* and the second one the phrase *pada tanggal 16 Juni 1864* which is translated into the phrase *on Juni 16, 1864*. The word *Juni* supposed to be *June*. The translation above is included in literal translation method.

14. SL: *Kemudian dalam salah satu upacara Dugder, Walikota Semarangpun bertindak sebagai Bupati Prabuningrat yang membunyikan Bedug dan Meriam sehingga terdengar bunyi “DUG-DER”.* (Sentence:60, Page:58)

TL : Then in one of Dugder ceremony, Mayor of Semarang, who acted as head of Prabuningrat regent, sound the Bedug and cannon so you hear a “DUG-DER”. (Sentence:60, Page:58)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *upacara Dugder* which is translated into the phrase *Dugder ceremony*.

15. SL : Kantor Imigrasi adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis dibidang keimigrasian dari Departemen Kehakiman dan HAM.
(Sentence:12 ,Page:53)

TL : Immigration Office is a Technical Implementation Unit of the immigration section of the Department of Justice and Human Rights. (Sentence:12, Page:53)

The sentence is translated using literal translation method. It can be seen in the source text, the underlined phrase *kantor imigrasi* is translated into the phrase *Immigration Office*. The second one is the phrase *Unit Pelaksana Teknis* translated into the phrase *Technical Implementation Unit*. There are different structures between both sentences of the source text and the target text.

16. SL : Fasilitas yang dimiliki Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Tanjung Mas Semarang, salah satunya adalah Tempat Karantina Imigrasi.
(Sentence:16 ,Page:53)

TL : One of the facilities owned by the Immigration Office Class I Tanjung Mas Semarang is Immigration Quarantine Facility.
(Sentence:16, Page:53)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated literally according to the true

meaning in the target language. It can be seen in the source language, the underlined sentence *fasilitas yang dimiliki Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Tanjung Mas Semarang, salah satunya adalah Tempat Karantina Imigrasi* is translated into the clause *one of the facilities owned by the Immigration Office Class I Tanjung Mas Semarang is Immigration Quarantine Facility*.

17. SL : *Disela-sela kesuburan itu muncullah pohon asam yang jarang*
(bahasa Jawa : Asem arang). (Sentence:34, Page:56)

TL : During those fertilization, there was a rare tamarind trees (in Javanese : Asem arang). (Sentence:34, Page:56)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined phrase *kesuburan itu* is translated into the phrase *those fertilization*. The second one the underlined phrase *pohon asam yang jarang* is translated into the phrase *a rare tamarind trees*.

18. SL : *Tersedia berbagai menu makanan seperti nasi tela, bakwi jowo, aneka masakan oriental khas gang warung, es marem, soto, aneka bubur, sate, ayam goreng, dll.* (Sentence:139, Page:65)

TL : There are varieties of foods such as tela rice, jowo noodles, a variety of gang warung, typical oriental cuisine, marem ice, soto, variety of porridge, satay, fried chicken, etc. (Sentence:139, Page:65)

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined clause *tersedia berbagai menu makanan seperti nasi tela, bakwi jowo, aneka masakan oriental khas gang warung, es marem, soto, aneka bubur, sate, ayam goreng, dll* in the source text is translated into the clause *there are varieties of foods such as tela rice, jowo noodles, a variety of gang warung, typical oriental cuisine, marem ice, soto, variety of porridge, satay, fried chicken, etc* in the target text.

19. SL : Pecahnya pemberontakan G.30.S PKI merupakan salah satu upaya memecah belah sistem kehidupan dan tata negara Indonesia.

(Sentence:65 , Page:59)

TL : G.30.S PKI revolt was one of divisive of forts of living systems and the Indonesian state structure. (Sentence:65, Page:59)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest equivalent of grammatical construction in the target text. The underlined phrase *tata negara Indonesia* is translated into the phrase *the Indonesian state structure*. The second one the underlined phrase *pemberontakan G.30.S PKI* is translated into the phrase *G.30.S PKI revolt*. The translator does not translate the word *pecahnya* in the target text

20. SL : *Industri dikembangkan ke wilayah Kaligawe- Terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) dan Tugu, sedangkan pemukiman banyak dikembangkan di daerah selatan*. (Sentence:77, Page:59)

TL : Industry is developed to the region of Kaligawe – terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) and Tugu, while the residential are mostly developed in the southern area. (Sentence:77, Page:59)

The sentence is translated using literal translation method. It can be seen in the source text that the underlined phrase *daerah selatan* is translated into the phrase *the southern area*. It can be seen that there is a different structure between two phrases in the source text and the target text.

21. SL : Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas dilengkapi dengan 1 (satu) unit HI Co-scan X-Ray untuk memeriksa petikemas dan Laboratorium Identifikasi Barang serta ditunjang jaringan komputer untuk pelaksanaan Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). (Sentence:20, Page:54)

TL : Costums and Excise Office of Tanjung Emas is equipped with 1 (one) unit Co-scan X-Ray to check the container and Goods Identification Laboratory and supported by Computer Network for the Implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). (Sentence:20, Page:54)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated one by one and the structure of the source text is converted in the target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas* is translated into the phrase *Costums and Excise Office of Tanjung Emas* and

the underlined phrase *Laboratorium Identifikasi Barang* is translated into the phrase *Goods Identification Laboratory*.

22. SL : *Letak Kota Semarang pun sangat strategis, diantara dua kota pelabuhan yang lain yaitu Batavia/ Jakarta dan Surabaya.*
(Sentence:50, Page:58)

TL : The location of Semarang city is very strategic, between two other port cities namely Batavia/ Jakarta and Surabaya. (Sentence:50, Page:58)

The source text is translated one by one, but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *kota Semarang* which is translated into the phrase *Semarang city* and the underlined phrase *dua kota pelabuhan yang lain* which is translated into the phrase *two other port cities*. The translator does not translate the word “*pun*” in the target text because the translator tried to make it sound natural.

23. SL : *Di tengah- tengah hiruk pikuknya perniagaan antar bangsa dan dalam suasana penjajahan Belanda, agama Islam tetap berkembang sehingga kebudayaan yang bernuansa Islampun tak lepas dari perkembangannya.* (Sentence:51, Page:58)

TL : Amid the hustle and bustle of trading between nations and within an atmosphere of Dutch colonization, the Islamic region was still developing so Islam cultural nuances can not be separated from the development. (Sentence:51, Page:58)

The source text is translated one by one, but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *penjajahan Belanda* is translated into the phrase *Dutch Colonization* and the second one the underlined phrase *kebudayaan yang bernuansa Islampun* is translated into the phrase *Islam cultural nuances*. The sentence above is belonging literal translation method.

24. SL : Antara lain problem kerusakan lingkungan, pertmbuhan penduduk yang sangat pesat baik karena perpindahan maupun kelahiran.
(Sentence:86,Page:60)

TL : Among other are problems of environmental damage, rapid population growth caused either from migration or birth.
(Sentence:86, Page:60)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one, but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen the underlined phrase *kerusakan lingkungan* is translated into the phrase *environmental damage*, and the second one the underlined phrase *pertmbuhan penduduk yang sangat pesat* is translated into the phrase *rapid population growth*.

25. SL : Lokasi pembangunan yang semula di dekat Alun-alun dipindahkan, tidak lagi pada lokasi alun-alun, tetapi pada lokasi yang sekarang.
(Sentence:113,Page:63)

TL : Construction site which was originally near the City Square being moved, it is no longer at the location of the City Square, but at the current location. (Sentence:113, Page:63)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in the underlined phrase *lokasi pembangunan* in the source text is translated into the phrase *construction site* in the target text and the second one the underlined phrase *lokasi yang sekarang* in the source text is translated into the phrase *the current location* in the target text.

26. SL : Tanggal 10 Nopember 1951, diletakkan batu pertama oleh Gubernur Jateng, Boediono. (Sentence:115, Page:63)

TL : November 10, 1951 the first stone was laid by the Governor of Central Java, Boediono. (Sentence:115, Page:63)

The sentence in the source text is translated using literal translation method. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen the underlined phrase *batu pertama* in the source text is translated into the phrase *the first stone* in the target text and the underlined phrase *tanggal 10 Nopember 1951* in the source text is translated into *November 10, 1951* in the target text. It is because rules of writing in English.

27. SL : *Di kawasan ini wisatawan dapat menyaksikan peninggalan pusat perdagangan pada jaman dulu yang terletak di Jalan Letjen Soeprapto, kurang lebih 3 Km dari arah timur dan dibuka untuk umum setiap hari*. (Sentence:136, Page:64)

TL : In this area, tourists can see the relics of the ancient trading center, located at Lt. Soeprapto Street, approximately 3 km from the east and open daily for the public. (Sentence:136, Page:64)

The sentence in the source text is translated into literal translation method. The underlined phrase *dibuka untuk umum setiap hari* is translated into the phrase *open daily for the public*. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text.

28. SL : *Antara lain Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api tawang, Gereja Gedangan, Nilmij, Taman Sri Gunting, Marba, Marabunta, dan De Spiegel*. (Sentence:133, Page:64)

TL : Among others are Blenduk Church, Tawang Railway Station, Gedangan Church, Nilmij, Sri Gunting Park, Marba, Marabunta and De Spiegel. (Sentence:133, Page:64)

The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen from in the underlined phrase *Gereja Blenduk* in the source text is translated into the phrase *Blenduk Church* in the target text, the underlined phrase *Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang* in the source text is

translated into the phrase *Tawang Railway Station* in the target text, the underlined phrase *Gereja Gedangan* in the source text is translated into the phrase *Gedangan Church* in the target text and the last the underlined phrase *Taman Sri Gunting* in the source text is translated into the phrase *Sri Gunting Park* in the target text. The translation above is included in literal translation method.

29. SL : Dalam memberikan pelayanan keimigrasian, kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang mempunyai moto cepat, tepat dan akurat, serta selesai dalam 2 hari. (Sentence:15, Page:53)

TL : In providing the immigration service, Immigration Office Class 1 of Tanjung Emas Semarang has a motto of fast, precise and accurate, and finished in two days. (Sentence:15, Page:53)

The sentence in the source text are translated into literal translation method. The underlined phrase *pelayanan keimigrasian* is translated into the phrase *the immigration service* and the second one the underlined phrase *kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang* is translated into *Immigration Office Class 1 of Tanjung Emas Semarang*. The source text above is translated one by one but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text.

4.2.3 Free Translation

It emphasizes on the transfer of the message. The translation does not make an adjustment of the culture. It is usually done to fulfill the demand of the

client who only wants to know the content of the message. There are 25 clauses and sentences using this translation method in the handbook. Below are the list of free translation analyzed by the researcher:

30. SL : *Tranportasinya mudah*, karena berada di pinggir jalan raya.

(Sentence:171, Page:67)

TL : It is easy to get there, as it is located on the edge of the highway.

(Sentence:171, Page:67)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. The underlined main clause *tranportasinya mudah* is translated into *it is easy to get there*. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is defferent between the source text and the target text.

31. SL : *Kantor Polresta Tanjung Emas* adalah unit pelaksana keamanan, ketertiban, dan pelayanan masyarakat dari Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Tengah, yang berfungsi pula sebagai kesatuan pelaksana pengamanan pelabuhan. (Sentence:25, Page:55)

TL : City sub-regional Police (Polresta) office of Tanjung Emas is a unit of security, order, and public service of the Central Java Regional Police, who also serves as the implementing and entity of port security (Sentence:25, Page:55)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It can be seen from the underlined phrase *Kantor Polresta Tanjung Emas* is translated into the phrase *City sub-regional Police (Polresta) office*

of *Tanjung Emas*. The translator is also adding the phrase *City sub-regional Police*. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is different between the source text and the target text.

32. SL : *Di area Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas beroperasi pula perusahaan dok dan galangan kapal yang melayani pemeliharaan, perbaikan dan pembangunan kapal.* (Sentence:6, Page:51)

TL : In the area of Port Tanjung Emas also operates docks and vesselyards companies that serve the maintenance, repairment and ship construction. (Sentence:6, Page:51)

The underlined phrase *galangan kapal* in the source text is translated using free translation method. The original cannot be found in the target text. The underlined phrase *galangan kapal* is translated into the word *vesselyards*. The translator writes the above because the target text can be understood by the reader.

33. SL : *Maka semakin banyak pula para pedagang yang datang seperti dari Belanda, Cina, Melayu maupun dari Arab.* (Sentence:48, Page:58)

TL : Then more Dutch, Chinese, Malays and the Arabs traders are coming. (Sentence:48, Page:58)

The text in the source text is translated using free translation method. It is because the underlined sentence *maka semakin banyak pula para pedagang yang datang seperti dari Belanda, Cina, Melayu maupun dari Arab* is translated into the clause *Then more Dutch, Chinese, Malays and the Arabs traders are coming*. The words *maka* and *pula* in the source text

are not translated into the target text. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is different between the source text and the target text.

34. SL: Di samping itu kaum pribumi ikut pula memajukan perekonomiannya dengan berdagang berbagai barang keperluan yang sangat dibutuhkan oleh saudagar-saudagar tersebut. (Sentence:49, Page:58)

TL: Besides, the natives were also advancing its economy to trade various goods that most required by those merchants. (Sentence:49, Page:58)

The translator uses free translation method in translating the text above. It is because the underlined text *di samping itu kaum pribumi ikut pula memajukan perekonomiannya dengan berdagang berbagai barang keperluan yang sangat dibutuhkan oleh saudagar-saudagar tersebut* is translated into the clause *besides, the natives were also advancing its economy to trade various goods that most required by those merchants.*

35. SL : *Misalnya sarana dan prasarana perkotaan seperti jalan, transportasi kereta api, pasar- pasar dan lain sebagainya.* (Sentence:41, Page:57)

TL : For example, there were urban facilities and infrastructure such as roads, rail transport, markets, and etc. (Sentence:41, Page:57)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It is because the underlined word *roads* in the target text does not equal in term of quantity to the word *jalan* in the source text. The word

roads in the target text is a plural noun, while in the target text in the word *jalan* is is a singular noun.

36. SL : *Pada tahun 1875 Pelabuhan Laut Semarang yang telah ramai dengan berlabuhnya kapal milik para pedagang, mulai dibangun dalam bentuk dan kapasitas yang lebih memadai lagi, guna menampung berlabuhnya kapal-kapal milik pedagang.*
(Sentence:46, Page:57)

TL : In 1875 Semarang Sea Port, which has been bustling with the traders' vessels, began constructed in more adequate form and capacity, to accommodate the docked vessels owned by the merchant (Sentence:46, Page:57)

The translator uses free translation method. It is because the structure of the source text is different from the target text. The original cannot be found in the source text. The translator does not translate the word *berlabuh* into the target text. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is different between the source text and the target text.

37. SL : *Munculnya tradisi "Dugderan" yang tetap dilestarikan hingga sekarang.* (Sentence:52, Page:58)

TL : *As an example, is the emergence of a tradition called "Dugderan"*
which remain preserved until now. (Sentence:52, Page:58)

The translator uses free translation method in translating the clause above. It is because the underlined phrase *munculnya tradisi "Dugderan"* is

translated into the clause *as an example is the emergence of a tradition called “Dugderan”*.

38. SL : Dalam keramaian tersebut dimeriahkan juga dengan mainan anak-anak yang disebut dengan “Warak Ngendog”. (Sentence:56, Page:58)

TL : Also in the crowd lively with children’s toys called “Warak Ngendog”. (Sentence:56, Page:58)

The underlined sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It is because the underlined sentence *dalam keramaian tersebut dimeriahkan juga dengan mainan anak-anak yang di sebut “Warak Ngendog”* is translated into the sentence *also in the crowd lively with children’s toys called “Warak Ngendog”*. The message in the source text can be delivered in the target text, although the grammatical structure is different between the source text and the target text.

39. SL : *Dalam bidang kesempatan kerja, terbuka bagi masyarakat sekitar Semarang untuk mencari kerja dan membuka usahanya disini.* (Sentence:82, Page:60)

TL : In the field of employment opportunities, it is opened to people around Semarang to seek the job and open their business here. (Sentence:82, Page:60)

The underlined clause *terbuka bagi masyarakat sekitar Semarang* in the source text is translated into the clause *it is opened to people around Semarang* in the target text, There is different between the target text with

the source text because the translator changed structure of grammar in the target text so the message in the source text can be delivered in the target text.

40. SL : *Menurut legenda ketika itu Sunan Kalijaga bertemu dengan sekawanan kera yang kemudian menjaga kayu jati tersebut.*
(Sentence:147,Page:65)

TL : According to the legend, at that time Sunan Kalijaga met the monkeys, then he told them to keep the laek wood. (Sentence: 147, Page:65)

The translator uses free translation method in translating the underlined clause *yang kemudian menjaga kayu jati tersebut* in the source. There is the underlined phrase *yang kemudian menjaga kayu jati tersebut* is translated into the clause *then he told them to keep the laek wood* in the target. It is because the phrase *yang kemudian* in the source text is translated into the clause *then he told them* in the target text. The translator writes it as it is because the translator wants to give an explanation in the target text.

41. SL : *Hingga saat ini perubahan telah dilakukan antara lain arca di sekitar Tugu Muda, pembuatan taman dan kolam.* (Sentence:117, Page:63)

TL : Until now, some changes have been made, among other are the statues around the Tugu Muda, also the making of gardens and ponds. (Sentence:117, Page:63)

The underlined phrase *pembuatan taman dan kolam* in the source text is translated using free translation method. It can be seen from the phrase *pembuatan taman dan kolam* is translated into the phrase *also the making of gardens and ponds*. In the target text the word *also* which is added by the translator because he wants to give an emphasize about the number of change in the target text.

42. SL : Bagi para penggemar/ pengunjung yang berusia anak-anak, dapat bermain “perang-perangan”. (Sentence:157, Page:66)

TL : For the children visitor, they can play war game. (Sentence:157, Page:66)

The translator uses free translation method in translating the text above. It is because the phrase *bagi para penggemar/ pengunjung yang berusia anak-anak* is translated into the phrase *for the children visitor*. The word *penggemar* in the source text is not translated in target text may be the translator thinks that it is not suitable to translate it.

43. SL : *Jumlahnya cukup banyak dan disebut sebagai kawasan Kota Lama*. (Sentence:132, Page:64)

TL : The number is quite a lot and called the Kota Lama (Old Town) area. (Sentence:132, Page:64)

The sentence above is translated using free translation method. It can be seen on the phrase *disebut sebagai kawasan Kota Lama* is translated into the phrase *called the Kota Lama (Old Town) area*. In the source text on the phrase *disebut sebagai* is translated into the word *called* in the target text.

And second one the word *sebagai* in the source text does not translated in target text.

44. SL : *Kota Semarang sangat strategis, karena terletak di pantai utara Pulau Jawa*. (Sentence:127, Page:64)

TL : Semarang city is very strategic, because it is located on the north Coast of Java Island. (Sentence:127, Page:64)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. The clause *terletak di pantai utara Pulau Jawa* is translated into the clause *it is located on the north Coast of Java Island*.

45. SL : *Dalam perkembangannya VOC membawa armada militernya dengan maksud menguasai Semarang sebagai salah satu jajahannya*. (Sentence:38, Page:56)

TL : In line development, VOC bring its military fleet with the intention of mastering Semarang as one of its colony. (Sentence:38, Page:56)

The sentence in the source is translated using free translation method. It can be seen from the phrase *dalam perkembangan* in source text is translated into the phrase *in line development* in target text. The translator choices the word *line* may be wants to give an emphasize about the developing of VOC colony in the context. The translator transfers it because wants to try can be understand to the reader.

46. SL : *Dimulai dari Semarang menuju kota Solo dan Kedungjati, Surabaya dan bahkan sampai ke Magelang serta Yogyakarta*. (Sentence:43, Page:57)

TL : It was starting from Semarang to Solo and Kedungjati city, Surabaya, and even up to Magelang and Yogyakarta. (Sentence:43, Page:57)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It is because the underlined clause *dimulai dari Semarang* is translated into the clause *it was starting from Semarang*. The clause in the source text is different with text in the target text because the translator changes structure of grammar in the target text.

47. SL: *Sehingga jadilah istilah Dug-der, dug-der*. (Sentence:55,Page:58)

TL: So that was when the term 'Dug-der' was derived. (Sentence:55, Page:58)

The translator uses free translation method in transferring the sentence above. It is because the phrase *dug-der, dug-der* is translated into the word *dug-der*. The translator only writes one the word *dug-der* in the target text while in the source text get two the words *dug- der*.

48. SL : *Bahkan dalam perkembangannya, bukan hanya umat Islam saja tapi juga umat beragama lainnya yang ada di Kota Semarang, turut meleburkan diri ke dalam keramaian tradisi ini*. (Sentence:58, Page:58)

TL : Even in its development, not just Moslems but also other religions that exist in the City of Semarang also merged into the crowd on this tradition. (Sentence:58, Page:58)

The translator uses free translation method in transferring the sentence on the source text. It is because the underlined phrase *turut meleburkan diri* in the source text is translated into the phrase *also merged* in the target text. The translator chooses the phrase *also merged* because he wants to give an emphasize not only the Moslems who celebrate it but also the other religions too to the reader.

49. SL : Adapun perusahaan yang mengelola perkeretaapian ini adalah *Nederlandsch Indische Spoorwagen (NIS) dengan kantornya di Gedung Lawangsewu* (Sentence:45, Page:57)

TL : The company which managed the railways was Nederlandsch Indische Spoorwagen (NIS) with its office was in Lawangsewu Building. (Sentence:45, Page:57)

The translator above uses free translation method. It is because the translator omits the underlined word *adapun* the target text, it can be said that the form of the target text is different from the source text. The translator wants to make it understandable to the reader.

50. SL : *Seiring dengan perkembangan armada kapal-kapal dagang yang semakin besar, maka pelabuhan Semarang mulai dapat didarati oleh kapal yang relatif lebih besar dalam jumlah yang semakin banyak.* (Sentence:47, Page:58)

TL : As the trading vessels are getting bigger in size, the port of Semarang has been developed so it can be docked by a relatively larger and also more vessels. (Sentence:47, Page:58)

The translator uses free translation method in translating the text above. It is because the underlined phrase *dapat didarati* in the source text is translated into the phrase *can be docked* in the target text. The translator gives a purpose the phrase *dapat didarati* in the source text. The phrase *dapat didarati* also equal to the phrase *dapat berlabuh*.

51. SL : *Semarang juga mengalami masa-masa penuh teror dan traumatis.*

(Sentence:66, Page:59)

TL : Semarang also experienced periods of terror and traumatic.

(Sentence:66, Page:59)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It can be seen on the phrase *masa-masa penuh teror dan traumatis* in the source text is translated into the phrase *periods of terror and traumatic* in the target text. There is the word *penuh* in the source text which is not transferred in the target text.

52. SL : *Dengan adanya perkembangan dan perluasan wilayah ini maka pertumbuhan kawasan semakin diperhatikan.* (Sentence:71, Page:59)

TL : With development and expansion of this region, then this region's growth is being noticed. (Sentence:71, Page:59)

The text above is translated using free translation method. The word *adanya* is omitted in the source text which is not exist in the target text.

53. SL : *Untuk kawasan pemukiman yang menyebar di 16 kecamatan, selain pemukiman lama juga ditambah dengan bertumbuhnya*

perumahan-perumahan baik sederhana, menengah, maupun perumahan elit. (Sentence:99, Page:61)

TL : Residential areas are spread across 16 districts, in addition to the old settlements it also added with the growth of residential housing, whether simple, intermediate, and elite housing. (Sentence:99, Page:61)

The underlined word *untuk* in the source text is omitted in the target text. The text above is included in free translation method. The translator translates like above because wants to try can be understand to the reader.

54. SL : *Kemudian untuk kepentingasn militer, yaitu sebagai kantor KODAM IV Diponegoro (yang kini dipusatkan di Watu Gong), dan terakhir digunakan sebagai Kantor Wilayah Departemen Perhubungan Jawa Tengah. (Sentence:124, Page:64)*

TL : Then for military purposes, namely as office of Diponegoro Millitary Area Command VI (which is now concentrated in Watu Gong), and lastly was being used as Department of Transportation Regional office in Central Java. (Sentence:124, Page:64)

The sentence in the source text is translated using free translation method. It is because the content of the source text and the target text is different. It can be seen on the underlined phrase *yaitu sebagai Kantor KODAM IV Diponegoro* is translated into the phrase *namely as office of Diponegoro Millitary Area Command VI*. The word *KODAM* in source text is translated *Diponegoro Millitary Area Command VI* in target text. The

translator still translates the word *KODAM* in target text. The translator also should add the stand for *KODAM* itself in the target text.

4.2.4 Faithful translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer. There are 5 sentences using this translation method found in the handbook. Below are the list of faithful translation analyzed by the researcher:

55. SL : *Polresta / KPPP Tanjung Emas juga membawahi SATPOLAIR dengan tugas menyelenggarakan fungsi kepolisian di perairan pelabuhan, termasuk penanganan pertama tindak pidana di wilayah perairan, pembinaan masyarakat pantai dan perairan serta penyelamatan kecelakaan laut (SAR).* (Sentence:26, Page:55)

TL : Polresta I KPPP of Tanjung Emas also oversees SATPOLAIR with the task of running the functions of police in port waters, including the first handling of criminal offence in waters are, supervising the beach and waters community and the marine accident rescue (SAR). (Sentence:26, Page:55)

The sentence in the source text is translated using faithful translation method because the translator didn't want to let contextual

meaning into the source text. The translator tries to defend the terms related with the socio-cultural and background of the source language, it can be seen in the underlined word *SATPOLAIR* is not translated in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text.

56. SL : *Tercatat ada 4 kawasan Perumnas, dan 51 obyek perumahan, denagn masing-masing jumlah unit yang bervariasi antara 100 – 10.000 unit rumah.* (Sentence:100, Page:61)

TL : It is noted that there are four Perumnas areas, and 51 housing projects, with their respective number of units varies between 100 – 10.000 units of houses. (Sentence:100, Page:61)

The sentence in the source text is translated using faithful translation method because the translator didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source text. The translator tries to defend the terms related with the socio-cultural and background of the source language, it can be seen in the word *Perumnas* is not translated in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text.

57. SL : *Sebagai gambaran tentang ramainya perdagangan di Kota Semarang ini, terdapat 13 pasar tradisional yang cukup besar ditambah lagi adanya 15 pusat perbelanjaan modern (supermarket & mal) yang sekaligus berfungsi sebagai tempat refreshing.* (Sentence:106, Page:61)

TL : As an illustration of hectic trading in the city of Semarang, there are 13 traditional markets which are big enough plus 15 modern

shopping centers (supermarket & shopping mall), which also functions as a place for refreshing. (Sentence:106, Page:61)

The sentence above using faithful translation method because the translators didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source text. It can be seen in the underlined word *refresing* in the source text is not transfered in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text. The word *refresing* in the source text is not classified into Indonesia language.

58. SL : *Dulunya gedung megah dengan art deco, digunakan Belanda sebagai kantor pusat kereta api (trem), atau dikenal dengan Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschppij (NIS).*
(Sentence:119, Page:63)

TL : Formerly it was a magnificent art deco building, which used by the Dutch as the headquarters of the railway company (tram), or referred to as Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschppij (NIS). (Sentence:119, Page:63)

The sentence in the source text is translated using faithful translation method because the translators didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source text. It can be seen in the phrase *art deco* in the source text is not translated in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text. The phrase *art deco* in the source text is not classified into Indonesia language.

59. SL : *Gedung ini sering digunakan sebagai tempat pameran dalam event tertentu.* (Sentence:126, Page:64)

TL : This building is often used as an exhibition place for a particular event. (Sentence:126, Page:64)

The sentence above using faithful translation method because the translators didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source text. It can be seen in the underlined word *event* in the source text is not transferred in the target text. The word *event* in the source text is not classified into Indonesia language.

4.2.5 Adaptation Translation

Adaptation refers to that type of translation which is used mainly for plays and poems. The text is rewritten considering the source language culture which is converted to the target language culture where the character, theme, plots are usually preserved. There are 2 sentences using this translation method found in the handbook. Some of them are:

60. SL : *Sebagai taman mini Jawa Tengah yang merangkum semua rumah adat yang disebut dengan anjungan dari 35 kabupaten dan kota yang ada di Jawa Tengah.* (Sentence:162, Page:66)

TL : As a mini park in Central Java which summarizes all the traditional houses, it is called the pavilion of 35 regencies and municipalities in Central Java. (Sentence:162, Page:66)

The sentence in the source text is transferred using adaptation translation method. It can be seen from the word *anjungan* in the source text is transferred into the phrase *the pavilion* in the target text. In the two sentences, there is a difference of the word class from a word into a phrase. The translator tried to maintain the terms related to the socio-cultural and background of the source language.

61. SL : *Ia mendirikan Pesantren dan menyiarkan agama Islam dari waktu ke waktu, sehingga daerah itu semakin subur.* (Sentence:33, Page:56)

TL : He established the Islamic School and poliferate the Islam from time to time, as the area was become more fertile. (Sentence:33, Page:56)

The sentence in the source text is translated using adaptation translation method. The original cannot be found in the target text. The word *pesantren* in the source text is translated into *the Islamic School* in the target text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 171 sentences in the source text of three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook, and 171 sentences in the target text of three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook.

The translation methods used by the translator in translating the three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" handbook as Indonesian-English version consist of: 1 (0,60%) word for word translation, 90 (52,60%) literal translation, 73 (42,70%) free translation, 5 (3,00%) faithful translation, and 2 (1,10%) adaptation translation,

The number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook is about information of Tanjung Mas. The translator make this work more clearly for the reader. The researcher found that the translation method which is the most frequently used by the translator is literal translation. Literal translation is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language is converted into the nearest the target language.

5.2 Suggestion

From the statement above, the suggestions would like to be given to the students of Faculty of Humanities, especially English Department, the people and the translators who want to translate Indonesian text into English. They have to comprehend and master the basic theory of translation, especially translation methods.

Furthermore, the translators should pay attention to the following suggestions :

1. They must be more careful in using translation methods in order to make a better translation.
2. They must choose the closest and the most appropriate method in translating a text so that the result of the translation can be understood easily.

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APPENDIX I

The translation method used in the short story “Purbasari yang Baik Hati” as the Indonesian version and “The Good-Hearted Purbasari” as the English version.

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Method
1.	Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas telah dilengkapi dengan Poliklinik 24 Jam yang merupakan cabang dari Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya. (Sentence: 1, Page: 51)	<i>Port of Tanjung Emas has been equipped with 24 hours clinic as a subsidiary of PHC Surabaya Hospital. (Sentence: 1, Page: 51)</i>	Literal Translation
2.	Poliklinik ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas peralatan kesehatan yang memadai, dan tenaga - tenaga dokter yang melayani praktek umum dan spesialis. (Sentence: 2, Page: 51)	<i>The Polyclinic is equipped with adequate medical equipment facility, and doctors who serve general and specialist practice. (Sentence: 2, Page: 51)</i>	Literal Translation
3.	Dalam keadaan darurat disediakan instalasi gawat darurat. (Sentence: 3, Page: 51)	<i>In emergency situations the emergency room is provided. (Sentence: 3, Page: 51)</i>	Literal Translation
4.	Disediakan pula ambulans yang dapat dihubungi pada nomor telepon 024-3549735, 3548008, yang beralamat di Jl. Usman Janatin No.8, Semarang. (Sentence:4, Page: 51)	<i>Also an ambulance is provided that can be contacted on telephone number 024-3549735, 3548008, which is located at Ji Usman Janatin No.8, Semarang. (Sentence:4,</i>	Literal Translation

5.	Para Anak Buah Kapal (ABK) dan Umum dapat memanfaatkan fasilitas ini dengan tarif yang terjangkau. (Sentence:5, Page: 51)	<i>Page: 51)</i> <i>The Vessel Crew (ABK) and public can take advantage of this facility with affordable rates. (Sentence:5, Page: 51)</i>	Free Translation
6.	Di area Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas beroperasi pula perusahaan dok dan galangan kapal yang melayani pemeliharaan, perbaikan dan pembangunan kapal. (Sentence:6, Page: 51)	<i>In the area of Port Tanjung Emas also operates docks and vesselyards companies that serve the maintenance, repairment and ship construction. (Sentence:6, Page: 51)</i>	Free Translation
7.	Antara lain PT. Jasa Marina Indah & PT. Dok Kodja Bahari. (Sentence:7, Page: 51)	<i>Among others are PT. Jasa Marina Indah and PT. Dok Kodja Bahari. (Sentence:7, Page: 51)</i>	Literal Translation
8.	Kantor Administrator Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis di lingkungan Direktorat Jendral Perhubungan Laut yang menyelenggarakan fungsi : (Sentence:8, Page: 52)	<i>Administrator Office Of Port Tanjung Emas is a Technical Implementation Unit of Directorate " General of Sea Transportation, which performs unctions as below: (Sentence:8, Page: 52)</i>	Free Translation
9.	Dalam menjalankan fungsi dan tugasnya tersebut diatas, Kantor	<i>In performing those aforesaid functions and du- Port</i>	Free Translation

	Administrator Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas berada dalam kendali Direktur Jendral Perhubungan Laut. (Sentence:9, Page: 52)	<i>Administrator Office of Tanjung Emas is 'er control of Director General of Sea Translation. (Sentence:9, Page: 52)</i>	
10.	Struktur kelembagaan, Distrik Navigasi Klas 1 Semarang berada di bawah Direktorat Kenavigasian, Direktorat Jendral Perhubungan Laut. (Sentence:10, Page:52)	<i>Institutional structure, Navigation District s I of Semarang is under Directorate of Navon, Directorate General of Sea Transportation. (Sentence:10, Page: 52)</i>	Literal Translation
11.	Distrik Navigasi Klas 1 Semarang mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengoperasian, pengadaan dan pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, telekomunikasi pelayaran serta pengamanan laut untuk kepentingan keselamatan pelayaran, sesuai KM. Perhubungan NO. 64 Tahun 2002. (Sentence:11, Page:52)	<i>Navigation District Class I of Semarang has task to carry out the operation, procurement and surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids, shipping telecommunications and marine security for the interests of shipping safety, according to the Decree of Minister of Transportation No 64 of 2002. (Sentence:11, Page:52)</i>	Literal Translation
12.	Kantor Imigrasi adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis dibidang keimigrasian dari Departemen Kehakiman dan HAM. (Sentence:12, Page:53)	<i>Immigration Office is a Technical Implementation Unit of the immigration section of the Department of Justice and Human Rights. (Sentence:12,</i>	Literal Translation

		<i>Page:53)</i>	
13.	Berdasarkan keputusan Menteri Kehakiman RI Nomor: M. 03-PR07 04 Tahun 1991, kantor imigrasi mempunyai fungsi : (Sentence:13, Page:53)	<i>Based on the decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M. 03-PR07 04 of 1991, the immigration office has the functions as below: (Sentence:13, Page:53)</i>	Free Translation
14.	Pemberian Dokumen Perjalanan bagi Warga Negara Indonesia yang Akan bepergian ke luar negeri dan atau kembali ke negara asal. (Sentence:14, Page:53)	<i>Provision of Travel Documents for Indonesian citizen who will travel abroad or return to home country. (Sentence:14, Page:53)</i>	Free Translation
15.	Dalam memberikan pelayanan keimigrasian, kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang mempunyai moto cepat, tepat dan akurat, serta selesai dalam 2 hari. (Sentence:15, Page:53)	<i>In providing the immigration service, Immigration Office Class 1 of Tanjung Emas Semarang has a motto of fast, precise and accurate, and finished in two days. (Sentence:15, Page:53)</i>	Literal Translation
16.	Fasilitas yang dimiliki Kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang, salah satunya adalah Tempat Karantina Imigrasi. (Sentence:16, Page:53)	<i>One of the facilities owned by the Immigration Office Class 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang is Immigration Quarantine Facility.(Sentence:16, Page:53)</i>	Literal Translation

17.	<p>Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Type A Khusus Tanjung Emas adalah Kantor Operasional dari Kantor Wilayah VI Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Semarang, yang menjalankan fungsi sebagai Trade Facilitator, Revenue Collector, dan Community Protector, dengan bidang kegiatan:</p> <p>(Sentence:17, Page:53)</p>	<p><i>Specific Customs and Excise Office Type A of Tanjung Emas is the operational office of the Regional Office VI of Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Semarang, which perform the function as Trade Facilitator, Revenue Collector, and Community Protector, with fields of activity:</i></p> <p><i>(Sentence:17, Page:53)</i></p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>
18.	<p>Pelaksanaan intelejen, patroli dan operasi pencegahan pelanggaran peraturan perundangundangan kepabeanan dan cukai serta pelayanan kepabeanan atas sarana pengangkut dan pemberitahuan pengangkutan barang.</p> <p>(Sentence:18, Page:53)</p>	<p><i>Implementation of intelligence, patrol and operation to prevent violations of Customs and excise regulations and customs clearance services for transportation facilities and the notification of goods transportation. (Sentence:18, Page:53)</i></p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>
19.	<p>Pelaksanaan pemungutan bea masuk, cukai dan pungutan negara lainnya yang dipungut oleh Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai, serta pelaksanaan perbendaharaan penerimaan, penangguhan, penagihan, pengembalian bea masuk dan</p>	<p><i>Implementation of collecting customs duties, excise and other state levies collected by Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and the implementation of the treasury receipt, deferral, billing, refund of customs duties and</i></p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>

	cukai. (Sentence:19, Page:54)	<i>excise Providing technical service and convenience related to customs and excise (Sentence:19, Page:54)</i>	
20.	Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas di lengkapi dengan 1 (satu) unit HI Co-scan X- Ray untuk pemeriksaan petikemas dan Laboratorium Identifikasi Barang serta ditunjang Jaringan Komputer untuk pelaksanaan Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). (Sentence:20, Page:54)	<i>Customs and Excise Office of Tanjung Emas is equipped with I (one) unit HI Co-scan X-ray to check the container and Goods Identification Laboratory and supported by Computer Network for the implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). (Sentence:20, Page:54)</i>	Literal Translation
21.	Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas berkedudukan satu lokasi dengan Kantor Wilayah VI Direktorat Jendral Bea dan Cukai, yaitu di : (Sentence:21, Page:54)	<i>Customs and Excise Office in Tanjung Emas is located at the same location with Regional Office VI of Directorate General of Customs and Excise, namely: (Sentence:21, Page:54)</i>	Free Translation
22.	Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis di bidang pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyakit menular, dalam lingkungan Departemen Kesehatan yang berada di bawah dan bertanggung jawab langsung	<i>Port Health Office is a Technical Implementation Unit in the field of eradication and prevention of contagious diseases in Department of Health which is under and directly responsible to the</i>	Literal Translation

	<p>kepada Direktur Epidemiology dan Imunisasi, Direktorat Jendral Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular dan Penyehatan Lingkungan Pemukiman. (Sentence:22, Page:54)</p>	<p><i>Director of Epidemiology and Immunization, Directorate General of Contagious Disease Control and Residential Environmental Health. (Sentence:22, Page:54)</i></p>	
23.	<p>Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor; 630 / Mankes / SK /XI1/1985 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan, mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pencegahan masuk dan keluarnya penyakit karantina dan penyakit menular tertentu melalui kapal laut dan pesawat udara, pemeliharaan dan peningkatan sanitasi lingkungan di pelabuhan, kapal laut dan pesawat udara serta pelayanan kesehatan terbatas di pelabuhan laut dan udara berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan. (Sentence:23, Page:55)</p>	<p><i>Based on Decree of the Health Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 630 I Mankes I SKIXII/1985 on Organization and Administration of Port Health Office, it has the task to carry out disease prevention of entry and exit quarantine and certain infectious diseases by vessels and aircraft, maintenance and improvement of environmental sanitation in ports, vessels and aircraft as well as limited health services at ports and airports based on the law regulation. (Sentence:23, Page:55)</i></p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>
24.	<p>Fasilitas yang dimiliki oleh Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan, antara lain : (Sentence:24, Page:55)</p>	<p><i>Facilities owned by the Port Health Office, among others are: (Sentence:24, Page:55)</i></p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>

25.	Kantor Polresta Tanjung Emas adalah Unit Pelaksana keamanan, ketertiban, dan pelayanan masyarakat dari Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Tengah, yang berfungsi pula sebagai kesatuan pelaksana pengamanan pelabuhan. (Sentence:25, Page:55)	<i>City sub-regional Police (Polresta) Office of Tanjung Emas is a Unit of security, order, and public service of the Central Java Regional Police, who also serves as the implementing entity of port security. (Sentence:25, Page:55)</i>	Free Translation
26	Polresta / KPPP Tanjung Emas juga membawahi SATPOLAIR dengan tugas menyelenggarakan fungsi kepolisian di perairan pelabuhan, termasuk penanganan pertama tindak pidana di wilayah perairan, pembinaan masyarakat pantai dan perairan serta penyelamatan kecelakaan laut (SAR). (Sentence:26, Page:55)	<i>Polresta I KPPP of Tanjung Emas also oversees SATPOLAIR with the task of running the functions of police in port waters, including the first handling of criminal offence in waters are, supervising the beach and waters community and the marine accident rescue (SAR). (Sentence:26, Page:55)</i>	Faithful Translation
27.	Sebagai kota raya dan Ibu kota Propinsi Jawa Tengah, Semarang memiliki sejarah yang panjang. (Sentence:27, Page:56)	<i>As a major city and capital of Central Java Propinse, Semarang has a long history. (Sentence:27, Page:56)</i>	Literal Translation
28.	Mulanya hanya dataran lumpur, yang kemudian berkembang menjadi lingkungan maju dan menampakkan diri sebagai kota	<i>Initially it was just a mudflat, which later evolved into advanced environment and appeared as an important city.</i>	Literal Translation

	yang penting. (Sentence:28, Page:56)	(Sentence:28, Page:56)	
29.	Sebagai kota besar, Semarang juga menyerap banyak pendatang. (Sentence:29, Page:56)	As a big city, Semarang is also absorbing many immigrants. (Sentence:29, Page:56)	Literal Translation
30.	Kota Semarang dibangun pada tanggal 2 Mei 1574, oleh Sultan Pandanaran, yang telah menjadikan Semarang sebagai salah satu pusat penyebaran agama Islam. (Sentence:30, Page:56)	<i>Semarang city was built on May 2,1574, by Sultan Pandanaran, which has become one of the centers of Islam proliferation.</i> (Sentence:30, Page:56)	Literal Translation
31.	Pada waktu itu Semarang menjadi salah satu bagian dari kerajaan Demak. (Sentence:31, Page:56)	<i>At that time, Semarang became part of the Kingdom of Demak.</i> (Sentence:31, Page:56)	Literal Translation
32.	Bermula, Sultan Demak yaitu Pangeran Made Pandan bersama putranya, Raden Pandan Arang meninggalkan Demak menuju arah sebelah Barat, ke suatu tempat yang bernama Pulau Tirang. (Sentence:32, Page:56)	It was starting, when Sultan of Demak, Made Pandan prince with his son, Raden Pandan Arang left De mak and heading to west, to a place called Tirang Island. (Sentence:32, Page:56)	Free Translation
33.	Ia mendirikan Pesantren dan menyiarkan agama Islam dari	<i>He established the Islamic School and poliferate the Islam</i>	Adaptation Translation

	waktu ke waktu, sehingga daerah ini semakin subur. (Sentence:33, Page:56)	<i>from time to time, as the area was become more fertile. (Sentence:33, Page:56)</i>	
34.	Di sela-sela kesuburan itu muncullah pohon asam yang jarang (bahasa Jawa : asem arang). (Sentence:34, Page:56)	<i>During those fertilization, there was a rare tamarind trees (in Javanese: asem arang), (Sentence:34, Page:56)</i>	Literal Translation
35.	Sehingga kemudian daerah itu diberi nama : Semarang. (Sentence:35, Page:56)	<i>so that the area was named. Semarang. (Sentence:35, Page:56)</i>	Literal Translation
36.	Adanya pusat penyiaran agama Islam menarik orang untuk berdatangan dan juga untuk berdagang serta bermukim di Semarang, hingga daerah ini kian menjadi semakin ramai (Sentence:36, Page:56)	<i>The presence of Islamic religious poliferating centers attracted people to come and also to trade and settle in Semarang, so the area was becoming more crowded. (Sentence:36, Page:56)</i>	Free Translation
37.	Bahkan pedagang yang datang bukan hanya dari daerah-daerah sekitar Semarang saja, namun juga dari Arab / Persia, Belanda (VOC), Cina dan Melayu. (Sentence:37, Page:56)	<i>Even traders who came were not only from the areas around Semarang, but also from Arab / Persian, Dutch (VOC), Chinese and Malays. (Sentence:37, Page:56)</i>	Word Translation
38.	Dalam perkembangannya VOC membawa armada militernya dengan maksud menguasai Semarang sebagai salah satu	<i>In line with its development, VOC bring its military fleet with the intention of mastering Semarang as one of its colony.</i>	Free Translation

	jajahannya. (Sentence:38, Page:56)	(Sentence:38, Page:56)	
39.	Sejak itu Belanda sibuk membangun berbagai sarana baik gedung-gedung pemerintahan maupun perdagangan, sarana perhubungan, pusat-pusat perniagaan dan pertahanan militer untuk memperkuat kolonialismenya khususnya di kota Semarang. (Sentence:39, Page:56)	<i>Since then the Dutch was busy constucting various facilities, such as government buildings as well as trade, transportation, tradingcenters and military defense facilities to strengthen its colonialism, epecially in the city of Semarang. (Sentence:39, Page:56)</i>	Literal Translation
40.	Perkembangan kota Semarang dibawah kolonialisme Belanda cukup pesat dengan dibangunnya berbagai kepentingan Belanda. (Sentence:40, Page:57)	<i>Semarang city development under Dutch colony was quiet rapidly with the construction of the various interest of the Netherlands. (Sentence:40, Page:57)</i>	Literal Translation
41.	Misalnya sarana dan prasarana perkotaan seperti jalan, transportasi kereta api, pasar-pasar dan lain sebagainya. (Sentence:41, Page:57)	<i>For example, there were urban facilities and infrastucture such as roads, rail transport, markets and etc. (Sentence:41, Page:57)</i>	Free Translation
42.	Bahkan dalam sejarahnya, pada tanggal 16 Juni 1864 dibangun jalan kereta api (rel) pertama di	<i>Even in its history, on June 16, 1864 the first railway (railroads) in Indonesia was</i>	Literal Translation

	Indonesia. (Sentence:42, Page:57)	<i>build. (Sentence:42, Page:57)</i>	
43.	Dimulai dari Semarang menuju kota Solo dan Kedungjati, Surabaya dan bahkan sampai ke Magelang serta Yogyakarta. (Sentence:43, Page:57)	<i>It was starting from Semarang to Solo and Kedungjati city, Surabaya and even up to Magelang and Yogyakarta. (Sentence:43, Page:57)</i>	Free Translation
44.	Kemudian dibangunlah 2 buah stasiun kereta api yang masih ada sampai sekarang, yaitu Tawang dan Poncol. (Sentence:44, Page:57)	<i>Then two trains station that still exist today, namely Tawan and Poncol were built. (Sentence:44, Page:57)</i>	Free Translation
45.	Adapun perusahaan yang mengelola perkretaapian ini adalah Nederlandsch Indische Spoorwagen (NIS) dengan kantornya di Gedung Lawang Sewu. (Sentence:45, Page:57)	<i>The company which managed the railways was Nederlandsch Indische Spoorwagen (NIS) with its office was in Lawang Sewu building. (Sentence:45, Page:57)</i>	Free Translation
46.	Pada tahun 1875 Pelabuhan Laut Semarang yang telah ramai dengan berlabuhnya kapal milik para pedaagang, mulai dibangun dalam bentuk dan kapasitas yang levih memadai lagi, guna menampung berlabuhnya kapal-kapal milik para pedagang. (Sentence:46, Page:57)	<i>In 1875 Semarang Sea Port, which has been bustling with the traders' vessels, began constructed in more adequate form and capacity, to accomodate the docked vessels owned by the merchant. (Sentence:46, Page:57)</i>	Free Translation

47.	Seiring dengan perkembangan armada kapal-kapal dagang yang semakin besar, maka pelabuhan Semarang mulai dapat didarati oleh kapal yang relatif besar dan dalam jumlah yang semakin banyak. (Sentence:47, Page:58)	<i>As the trading vessels are getting bigger in the size, the port of Semarang has been developed so it can be docked by a relatively larger and also more vessels. (Sentence:47, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation
48.	Maka semakin banyak pula para pedagang yang datang seperti dari Belanda, Cina, Melayu, maupun dari Arab. (Sentence:48, Page:58)	<i>Then more Dutch, Chinese, Malays and the Arabs traders are coming. (Sentence:48, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation
49.	Di samping itu kaum pribumi ikut pula memajukan perekonomiannya dengan berdagang berbagai keperluan yang sangat dibutuhkan oleh saudagar-saudagar tersebut. (Sentence:49, Page:58)	<i>Besides, the natives were also advancing its economy to trade various goods that most required by those merchants. (Sentence:49, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation
50.	Letak kota Semarang pun sangat strategis, diantara dua kota pelabuhan yang lain yaitu Batavia / Jakarta dan Surabaya. (Sentence:50, Page:58)	<i>The location of Semarang city is very strategic, between two other port cities namely Batavia / Jakarta and Surabaya. (Sentence:50, Page:58)</i>	Literal Translation
51.	Ditengah-tengah hiruk pikuknya perniagaan antar-bangsa dan	<i>Amid the hustle and bustle of trading between nations and</i>	Literal Translation

	<p>dalam suasana penjajahan Belanda, agama Islam tetap berkembang sehingga kebudayaan yang bernuansa Islampun tak lepas dari perkembangannya. (Sentence:51, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>within an atmosphere of Dutch colonization, the Islamic religion was still developing so Islam cultural nuances can not be separated from the development. (Sentence:51, Page:58)</i></p>	
52.	<p>Munculnya tradisi “ Dugderan” yang tetap dilestarikan hingga sekarang. (Sentence:52, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>As an example, is the emergence of a tradition called “ Dugderan” which remain preserved until now. (Sentence:52, Page:58)</i></p>	Free Translation
53.	<p>Dimulai pada masa pemerintahan Kanjeng Bupati RMTA Purbaningrat, pada tahun 1891. (Sentence:53, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>Starting in the reign of Regent RMTA Kanjeng Purbaningrat, in year 1891. (Sentence:53, Page:58)</i></p>	Literal Translation
54.	<p>Guna menandai dimulainya bulan suci Ramadhan diselenggarakanlah upacara sederhana, dengan membunyikan suara bedug (Dug-dug-dug) dan dentuman suara meriam (Der). (Sentence:54, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>In orger to mark the commencement of the holy month of Ramadan , a simple ceremony was held, with the sound the nnon (Der) of drums (Dug-dug-dug)and the sound of (Sentence:54, Page:58)</i></p>	Literal Translation
55.	<p>Sehingga jadilah istilah Dug-der, dug-der. (Sentence:55, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>So that was when the term ‘dug-der’ was derived. (Sentence:55, Page:58)</i></p>	Free Translation

56.	Dalam keramaian tersebut dimeriahkan juga dengan mainan anak-anak yang disebut “Warak Ngendog”. (Sentence:56, Page:58)	<i>Also in the crowd lively with children’s toys called “Warak Ngendog”. (Sentence:56, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation
57.	Tradisi ini tetap dilestarikan hingga sekarang dan menjadi ciri khas budaya Kota Semarang. (Sentence:57, Page:58)	<i>This tradition is still preserved up to now and become the cultural characteristic of Semarang city, before the fasting month for Moslems. (Sentence:57, Page:58)</i>	Literal Translation.
58.	Bahkan dalam perkembangannya, bukan hanya umat Islam saja tapi juga umat beragama lainnya yang ada di Kota Semarang, turut meleburkan diri kedalam keramaian tradisi ini. (Sentence:58, Page:58)	<i>Even in its development, not just Moslems but also other religions that exist in the city of Semarang also merged into the crowd on this tradition. (Sentence:58, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation.
59.	Adapun penyelenggaraannya juga semakin ditingkatkan oleh Pemerintah Kota Semarang agar dapat menjadikannya sebagai salah aset wisata. (Sentence:59, Page:58)	<i>The Government of Semarang city enhances to organize this event in order to make it as one of tourism asset. (Sentence:59, Page:58)</i>	Free Translation
60.	Kemudian dalam salah satu	<i>Then in one of Dugder</i>	Literal

	<p>upacara Dugder, Walikota Semarang pun bertindak sebagai Bupati Prabuningrat yang membunyikan Bedug dan Meriam sehingga terdengar bunyi “DUG-DER”. (Sentence:60, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>ceremony, Mayor of Semarang, who acted as head of Prabuningrat regent, sounds the Bedug and cannon so you hear a “ DUG-DER”. (Sentence:60, Page:58)</i></p>	Translation
61.	<p>Seiring dengan perkembangan Agama Islam, dan dengan masuknya para pendatang di Kota Semarang yang juga membawa serta agama serta budaya mereka masing-masing, sehingga kemudian membaur dengan pribumi, berbagai bangsa, dan budaya termasuk dibangunnya berbagai tempat ibadah seperti masjid, gereja, dan kelenteng di Semarang. (Sentence:61, Page:58)</p>	<p><i>Along with the development of Islamic religion, and with the influx of immigrants in the city of Semarang, which also bring in religion and culture of their own, so the mingle with the native residents, many nations, and cultures, including the construction of various places of worship such as mosques, churches, and temples in Semarang. (Sentence:61, Page:58)</i></p>	Literal Translation
62.	<p>Setelah proklamasi kemerdekaan Indonesia dan dengan keberhasilan bangsa Indonesia mengusir penjajah dari wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI), maka pada tahun 1950, Kota Semarang menjadi Kotapraja di Propinsi Jawa Tengah. (Sentence:62,</p>	<p><i>After Indonesian proclamation of independence and with the success of the Indonesian nation in expeling invaders from the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), THEN IN 1950, Semarang become a Municipality in Central Java</i></p>	Literal Translation

	Page:58)	<i>Province. (Sentence:62, Page:58)</i>	
63.	Irama kehidupan Semarang tak banyak berbeda dengan kota-kota lainnya di Indonesia. (Sentence:63, Page:59)	<i>Semarang rhythm of life was not much different from other cities in Indonesia. (Sentence:63, Page:58)</i>	Literal Translation
64.	Bahkan pada saat negeri ini masih terus menghadapi ujian dan keprihatinan selama 20 tahun setelah kemerdekaan, Semarang juga mengalami situasi dan kondisi yang sama. (Sentence:64, Page:59)	Even when this country is still facing the problems and prowerly during the 20 years after independence, Semarang is also experiencing the same situation and condition. (Sentence:64, Page:59)	Literal Translation
65.	Pecahnya pemberontakan G. 30 S PKI merupakan salah satunya upaya memecah belah sistem kehidupan dan tata negara Indonesia. (Sentence:65, Page:59)	G. 30 S PKI revolt was one of divisive efforts of living systems and the Indonesian state structure. (Sentence:65, Page:59)	Literal Translation
66.	Semarang juga mengalami masa-masa penuh teror dan traumatis. (Sentence:66, Page:59)	Semarang also experienced periods of terror and traumatic. (Sentence:66, Page:59)	Free Translation
67.	Setelah pemberontakan berhasil ditumpas, maka secara bertahap masyarakat dan bangsa ini mulai	After the rebellion was successfully abolished, then gradually the community and	Free Translation

	membenahi kehidupannya. (Sentence:67, Page:59)	this nation started to straighten their life. (Sentence:67, Page:59)	
68.	Pada tahun 1976 dengan dikeluarkannya Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 16 tahun 1976, wilayah Semarangpun mengalami pemekaran sampai ke Mijen, Gunungpati dan Tembalang di wilayah Selatan, Genuk di wilayah Timur dan Tugu di wilayah Barat. (Sentence:68, Page:59)	In 1976 with the issuance Government Regulation (PP) No. 16 / 1976, Semarang also experienced in expansion to Mijen, Gunungpati and Tembalang in Southern area, Genuk in Eastern area, and Tugu in the western area. (Sentence:68, Page:59)	Free Translation
69	Seluruh wilayah Semarang meliputi 273,7 Km2. (Sentence:69, Page:59)	The entire area of Semarang covers 273,7 square km. (Sentence:69, Page:59)	Literal Translation
70.	Dari semula 5 Kecamatan, berkembang menjadi 9 Kecamatan. (Sentence:70, Page:59)	From the initial five Districts, they have been developed into nine Districts. (Sentence:70, Page:59)	Free Translation
71.	Dengan adanya perkembangan dan perluasan wilayah ini maka pertumbuhan kawasan semakin diperhatikan. (Sentence:71, Page:59)	With development and expansion of this region, then this region's growth is being noticed. (Sentence:71, Page:59)	Literal Translation
72.	Pusat-pusat industri,	Centers of industri, trades,	Free Translation

	perdagangan, pendidikan, pemukiman, pertahanan keamanan, mulai diatur dalam lokasi-lokasi yang tepat dan strategis. (Sentence:72, Page:59)	education, housing, defense and security, began to set in the right and strategic locations. (Sentence:72, Page:59)	
73.	Kota Semarangpun cepat berkembang menjadi pusat perdagangan, jasa dan pemerintahan. (Sentence:73, Page:59)	Semarang city is also growing fast becoming a center of trade, services and government. (Sentence:73, Page:59)	Literal Translation
74.	Wilayah perluasan / pinggiran menjadi pusat pendidikan ditandai dengan dibangunnya perguruan tinggi seperti UNTAG, STIKUBANK, STIK, Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata, UNIKA Sugijapranata di Bendan, IKIP (UNES) di Gunungpati, UNDIP di Tembalang, dan UNISULLA di Genuk. (Sentence:74, Page:59)	Area of expansion / periphery become into the center of education, marked by the development of Universities such as UNTAG, STIKUBANK, STIK, Tourism University, UNIKA Sugijapranata in Bendan, IKIP (UNES) in Gunungpati, Diponegoro University in Tembalang and UNISULLA in Genuk. (Sentence:74, Page:59)	Literal Translation
75.	Ini juga dimaksudkan sebagai penyebaran pusat-pusat aktivitas secara merata di semua kawasan, sehingga semua wilayah mengalami pertumbuhan yang sama. (Sentence:75, Page:59)	It is also intended as activity centers spread evenly in all regions, so that all regions experienced similar growth. (Sentence:75, Page:59)	Literal Translation

76.	Perkembangan selanjutnya yang tampak menonjol adalah industri Dan pemukiman penduduk. (Sentence:76, Page:59)	A further development that stood out is the industrial and residential population. (Sentence:76, Page:59)	Free Translation
77.	Industri dikembangkan ke wilayah Kaligawe- Terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) dan Tugu, sedangkan pemukiman banyak dikembangkan di daerah Selatan. (Sentence:77, Page:59)	Industry is developed to the region Kaligawe- Terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) and Tugu, while the residential are mostly developed in the Southern area. (Sentence:77, Page:59)	Literal Translation
78	Pada tahun 1992 wilayah Kota Semarang mengalami penataan. (Sentence:78, Page:60)	In 1992 the region of Semarang city experienced the new arrangement. (Sentence:78, Page:60)	Free Translation
79	Dengan dasar Peraturan Pemerintah RI (PP) No. 50/92 tentang penentuan Kecamatan-kecamatan, maka Semarang terbagi 16 Kecamatan. (Sentence:79, Page:60)	Based on Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation (PP) No. 50/92 on the determination of Sub-districts. (Sentence:79, Page:60)	Free Translation
80.	Dengan penataan ini maka pertumbuhan unsur wilayah menjadi semakin maju dan relatif merata. (Sentence:80, Page:60)	By this restructuring, then the growth of this region becomes more developed and evenly. (Sentence:80, Page:60)	Free Translation
81.	Jalan-jalan baru dibangun,	New roads were built,	Literal

	menghubungkan pusat kota dengan tempat-tempat yang terisolir. (Sentence:81, Page:60)	connecting the city center with places that are isolated. (Sentence:81, Page:60)	Translation
82.	Dalam bidang kesempatan kerja, terbuka bagi masyarakat sekitar Semarang untuk mencari kerja dan membuka usahanya di sini. (Sentence:82, Page:60)	In the field of employment opportunities, it is opened to people aroynd Semarang to seek the job and open their bussiness here. (Sentence:82, Page:60)loping	Free Translation
83.	Sektor formal dan informal sama-sama berkembang dan Saling menunjang. (Sentence:83, Page:60)	Formal and informal sector are both developing and supporing each other. (Sentence:83, Page:60)	Literal Translation
84.	Industri berdatangan baik dari luar negeri maupun dari dalam negeri sendiri. (Sentence:84, Page:60)	Industrial inverstment come from both overseas and domestic. (Sentence:84, Page:60)	Free Translation
85.	Seiring dengan adanya perkembangan tersebut, juga menimbulkan problem-problem yang harus cepat diatasi. (Sentence:85, Page:60)	In line with these developments, it also causes problems that must be overcome quickly. (Sentence:85, Page:60)	Free Translation
86.	Antara lain problem kerusakan lingkungan, pertumbuhan penduduk yang cukup pesat baik karena perpindahan ataupun	Among other are problems of environmental damage, rapid population growth caused either from migration or birth.	Literal Translation

	kelahiran. (Sentence:86, Page:60)	(Sentence:86, Page:60)	
87.	Di samping itu juga adanya problem yang belum tuntas selama bertahun-tahun, yaitu banjir dan rob. (Sentence:87, Page:60)	Besides, there are also unresolved problems for years, namely floods and tides. (Sentence:87, Page:60)	Free Translation
88.	Di bagian lain terutama di daerah atas makin banyak kerusakan lingkungan karena kurang terkendalinya eksploitasi lahan. . (Sentence:88, Page:60)	In other parts, especially in higher areas there are more environmental damages, because of lack control on land exploitation. (Sentence:88, Page:60)	Literal Translation
89.	Maka banyak terjadi lahan kritis dan ancaman penurunan permukaan tanah. (Sentence:89, Page:60)	There are many critical lands created and the threat of surface soil decline. (Sentence:89, Page:60)	Free Translation
90	Bergulirnya era reformasi sejak tahun 1998, melahirkan penataan-penataan baru dan dicanangkannya Otonomi Daerah pada tahun 2000. (Sentence:90, Page:61)	By the reform era since 1998, the new arrangements have been made and the introduction of regional autonomy in 2000. (Sentence:90, Page:61)	Free Translation
91.	Tepat pada saat bergulirnya abad millenium baru, diharapkan warga Kota Semarang makin maju dan mandiri. (Sentence:91,	Just when, the new millenium century came,Semarang urban population is expected to become more advanced and	Literal Translation

	Page:61)	independent. (Sentence:91, Page:61)	
92.	Pada saat kota-kota lain dilanda berbagai kerusuhan dan perbuatan-perbuatan anarkis seiring mengalirnya gelombang reformasi Kota Semarang relatif aman, terkendali dan dalam situasi yang kondusif. (Sentence:92, Page:61)	When the others cities are affected by riots and anarchistaacts caused from the wave of reform, Semarang city is relatively safe, controlled and in a condusive situation. (Sentence:92, Page:61)	Free Translation
93.	Dengan diterapkannya Otonomi Daerah, maka Kota Semarangpun akan mengoptimalkan semua set yang dimiliki untuk kesejahteraan seluruh warga kota. (Sentence:93, Page:61)	By the implementation of Regiona Autonomy, Semarang city also will optimize all of it assets for the welfare of all citizens of the city. (Sentence:93, Page:61)	Literal Translation
94	Daerah / Kota diberi kewenangan mengatur rumah tangganya sendiri. (Sentence:94, Page:61)	Region / City are authorized to manage their own household. (Sentence:94, Page:61)	Literal Translation
95.	Artinya daerah boleh mengembangkan seluruh potensi yang dimiliki untuk terus membangun masyarakatnya. (Sentence:95, Page:61)	This means that the region may develop all of their potential to continue building its community. (Sentence:95, Page:61)	Literal Translation

96.	Kota Semarang dilihat dari kondisi fisiknya kian ramai, maju dan terus berkembang sebagai salah satu kota besar di Indonesia. (Sentence:96, Page:61)	Semarang city in term of its physical conditionis increasingly crowded, advance and continue to grow as one of the major citie in Indonesia. (Sentence:96, Page:61)	Free Translation
97.	Industri, perdagangan, peningkatan sarana dan prasarana kota, pemukiman, serta kehidupan keagamaan yang beragam mewarnai suasana kebersamaan warganya. (Sentence:97, Page:61)	Industry, trade, improved city facilities and infrastructure, residential and religious life, are coloring the atmosphere of togetherness of its citizens. (Sentence:97, Page:61)	Free Translation
98.	Dalam bidang pendidikan, terdapat 44 buah perguruan tinggi negeri dan swasta. (Sentence:98, Page:61)	In education sector, there are 44 universities both private and state universities. (Sentence:98, Page:61)	Literal Translation
99.	Untuk kawasan pemukiman yang menyebar di 16 Kecamatan, selain pemukiman lama juga ditambah dengan bertumnuhnya perumahan-perumahanbaik sederhana, menengah maupun perumahan elit. (Sentence:99, Page:61)	Residential areas are spread across 16 Districts, in addition to the old settlements it also added with the growth of residential housing, whether simple, intermediate, and elite housing. (Sentence:99, Page:61)	Free Translation
100.	Tercatat ada 4 kawasan Perumnas, dan 51 obyek perumahan, denagn masing-masing jumlah unit yang bervariasi antara 100 – 10.000	It is noted that there are four Perumnas areas, and 51 housing projects, with their respective number of units varies between 100 – 10.000	Faithful Translation

101.	<p>unit rumah. (Sentence:100, Page:61)</p> <p>Industri di Semarangpun mengalami peningkatan yang amat pesat, terbukti adanya pertumbuhan kawasan industri dengan ribuan perusahaan dan 41 sentra industri kecil yang meliputi berbagai produksi bagian sandang, pangan, perlengkapan, rumah tangga, souvenir dan lain-lain. (Sentence:101, Page:61)</p>	<p>units of houses. (Sentence:100, Page:61)</p> <p>Industry in Semarang also has increased very rapidly, it is proven by the existence of growth of industrial estates with thousands of companies and 41 small industries centrals that includes various productions both clothing, food, equipment, household appliances, souvenirs, etc. (Sentence:101, Page:61)</p>	Free Translation
102.	<p>Sedangkan industri besar meliputi garmen, sepatu, alat-alat olahraga, meubel, pengalengan hasil bumi & hasil laut, logam dan lain-lain. (Sentence:102, Page:61)</p>	<p>While the large scale industries ae including garments, shoes, sports equipment, furniture, canning of agricultural and marine products, metals, etc. (Sentence:102, Page:61)</p>	Free Translation
103.	<p>Industri ini banyak menyerap tenaga kerja dari Semarang dan kota-kota lain disekitarnya, seperti Purwodadi, Kendal dan Demak. (Sentence:103, Page:61)</p>	<p>These industries have absorbed many labors from Semarang and other surrounding cities, such as Purwodadi, Kendal and Demak. (Sentence:103, Page:61)</p>	Free Translation
104.	<p>Industri dan perdagangan didukung oleh pelabuhan laut dan udara, hotel dan transportasi yang memadai. (Sentence:104, Page:61)</p>	<p>Industries and trade are backed up by air and sea ports, hotels and adequate transportation. Sentence:104, Page:61)</p>	Literal Translation

105.	Tahun 2002, tercatat ada 54 hotel dari kelas melati sampai bintang 5. (Sentence:105, Page:61)	In 2002, there are 54 listed hotels from losmen to five stars. (Sentence:105, Page:61)	Free Translation
106.	Sebagai gambaran tentang ramainya perdagangan di Kota Semarang ini, terdapat 13 pasar tradisional yang cukup besar ditambah lagi adanya 15 pusat perbelanjaan modern (supermarket & mal) yang sekaligus berfungsi sebagai tempat refreshing. (Sentence:106, Page:61)	As an illustration of hectic trading in the city of Semarang, there are 13 traditional markets which are big enough plus 15 modern shopping centers (supermarket & shopping mall), which also functions as a place for refreshing. (Sentence:106, Page:61)	Faithful Translation
107.	Di sekitar lokasi ini, pernah terjadi pertempuran lima hari yang sangat heroic. Sebab itu muncullah ide mendirikan monumen, untuk memperingati terjadinya Pertempuran Lima Hari di Semarang. (Sentence:107, Page:62)	around this location, a heroic five-day battle ever happened and it gave the idea to build a monument, for commemorating the five days battle in Semarang. (Sentence:107, Page:62)	Free Translation
108.	Pada tanggal 28 Oktober 1945, Gubernur Jawa Tengah, Mr. W. Wongsonegoro meletakkan batu pertama pada lokasi yang semula direncanakan dekat Alun-alun. (Sentence:108, Page:62)	On October 28, 1945, the Governor of Central Java, M. W. Wongsonegoro laid the first stone near as the location for the monument. (Sentence:108, Page:62)	Free Translation
109.	Namun pada bulan Nopember	But in Nopember 1945 there	Free Translation

	1945 meletus perang melawan Sekutu dan Jepang, sehingga proyek ini menjadi terbengkalai. (Sentence:109, Page:62)	was a war against the Allies and Japan, so this project has been abandoned. (Sentence:109, Page:62)	
110.	Pada tahun 1949, Badan Koordinasi Pemuda Indonesia (BKPI), memprakarsai ide pembangunan kembali tugu dimaksud. (Sentence:110, Page:62)	In 1949, the Youth Coordinating Board of Indonesia (BKPI), initiated the idea of rebuilding the monument. (Sentence:110, Page:62)	Free Translation
111.	Namun karena terbentur masalah dana, sehingga belum dapat terlaksana. (Sentence:111, Page:62)	However, due to funding problem, so that it can not be accomplished. (Sentence:111, Page:62)	Free Translation
112.	Pada tahun 1951, Walikota Semarang, Hadi Soebono Sosro Wardoyo, membentuk panitia Tugu Muda. (Sentence:112, Page:62)	In 1951, the mayor of Semarang, Hadi Soebono Sosro Wardoyo, set up a Tugu Muda committee. (Sentence:112, Page:62)	Literal Translation
113.	Lokasi pembangunan yang semula di dekat Alun-alun dipindahkan, tidak lagi pada lokasi Alun-alun, tetapi pada lokasi yang sekarang. (Sentence:113, Page:63)	Construction site which was originally near the City Square being moved, it is no longer at the location of the City Square, but at the current location. (Sentence:113, Page:63)	Literal Translation
114.	Desain tugu dikerjakan oleh Salim, sedangkan relief pada tugu dikerjakan oleh seniman	Monumen design was done by Salim, while the reliefs on the monument are done by an artist	Free Translation

	Hendro. (Sentence:114, Page:63)	name Hendro. (Sentence:114, Page:63)	
115.	Tanggal 10 Nopember 1951, diletakkan batu pertama oleh Gubernur Jateng, Boediono. (Sentence:115, Page:63)	November 10, 1951, the first stone was laid by the Governor of Central Java, Boediono. (Sentence:115, Page:63)	Literal Translation
116.	Pada tanggal 20 Mei 1953, bertepatan dengan Hari Kebangkitan Nasional, Tugu Muda diresmikan oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia Soekarno. (Sentence:116, Page:63)	On May 20, 1953, to coincide with National Awakening Day, Tugu Muda was inaugurated by the President of Indonesia, Soekarno. (Sentence:116, Page:63)	Literal Translation
117.	Hingga saat ini perubahan telah dilakukan antara lain arca di sekitar tugu muda, pembuatan taman dan kolam. (Sentence:117, Page:63)	Until now, some changes have been made, among other are the statues around the Tugu Muda, also the making of gardens and ponds. (Sentence:117, Page:63)	Free Translation
118.	Terletak di komplek Tugu Muda. (Sentence:118, Page:63)	It is located in Tugu muda complex. (Sentence:118, Page:63)	Free Translation
119.	Dulunya gedung megah dengan art deco, digunakan Belanda sebagai kantor pusat kereta api (trem), atau dikenal dengan Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschppij (NIS). (Sentence:119, Page:63)	Formerly it was a magnificent art deco building, which used by the Dutch as the headquarters of the railway company (tram), or referred to as Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschppij (NIS). (Sentence:119, Page:63)	Faithful Translation

120.	Bangunan karya Arsitek Belanda Prof Jacob F. Klinkhamer dan B.J Queendag, menurut catatan sejarah dibangun pada tahun 1903, dan diresmikan pada tanggal 1 Juli 1907. (Sentence:120, Page:63)	This building was the creation of Dutch architect Prof. Jacob F. Klinkhamer and BJ Queendag, according to the historical records it was built in 1930, and inaugurated on July 1907. (Sentence:120, Page:63)	Literal Translation
121.	Masyarakat Semarang lebih mengenal gedung ini dengan sebutan Gedung Lawang Sewu, mengingat gedung ini memiliki jumlah pintu banyak, yang dalam arti kiasan "banyak" berarti jumlahnya "seribu" atau lebih. (Sentence:121, Page:63)	Semarang society are more familiar to name building as Lawang Sewu building, considering that this building has a lot of doors, which in the figurative meaning “many” means the number “thousand” or more. (Sentence:121, Page:63)	Literal Translation
122.	Dalam bahasa Jawa Lawang berarti pintu dan Sewu berarti seribu. (Sentence:122, Page:63)	In Javanese language Lawang means the door and Sewu a thousand. (Sentence : 122, Pg: 63)	Literal Translation
123.	Setelah kemerdekaan digunakan sebagai kantor Djawatan Kereta Api Indonesia (DKARI) atau sekarang PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. (Sentence:123, Page:63)	After the independence era it was used office of Indonesia Railways Department (DKRI) or at the moment is referred to as PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. (Sentence:123, Page:63)	Free Translation
124.	Kemudian untuk kepentingan militer, yaitu sebagai kantor KODAM IV Diponegoro (yang	Then for military purposes, namely as office of Diponegoro Military Area	Free Translation

	<p>kini dipusatkan di Watu Gong), dan terakhir digunakan sebagai Kantor Wilayah Departemen Perhubungan Jawa Tengah. (Sentence:124, Page:64)</p>	<p>Command VI (which is now concentrated in Watu Gong), and lastly was being used as Department of Transportation Regional Office in Central Java. (Sentence:124, Page:64)</p>	
125.	<p>Saat ini gedung yang masuk dalam 102 bangunan kuno atau bersejarah di Kota Semarang digunakan sebagai objek wisata dengan fasilitas berupa peninggalan sejarah arsitek bangunan kuno dan antik, ada ruang bawah tanah dan menara informasi. (Sentence:125, Page:64)</p>	<p>Currently it is included in the 102 ancient or historic buildings in the city of Semarang and is used as a tourism object with facilities such as architecture historical heritage of ancient and antique buildings; there is a basement and information tower. (Sentence:125, Page:64)</p>	Literal Translation
126.	<p>Gedung ini sering digunakan sebagai tempat pameran dalam event tertentu. (Sentence:126, Page:64)</p>	<p>This building is often used as an exhibition place for a particular event. (Sentence:126, Page:64)</p>	Faithful Translation
127.	<p>Kota Semarang sangat strategis, karena terletak di pantai utara Pulau Jawa. (Sentence:127, Page:64)</p>	<p>Semarang city is very strategic, because it is located on the north Coast of Java Island. (Sentence:127, Page:64)</p>	Free Translation
128.	<p>Sejak zaman penjajahan Belanda, Semarang berfungsi sebagai Kota Perdagangan dan ibukota Pemerintahan Kolonial Belanda. (Sentence:128, Page:64)</p>	<p>Since the days of Dutch colony, Semarang was functioning as a trade city and capital of the Dutch Colonial Government. (Sentence:128, Page:64)</p>	Free Translation

129.	Peninggalan berupa Gedung-gedung tua di sudut kota masih tetap berdiri kokoh hingga kini. (Sentence:129, Page:64)	Relic of the old buildings at the corner of the city is still standing strong today. (Sentence:129, Page:64)	Literal Translation
130.	Di antaranya ada yang difungsikan sebagai hotel, rumah tinggal dan perkantoran. (Sentence:130, Page:64)	Some of them are functioned as hotel, residential and office space. (Sentence:130, Page:64)	Free Translation
131.	Di sekitar pusat perdagangan Johar, terdapat gedung-gedung tua. (Sentence:131, Page:64)	Around the Johar trade center, there are old buildings. (Sentence:131, Page:64)	Literal Translation
132.	Jumlahnya cukup banyak dan disebut sebagai kawasan kota lama. (Sentence:132, Page:64)	The number is quite a lot and called the Kota Lama (old town) area. (Sentence:132, Page:64)	Free Translation
133.	Antara lain Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang, Gereja Gedangan, Nilmij, Taman Sri Gunting, Marba, Marabunta dan De Spiegel. (Sentence:133, Page:64)	Among others are Blenduk Church, Tawang Railway Station, Gedangan Church, Nilmij, Sri Gunting Park, Marba, Marabunta and De Spiegel. (Sentence:133, Page:64)	Literal Translation
134.	Kawasan Kota lama telah direvitalisasi dan dijadikan kawasan cagar budaya. (Sentence:134, Page:64)	The Kota Lama area has been revitalized and become the area of cultural heritage. (Sentence:134, Page:64)	Free Translation
135.	Bangunan – bangunan kuno yang ada dilindungi. (Sentence:135, Page:64)	Old buildings are protected. (Sentence:135, Page:64)	Literal Translation

136.	Di kawasan ini wisatawan dapat menyaksikan peninggalan pusat perdagangan pada jaman dulu yang terletak di Jalan Letjen Soeprapto, kurang lebih 3 Km dari arah dan dibuka untuk umum setiap hari. (Sentence:136, Page:64)	In this area, tourists can see the relics of the ancient trading center, located at Lt. Soeprapto Street, approximately 3 km from the east and open daily for the public. (Sentence:136, Page:64)	Literal Translation
137.	Di kawasan Pecinan terdapat warung Semawis yang letaknya di jalan Gang Warung Kelurahan Kranggan Kecamatan Semarang Tengah. (Sentence:137, Page:65)	In Chinatown, there is a Semawis stall located on Gang Warung Street, Kranggan sub-district, and Semarang Tengah district.(Sentence:137, Page:65)	Literal Translation
138.	Disini terdapat deretan warung kaki lima yang menjual aneka makanan yang sangat lezat dengan nuansa Oriental yang sangat kental. (Sentence:138, Page:65)	In this location, there is a row of sidewalk stalls that sell a variety of very tasty food with a very thick oriental nuance. (Sentence:138, Page:65)	Literal Translation
139.	Tersedia berbagai menu makanan seperti nasi tela, bakmi jowo, aneka masakan oriental khas gang warung, es marem, soto, aneka bubur, sate, ayam goreng, dll. (Sentence:139, Page:65)	There are varieties of foods such as tela rice, jowo noodles, a variety of gang warung typical oriental cuisine, marem ice, soto, variety of porridge, satay, fried chicken, etc. (Sentence:139, Page:65)	Literal Translation
140.	Warung Semawis buka hari Jumat, Sabtu , Minggu pukul 17.00 sampai dini hari.	Semawis stall opens on Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 17:00 until dawn.	Literal Translation

	(Sentence:140, Page:65)	(Sentence:140, Page:65)	
141.	Di Kawasan ini terdapat pasar yang mempunyai keunikan dibanding pasar – pasar lainnya. (Sentence:141, Page:65)	In this region there is a market that has a uniqueness compared to other markets. (Sentence:141, Page:65)	Literal Translation
142.	Namanya pasar gang baru karena lokasinya di sepanjang gang baru. (Sentence:142, Page:65)	It is called Gang Baru market for its location is along the Gang Baru. (Sentence:142, Page:65)	Free Translation
143.	Kendati tidak terlalu besar, toh pasar ini terbilang lengkap. (Sentence:143, Page:65)	Although it is not very big, yet these markets are complete. (Sentence:143, Page:65)	Literal Translation
144.	Tempat ini juga menjadi pusat akulturasi antar etnis. (Sentence:144, Page:65)	This place is also become a center of inter-ethnic acculturation. (Sentence:144, Page:65)	Literal Translation
145.	Para pedagang saling berbaur baik dari etnis Jawa dan Cina. (Sentence:145, Page:65)	The traders mingle with each other from both Javanese and Chinese. (Sentence:145, Page:65)	Free translation
146.	Goa Kreo adalah sebuah goa yang dipercaya sebagai petilasan Sunan Kalijaga saat mencari kayu jati untuk membangun Masjid Agung Demak. (Sentence:146, Page:65)	Goa Kreo (Kreo Cove) is a cave that is believed to be the ruins of Sunan Kalijaga when looking for teak wood to build the Great Mosque of Demak. (Sentence:146, Page:65)	Free Translation
147.	Menurut legenda ketika itu Sunan Kalijaga bertemu dengan sekawanan kera yang kemudian	According to the legend, at that time Sunan Kalijaga met the monkeys, then he told them to	Free Translation

	disuruh menjaga kayu jati tersebut. (Sentence:147, Page:65)	keep the teak wood. (Sentence:147, Page:65)	
148.	Kata "Kreo" berasal dari kata Mangreho yang berarti peliharalah atau jagalah. (Sentence:148, Page:65)	The word Kreo is derived from the word Mangreho which means save or keeps. (Sentence:148, Page:65)	Literal Translation
149.	Kata inilah yang kemudian menjadikan goa ini disebut Goa Kreo, dan sejak itu kawanan kera yang menghuni kawasan ini dianggap sebagai penunggu. (Sentence:149, Page:65)	The word is then made this cave called Goa Kreo, and since then the herd of monkeys inhabiting this region condidered as a watchman. (Sentence:149, Page:65)	Literal Translation
150.	Selain menikmati pemandangan alam yang indah dan udara yang sejuk serta bercanda dengan kera penunggu kawasan ini, pengunjung dapat menikmati aliran sugai yang dingin dan segar di bagian bawah daerah ini. (Sentence:150, Page:66)	Beside anjoying the beautiful natural scenery and the cool air and joking with the monkey as keeper of this region, visitors can enjoy a cold and fresh stream at the lower part of this area. (Sentence:150, Page:66)	Literal Translation
151.	Obyek wisata ini terletak didukuh Talunkacang, Kelurahan Kandri , Kecamatan Gunung Pati sekitar 8 Km dari Tugu Muda. (Sentence:151, Page:66)	This tourism object is located in Talunkacang village, Kandri subdistrict, Gunung Pati district, about 8 km from Tugu Muda. (Sentence:151, Page:66)	Literal Translation
152.	Dibuka untuk umum , dari jam 08.00 s/d 18.00 WIB. (Sentence:152, Page:66)	It is opened for the public, from 08:00 am until 18:00 WIB. (Sentence:152, Page:66)	Literal Translation

153.	Pada setiap tanggal 3 Syawal, diadakan upacara Sesaji Rewanda. (Sentence:153, Page:66)	Every third day of Syawal, a ceremony of Rewanda Offerings ritual is held. (Sentence:153, Page:66)	Literal Translation
154.	Objek wisata ini terletak di Kelurahan Tinjomoyo, bagian selatan Kota Semarang kurang lebih 7 KM dari Tugumuda. (Sentence:154, Page:66)	This tourism object is located in Tinjomoyo village, the southern part of Semarang city, approximately 7 KM from Tugumuda. (Sentence:154, Page:66)	Literal Translation
155.	Merupakan hutan wisata yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai area combat game, camping ground, outing activity, birds watcing, juga terdapat flying fox. (Sentence:155, Page:66)	It is a tourism forest that can be utilized as combat game area, camping ground, outing activity, birds watching, also there is a flying fox. (Sentence:155, Page:66)	Free Translation
156.	Tempat ini sangat ideal karena adanya perpaduan hutan, bukit dan sungai. (Sentence:156, Page:66)	This place is ideal because of its combination of forest, hills and rivers. (Sentence:156, Page:66)	Free Translation
157.	Bagi para penggemar / pengunjung yang berusia kanak2 dapat bermain “perang-perangan”. (Sentence:157, Page:66)	For the children visitors, they can play war game. Sentence:157, Page:66)	Free Translation
158.	Selain itu juga pengunjung dapat menikmati petualangan alam medan tempur, dengan standard keamanan yang tinggi untuk keselamatan para pemain.	Besides, visitors can enjoy natural adventures battlefield, with high security standards for the safety of the players. (Sentence:158, Page:66)	Free Translation

	(Sentence:158, Page:66)		
159.	Dibuka untuk umum, dari jam 07.00 sampai jam 18.00 WIB. (Sentence:159, Page:66)	It is opened for the public, from 07:00 am until 18:00 WIB. (Sentence:159, Page:66)	Literal Translation
160.	Tempat wisata ini dapat dijangkau dengan kendaraan umum maupun kendaraan pribadi. (Sentence:160, Page:66)	This tourism place can be reached by public transportation or private vehicle. (Sentence:160, Page:66)	Literal Translation
161.	Sebuah obyek wisata yang berada di Jalan Yos Sudarso, kurang lebih 5 Km dari tugumuda, satu kompleks dengan PRPP. (Sentence:161, Page:66)	A tourism object located at Jalan Yos Sudarso, approximately 5 km from Tugumuda, same complex with PRPP. (Sentence:161, Page:66)	Free Translation
162.	Sebagai taman mini Jawa Tengah yang merangkum semua rumah adat yang disebut dengan anjungan dari 35 kabupaten Jan kota yang ada di Jawa Tengah. (Sentence:162, Page:66)	As a mini park in Central Java which summarizes all the traditional houses, it is called the pavilion of 35 regencies and municipals in Central Java. (Sentence:162, Page:66)	Adaptation Translation
163.	Di dalam rumah-rumah adat tersebut digelar -iasil - hasil industri Jan kerajinan yang diproduksi oleh masing - masing daerah. (Sentence:163, Page:66)	In those traditional houses, the industrial and handicraft products produced from respective region are exhibited. (Sentence:163, Page:66)	Free Translation

164.	Selain me nampilkan rumah - rumah adat, objek wisata ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi air seperti, sepedaair, perahu, juga kereta bagi pengunjung. (Sentence:164, Page:67)	Beside exhibits the raditional houses, his tourism object is equipped with water recreational facilities such, water bicycle, boat, also train as well for the visitors. (Sentence:164, Page:67)	Literal Translation
165.	Dibuka untuk umum dari jam 08.00 sampai 18.00 WIB. (Sentence:165, Page:67)	It is opened for the public from 08:00 am until 18:00 WIB. (Sentence:165, Page:67)	Literal Translation
166.	Dapat dijangkau dengan kendaraan umum maupun kendaraan pribadi. (Sentence:166, Page:67)	It is accessible by public transportation or private vehicle. (Sentence:166, Page:67)	Literal Translation
167.	Taman Margasatwa Wonosari Mangkang merupakan relokasi dari kebun binatang Tinjomoyo. (Sentence:167, Page:67)	Wildlife Park Wonosari Mangkang is the reloc of Tinjomoyo zoo. (Sentence:167, Page:67)	Literal Translatiom
168.	Sebagian besar satwa yang sebelumnya berada di bonbin Tinjomoyo, telah dipindahkan kesini. (Sentence:168, Page:67)	Most of the animals which had previously been in Tinjomoyo zoo have beer moved here. (Sentence:168, Page:67)	Literal Translation
169.	Tempat rekreasi ini berada di pintu masuk kota Semarang, tepatnya di jalan Raya Semarang - Kendal KM 17. (Sentence:169, Page:67)	Recreation areas are located at the entrance of Semarang city, in the roadway of Semarang - Kendal KM 17 precisely. (Sentence:169, Page:67)	Literal Translation

170.	Dibuka untuk umum, mulai jam 08.00 sampai jam 17.00. (Sentence:170, Page:67)	It is opened for the public, beginning at 8:00 am until 17.00. (Sentence:170, Page:67)	Literal Translation
171.	Tranportasinya mudah, karena berada di pinggir jalan raya. (Sentence:171, Page:67)	It is easy to get there, as it is located on the edge of the highway. (Sentence:171, Page:67)	Free Translation

APPENDIX II



MITRA USAHA

PELAYANAN KESEHATAN

Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas telah dilengkapi dengan Poliklinik 24 Jam yang merupakan cabang dari Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya. Poliklinik ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas peralatan kesehatan yang memadai, dan tenaga2 dokter yang melayani praktek umum dan spesialis. Dalam keadaan darurat disediakan instalasi gawat darurat. Disediakan pula ambulans yang dapat dihubungi pada nomor telepon 024-3549735, 3548008, yang beralamat di Jl. Usman Janatin No.8, Semarang. Para Anak Buah Kapal (ABK) dan Umum dapat memanfaatkan fasilitas ini dengan tarif yang terjangkau.

DOK DAN GALANGAN KAPAL

Di area Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas beroperasi pula perusahaan dok dan galangan kapal yang melayani pemeliharaan, perbaikan dan pembangunan kapal. Antara lain PT. Jasa Marina Indah & PT. Dok Kodja Bahari.

KANTOR ADMINISTRATOR PELABUHAN

Kantor Administrator Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis di lingkungan Direktorat

BUSINESS PARTNERS

HEALTH SERVICE

Port of Tanjung Emas has been equipped with 24 hours clinic as a subsidiary of PHC Surabaya Hospital. The Polyclinic is equipped with adequate medical equipment facility, and doctors who serve general and specialist practice. In emergency situations the emergency room is provided. Also an ambulance is provided that can be contacted on telephone number 024-3549735, 3548008, which is located at Jl. Usman Janatin No.8, Semarang. The Vessel Crew (ABK) and public can take advantage of this facility with affordable rates.

DOCKS AND VESSELYARDS

In the area of Port Tanjung Emas also operates docks and vesselyards companies that serve the maintenance, repairment and ship construction. Among others are PT. Jasa Marina Indah and PT. Dok Kodja Bahari.

PORT ADMINISTRATOR OFFICE

Administrator Office of Port Tanjung Emas is a Technical Implementation Unit of Directorate

Jendral Perhubungan Laut yang menyelenggarakan fungsi :

- (1) Pengawasan kegiatan lalu lintas dan angkutan laut yang meliputi lalu lintas kapal penumpang, barang, hewan, petikemas, dan pemantauan pelaksanaan tarif.
- (2) Pengawasan kegiatan penunjang angkutan laut dan pembinaan tenaga kerja bongkar muat.
- (3) Penilikan terhadap pemenuhan persyaratan kelaik-lautan kapal dan pemberian surat izin berlayar.
- (4) Pelaksanaan tindakan pencegahan dan penanggulangan pencemaran serta pemadaman kebakaran di perairan pelabuhan dan bandar.
- (5) Pelaksanaan pengamanan, penerbitan, penegakan peraturan di bidang pelayaran dan tindak pidana pelayaran di perairan pelabuhan dan perairan bandara, guna menjamin kelancaran operasional pelabuhan.
- (6) Pengawasan kelaikan dan keselamatan fasilitas dan peralatan pelabuhan, alur pelayaran dan kolam pelabuhan, serta pengawasan pembangunan fasilitas pelabuhan dan penilikan kinerja operasional pelabuhan.
- (7) Pelaksanaan pemeriksaan nautis, teknis, radio, peralatan pencegahan pencemaran, pembangunan dan perombakan kapal serta verifikasi manajemen keselamatan kapal dan penerbitan sertifikasi, surat kebangsaan dan hipotek kapal.
- (8) Pelaksanaan pengukuran dan status hukum kapal, surat kebangsaan dan hipotek kapal serta pengurusan dokumen pelaut, penyijilan awak kapal dan perjanjian kerja laut.
- (9) Pelaksanaan urusan administrasi dan kerumah-tangga.

Dalam menjalankan fungsi dan tugasnya tersebut diatas, Kantor Administrator Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas berada dalam kendali Direktur Jendral Perhubungan Laut.

DISTRIK NAVIGASI

Struktur kelembagaan, Distrik Navigasi Klas 1 Semarang berada di bawah Direktorat Kenavigasian, Direktorat Jendral Perhubungan Laut. Distrik Navigasi Klas 1 Semarang mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengoperasian, pengadaan dan pengawasan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, telekomunikasi pelayaran serta pengamanan laut untuk kepentingan keselamatan pelayaran, sesuai KM. Perhubungan NO. 64 Tahun 2002.

General of Sea Transportation, which performs functions as below:

- (1) *Surveillance of sea traffic and transport activities, including traffic of passenger, goods, animals, containers vessels, and monitoring the implementation of tariff.*
 - (2) *Surveillance of sea transportation support activities and supervising of unloading labor.*
 - (3) *Verification of vessels seaworthiness eligibility and sailing licensing.*
 - (4) *Implementation of pollution prevention and reduction and fire fighting in the waters of ports and harbor.*
 - (5) *Implementation of security, discipline, enforcement of regulations related to shipping and shipping criminal offence in the port waters and airport waters, to ensure the smooth operation of the port.*
 - (6) *Surveillance on seaworthiness and safety of port facilities and equipment, navigation channel and port pond and port facility construction supervision and inspection of port operational performance.*
 - (7) *Implementation of inspection on nautical, technical, radio, pollution prevention equipment, construction and overhaul of vessels and vessel safety management verification and issuance of certification, vessel nationality and mortgage letter.*
 - (8) *Implementation of measures and legal status of vessels, nationality letters and mortgage of vessels and sailors document processing, crew mustering and marine employment agreement.*
 - (9) *Implementation of administrative affairs and housekeeping*
- In performing those aforesaid functions and duties, Port Administrator Office of Tanjung Emas is under control of Director General of Sea Transportation.*

NAVIGATION DISTRICT

Institutional structure, Navigation District Class 1 of Semarang is under Directorate of Navigation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation. Navigation District Class 1 of Semarang has the task to carry out the operation, procurement and surveillance of shipping navigation facility aids, shipping telecommunications and marine security for the interests of shipping safety, according to the Decree of Minister of Transportation No 64 of 2002.

FASILITAS PENUNJANG :

1. Menara Suar sebanyak 20 buah
2. Rambu Suar sebanyak 38 buah
3. Stasiun Radio Pantai
 - a. Di kolam pelabuhan , channel 16,20,22 dan 26
 - b. Di laut lepas, frekwensi 8461 KHz ; 12704, 5 KHz ; 17239 KHz ; 6204 KHz.
4. Kapal Negara sebanyak lima buah.
5. Bengkel
6. Dermaga
7. Laboratorium Pengamatan Laut

KANTOR IMIGRASI

Kantor Imigrasi adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis dibidang keimigrasian dari Departemen Kehakiman dan HAM. Berdasarkan keputusan Menteri Kehakiman RI Nomor : M. 03-PR07 04 Tahun 1991, kantor imigrasi mempunyai fungsi :

1. Pemberian Dokumen Perjalanan bagi Warga Negara Indonesia yang akan bepergian ke luar negeri dan atau kembali ke negara asal.
 2. Pemberian ijin masuk bagi Warga Negara Asing ke Indonesia
 3. Pengawasan keberadaan dan kegiatan Warga Negara Asing di Negara Indonesia sampai kembali ke negara asal.
 4. Memberikan tindakan ke WNI atau WNA apabila melakukan pelanggaran keimigrasian, yaitu berupa pencabutan dokumen perjalanan dengan melakukan pencegahan dan pencekalan (bagi WNI), sedangkan penahanan dan deportasi (bagi WNA)
- Dalam memberikan pelayanan keimigrasian, kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang mempunyai moto cepat, tepat dan akurat, serta selesai dalam 2 hari. Fasilitas yang dimiliki Kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang, salah satunya adalah Tempat Karantina Imigrasi.

KANTOR PELAYANAN BEA DAN CUKAI

Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Type A Khusus Tanjung Emas adalah kantor Operasional dari Kantor Wilayah VI Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Semarang, yang menjalankan fungsi sebagai Trade Facilitator, Revenue Collector, dan Community Protector, dengan bidang kegiatan:

1. Pelaksanaan intelejen, patroli dan operasi pencegahan pelanggaran peraturan perundang-undangan kepabeanan dan cukai serta pelayanan kepabeanan atas sarana pengangkut dan pemberitahuan pengangkutan barang.
2. Penyidikan di bidang kepabeanan dan cukai.
3. Pengelolaan dan pemeliharaan sarana operasi, sarana komunikasi dan senjata api.
4. Pelaksanaan pemungutan bea masuk, cukai dan pungutan negara lainnya yang dipungut oleh Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai, serta pelaksanaan perbendaharaan penerimaan, penangguhan,

SUPPORTING FACILITIES:

1. 20 lighthouses
2. 38 lighthouse signs
3. Coast Radio Station
 - a. In the port pond, the channels are 6,20,22 and 26
 - b. On the high seas, the frequencies are 8461 kHz; 12704.5 KHz; 17 239 KHz; 6204 KHz
4. Five State Vessels
5. Workshop
6. Dock
7. Marine Observation Laboratory

IMMIGRATION OFFICE

Immigration Office is a Technical Implementation Unit of the immigration section of the Department of Justice and Human Rights. Based on the decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M. 03-PR07 04 of 1991, the immigration office has the functions as below:

1. Provision of Travel Documents for Indonesian citizen who will travel abroad or return to home country.
2. Entry permits for foreigners to Indonesia
3. Surveillance of whereabouts and activities of foreigners in the Indonesian State until returning to their home country
4. Taking action to an Indonesian citizen or foreigner for the violations of immigration, namely the revocation of travel documents by taking preventive and travel ban (for Indonesian citizen), while the detention and deportation (for foreigners)

In providing the immigration service, Immigration Office Class 1 of Tanjung Emas Semarang has a motto of fast, precise and accurate, and finished in two days. One of the facilities owned by the Immigration Office Class 1 Tanjung Emas Semarang is Immigration Quarantine Facility.

CUSTOM AND EXCISE SERVICE OFFICE

Specific Customs and Excise Office Type A of Tanjung Emas is the operational office of the Regional Office VI of Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Semarang, which perform the function as Trade Facilitator, Revenue Collector, and Community Protector, with fields of activity:

1. Implementation of intelligence, patrol and operation to prevent violations of customs and excise regulations and customs clearance services for transportation facilities and the notification of goods transportation
2. Investigations related to customs and excise
3. Management and maintenance of operating facilities, communication facilities and

penagihan, pengembalian bea masuk dan cukai.

5. Pemberian pelayanan teknis dan kemudahan di bidang kepabeanan dan cukai.
6. Penelitian dokumen pemberitahuan impor ekspor barang, nilai pabean dan fasilitas impor, pemeriksaan barang dan pemeriksaan badan.
7. Penetapan klasifikasi barang, tarif bea masuk, nilai pabean, sanksi administratif berupa denda.
8. Pelayanan atas pemasukan, pemuatan, pembongkaran, penimbunan barang serta pengawasan pelaksanaan pengeluaran barang ke dan dari kawasan pabean.
9. Pembukuan dokumen kepabeanan dan cukai serta dokumen lainnya.
10. Pengendalian dan pelaksanaan urusan perijinan kepabeanan dan cukai.
11. Pemeriksaan pabean dan pengawasan pelaksanaan penimbunan dan pengeluaran barang di tempat penimbunan pabean dan pelaksanaan penyelesaian barang yang dinyatakan tidak dikuasai.

Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas di lengkapi dengan 1 (satu) unit HI Co-scan X- Ray untuk pemeriksaan petikemas dan Laboratorium Identifikasi Barang serta ditunjang Jaringan Komputer untuk pelaksanaan Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).

Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tanjung Emas berkedudukan satu lokasi dengan Kantor Wilayah VI Direktorat Jendral Bea dan Cukai, yaitu di :

KANTOR KESEHATAN PELABUHAN

Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis di bidang pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyakit menular, dalam lingkungan Departemen Kesehatan yang berada di bawah dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktur Epidemiologi dan Imunisasi, Direktorat Jendral Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular dan Penyehatan Lingkungan Pemukiman.

Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor : 630 / Mankes / SK / XII / 1985 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan, mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pencegahan masuk dan keluarnya penyakit karantina dan penyakit menular tertentu melalui kapal laut dan pesawat udara, pemeliharaan dan peningkatan sanitasi lingkungan di pelabuhan, kapal laut dan pesawat udara serta pelayanan kesehatan terbatas di pelabuhan laut dan udara berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan. Fasilitas yang dimiliki oleh Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan, antara lain :

1. Laboratorium
2. Pemberian Vaksinasi, seperti yellow fever, kholera, meningitis.

firearms

4. Implementation of collecting customs duties, excise and other state levies collected by Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and the implementation of the treasury receipt, deferral, billing, refund of customs duties and excise
5. Providing technical service and convenience related to customs and excise
6. Verification of notification documents for imported and exported goods, customs value and import facilities, goods and physical inspection
7. Determination of classification of goods, tariffs, import duties, customs value, administrative sanctions such as fines
8. Service upon entry, loading, unloading, stockpiling and monitoring of the implementation of goods expenditure to and from the customs area
9. Bookkeeping of Customs and excise documents and other documents
10. Controlling and executing of licensing matters of customs and excise
11. Customs inspection and monitoring of storage and clearance of goods in customs storage sites and the implementation of the completion of unpossessed goods

Customs and Excise Office of Tanjung Emas is equipped with 1 (one) unit HI Co-scan X-ray to check the container and Goods Identification Laboratory and supported by Computer Network for the implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).

Customs and Excise Office in Tanjung Emas is located at the same location with Regional Office VI of Directorate General of Customs and Excise, namely:

PORT HEALTH OFFICE

Port Health Office is a Technical Implementation Unit in the field of eradication and prevention of contagious diseases in Department of Health which is under and directly responsible to the Director of Epidemiology and Immunization, Directorate General of Contagious Disease Control and Residential Environmental Health.

Based on Decree of the Health Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 630 / Mankes / SK / XII / 1985 on Organization and Administration of Port Health Office, it has the task to carry out disease prevention of entry and exit quarantine and certain infectious diseases by vessels and aircraft, maintenance and improvement of en-

3. Peralatan karantina, seperti alat Fumigasi dan alat pemeriksaan kesehatan kapal.
4. Peralatan sanitasi, seperti alat fogging dan Nyamuk lainnya, perangkap tikus.

KANTOR POLRESTA-KPPP TANJUNG EMAS

Kantor Polresta Tanjung Emas adalah Unit Pelaksana keamanan, ketertiban, dan pelayanan masyarakat dari Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Tengah, yang berfungsi pula sebagai kesatuan pelaksana pengamanan pelabuhan. Polresta / KPPP Tanjung Emas juga membawahi SATPOLAIR dengan tugas menyelenggarakan fungsi kepolisian di perairan pelabuhan, termasuk penanganan pertama tindak pidana di wilayah perairan, pembinaan masyarakat pantai dan perairan serta penyelamatan kecelakaan laut (SAR)



environmental sanitation in ports, vessels and aircraft as well as limited health services at ports and airports based on the law regulation.

Facilities owned by the Port Health Office, among others are:

1. Laboratory
2. Provide the vaccinations, such as yellow fever, cholera and meningitis
3. Quarantine equipment, such as fumigation, equipment and vessel medical examination tools
4. Sanitation equipment, such as mosquito fogging and other tools, mousetrap.

CITY SUB-REGIONAL POLICE OFFICE - KPPP TANJUNG EMAS

City sub-regional Police (Polresta) Office of Tanjung Emas is a Unit of security, order, and public service of the Central Java Regional Police, who also serves as the implementing entity of port security. Polresta / KPPP of Tanjung Emas also oversees SATPOLAIR with the task of running the functions of police in port waters, including the first handling of criminal offence in waters are, supervising the beach and waters community and the marine accident rescue (SAR)



KOTA SEMARANG

CITY OF SEMARANG

Sebagai kota raya dan Ibu kota Propinsi Jawa Tengah, Semarang memiliki sejarah yang panjang. Mulanya hanya dataran lumpur, yang kemudian berkembang menjadi lingkungan maju dan menampakkan diri sebagai kota yang penting. Sebagai kota besar, Semarang juga menyerap banyak pendatang.

Kota Semarang dibangun pada tanggal 2 Mei 1574, oleh Sultan Pandanaran, yang telah menjadikan Semarang sebagai salah satu pusat penyebaran agama Islam. Pada waktu itu Semarang menjadi salah satu bagian dari Kerajaan Demak. Bermula, Sultan Demak yaitu Pangeran Made Pandan bersama putranya, Raden Pandan Arang meninggalkan Demak menuju arah sebelah Barat, ke suatu tempat yang bernama Pulau Tirang. Ia mendirikan Pesantren dan menyiarkan agama Islam dari waktu ke waktu, sehingga daerah itu semakin subur. Disela-sela kesuburan itu muncul pohon asam yang jarang (bahasa Jawa : asem arang). Sehingga kemudian daerah itu diberi nama : Semarang. Adanya pusat penyebaran agama Islam menarik orang untuk berdatangan dan juga untuk berdagang serta bermukim di Semarang, hingga daerah ini kian menjadi semakin ramai.

Bahkan pedagang yang datang bukan hanya dari daerah-daerah sekitar Semarang saja, namun juga dari Arab / Persia, Belanda (VOC), Cina dan Melayu. Dalam perkembangannya VOC membawa armada militernya dengan maksud menguasai Semarang sebagai salah satu jajahannya. Sejak itu Belanda sibuk membangun berbagai sarana baik gedung-gedung pemerintahan maupun perdagangan, sarana perhubungan, pusat-pusat perniagaan dan pertahanan militer untuk memperkuat kolonialismenya khususnya di kota Semarang.

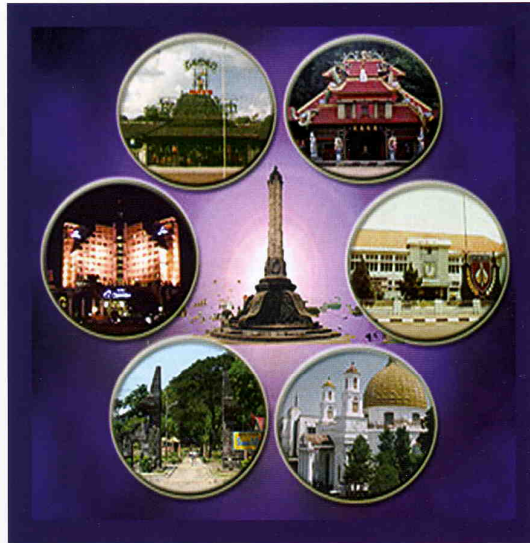
As a major city and capital of Central Java Province, Semarang has a long history. Initially it was just a mudflat, which later evolved into advanced environment and appeared as an important city. As a big city, Semarang is also absorbing many immigrants.

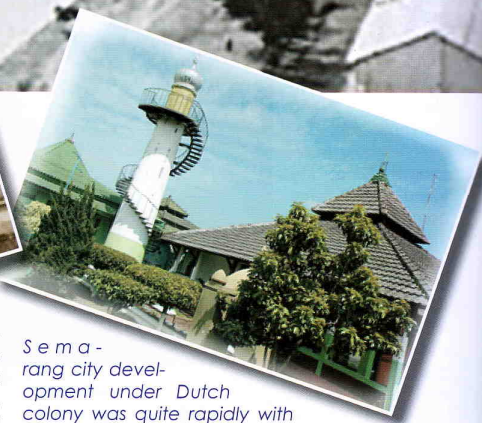
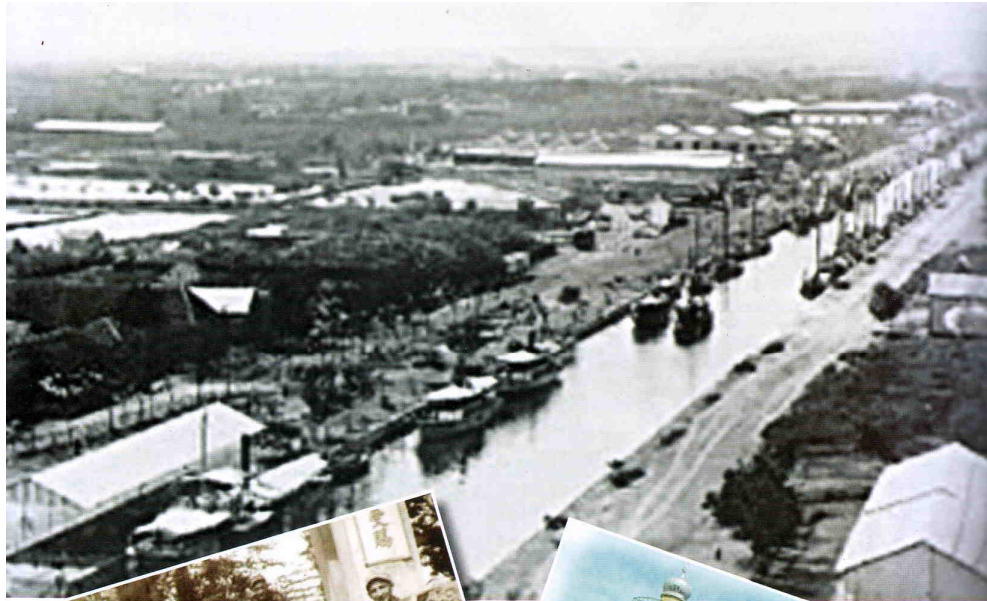
Semarang city was built on May 2, 1574, by Sultan Pandanaran, which has become one of the centers of Islam proliferation. At that time,

Semarang became part of the Kingdom of Demak. It was starting, when Sultan of Demak, Made Pandan prince with his son, Raden Pandan Arang left Demak and heading to west, to a place called Tirang Island. He established the Islamic School and proliferate the Islam from time to time, as the area was become more fertile. During those fertilization, there was a rare tamarind trees (in Javanese: asem arang), so that

the area was named Semarang. The presence of Islamic religious proliferating centers attracted people to come and also to trade and settle in Semarang, so the area was becoming more crowded.

Even traders who came were not only from the areas around Semarang, but also from Arab / Persian, Dutch (VOC), Chinese and Malays. In line with its development, VOC bring its military fleet with the intention of mastering Semarang as one of its colony. Since then the Dutch was busy constructing various facilities, such as government buildings as well as trade, transportation, trading centers and military defense facilities to strengthen its colonialism, especially in the city of Semarang.





Perkem-

bangan kota Semarang di bawah kolonialisme Belanda cukup pesat dengan dibangunnya berbagai kepentingan Belanda.

Misalnya sarana dan prasarana perkotaan seperti jalan, transportasi kereta api, pasar-pasar dan lain sebagainya. Bahkan dalam sejarahnya, pada tanggal 16 Juni 1864 dibangun jalan kereta api (rel) pertama di Indonesia. Dimulai dari Semarang menuju kota Solo dan Kedungjati, Surabaya dan bahkan sampai ke Magelang serta Yogyakarta. Kemudian dibangunlah 2 buah stasiun kereta api yang masih ada sampai sekarang, yaitu Tawang dan Poncol. Adapun perusahaan yang mengelola perkeretaapian ini adalah Nederlandsch Indische Spoorwagen (NIS) dengan kantornya di Gedung Lawangsewu. Pada tahun 1875 Pelabuhan Laut Semarang yang telah ramai dengan berlabuhnya kapal milik para pedagang, mulai dibangun dalam bentuk dan kapasitas yang lebih memadai lagi, guna menampung berlabuhnya kapal-kapal milik para pedagang.

*S e m a -
rang city devel-
opment under Dutch
colony was quite rapidly with
the construction of the various inter-ests
of the Netherlands. For example, there were ur-
ban facilities and infrastructure such as roads,
rail transport, markets and etc. Even in its history,
on June 16, 1864 the first railway (railroads), in In-
donesia was built. It was starting from Semarang
to Solo and Kedungjati city, Surabaya and even
up to Magelang and Yogyakarta. Then two train
stations that still exist today, namely Tawang and
Poncol were built. The company which man-
aged the railways was Nederlandsch Indische
Spoorwagen (NIS) with its office was in Lawang-
sewu Building. In 1875 Semarang Sea Port, which
has been bustling with the traders' vessels, be-
gan constructed in more adequate form and
capacity, to accommodate the docked vessels
owned by the merchant.*

Seiring dengan perkembangan armada kapal-kapal dagang yang semakin besar, maka pelabuhan Semarang mulai dapat didarati oleh kapal yang relatif lebih besar dan dalam jumlah yang semakin banyak. Maka semakin banyak pula para pedagang yang datang seperti dari Belanda, Cina, Melayu maupun dari Arab. Di samping itu kaum pribumi ikut pula memajukan perekonomiannya dengan berdagang berbagai barang keperluan yang sangat dibutuhkan oleh saudagar-saudagar tersebut.

Letak Kota Semarang pun sangat strategis, diantara dua kota pelabuhan yang lain yaitu Batavia / Jakarta dan Surabaya. Ditengah-tengah hiruk pikuknya pemiagaan antar-bangsa dan dalam suasana penjajahan Belanda, agama Islam tetap berkembang sehingga kebudayaan yang bernuansa Islam pun tak lepas dari perkembangannya. Munculnya tradisi "Dugderan" yang tetap dilestarikan hingga sekarang. Dimulai pada masa pemerintahan Kanjeng Bupati RMTA Purbaningrat, pada tahun 1891. Guna menandai dimulainya bulan suci Ramadhan diselenggarakanlah upacara sederhana, dengan membunyikan suara bedug (Dug-dug-dug) dan dentuman suara meriam (Der). Sehingga jadilah istilah Dug-der, dug-der. Dalam keramaian tersebut dimeriahkan juga dengan mainan anak-anak yang disebut dengan "Warak Ngendog".

Tradisi ini tetap dilestarikan hingga sekarang dan menjadi ciri khas budaya Kota Semarang, menjelang datangnya bulan puasa bagi umat Islam. Bahkan dalam perkembangannya, bukan hanya umat Islam saja tapi juga umat beragama lainnya yang ada di Kota Semarang, turut meleburkan diri kedalam keramaian tradisi ini. Adapun penyelenggaraannya juga semakin ditingkatkan oleh Pemerintah Kota Semarang agar dapat menjadikannya sebagai salah satu aset wisata. Kemudian dalam salah satu upacara Dugder, Walikota Semarang pun bertindak sebagai Bupati Prabuningrat yang membunyikan Bedug dan Meriam sehingga terdengar bunyi "DUG-DER". Seiring dengan perkembangan Agama Islam, dan dengan masuknya para pendatang di Kota Semarang yang juga membawa serta agama serta budaya mereka masing-masing, sehingga kemudian membaaur dengan warga pribumi, berbagai bangsa, dan budaya termasuk dibangunnya berbagai tempat ibadah seperti masjid, gereja dan kelenteng di Semarang.

Setelah proklamasi kemerdekaan Indonesia dan dengan keberhasilan bangsa Indonesia mengusir penjajah dari wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI), maka pada tahun 1950, Kota Semarang menjadi Kotapraja di Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Irama kehidupan Semarang tak banyak ber-

As the trading vessels are getting bigger in size, the port of Semarang has been developed so it can be docked by a relatively larger and also more vessels. Then more Dutch, Chinese, Malays and the Arabs traders are coming. Besides, the natives were also advancing its economy to trade various goods that most required by those merchants.

The location of Semarang city is very strategic, between two other port cities namely Batavia / Jakarta and Surabaya. Amid the hustle and bustle of trading between nations and within an atmosphere of Dutch colonization, the Islamic religion was still developing so Islam cultural nuances can not be separated from the development. As an example, is the emergence of a tradition called "Dugderan" which remain preserved until now. Starting in the reign of Regent RMTA Kanjeng Purbaningrat, in year 1891, in order to mark the commencement of the holy month of Ramadan, a simple ceremony was held, with sound the voice of drums (Dug-dug-dug) and the sound of cannon (Der). So that was when the term 'dug-der' was derived. Also in the crowd lively with children's toys called "Warak Ngendog."

This tradition is still preserved up to now and become the cultural characteristic of Semarang city, before the fasting month for Moslems. Even in its development, not just Moslems but also other religions that exist in the city of Semarang also merged into the crowd on this tradition. The Government of Semarang city enhances to organize this event in order to make it as one of tourism asset. Then in one of Dugder ceremony, Mayor of Semarang, who acted as head of Prabuningrat regent, sounds the Bedug and cannon so you hear a "DUG-DER". Along with the development of Islamic religion, and with the influx of immigrants in the city of Semarang, which also bring in religion and culture of their own, so then mingle with the native residents, many nations, and cultures, including the construction of various places of worship such as mosques, churches and temples in Semarang.

After Indonesian proclamation of independence and with the success of the Indonesian nation in expelling invaders from the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), then in 1950, Semarang became a Municipality in Central Java Province. Semarang rhythm of life was not much different from other cities in Indonesia. Even when this country is still facing the problems and poverty during the 20 years after

beda dengan kota-kota lainnya di Indonesia. Bahkan pada saat negeri ini masih terus menghadapi ujian dan keprihatinan selama 20 tahun setelah kemerdekaan, Semarang juga mengalami situasi dan kondisi yang sama.

Pecahnya pemberontakan G.30.S PKI merupakan salah satu upaya memecah belah sistem kehidupan dan tata negara Indonesia. Semarang juga mengalami masa-masa penuh teror dan traumatis. Setelah pemberontakan berhasil ditumpas, maka secara bertahap masyarakat dan bangsa ini mulai membenahi kehidupannya. Pada tahun 1976 dengan dikeluarkannya Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 16 tahun 1976, wilayah Semarangpun mengalami pemekaran sampai ke Mijen, Gunungpati dan Tembalang di wilayah Selatan, Genuk di wilayah Timur dan Tugu di wilayah Barat.

Seluruh wilayah Semarang meliputi 273,7 Km². Dari semula 5 Kecamatan, berkembang menjadi 9 Kecamatan. Dengan adanya perkembangan dan perluasan wilayah ini maka pertumbuhan kawasan semakin diperhatikan. Pusat-pusat industri, perdagangan, pendidikan, pemukiman, pertahanan keamanan, mulai diatur dalam lokasi-lokasi yang tepat dan strategis. Kota Semarangpun cepat berkembang menjadi pusat perdagangan, jasa dan pemerintahan. Wilayah perluasan / pinggiran menjadi pusat pendidikan ditandai dengan dibangunnya Perguruan Tinggi seperti UNTAG, STIKUBANK, STIK, Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata, Unika Sugijapranata di Bendan, IKIP (UNES) di Gunungpati, UNDIP di Tembalang dan UNISSULA di Genuk. Ini juga dimaksudkan sebagai penyebaran pusat-pusat aktivitas secara merata di semua kawasan, sehingga semua wilayah mengalami pertumbuhan yang sama. Perkembangan selanjutnya yang tampak menonjol adalah industri dan pemukiman penduduk. Industri dikembangkan ke wilayah Kaligawe-Terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) dan Tugu, sedangkan pemukiman banyak dikembangkan ke daerah Selatan.

independence, Semarang is also experiencing the same situation and condition.

G.30.S PKI revolt was one of divisive efforts of living systems and the Indonesian state structure. Semarang also experienced periods of terror and traumatic. After the rebellion was successfully abolished, then gradually the community and this nation started to straighten their life. In 1976 with the issuance of Government Regulation (PP) No. 16 / 1976, Semarang also experienced the expansion to Mijen, Gunungpati and Tembalang in Southern area, Genuk in Eastern area, and Tugu in the Western area.

The entire area of Semarang covers 273.7 square km. From the initial five Districts, they have been developed into nine Districts. With development and expansion of this region, then this region's growth is being noticed. Centers of industry, trades, education, housing, defense and security, began to set in the right and strategic locations. Semarang city is also growing fast becoming a center of trade, services and government. Area of expansion / periphery become into the center of education, marked by the development of Universities such as UNTAG, STIKUBANK, STIK, Tourism University, Unika Sugijapranata in Bendan, IKIP (UNES) in Gunungpati, Diponegoro University in Tembalang and UNISSULA in Genuk. It is also intended as activity centers spread evenly in all regions, so that all regions experienced similar growth. A further development that stood out is the industrial and residential population. Industry is developed to the region of Kaligawe - Terboyo, Bugangan (Genuk) and Tugu, while the residential are mostly developed in the Southern area.





MASA KINI

Pada tahun 1992 wilayah Kota Semarang mengalami penataan. Dengan dasar Peraturan Pemerintah RI (PP) No. 50/92 tentang penentuan Kecamatan-kecamatan, maka Semarang terbagi menjadi 16 Kecamatan. Dengan penataan ini maka pertumbuhan unsur wilayah menjadi semakin maju dan relatif merata. Jalan-jalan baru dibangun, menghubungkan pusat kota dengan tempat-tempat yang terisolir. Dalam bidang kesempatan kerja, terbuka bagi masyarakat sekitar Semarang untuk mencari kerja dan membuka usahanya di sini. Sektor formal dan informal sama-sama berkembang dan saling menunjang. Industri berdatangan baik dan luar negeri maupun dari dalam negeri sendiri.

Seiring dengan adanya perkembangan tersebut, juga menimbulkan problem-problem yang harus cepat diatasi. Antara lain problem kerusakan lingkungan, pertumbuhan penduduk yang cukup pesat baik karena perpindahan maupun kelahiran. Di samping itu juga adanya problem yang belum tuntas selama bertahun-tahun, yaitu banjir dan rob. Di bagian lain terutama di daerah atas makin banyak kerusakan lingkungan karena kurang terkontrolnya eksploitasi lahan. Maka banyak terjadi lahan kritis dan ancaman penurunan permukaan tanah.

In 1992 the region of Semarang city experienced the new arrangement. Based on Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation (PP) No. 50/92 on the determination of Sub-districts, Semarang then divided into 16 sub-districts. By this restructuring, then the growth of this region becomes more developed and evenly. New roads were built, connecting the city center with places that are isolated. In the field of employment opportunities, it is opened to people around Semarang to seek the job and open their business here. Formal and informal sector are both developing and supporting each other. Industrial investments come from both overseas and domestic. In line with these developments, it also causes problems that must be overcome quickly. Among other are problems of environmental damage, rapid population growth caused either from migration or birth. Besides, there are also unresolved problems for years, namely floods and tides. In other parts, especially in higher areas there are more environmental damages because of lack of control on land exploitation. There are many critical lands created and the threat of surface soil decline.

Bergulirnya era reformasi sejak tahun 1998, melahirkan penataan-penataan baru dan dicanangkannya Otonomi Daerah pada tahun 2000. Tepat pada saat bergulirnya abad millenium baru, diharapkan warga Kota Semarang makin maju dan mandiri. Pada saat kota-kota lain dilanda berbagai kerusuhan dan perbuatan-perbuatan anarkis seiring mengalirnya gelombang reformasi maka Kota Semarang relatif aman, terkendali dan dalam situasi yang kondusif.

Dengan diterapkannya Otonomi Daerah, maka Kota Semarangpun akan mengoptimalkan semua aset yang dimiliki untuk kesejahteraan seluruh warga kota. Daerah/Kota diberi kewenangan mengatur rumah tangganya sendiri. Artinya daerah boleh mengembangkan seluruh potensi yang dimiliki untuk terus membangun masyarakatnya. Kota Semarang dilihat dari kondisi fisiknya kian rarnai, maju dan terus berkembang sebagai salah satu kota besar di Indonesia. Industri, perdagangan, peningkatan sarana dan prasarana kota, pemukiman serta kehidupan keagamaan yang beragam mewarnai suasana kebersamaan warganya.

Dalam bidang pendidikan, terdapat 44 buah perguruan tinggi negeri dan swasta. Untuk kawasan pemukiman yang menyebar di 16 Kecamatan, selain pemukiman lama juga ditambah dengan bertumbuhnya perumahan-perumahan baik sederhana, menengah, maupun perumahan elit. Tercatat ada 4 kawasan Perumnas, dan 51 proyek perumahan, dengan masing-masing jumlah unit yang bervariasi antara 100 - 10.000 unit rumah. Industri di Semarangpun mengalami peningkatan yang amat pesat, terbukti adanya pertumbuhan kawasan-kawasan industri dengan ribuan perusahaan dan 41 sentra industri kecil yang meliputi berbagai produksi baik sandang, pangan, perlengkapan, rumah tangga, souvenir dan lain-lain.

Sedangkan industri besar, meliputi garmen, sepatu, alat-alat olah raga, meubel, pengalengan hasil bumi & hasil laut, logam dan lain-lain. Industri ini banyak menyerap tenaga kerja dari Semarang dan kota-kota lain di sekitarnya, seperti Purwodadi, Kendal dan Demak. Industri dan perdagangan didukung oleh pelabuhan laut dan udara, hotel dan transportasi yang memadai. Tahun 2002, tercatat ada 54 hotel dari kelas melati sampai bintang 5. Sebagai gambaran tentang ramainya perdagangan di Kota Semarang ini, terdapat 13 pasar tradisional yang cukup besar ditambah lagi adanya 15 pusat perbelanjaan modern (supermarket & mal) yang sekaligus berfungsi sebagai tempat refreshing.

By the reform era since 1998, the new arrangements have been made and the introduction of regional autonomy in 2000. Just when the new millennium century came, Semarang urban population is expected to become more advanced and independent. When the other cities are affected by riots and anarchist acts caused from the wave of reform, Semarang city is relatively safe, controlled and in a condusive situation.

By the implementation of Regional Autonomy, Semarang city also will optimize all of its assets for the welfare of all citizens of the city. Region / City are authorized to manage their own household. This means that the region may develop all of their potential to continue building its community. Semarang city in term of its physical condition is increasingly crowded, advance and continue to grow as one of the major cities in Indonesia. Industry, trade, improved city facilities and infrastructure, residential and religious life, are coloring the atmosphere of togetherness of its citizens.

In education sector, there are 44 universities both private and state universities. Residential areas are spread across 16 Districts, in addition to the old settlements it also added with the growth of residential housing, whether simple, intermediate, and elite housing. It is noted that there are four Perumnas areas, and 51 housing projects, with their respective number of units varies between 100 - 10,000 units of houses. Industry in Semarang also has increased very rapidly, it is proven by the existence of growth of industrial estates with thousands of companies and 41 small industries centrals that include various productions both clothing, food, equipment, household appliances, souvenirs, etc.

While the large scale industries are including garments, shoes, sports equipment, furniture, canning of agricultural and marine products, metals etc. These industries have absorbed many labors from Semarang and other surrounding cities, such as Purwodadi, Kendal and Demak. Industries and trade are backed up by air and sea ports, hotels and adequate transportation. In 2002, there are 54 listed hotels from losmen to five stars. As an illustration of hectic trading in the city of Semarang, there are 13 traditional markets which are big enough plus 15 modern shopping centers (supermarket & shopping mall), which also functions as a place for refreshing.



Obyek Wisata Tourism Objects

TUGU MUDA

Di sekitar lokasi ini, pernah terjadi pertempuran lima hari yang sangat heroik. Sebab itu muncullah ide mendirikan monumen, untuk memperingati terjadinya peristiwa Pertempuran Lima hari di Semarang. Pada tanggal 28 Oktober 1945, Gubernur Jawa Tengah, Mr. W.Wongsonegoro meletakkan

TUGU MUDA

Around this location, a heroic five-day battle ever happened and it gave the idea to build a monument, for commemorating the five days battle in Semarang. On October 28, 1945, the Governor of Central Java, Mr. W. Wongsonegoro laid the first stone near the City Square which originally planned as the location for the

batu pertama pada lokasi yang semula direncanakan dekat Alun-alun. Namun pada bulan Nopember 1945 meletus perang melawan Sekutu dan Jepang, sehingga proyek ini menjadi terbengkalai.

Pada tahun 1949, Badan Koordinasi Pemuda Indonesia (BKPI), memprakarsai ide pembangunan kembali tugu dimaksud. Namun karena terbenbur masalah dana, sehingga belum dapat terlaksana. Pada tahun 1951, Walikota Semarang, Hadi Soebeno Sosro Wardoyo, membentuk Panitia Tugu Muda. Lokasi pembangunan yang semula di dekat Alun-alun dipindahkan, tidak lagi pada lokasi alun-alun, tetapi pada lokasi yang sekarang. Desain tugu dikerjakan oleh Salim, sedangkan relief pada tugu dikerjakan oleh seniman Hendro.

Tanggal 10 Nopember 1951, diletakkan batu pertama oleh Gubernur Jateng, Boediono. Pada tanggal 20 Mei 1953, bertepatan dengan Hari Kebangkitan Nasional, Tugu Muda diresmikan oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia Soekarno. Hingga saat ini perubahan telah dilakukan antara lain arca di sekitar tugu muda, pembuatan taman dan kolam.

monument. But in November 1945 there was a war against the Allies and Japan, so this project has been abandoned.

In 1949, the Youth Coordinating Board of Indonesia (BKPI) initiated the idea of rebuilding the monument. However, due to funding problem, so that it can not be accomplished. In 1951, the mayor of Semarang, Hadi Soebeno Sosro Wardoyo, set up a Tugu Muda committee. Construction site which was originally near the City Square being moved, it is no longer at the location of the City Square, but at the current location. Monument design was done by Salim, while the reliefs on the monument are done by an artist name Hendro.

November 10, 1951, the first stone was laid by the Governor of Central Java, Boediono. On May 20, 1953, to coincide with National Awakening Day, Tugu Muda was inaugurated by the President of Indonesia, Soekarno. Until now, some changes have been made, among other are the statues around the Tugu Muda, also the making of gardens and ponds.

LAWANG SEWU

Terletak di kompleks tugumuda. Dulunya gedung megah dengan art deco, digunakan Belanda sebagai kantor pusat kereta api (trem), atau dikenal dengan Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschaappij (NIS). Bangunan karya Arsitek Belanda Prof. Jacob F. Klinkhamer dan B.J. Queendag, menurut catatan sejarah dibangun pada tahun 1903, dan diresmikan pada tanggal 1 Juli 1907. Masyarakat Semarang lebih mengenal gedung ini dengan sebutan Gedung Lawang Sewu, mengingat gedung ini memiliki jumlah pintu banyak, yang dalam arti kiasan "banyak" berarti jumlahnya "seribu" atau lebih. Dalam bahasa Jawa Lawang berarti pintu dan Sewu berarti seribu.

Setelah kemerdekaan digunakan sebagai kantor Djawatan Kereta Api Indonesia (DKARI) atau sekarang PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. Kemudian untuk kepen-

LAWANG SEWU

It is located in Tugumuda complex. Formerly it was a magnificent art deco building, which was used by the Dutch as the headquarters of the railways company (tram), or referred to as Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschaappij (NIS). This building was the creation of Dutch architect Prof. Jacob F. Klinkhamer and B.J. Queendag, according to the historical records it was built in 1903, and inaugurated on July 1st 1907. Semarang society are more familiar to name this building as Lawang Sewu building, considering that this building has a lot of doors, which in the figurative meaning "many" means the number "thousand" or more. In Javanese language Lawang means the door and Sewu means a thousand.

After the independence era it was used as an office of Indonesian Railways Department (DKARI)



ngan militer, yaitu sebagai kantor KODAM IV Diponegoro (yang kini dipusatkan di Watu Gong), dan terakhir digunakan sebagai Kantor Wilayah Departemen Perhubungan Jawa Tengah. Saat ini gedung yang masuk dalam 102 bangunan kuno atau bersejarah di Kota Semarang digunakan sebagai objek wisata dengan fasilitas berupa peninggalan sejarah arsitek bangunan kuno dan antik, ada ruang bawah tanah dan menara informasi. Gedung ini sering digunakan sebagai tempat pameran dalam event tertentu.

or at the moment is referred to as PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. Then for military purposes, namely as office of Diponegoro Military Area Command VI (which is now concentrated in Watu Gong), and lastly was being used as Department of Transportation Regional Office in Central Java. Currently it is included in the 102 ancient or historic buildings in the city of Semarang and is used as a tourism object with facilities such as architecture historical heritage of ancient and antique buildings; there is a basement and information tower. This building is often used as an exhibition place for a particular event.

KOTA LAMA

Kota Semarang sangat strategis, karena terletak di pantai utara Pulau Jawa. Sejak zaman penjajahan Belanda, Semarang berfungsi sebagai Kota Perdagangan dan ibukota Pemerintahan Kolonial Belanda. Peninggalan berupa Gedung-gedung tua di sudut kota masih tetap berdiri kokoh hingga kini. Di antaranya ada yang difungsikan sebagai hotel, rumah tinggal dan perkantoran. Di sekitar pusat perdagangan Johar, terdapat gedung-gedung tua. Jumlahnya cukup banyak dan disebut sebagai kawasan kota lama.

Antara lain Gereja Blenduk, Stasiun Kereta Api Tawang, Gereja Gedangan, Nilmij, Taman Sri Gunting, Marba, Marabunta dan De Spiegel. Kawasan Kota lama telah direvitalisasi dan dijadikan kawasan cagar budaya. Bangunan – bangunan kuno yang ada dilindungi. Di kawasan ini wisatawan dapat menyaksikan peninggalan pusat perdagangan pada jaman dulu yang terletak di Jalan Letjen Soeprapto, kurang lebih 3 Km dari arah timur dan dibuka untuk umum setiap hari .

KOTA LAMA

Semarang city is very strategic, because it is located on the north Coast of Java Island. Since the days of Dutch colony, Semarang was functioning as a trade city and capital of the Dutch Colonial Government. Relic of the old buildings at the corner of the city is still standing strong today. Some of them are functioned as hotel, residential and office space. Around the Johar trade center, there are old buildings. The number is quite a lot and called the Kota Lama (old town) area.

Among others are Blenduk Church, Tawang Railway Station, Gedangan Church, Nilmij, Sri Gunting Park, Marba, Marabunta and De Spiegel. The Kota Lama area has been revitalized and become the area of cultural heritage. Old buildings are protected. In this area, tourists can see the relics of the ancient trading center, located at Lt. Soeprapto Street, approximately 3 km from the east and open daily for the public.



KAWASAN PECINAN

Di kawasan Pecinan terdapat warung Semawis yang letaknya di jalan Gang Warung Kelurahan Kranggan Kecamatan Semarang Tengah. Disini terdapat deretan warung kaki lima yang menjual aneka makanan yang sangat lezat dengan nuansa Oriental yang sangat kental. Tersedia berbagai menu makanan seperti nasi tela, bakmi jowo, aneka masakan oriental khas gang warung, es marem, soto, aneka bubur, sate, ayam goreng, dll. Warung Semawis buka hari Jumat, Sabtu, Minggu pukul 17.00 sampai dini hari.

Di Kawasan ini terdapat pasar yang mempunyai keunikan dibanding pasar – pasar lainnya. Namanya pasar gang baru karena lokasinya di sepanjang gang baru. Kendati tidak terlalu besar, toh pasar ini terbilang lengkap. Tempat ini juga menjadi pusat akulturasi antar etnis. Para pedagang saling berbaur baik dari etnis Jawa dan Cina.



PECINAN AREA (CHINATOWN)

In Chinatown, there is a Semawis stall located on Gang Warung Street, Kranggan sub-district, and Semarang Tengah district. In this location, there is a row of sidewalk stalls that sell a variety of very tasty food with a very thick oriental nuance. There are varieties of foods such as tela rice, jowo noodles, a variety of gang warung typical oriental cuisine, marem ice, soto, variety of porridge, satay, fried chicken, etc. Semawis stall opens on Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 17:00 until dawn.

In this region there is a market that has a uniqueness compared to other markets. It is called Gang Baru market for its location is along the Gang Baru. Although it is not very big, yet these markets are complete.

This place is also become a center of inter-ethnic acculturation. The traders mingle with each other from both Javanese and Chinese.

GOA KREO

Goa Kreo adalah sebuah goa yang dipercaya sebagai petilasan Sunan Kalijaga saat mencari kayu jati untuk membangun Masjid Agung Demak. Menurut legenda ketika itu Sunan Kalijaga bertemu dengan sekawanan kera yang kemudian disuruh menjaga kayu jati tersebut. Kata "Kreo" berasal dari kata Mangreho yang berarti peliharalah atau jagalah. Kata inilah yang kemudian menjadikan goa ini disebut Goa Kreo, dan sejak itu kawanan kera yang menghuni kawasan ini dianggap sebagai penunggu.

Selain menikmati pemandangan alam yang indah dan udara yang sejuk serta bercanda dengan kera penunggu

GOA KREO

Goa Kreo (Kreo Cave) is a cave that is believed to be the ruins of Sunan Kalijaga when looking for teak wood to build the Great Mosque of Demak. According to the legend, at that time Sunan Kalijaga met the monkeys, then he told them to keep the teak wood. The word Kreo is

derived from the word Mangreho which means save or keeps. The word is then made this cave called Goa Kreo, and since then the herd of monkeys inhabiting this region considered as a watchman.

Besides enjoying the beautiful natural scenery and the cool air and joking with the monkey as



kawasan ini, pengunjung dapat menikmati aliran sungai yang dingin dan segar di bagian bawah daerah ini. Obyek wisata ini terletak di Talunkacang, Kelurahan Kandri, Kecamatan Gunung Pati sekitar 8 Km dari Tugu Muda. Dibuka untuk umum, dari jam 08.00 s/d 18.00 WIB. Pada setiap tanggal 3 Syawal, diadakan upacara Sesaji Rewanda.

keeper of this region, visitors can enjoy a cold and fresh stream at the lower part of this area. This tourism object is located in Talunkacang village, Kandri subdistrict, Gunung Pati district, about 8 km from Tugu Muda. It is opened for the public, from 08:00 am until 18:00 WIB. Every third day of Syawal, a ceremony of Rewanda Offerings ritual is held.

TINJOMOYO

Objek wisata ini terletak di Kelurahan Tinjomoyo, bagian selatan Kota Semarang kurang lebih 7 KM dari Tugumuda. Merupakan hutan wisata yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai area combat game, camping ground, outing activity, birds watching, juga terdapat flying fox. Tempat ini sangat ideal karena adanya perpaduan hutan, bukit dan sungai. Bagi para penggemar/pengunjung yang berusia kanak2, dapat bermain "perang-perangan". Selain itu juga pengunjung dapat menikmati petualangan alam medan tempur, dengan standard keamanan yang tinggi untuk keselamatan para pemain.

Dibuka untuk umum, dari jam 07.00 sampai jam 18.00 WIB. Tempat wisata ini dapat dijangkau dengan kendaraan umum maupun kendaraan pribadi.



TINJOMOYO

This tourism object is located in Tinjomoyo village, the southern part of Semarang city, approximately 7 KM from Tugumuda. It is a tourism forest that can be utilized as combat game area, camping ground, outing activity, birds watching, also there is a flying fox. This place is ideal because of its combination of forest, hills and rivers. For the children visitors, they can play war game. Besides, visitors can enjoy natural adventures battlefield, with high security standards for the safety of the players.

It is opened for the public, from 07:00 am until 18:00 WIB. This tourism place can be reached by public transportation or private vehicle.

PURI MAEROKOCO

Sebuah obyek wisata yang berada di Jalan Yos Sudarso, kurang lebih 5 Km dari tugumuda, satu komplek dengan PRPP. Sebagai taman mini Jawa Tengah yang merangkum semua rumah adat yang disebut dengan anjungan dari 35 kabupaten dan kota yang ada di Jawa Tengah. Di dalam rumah-rumah adat tersebut digelar hasil – hasil industri dan kerajinan yang diproduksi oleh masing – masing daerah. Selain me-

PURI MAEROKOCO

A tourism object located at Jalan Yos Sudarso, approximately 5 km from Tugumuda, same complex with PRPP. As a mini park in Central Java which summarizes all the traditional houses, it is called the pavilion of 35 regencies and municipalities in Central Java. In those traditional houses, the industrial and handicraft products produced from respective region are exhibited. Beside exhibits the traditional houses, this tourism object is



nampilkan rumah – rumah adat, objek wisata ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi air seperti, sepeda air, perahu, juga kereta bagi pengunjung.

Dibuka untuk umum dari jam 08.00 sampai 18.00 WIB. Dapat dijangkau dengan kendaraan umum maupun kendaraan pribadi.

equipped with water recreational facilities such, water bicycle, boat, also train as well for the visitors.

It is opened for the public from 08:00am until 18:00 WIB. It is accessible by public transportation or private vehicle.

TAMAN MARGASATWA WONOSARI

Taman Margasatwa Wonosari Mangkang merupakan relokasi dari kebun binatang Tinjomoyo. Sebagian besar satwa yang sebelumnya berada di bonbin Tinjomoyo, telah dipindahkan kesini. Tempat rekreasi ini berada di pintu masuk kota Semarang, tepatnya di jalan Raya Semarang – Kendal KM 17. Dibuka untuk umum, mulai jam 08.00 sampai jam 17.00. Transportasinya mudah, karena berada di pinggir jalan raya.

WONOSARI WILDLIFE PARK (TAMAN MARGASATWA WONOSARI)

Wildlife Park Wonosari Mangkang is the reloc of Tinjomoyo zoo. Most of the animals which had previously been in Tinjomoyo zoo have been moved here. Recreation areas are located at the entrance of Semarang city, in the roadway of Semarang - Kendal KM 17 precisely.

It is opened for the public, beginning at 8:00am until 17.00. It is easy to get there, as it is located on the edge of the highway.

