



**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON BANYUWANGI OFFICIAL TOURISM
WEBSITE**

THESIS

Presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as One of the Requirements to Obtain
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

Written by:

EKO PUJIANTO
NIM 08011010101008

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY

2015



**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON BANYUWANGI OFFICIAL TOURISM
WEBSITE**

THESIS

Written by:

EKO PUJANTO

NIM 080110101008

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY**

2015



**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON BANYUWANGI OFFICIAL TOURISM
WEBSITE**

THESIS

Presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as One of the Requirements to Obtain
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

Written by:

EKO PUJANTO
NIM 08011010101008

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY

2015

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My greatest Daddy, Fauzan, who has inspired me to be a strong person, taught me how to survive will all obstacles, given full support, and affection
2. My dearest Mother, Supiati, who has taught me how to be thankful to what we have got, given endless prayer and supported me all the way
3. My love, Sely Anna Ringga Sari, who gives me great affection, patience, understanding, and unwavering support
4. My brothers, M Nur Hanan, Fajar Pradipta, and Ferry Firmansyah
5. My amazing friends in English Department 2008, Faculty of Letters Academic Year of 2008. Thank you for the laugher, never ending support, togetherness and all memories that we shared together
6. My friends in academic year of 2006 to 2013. Thank you for your support, jokes and experiences
7. My Alma Mater.

MOTTO

....

Tho' much is taken, much abides, and though;
we are not that strength which in old days;
that which we are, we are
one equal temper of heroic hearth;
made weak by time and fate, but strong in will;
to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

(Alfred / Lord Tennyson)*

*) the last part of his poem "Ulysses", read by M in James Bond sequel movie, Skyfall 2012.

DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled *A Translation Analysis on Banyuwangi Official Tourism Website* is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, May 8th 2015

The Candidate,

Eko Pujianto

NIM 080110101008

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the examination committee of the English department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Day : Friday

Date : May 8th, 2015

Place : Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Secretary

Chairman

Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197910132005012002

Prof. Dr. Samudji, M.A.
NIP. 194808161976031002

The members:

1. Dr. Sukarno, M.Litt. (.....)
NIP. 196211081989021001
2. Indah Wahyuningsih, S.S., M.A. (.....)
NIP. 196801142000122001

Approved by the Dean,

Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed.
NIP. 196310151989021001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the universe. So, I can finish this thesis well as one of the final requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra Degree because of all His mercies. On the occasion, I also wish to express my deepest gratitude to all people who help me in writing the thesis. Thus, I would like to give my gratitude to the following people:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed., the Dean of Faculty of Letters, Jember University.
2. Dra. Supiastutik M.Pd., the Head of English Department, Jember University.
3. Prof. Dr. Samudji, M.A., my first advisor for his guidance and my academic supervisor, for the patience and assistance.
4. Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M.Hum., my second advisor also for her guidance, patience and assistance.
5. RIP Dr. Hendriono Nugroho, M.A who gave me motivation endlessly.
6. Hari Supriono S.S, MEIL, Drs. Syamsul Anam, M.A. and Dr. Ikwan Setiawan for the infinite inspiration and support.
7. All the lectures of English Department who have taught me the valuable knowledge.

Jember, May 2015

Eko Pujianto

SUMMARY

A Translation Analysis on Banyuwangi Official Tourism Website; Eko Pujiyanto, 080110101008; 2015; 54 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

The study concerns with translation analysis, especially grammatical and meaning appropriateness in Banyuwangi official tourism website. This website is interesting to analyse because it provides information about tourism destination in Banyuwangi. The grammatical aspects that I use in this research consist of (i) preposition, (ii) tenses, (iii) word order and (iv) Subject Verb agreement. The meaning appropriateness aspect consists of (i) referential meaning and (ii) connotative meaning.

The study applies qualitative method to analyze the data. The primary data are taken from <http://www.banyuwangitourism.com/> accessed on June 2014. The topics are city, culture and heritage, nature, religion and agriculture tourism destinations in the website. This data is 25% (217 sentences) from the total number of the sentences (702 sentences) in the website. The languages in the text used are Indonesian and English.

There are 23 mistakes in the text which consist of 13 grammatical inappropriateness and 10 meaning inappropriateness. This research also provide the improvement version of the TL of the data to be a reference or alternative version of the website.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FRONTISPIECE	i
DEDICATION	ii
MOTTO	iii
DECLARATION	iv
APPROVAL SHEET	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
SUMMARY	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURE	xi
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study	1
1.2 The Problems to Discuss	3
1.3 The Research Question	3
1.4 The Scope of the Study	4
1.5 The Goals of the Study	4
1.6 The Significance of the Study	4
1.7 The Organization of the Thesis	5
CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW AND FRAMEWORK	
2.1 Previous Researches	6
2.2 The Definition of Translation	7
2.3 The Process of Translation	8
2.3.1 Analysis	8
2.3.2 Transferring	9

2.3.3 Reconstruction	10
2.4 English Sentence	10
2.4.1 Basic Constituent of Sentences	10
2.4.2 Type of Sentences	12
2.5 Grammatical Evaluation	15
2.5.1 Tenses	15
2.5.2 Word Order	19
2.5.3 Subject Verb Agreement	20
2.5.4 Preposition	21
2.6 Meaning Evaluation	25
2.6.1 Referential Meaning	25
2.6.2 Connotative meaning	27
2.7 Criteria of Good Translation	28
CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 The Type of Research	29
3.2 The Type of Data	29
3.3 The Data Collection	29
3.4 The Data Processing	30
3.4 Data Analysis	30
CHAPTER 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Result of the Analysis	32
4.2 Discussion	33
4.2.1 Discussion of Grammatical Mistake	33
4.2.2 Discussion of Meaning appropriateness	40
4.3 The Suggested Translation	44
CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION	51
REFERENCES	53
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1.1 An Example Data Taken from the Website.....	2
Table 2.1 Kind of Modifier and Its Order in the Phrase	19
Table 2.2 Other Subject Verb Agreement Information	20
Table 2.3 Preposition of Place.....	21
Table 2.4 The Comparison among ‘at’, ‘on’, ‘in’	22
Table 2.5 Preposition of Time.....	23
Table 2.6 Preposition: Other Meaning.....	24
Table 4.1 The Total Number of Grammatical Inappropriateness	32
Table 4.2 The Inappropriateness of Preposition.....	33
Table 4.3 The Inappropriateness of Tense	35
Table 4.4 The Inappropriateness of Word Order.....	38
Table 4.5 The Inappropriateness of Subject Verb Agreement	39
Table 4.6 The Inappropriateness Meaning in the Data.....	40

LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
Figure 3.1 Diagram of the Analysis.....	31



CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter shows the reasons of the research. The background of the study is consist of reason and the importance of the research. This chapter also presents the problems to discuss, the research questions, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of the study and the organization of the thesis.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is an activity of transferring the message from the source language to the target language. Nida (1982: 12) states “Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, in terms of meaning and style”. In supporting that, Newmark (1988:5) also states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Thus, the conclusion is that translation’s goal is to achieve similar meaning in one language to another.

Nowadays, Translation is very important in human life. There are only a few people speaking English, as the international language, comparing to the whole population in this world. In order to transform information and knowledge, translation is needed to translate texts, books and novels from the source language (SL) into target language (TL), so that the TL speaker can understand them. Moreover, more people around the world use internet for transacting, sharing information and doing activity over the internet much more than they did before. Hence, it is important to translate the web content into other languages.

Newmark (1988:7) states that as a means of communication, translation also has been a means in transmitting culture, since people from many countries having different language have been in contact each other. More people use internet and more

information in internet make internet the best source of information. One of them is tourism. Tourism is a business of providing accommodation and services for people visiting a place (Oxford, 1995:1264).

Banyuwangi as one of tourism destinations provides a website as a source of information for international and domestic tourists. The website's purpose is to ease them in finding the information and to promote their tourism destination. Moreover, the website is in the first position in the Google search list that can elevate the possibility of the Internet user to take it as the information source about Banyuwangi tourism. That is the reason why I take the texts in Banyuwangi official tourism website, as it is an official website. The source language of the data is Indonesian (Id) and the target language is English (En). There is the sample data taken from the website.

Table 1.1 The Example Data Taken from the Website

Indonesian (ID)	English (EN)	Location
Letak situs tawang alun dari kota Banyuwangi sekitar 12 km. lokasinya terletak di desa macan putih kecamatan kabat. Situs ini merupakan bekas tempat pemujaan prabu tawang alun.	The location of this places is about 12 km from Banyuwangi. It is situated of macan putih village, kecamatan kabat. It was the place of king tawang alun kingdom	Text No. 22 / Situs Tawang alun (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

The example data above contain three sentences in a paragraph of "*situs tawang alun*". In the first sentence of TL, I find some mistakes. The phrase "of this places" is unnecessary. It means that the meaning will be well understood without this phrase. This is a *pleonastic expression*, an unnecessary repetitious and seems quite awkward (Nida, 1982:108), that should not exist. The second mistake is in the word "places" because the preceding word is "this" which refers to singular. The correct one must be

“place”. The second sentence, the translator uses phrase “it is situated of” for showing / explaining a location. This phrase is inappropriate to use in this sentence and it will be better if this clause is changed into “it is located in”. For the third sentence, the author wishes to tell the reader that this place is used to be a kind of worshipping place to prabu tawang alun. On the TL, the meaning is different from that of the SL. The English sentence (TL) “it was the place of the king tawang alun kingdom” only explains that the place was a kingdom, and its TL text is different in meaning or they are not appropriate. Therefore, the examples above contain many inappropriate translations. It is based on the theory proposed by Nida and Taber about the process of translation and the rules of both languages.

The inappropriate TL as it texts in the website must be repaired immediately as it is a source of the information and it concerns with Banyuwangi's dignity, especially as a government institution. The fact of some mistakes found in the Banyuwangi tourism website, as given in table 1.1, urges me to conduct the research.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

Some of the texts in the TL are presumably not well translated, so the meaning in TL is different from that of the SL. Therefore, it is important to discover the incorrect translation and then evaluate the text. The data is the website of Banyuwangi official tourism authorized by the local government. My concern is to discover the appropriateness of the structure and message in the TL with that of the SL in the website

1.3 The Research Questions

The research questions of this research are:

1. What grammatical mistake can be found in the data?
2. Is the SL message fully conveyed in the TL message?
3. What are the suggested well-improved translation based on grammatical and meaning appropriateness of the target language text in the website?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This thesis deals with translation, a linguistics application of transferring a message from one language or source language (SL) into another language or target language (TL). The object of this research is the translated word, phrase, clause or sentence in selected chapters in Banyuwangi official tourism website. This research focuses on the evaluation of grammatical and meaning appropriateness of the TL based on the message in the SL. In this research, there are only 4 types of grammatical elements are taken to analyze. They are preposition, word order, tenses and subject verb agreement. For the revised version of the TL, it is fully based on my own consideration.

1.5 The Goals of the Study

The goals of the study in this research are:

1. To find the grammatical appropriateness of the target language text in the data
2. To evaluate the meaning appropriateness based on the semantic aspect
3. To propose well improved translation based on grammar and meaning appropriateness evaluation of the target language text in the website

1.6 The Significance of the Study

The significances of this research for the writer is that for applying the translation theory to the translation of Banyuwangi official tourism website. Moreover, for the reader, it can be a reference for those who are interested in learning and expanding their knowledge about translation. Especially for the editor, it can be a reference to produce a better translation.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters. They are introduction, theoretical review and framework, research method, discussion, and the result of analysis. In the first chapter, the introduction illustrates the general view of the thesis. The chapter consists of the background study of the study, the problem to discuss, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, and the significance of the study and the organization of the thesis. The second chapter consists of theoretical review and framework covering brief explanation and description of some supporting theories for this research. They are previous research, the definition of translation, the process of translation, English sentence, grammatical evaluation, meaning evaluation and criteria of good translation. The third chapter deals with type of the research, type of the data, data collection, and data analysis. The fourth chapter contains the analysis and discussion. Finally, last chapter contains the conclusion.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW AND FRAMEWORK

Before analyzing the data to gain the objective of the study, some previous researches in the same field are provided in this chapter, which is needed to discuss. This chapter also contains the theories about translation as the tool to analyze the data.

2.1 Previous Researches

This subchapter provides some previous researches in the same field in order to show the illustration of what object is being investigated to the reader.

Ahmad (2011) examines the translation of cultural terms. This study aims to identify cultural terms in the tourism brochures, and identify translation technique used in terms of cultural translation, and identify the shift. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data is a translation of cultural terms in tourism brochures of North Sumatra. It contains the Indonesian and English languages, which were issued by the Culture and Tourism of the Province of North Sumatra 2008. This research and Ahmad's research have the sameness in the content of the data which contain many cultural terms. The difference is that the data in Ahmad's research are cultural terms extracted from brochures. Meanwhile, this research data are sentences taken from website.

Djatkika (2014) discusses about translation evaluation by analyzing the grammatical mistakes and word choices. The finding is that the books have good quality. The sameness of this Djatkika's research to this research is that this research uses the grammatical analysis model which is applied. However the difference of this research and Djatkika's is that the data are different. This research takes only few of grammatical components to analyze. Djatkika's research uses 14 types of grammatical elements. However, this research only takes 4 types of grammatical elements. They are

preposition, word order, tenses and subject verb agreement. The reason of taking these elements is that these are dealing with the compulsory part of sentence, subject and predicate. The other difference between Djatmika's research and this research is that this research adds meaning analysis, which does not exist in Djatmika's research.

2.2 The Definition of Translation

Nida (1982:12) defines that "translation consists in 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". Moreover, Newmark (1988:5) states "Translation is a rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Supported by Catford (1965:1), "Translation is an operation performed on languages by substituting a text in one language for a text in another". There are some points that can be concluded that translation is covering: equivalence, meaning, rendering. They can be explained as follows:

First, rendering / render means to explain something in a way that is easier to understand. In this case, "something" refers to SL text and TL text. Second, the rendered object in translation is the meaning. The meaning of SL text must be primarily preserved while the form of SL text can be changed into TL text. The next point is equivalence. Nida (1982:24) explains that it is about the response of the receptor of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptor in the source language. The last but not the least, a translator has to be able to express the message of SL text into the TL text based on good grammar in TL. This point is called as naturalness of the expression. This, therefore, will give effects to the readers that they do not realize what they are reading is a translation. Based on Nida (1982:25) "in fact, one of the most essential, and yet often neglected, elements is the expressive factor, for people must also feel as well as understand what is said".

In translating a message, Nida (1982:63) states that "though the analysis of related meanings of a single term is important, especially for the exegesis (expression) of a passage, the analysis of the meaning of words having related (or competing)

meaning is even more important". It means that, the crucial matter, the translator should take notice to get the meaning or message. Understanding the message of SL text carefully is a must to ensure the meaning of translation text will be equal with the SL text. Whatever the form of the translator uses in the TL, the message should be preserved in the TL text. To sum up the explanation above, we can conclude that translation activity is not an easy thing to carry out. Translator must keep the message with all cost and preserving the form as long as not affects the message in the TL.

2.3 The Process of Translation

The process of translation consists of three processes (Nida, 1982:33). They are analysis, transferring and reconstructing.

2.3.1 Analysis

In the first stage of translation, a translator analyzes the surface structure (i.e. the meaning as given in source language) in two points i.e. in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship, and of (b) the meaning of the words and the combination of the words (Nida, 1982:33). Nida explains more in the passage below.

As indicated above there are three major steps in analysis stage: (1) determining the meaningful relationships between the words and the combination of words, (2) the referential meaning of the word and special combination of words (idiom), and (3) the connotative meaning (Nida, 1982: 34).

Apart from analyzing sentence, a translator should analyze the meaning of the SL, so that he can transfer it into the TL well. In this case, Nida (1982:63) states that translator has to primarily focus on the specific meaning of different terms in and how the words are used in the sentences.

2.3.2 Transferring

After the message of SL text is understood in the step of analysis, the second important step is transfer. In this step, the translator transfers the message of SL text into TL text at any cost (Nida, 1982:105). Nida (1982:105) also states “it is a bit like packing clothing into two different pieces of luggage, the clothes remain the same, but the shape of the suitcase may vary”. The translator has to translate the message from SL text to TL text in the form of TL language. When a translator transfers the message of SL text into TL text, he has to remember that languages are unique. In order the message can be conveyed in the TL text naturally, the translator should make any adjustments that cover semantic adjustments and structural adjustments that will keep the distortion to minimum.

a. Semantic Adjustments

In transferring the message from SL text into TL text, it is the message that the translator preserves. On the other hand, he sometimes needs to preserve the form when he translates like a poetry text (Nida, 1982:105). But, it is likely more often that the translator transforms the form to preserve the message. If the translator preserves the form in an excessive number, the translator will cause a serious distortion to the message itself. Nida adds that, in the process, the translator usually meets the commonest problems like adjusting idioms, figurative meanings, generic-specific words, pleonastic expression, etc. (Nida, 1982:106). To sum up, the text cannot be translated directly.

b. Structural Adjustments

The translator should preserve the form of SL structure as possible as he can, but in reality it is very hard for him to do so. If he remains using SL structure, the TL text will be difficult and strange (Nida, 1982:112). The readers of TL text will not understand. It can be known that languages have their linguistic structure. Thus, structural adjustment is needed. It aims to make the TL text natural and easy to understand.

2.3.3 Reconstructing

After the message of SL text is transferred in the transfer step, now the task for the translator is to restructure it into TL text according to good linguistic systems of TL (Nida, 1982:120). In this step, he produces a series of words in the TL text which reflects the SL text message. In most cases of translation, a translator asks for help to advisers or consultants who are very competent in translation and stylistics of language. He can ask whether in the text there are some parts stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome, linguistically unnatural, and semantically misleading. Hopefully, the consultant would probably give good criticism.

In conclusion, Nida (1982:118) states three priority points in a process of translation to remind us. Firstly, the content or the message must be preserved from distortion as little as possible at all cost. Secondly, although it is hard to convey the emotional flavor and impact, of the message, as well as possible to the reader, the translator has to do that, because it is very important. Lastly, in transferring from one language to another, the form should be given priority over the other aspect of the content. Nida (1982, 195) states that the message from one language to another must be preserved at any cost in transferring process.

2.4 English sentences

2.4.1 Basic Constituent of Sentence

a. Subject

Subject is a compulsory element in the sentence that cannot be dropped from the sentence structure (Sukarno, 2015:3). There are five kinds of subject in English. They are Noun/ pronoun, gerund, noun phrase, to infinitive, noun clause.

Noun is a word used to name or identify any of things (car, hair, man, table, *etc*), people (Steven, Andrew, Alex, *etc*), place (field, main base, room, *etc*) or ideas, or particular one of these and pronoun (he, she, it, you, we, and they) is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase (Verpoor and Sauter, 2000:88).

The gerund has exactly the same form as the present participle (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:228), for example: *running, speaking, working* (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:228).

Finegan in Sukarno (2015:12) states that noun phrase is a group of words in which a noun functions as the central meaning of the group. Noun phrase can be subject, object or complement in a sentence, for example: *The vehicle hit a tree; the day was an absolute disaster* (Eastwood, 2012: 84).

To infinitive is able to be a subject. To infinitive consists of two words, to + verb (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:212). An infinitive can be placed at first to be the subject of the sentence (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:212), for example: *To save money now seems impossible; to lean out of the windows* (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:213)

Explaining about noun clause, Thomson and Martinet (1986:303) state “Noun clause are very often introduced by ‘that’ and are therefore of then called that-clause”. The word ‘that’ is not the only one. A noun clause begins with a question word and ‘if’ or ‘whether’ also possible. For example: *that you feel upset* is natural; *whether we can succeed* isn’t clear (Eastwood, 2012: 163).

b. Predicate

Predicate is a part of statement that says something about the subject (Oxford, 1995:903). For example:

S P

They / *moved* / the table / to / the corner.

S P

They / *don't do* / the assignment.

c. Complement

Complement is a superordinate (rank, class of word) term for the objects or attributes, which name other participants or attributes of participants that are necessary to complete the meaning of the predicator (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:23). There are five kinds of complement Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:22)

- (1).Subject attribute (SA) is something about the first participant
- (2).Direct object (DO) is a second participant
- (3).Object attribute (OA) is something about the second participant
- (4).Indirect object (IO) is a third participant
- (5).Adverbial (A) gives information about the setting.

There are the examples of those kinds of complement in sentence:

S P IO DO A

(1) The president / gives / the researcher / a price / for their invention.

S P SA

(2) The big boy / is / very happy.

A S P DO OA

In the morning, / Abraham / considered / the sun / his god.

2.4.2 Type of Sentences

Sentence is a group of words that in writing starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. A grammatically complete sentence expresses at least one complete whole event or situation with a subject and predicate (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:34).

a. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence consists of one main clause only (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000: 35). There are the possible structures in simple sentence (Eastwood, 2012:4).

(1) Subject + Verb

The visitors have arrived.

The old guy sleeps.

(2) Subject + Verb + Object

The shop sells computers.

(3) Subject + Verb + Complement

The jacket is nice.

(4) Subject + Verb + Adverbial

The match is tomorrow.

(5) Subject + Verb + Object + Object

Sarah sent me a text.

(6) Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

The project keeps everyone very busy.

(7) Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial

I put my mobile in my pocket.

(Eastwood, 2012:4-5)

b. Compound Sentence

Wekker and Haegeman in Sukarno (2015:30) state that compound sentence consists of two or more equal clauses that are joined by coordinate connector. Wishon and Burks (1980, 135-142) also state that they are four kinds of connector: coordinate conjunction (*and, or, nor, but, for, so, and yet*), correlative conjunction (*either ...or..., neither...nor..., both...and..., not only...but also*), conjunctive adverb (*however, therefore, otherwise, etc.*) and transition expression (*on the other hand, on the contrary, in meantime, at the same time*). For example:

Orna moved to New York; *however*, her mother stayed in Boston.

It is too late to finish the work; *in fact*, it is time to go home.

(Wishon and Burks, 1980: 135-142)

c. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains main clause and sub clause, at least one full subordinate clause with its own subject and predicate (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:37). It has at least one full subordinate clause, which means it is a

dependent clause. The subordinate clause has three different types. They are adverbial clause, adjective clause and noun clause.

Adverbial clause according to Verspoor and Sauter (2000:37) is a dependent clause used as an adverb. Therefore, it can modify a verb, and adjective, a verbal, another adverb, or a sentence. Wishon and Burks divide the adverbial clause in eight kinds. The following of the adverbial clause are arranged by its meaning:

- (1) Adverbial clause of time: *when, whenever, while, since, after, before, until, as.*
- (2) Adverbial clause of place: *where, wherever.*
- (3) Adverbial clause of manner: *as, as if.*
- (4) Adverbial clause of comparison: *as, than.*
- (5) Adverbial clause of reason, cause, and purpose: *as, because, so that, in order that, for fear that, since.*
- (6) Adverbial clause of result: *so...that..., such...that....*
- (7) Adverbial clause of condition: *if, whether, unless, provided (that), on the condition that, as/so long as, supposing (that).*
- (8) Adverbial clause of contrast and concession: *although, though, even though, no matter if, while, even if, whenever, whatever, as much as, whereas.*

(Wishon and Burks, 1980: 155-157)

An adjective clause, which is usually introduced by *who, whose, which* and *that*, is a dependent clause used as an adjective and modifies a noun or pronoun (Wishon and Burks, 1980: 165). It also can be introduced by the subordinate conjunctions *when, where*, and *why* (Wishon and Burks, 1980: 165). For example:

Krakatoa, *which* is a volcano on an Indonesian island, exploded.

People *who* lived 3,520 kilometers away heard the noise.

The thousand *whom* the tidal wave killed lived on the island of Java.

People still speak of the day *when* the explosion occurred.

The ocean covered the place *where* the volcano had been.

Only scientist can explain the reason *why* this disaster happened.

(Wishon and Burks, 1980:165)

The final clause is noun clause. It is a subordinate clause used as a noun. Its function is as a noun in the sentence (Wishon and Burks, 1980:174). A noun clause begins with *that*, a question word or *if / whether* (Eastwood, 2012: 326).

I expected that there would be a problem.

The price depends on where you sit.

We are not sure *if/whether* we agree.

(Eastwood, 2012: 163)

d. Compound complex sentence

A compound-complex sentence is a compound sentence, which consists of compound and complex clauses (Sukarno, 2015:66). It has two or more clauses connected by the coordinate conjunction and at least one full subordinate clause (Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:42). For example:

Thomas Jefferson who is quoted more often and on more different subjects than any other president of the United States and who was thirty five year old when he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

(Verspoor and Sauter, 2000:43)

2.5 Grammatical Evaluation

2.5.1 Tenses

Tense is any of form of a verb that may be used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed by the verb. The explanation of tenses below is taken from Oxford learner's Pocket Grammar by John Eastwood.

a. Present Simple

The simple present tense basic use is to present a state, e.g. a feeling, an opinion, or fact that something belongs to someone (Eastwood, 2012: 53). For example:

My girlfriend likes hiphop.

Do you think it's a good idea?

This MP3 player belongs to my brother.

(Eastwood, 2012: 53)

Simple present tense also can be used to show repeated action such as routines, habits, jobs, hobbies, and things that always happen (Eastwood, 2012: 53). For example:

The old man walks his dog every day.

I work in oxford. I usually drive to work.

We play volleyball on Wednesday.

(Eastwood, 2012: 53)

Eastwood (2012: 53) states that typical time expressions with the present simple are always, often, usually, sometimes, ever/never, every day/week, etc.

b. Present Continuous

We use the present continuous tense for a present action over period of time, something that we are in the middle of now (Eastwood, 2012: 54). It means that the action has been started but it is hasn't finished yet. We also can use the present continues tense for a temporary routine, something that will last only a short time.

The present continuous form is the present of *be* + *ing*-form. In negative form, we use *not* or *n't* after *be*. In question form, we put *be* before the subject. For examples:

I 'm writing an email

It's raining now, look.

I 'm not making a noise

It is not raining/ it isn't raining

Am I doing it right?

Is it still raining?

(Eastwood, 2012: 54)

Some typical times expressions with the present continuous tense are *now*, *at the moment*, *at present*, *just*, *already*, and *still*. For examples:

The train is leaving Victoria now

We've having tea at the moment

The customer is still waiting to be served

(Eastwood, 2012: 55)

c. Simple Past

The use of past simple is to show an action in the past, refer of a series of action in the past and to state (Eastwood, 2012: 59). To form the past simple, we add *-ed* in most of verbs, except for the irregular. In negative form, we use *did not* or *didn't + base form*. In question we use *did + base form*. Some typical time expression for this tense are yesterday, last week, a week ago, the other day, *etc.* For examples:

I bought this coat yesterday

I saw the film three weeks ago

The war ended in 1945

I often visited this place in the past

He went to the Job Centre several times.

That party last week was great

I believed in fairies when I was a little

They didn't run fast.

Did they finish their meal?

How fast did he run?

(Eastwood, 2012: 58-59)

d. Present Perfect

Eastwood (Eastwood, 2012: 60) states that this tense is formed a present perfect with the present tense of *have + past participle*. In negative form, present perfect is formed by adding *not* or *n't*. The interrogative form, we put *have* or *has* before the subject. The used of this tense is for recent action when the time is not mentioned, used for actions which occur further back in past and the action often have results in the present (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 166-167). For examples:

I have read the instruction but I don't understand them.

Tom has had a bad car crash. (He probably still in the hospital)

I've washed the car. (But it may be dirty again tomorrow)

I have seen wolves in that forest. (Implies that it is still possible to see them)

(Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 166-167)

e. Past Continuous

In terms of form, the past continuous tense used past of *be + ing-form*. We used this tense is to express the idea that at a tie in the past we were in the middle of something (Eastwood, 2012: 66). Sometimes, we use the past continuous for an action going on over a whole period. For examples: *When I arrived, Tom was talking on the phone.*

We also can use this tense in description (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 164).

The combination consists of past continuous (description) and simple past (narratives).

A wood fire was burning on the hearth, and a cat was sleeping in front of it.

A girl was playing the piano and (was) singing softly to herself. Suddenly there was a knock on the door. The girl stopped playing. The cat woke up.

f. Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous is the present of *have + been + ing-form* (Eastwood, 2012: 68). Eastwood state that we can use it for an action over a period time leading up to the present. For examples:

The game has been going on for ages

You haven't been revising enough

How long have you been working here?

Where have you been? I've been waiting here for a half an hour.

(Eastwood, 2012: 68)

g. Past Perfect Continuous

We use the past perfect continuous for an action that went over a period before a past time (Eastwood, 2012: 71). The form of past perfect is *has* + past participle. For examples:

When I found the file, I'd been looking for it for some time.

I couldn't go as I hadn't bought a ticket

How long had the animal been without food and water?

2.5.2 Word Order

Word order can be a problem in translation since the structure requirement in different language sometimes different. In English, the adjective comes first after the noun or head word (Eastwood (2012: 234). This word order element is dealing with phrase. However in Indonesian, the noun or head word comes first. For example: *A nice big warm fire*. When use an adjective and noun modifier, the adjective comes first. For example: *The old town wall, Dark winter evenings*.

The table below explains about the modifier. The modifier usually go in the following order, starting with the group one (Eastwood, 2012: 234)

Table 2.1 Kind of Modifier and its Order in the Phrase

No.	Information	Example
1	Opinion	nice, excellent, awful, etc.
2	Size	long, large, small, short, etc.
3	Most other qualities	clear, busy, famous, friendly, soft, quite, etc
4	Age	new, old

5	Shape	round, square, fat, narrow, etc.
6	Color	blue, red, white, black, etc.
7	Participle forms	running, missing, covered, broken, etc.
8	Origin	British, Italian, American, etc.
9	Material	sandy, paper, plastic, etc.
10	Type	electronic, human chemical, money, etc.

2.5.3 Subject and Verb Agreement.

Eastwood (2012: 184) states that “agreement means using a singular verb after a singular or uncountable subject and plural verb after a plural subject”. This happens when we use a present-tense verb in the third person. For example:

Singular: ‘The house is empty’, ‘this cat looks nice’.

Plural: ‘the houses are empty’, ‘these coats look nice’.

(Eastwood, 2012: 184)

For a past-tense verb, there is agreement only with *be*. For examples:

Singular: ‘the house was empty’

Plural: ‘the house were empty’

(Eastwood, 2012: 184)

There are other agreements; they are compacted into a table below:

Table 2.2 Other Subject Verb Agreement Information

Other agreement	Examples
Phrase link by <i>and</i> take a plural verb.	<u>Simon and Chloe</u> go sailing. <u>Wheat and maize</u> are exported.
But two things seen a single idea take a singular verb	<u>Bread and butter were</u> all we had.

When two singular phrases are linked by *or*, the verb is singular. Either Thursday or Friday is OK by me.

A phrase of measurement usually takes a singular verb. Ten miles is too far to walk.

Using a singular verb after title and names, a phrase or clause, a subject The united states is against the plan.

Opening our presents was exciting.

with *every* or *each*, compound with Every/each pupil has to take the test.

every some any no, who or what as Everyone has to take the test

subject. Who wants coffee? ~ We all do.

(Eastwood, 2012: 184)

2.5.4 Preposition

Prepositions are words normally before nouns or pronoun (Thomson and Mertinet, 1986:91). Preposition can also be followed by verb but the verb must be I the gerund form, except *but* and *expect*. There are three types of preposition. They are preposition of place, time and other meaning.

a) Preposition of place

Preposition of place consists of position and movement (Eastwood, 2012:273). Most preposition of place can express both position and movement. Preposition ‘at’ usually express position and ‘to’ express movement. As a general rule, ‘in’ and ‘on’ express position, and ‘into’ and ‘onto’ express movement. The samples will be served in a table below:

Table 2.3 Preposition of Place

Prep.	Example	Information
at	We were <u>at</u> the café.	Position
to	We went <u>to</u> the café.	Movement
In	We were <u>in</u> the café.	Position
On	We were on the balcony	Position
Into	He went into the café	Movement

Onto	He went onto the balcony	Movement
Across	There was a barrier <u>across</u> the road.	Position and movement

Using preposition 'at', 'on' and 'in' sometimes is problematical. According to the table above, those preposition expresses position. Eastwood (2012: 274) states that we use 'at' for position and for a building or institution, when we mean its normal purpose and with someone's house and social event. However, the 'on' and 'in' is different. For preposition 'on', we use it for surface (two dimensional). Otherwise, for preposition 'in', it is for three-dimensional. Please see a table below for more information and example.

Table 2.4 The Comparison among 'at', 'on', in'

At	On	In
I was at a bus stop.	Don't leave your glasses on the floor.	I had ten pounds in my pocket.
There's someone at the door.	There were pictures on the walls.	Who's that girl in the green dress?
She's at the theater. (watching a play)		We sat in the waiting room.
I'm still at school. (attending school)		
We were all at Alice's house. (house/flat)		
We meet at Adam's party, didn't we?.		

There are many more prepositions of place (Eastwood, 2012: 276-277).

(1) above, over, below, under

Preposition 'above' and 'over' have similar meaning but we have to prefer 'over' for some cases. The cases are when two things are in contact, for movement to the other side, and with number. However 'below' is the opposite of the 'above' and under is the opposite of 'over'.

(2) through, across, along

The usage of these preposition depends on the noun after the preposition. The preposition 'through' is used when we go through a tunnel, forest, hole, etc. Preposition 'across' is used when we go across a road, bridge, frontier etc. However, for the 'along', we go along the path, road, coast, etc.

(3) near, close, by, next to

'Near (to)' and 'close to' means 'not far from'. 'by' means 'at the side of' or 'very near'. The last is 'next to', it means directly at the side of'.

(4) in front of, behind

(5) between, among

We use 'between' with small amount of number especially two things. However, for among, it is suggested a larger number.

b. Preposition of time

Preposition time also has 'at', 'in' and 'on' (Eastwood, 2012:278). We use 'at' for particular time, e.g. a clock time, a mealtime, or a short holiday period. For a day, we can use 'on'. However, for 'in' we use it with longer periods and a part of a day and for a time in future measured from present.

Table 2.5 Preposition of time

Preposition	Examples	Information
At	I'll see you at breakfast.	For a meal time
	The match starts at three o'clock.	For a clock time

	We're busy at the moment.	For a short period
On	The meeting is on Tuesday/ on 8 may.	For a day
	What happens on independence day?	For a day
	I won't be here on that day.	
In	I have to decide <u>in</u> the next few days.	For a longer period
	It's busy here <u>in</u> summer holidays.	For a longer period
	The company was set up <u>in</u> 1997.	For a longer period
	I always work better <u>in</u> the afternoon	For a part of a day
	Can you run a mile <u>in</u> four minutes	For how long something takes
	We'll take our exam <u>in</u> three weeks	For future measured from present

The other prepositions of time are 'for' and 'since'. We use 'for' with a period of time to say how long something continues but we cannot use it before 'all + noun'. In perfect tense, we use 'for + length of time' and 'since' for 'since + time'.

The others are 'during', 'till/until', 'by'. While, 'During' is used to a specific period of time. 'Till/until' is used to say when something comes to an end. "Till" is more 'informal' than 'until'. For 'by', its meaning is 'not later than'.

c) Preposition: other meaning

Preposition is not only for expressing time and place. In this explanation table, we are going to see the other function of preposition.

Table 2.6 Preposition: other meaning

Preposition	Example
About	We were arguing <u>about</u> politics.
For	I just called <u>in</u> for a chat.

	Could you do something <u>for</u> me, please?
With	I went to the concert <u>with</u> a friend. They block the lock <u>with</u> a hammer. [To talk about an instrument]
By + noun	I prefer to travel <u>by</u> train. [means of transport] I sent the information <u>by</u> post. [means of communication]
As	I'm using the sofa <u>as</u> a bed. [express a role or function] Maria has come <u>as</u> our guide. [express a role or function]

2.6 Meaning Evaluation

We must study the meanings of the words or linguistics unit in order to analyze the meaningful relationship among words. Nida (1982:56) divides the study into two parts.

2.6.1 Referential meaning

Referential meaning is that the words as symbols which refer to objects, events, abstracts, relation (Nida, 1982: 56). When we speak about the contextual meaning of word, sometimes a word has more than one meaning because of two aspects. They are syntax marking and semotaxis marking.

In some cases, the meaning of a word is governed by their grammatical structure. The term is syntactic marking (marking the meaning by syntax). For examples:

He picked up a stone [noun], They will stone him [verb]

He saw a cloud [noun], The quarrel will cloud the issue [verb]

She has a beautiful face [noun],_He will face the audience [verb]

He fell in the water [noun], Please water the garden [verb]

(Nida, 1982:57)

From the examples above, it can be seen that in column A that the words

'stone', 'cloud', 'face', and 'water' are nouns which are usually translated into '*batu*', '*awan*', '*wajah*', dan '*air*'. While in column B, the underlined words are not nouns, but verbs that in Indonesian language mean '*melempar (dengan batu)*', '*memperkeruh*', '*menghadapi*', and '*menyiram*'. In this case, grammatical structure of each word refers to the intended meaning explicitly.

Semotaxis meaning means that the specific meaning of the word, which is intended, is marked by the interaction of that term with the meaning of the other terms in its environment. Here we are not dealing with functional grammatical class but with the categories of the meaning, which can be said compatible or incompatible. For example:

- (1) He cut his hand.
- (2) He cut off a hand of bananas.

(Nida, 1982: 58)

In sentence 1, the presence of "his" makes it very clear. It means that the commonest sense of "hand" as a part of the body. However in sentence 2, the word "bananas" indicates that the "hand" is related to bananas, in which hand means "a number of bananas in a single or double row and still fastened to each other at the base."

Lexical meaning is the general meaning that we can find in dictionary, dog (En) = *anjing* (Id) for instance. Meanwhile, Contextual meaning happens because of the words relation in a sentence. Catford (in Machali, 2009:47) terms it as "textual meaning". For example:

- (1) I can't bear it anymore.
- (2) She can't bear children, since her womb was removed during a cancer operation.
- (3) He shot the bear among the tree.

The meaning of the word "bear" is changing according to the context of the text. In social cultural meaning, meaning is formed by the local culture and the

particular local value. The word “selamat makan” in Indonesian is unavailable in English culture, so there is no “safe eat” in English.

2.6.2 Connotative Meaning

This aspect is dealing with our emotional reactions to word is called connotative meaning (Nida, 1982:91). In other words, giving the meaning of a word is not merely from its concrete or abstract dimension, but it also involves the sender’s emotional condition. In order to understand the nature of connotation meaning, it is important to understand its three principal sources. They are “‘speaker associated with the word’, ‘the principle circumstances in which the word is used’, ‘linguistic setting characteristic of the word’.” (Nida, 1982: 92).

When certain words become very closely related with certain types of speakers, this will be well accepted by the member of the group. For examples, words which are used and understood by members of certain social class, level of education, and religion.

Word in different circumstances carries quite different meaning although uttered by the same persons. Moreover, there are certain expressions which are associated with particular language setting, e.g., technical language used in between professional and specialist like auction rooms, public market, police courts, lodges, summer resort and academic gathering (Nida, 1982: 93).

Parallel words which are always in pairs with other words give different various connotations. The word ‘green’, for example, when it is in pair with the following words have different meaning. For example:

Green with envy [En], Cemburu [Id]

Green at the gills [En], Pucat [Id]

A green worker [En], Pekerja baru [Id]

A green fruit [En], Buah yang masih muda [Id]

The word 'green' in some examples above is in fact a kind of color. The word has different meaning when it occurs before certain words that the receivers might react differently.

2.7 Criteria of Good Translation

Dealing with that statement, there should be criteria of good translation. Larson (1991:6) describes that a good translation is the translation are: (1) using natural form in the target language; (2) conveying as equal as possible the meaning to the target language speakers as understood by source language speakers; (3) preserving the dynamic of the source language text. It means that the translation should give the readers of the translation the same response as the original text gives the response to the readers of the original text.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of the type of research, type of data, data collection, and data analysis, to create a systematic research. The features play important roles in conducting the research.

3.1 Type of Research

This research conducts qualitative research because it is based on a research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal narratives and observation rather than through number (McMillan, 1992:9). In line with it, Denscombe (2007:286) also states that qualitative data take the form of words (spoken or written) and visual images (observed or creatively produced). This qualitative research is applied to make translation evaluation of the product of translation. Therefore, it is a qualitative one.

3.2 Type of Data

The data type is qualitative. Qualitative data is concerned with collecting and analyzing information in as many forms, non-numeric, and it focuses on exploring smaller numbers of instances (Blaxter, 1996: 60). Supported by McMillan (1992: 9), qualitative data are based on a research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal narratives and descriptions rather than through numbers. The type of data used in this thesis is qualitative because the data is non-numeric data. The data is a bilingual text taken from Banyuwangi official tourism website.

3.3 Data Collection

The data is taken from an official website of Banyuwangi tourism. This research uses many articles in *www.banyuwangitourism.com*, which is taken lately on June 2014

as a document, which is served in Indonesian and English. This website is established and maintained by official local tourism government. The selected data in this research are the articles talking about Banyuwangi tourism destination. The topics are city, culture and heritage, nature, religion and agriculture tourism destinations in the website. The text uses Indonesian and English language. The whole text contains 46 articles, 24 titles as the data, in various titles in each sub destination. Both language texts are used in order to evaluate the appropriateness.

3.4 Data Processing

The primary data in this research are the text from Banyuwangi official tourism website. However only the selected data which is taken into the analysis process. About the amount of the data, Denscombe (2007:26) states “Common sense might say that a sample of 25 percent of cases will produce better results than a sample of 10 percent”. So, the data are taken randomly about 25% (217 sentences) from total sentences (702 sentences) of the data. This research use both language texts in order to evaluate the appropriateness. There are the following steps to get the data:

1. Identifying the data using grammar and meaning appropriateness component;
2. Classifying and selecting the data as the representative data.

3.5 Data Analysis

To achieve the answer of the first research question, analyzing the appropriateness of the grammatical aspects in the TL text is the first step. The grammatical aspects in my research consist of preposition, tense, word order, and subject verb agreement. In order to answer the second research question, the analyzing target is the appropriateness of the meaning in the TL text comparing to the SL text. The data can be clauses, phrases or words.

Some quantity of the analysis result is presented by using descriptive method. McMillan (1992:12) states that the descriptive method can be considered as the

procedure to solve problems by using the current fact and phenomena. Moreover, descriptive method also briefly explains that this method is concerning to describe, explain, illustrate in accurate and systematic (Djajasudarma, 1993:8).

The last research question of the study, the answer of the question is reconstructing the TL text using the analysis results and the criteria of good translation proposed by Larson. The new generated TL text is the improved and the appropriate one. It fulfills the grammatical requirement of the TL and the equivalence of the meaning based on the SL, as the source of the information. The analysis step is explained in the figure 3.1 below:

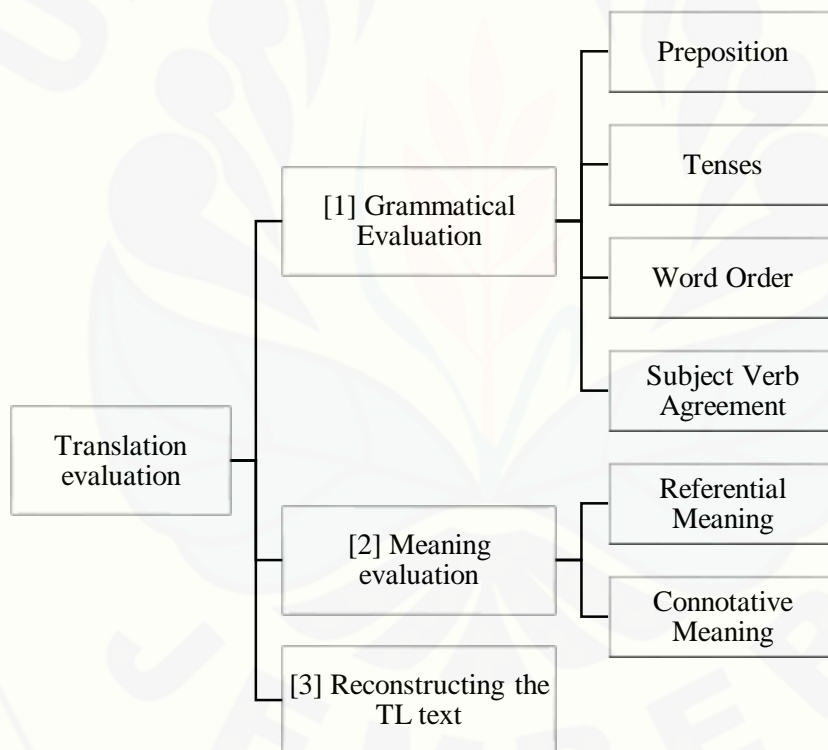


Figure 3.1 Diagram of the analysis

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows the analysis of the selected data in order to find the results of this study and its discussion. I do the discussion by analyzing the translation result, the grammatical and meaning analyses, and in the end, these are to find the inappropriateness in the text.

4.1 Result of the Analysis

In this result of the analysis, this chapter provides the result of grammatical and meaning appropriateness. The grammatical appropriateness deals with the preposition, tenses, word order and subject verb agreement. The second one is the meaning appropriateness analysis, they are referential and connotative meaning. From the analysis of the translation result through the grammatical and meaning analysis, the finding is provided in the table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 The Total Number of Grammatical Inappropriateness

NO	Types of mistakes	Category	Total
1.	Preposition	Grammatical	3 from 164
2.	Tenses		6 from 96
3.	Word order		2 from 225
4.	S+V agreement		2 from 132
5.	Referential meaning	Meaning	10 from 1432
6.	Connotative meaning		0 from 0

The finding of this research is not a measurement for me to judge whether it is good or bad of the translation quality. The further analysis is provided in the discussion.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Discussion of Grammatical Mistake

In analyzing the data, some categories are used to analyze and determine the mistake in the data. The categories are preposition, tense, article, word order, and subject verb agreement.

a. Preposition

Preposition has been called the biggest little word in English (Wishon, 1980: 288). They are usually quite short and look so insignificant, but they have very important function. In the sentence, preposition is always followed by noun or pronoun (Wishon, 1980: 288).

The table below provides the cases that I find in the data and it is then followed by the explanation on the next line. The underlined text is the preposition as the focus of the analysis.

Table 4.2 the Inappropriateness of Preposition

No.	TL text	Inappropriate preposition	Correction	Location of the data
1	... as an entertainment after doing traditional paddy peeling in the activity of preparing wedding <u>of</u> circumcition party.	the second <u>of</u>	... as an entertainment after doing traditional paddy peeling in the activity of preparing wedding <u>or</u> circumcition party.	Text No. 5 / Gedhogan (festival)
2	It is very for <u>of</u> a place for children to relax in the afternoon.	<u>of</u>	it is a very nice place <u>for</u> children for relaxation in the afternoon	Text No. 19 / Taman Wisata Sri Tanjung (Wisata Budaya

			dan Peninggalan Sejarah)
3	It was built in about at 1766 <u>at</u> as british trading office, ... a cooperative program in trade with Chinese ...	It was built in about 1766 as British trading office, ... a cooperative program in trade with Chinese ...	Text No. 23 / Inggrisan (Wisata Kota)

The first case deals with the existence of the preposition. From four prepositions that we can see in the text, the inappropriate one is the second ‘of’. According to the rule, it is appropriate in terms of formation, preposition + noun. If we see deeper to the existence of this preposition, I assume that the phrase which contains this preposition is a result of an explanation text in the SL. In the SL, the phrase is ‘*acara hajatan*’ and the translator translate / elaborate it into ‘wedding of circumcison party’. The use of preposition ‘in’ is not appropriate. According to this fact, the preposition of in this must be changed into ‘and’. So, the recommendation is ‘wedding and circumcison party’.

For the second case, there is a mistake of the first preposition in the text. The preposition is the word ‘for’. The rule of preposition is that the preposition must be followed by noun. However in this case, the prepositions is not followed by noun but followed by preposition ‘of’. Thus, the preposition ‘of’ must be deleted. For the correction, the suggestion is that the sentence should be replaced by” it is very nice place for children for relaxation in the afternoon” (based on the SL, “*tempat ini sangat cocok untuk bermain anak-anak dan bersantai sore hari*”).

For the third preposition, the case is dealing with preposition ‘at’. The presence of this preposition is not representing any meaning in the SL. It only causes grammatical mistake. Thus, the suggestion is that this preposition must be deleted.

b. Tenses

Tense any of the form of a verb that may be used to express the time of the action or stated expressed by verb (Oxford, 1995: 1231). Understanding by knowing the time signal / indicator of the sentence is important. This analysis use the SL as the consideration to determine the purpose and the meaning of the text. It will make a different meaning if the tense that writer chose is wrong. The table below provides the inappropriateness of tense in the data and followed by the explanation.

Table 4.3 the Inappropriateness of Tense

No	Sentence	Verb Correction	Correction	Location in the data
1	At he slope of montain special robusta. <u>yielding</u> coffee	Yields	At the slope of the mountain, Malangsari plantation special robusta coffee.	Text No. 1 / Perkebunan Malangsari (Agrowisata)
2	They were singing while musical instrument. <u>playing</u>	Played	They were singing while the musical instrument played.	Text No. 1 / Perkebunan Malangsari (Agrowisata)
3	This holyday which <u>depicted</u> about victory between goodness and badness ...	Depicts	This holyday <u>depicts</u> about victory between goodness and badness ...	Text No. 8 / Hari raya Galungan (Festival)
4	Ten days after Galungan, or on the last day of Galungan	Believe	Ten after Galungan day, or on the last day of Galungan	Text No. 9 / Hari raya Kuningan (Festival)

	celebration, <u>believed</u>		celebration, people	
	to be ascendants day		<u>believe</u> that it is an	
	of ancestral holy		ascendants day. It	
	spirits and deities,		means that the holy	
	back to the eternity.		spirits and deities	
			back to the eternity.	
5	In the Dutch colonial era, it <u>constitute</u> the center of the government.	Constituted	In the Dutch era, it <u>constituted</u> as the center of the government.	Text No. 20 / Pendopo kabupaten (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)
6	The officer <u>organized</u> a meeting here.	Organizes	The officer <u>organizes</u> meeting here.	Text No. 20 / Pendopo kabupaten (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

In the first case, there is a sentence “at the slope of mountain (is) yielding special coffee robusta”. This sentence must has word ‘is’ as *be* in the sentence, located in between the word ‘mountain’ and ‘yielding’, to be well formed as a present continues tense. If we see deeper to the sentence by the previous and next sentences in the paragraph, we will see the parallel structure of the paragraph, which is dealing with how its meaning and form should be. In this paragraph, all of the sentences use present simple tense, except the second sentence. It means that the intention of the sentence does not show an action happening now but states / tells the truth about the subject. The best assumption is that the best formation of this sentence is using simple present

tense. It is because the use of present tense is to state the truth or to inform (Eastwood, 2012: 53). Thus, the suggestion that the verb “yielding” must be changed into ‘yields’.

In the second case, the sentence is ‘They were singing while playing musical instrument’. In the SL, the paragraph begins with ‘kesenian gedogan pada mulanya...’. According to the SL, this sentence is talking about the action that happened in the past. Therefore, the rest of the text have to use past tense so do this sentence. However in this case, the text seems indicate that the process which is cut by the other action. Thus, the tense should be past continuous tense. It is supported by Eastwood (2012: 66) who states that “We used this tense is to express the idea that at a tie in the past we were in the middle of something”. For the revision of this text, it must be “They were singing while the musical instrument played”.

In the third case, the text is “This holiday which depicted about victory between goodness and badness ...”. For the consideration, in the SL, the text purpose is to explain about what the ‘hari raya kuningan’ is. This intention must be performed by using simple present tense. It is in line Eastwood (2012: 53) state that the function is to present a state, e.g. a feeling, an opinion, or fact that something belongs to someone. So the correction must be “This holiday depicts victory between goodness and badness ...”.

In the fourth case, the text is “Ten days after Galungan, or on the last day of Galungan celebration, believed to be ascendants day of ancestral holy spirits and deities, back to the eternity”. In the SL, the paragraph does not explain the action happened in the past. The text explaining about what ‘hari raya kuningan’ is and what happens in the ceremony. So, the text must use simple present tense because of it line with the function of the simple present tense. The correction must be “Ten after Galungan day, or on the last day of Galungan celebration, people believe that it is an ascendants day. It means that the holy spirits and deities back to the eternity”.

In the fifth case, the sentence is “In the Dutch colonial era, it constitute the center of the government”. This is sentence is started by using an adverb of time “in Dutch colonial era”. However, the sentence use simple present tense which is not

appropriate. My statement also supported the text in the SL that talks about the past. Therefore, past tense will be appropriate in this case. It is because of the function of the past tense is to give an information of action or statement or truth in the past but it does not happen now (Eastwood, 2012: 59). Therefore, the correction of the sentence must be “In the Dutch era, it constituted the center of the government”.

In the sixth case, the sentence is “The officer organized a meeting here”. This sentence is in the same paragraph with the fifth case sentence. According to the SL, the difference is that this sentence belongs to explain what happens now. This sentence is the related to the previous sentence in the text, which is started by and adverb of time “today”. According to this the rest of the sentence that support the main statement have to use simple present tense. However, the sentence uses past tense. Thus, the appropriate sentence must be “The officer organizes meeting here”.

c. Word Order

In order to analyze word order, we have to look at the SL to determine the modifier and the modified. After that, we apply the rules of the word order to reformat the phrase. The table below will provide the inappropriateness and followed by the explanation for each case.

Table 4.4 the Inappropriateness of Word Order

No	SL	TL	Correction	Location in the data
1	<u>Kopi lanang</u> malangsari adalah produk unggulan di daerah ini	<u>The coffee</u> <u>lanang</u> <u>malangsari</u> is the best product here	the Malangsari Lanang coffee	Text No. 1 / Perkebunan Malangsari (Agrowisata)
2	Di lereng gunung menghasilkan <u>kopi</u>	At he slope of montain	special robusta coffee	Text No. 1 / Perkebunan

<u>robusta dengan aroma</u>	<u>yielding special</u>	Malangsari
<u>khas di produksi disini</u>	<u>coffee robusta</u>	(Agrowisata)

For the first case, according to the SL text, the modifier is the word ‘*lanang*’ and ‘malangsari’ and the head word is ‘kopi’. Based on this fact and the word order rule of noun phrase in SL (Id) which is different from TL (En), the appropriate formation for the TL is ‘the malangsari lanang coffee’.

For the second case, according to the SL text, the modifier is ‘robusta’ and ‘dengan aroma khas’ and the head word is ‘kopi’. Based on this fact and the word order of noun phrase in SL (Id) is different from TL (En), the appropriate formation for the TL is ‘special robusta coffee’.

d. Subject verb agreement

This subchapter provides the inappropriateness about subject and agreement in the data. This appropriateness is dealing with the subject and the verb in the same sentence or clause. To determine whether it is appropriate or not, the SL text is used to match the TL text. the SL text is used to consider the answer. The table below provides the inappropriateness in the data. The explanation and the reason are explained as follows in the table 4.5.

Table 4.5 the Inappropriateness of Subject Verb Agreement

No	Inappropriate one	Correction	Location in the data
1	<u>The good hotel are</u> available here, such as : Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.	<u>The good hotels are</u> available here, such as : Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.	Text No. 2 / Agrowisata Kalibaru dan Glenmore (Agrowisata)
2	<u>The coral reef are</u> homes for myriad of shellfish ...	<u>The coral reefs are</u> homes for myriad of shellfish ...	Text No. 2 / Pulau tabuhan (Wisata Alam)

In the first case, the sentence is “The good hotel are available here, such as : Kalibaru cottages, Margo Utomo, etc. This sentence has a singular subject but the verb use ‘are’, which means for plural. According to the SL, the subject is plural. It is shown in the text. The text is “penginapan dan hotel juga tersedia di daerah ini, ...”. Therefore, we have to transform the subject into plural. Transforming the subject to be plural is not enough. Based on the SL, the subject is not only ‘the good hotel’ but also there is information about ‘inn’. Therefore the subject must be “good hotels and inns”.

In the second case, the sentence is “the coral reef are homes for myriad ...”. This sentence has a singular subject, but it uses ‘are’ as the verb. It is inappropriate. Therefore, the subject must be transformed to plural by adding suffix –s. Thus, the appropriate sentence must be “The coral reefs are homes for myriad ...”.

4.2.2 Analysis of Meaning Appropriateness

This subchapter provides the data that show the inappropriateness in terms of the meaning. By determining whether it is appropriate or not, the SL is used to be a consideration. The table below provides the fact that happens in the data. For the explanation is follow under the table.

Table 4.6 the Inappropriate Meaning in the Data

No.	SL	TL	Correction	Location in the data
1	Penginapan untuk <u>para tanu</u> tersedia disini.	Guest house is also available for <u>the visitor</u> .	The visitors	Text No. 1 / Perkebunan Malangsari (Agrowisata)
2	Pengunjung bisa melihat para <u>pengrajin</u>	The visitor can see <u>the expert</u>	Traditional worker	Text No. 2 / Agro Wisata

	<u>tradisional</u>	<u>work</u> making		Kalibaru Dan Glenmore (Agrowisata)
	mengerjakan peralatan dapru, bahkan bisa membelinya di sepanjang jalan glenmore kalibaru	many kinds of kitchen sets and buy them which are sold along the road at kalibaru		
3	Tepatnya, pada <u>jalur</u> <u>perjalanan utama</u> dari gunung ijen.	Is located about 25 km from banyuwangi Is strategically just on the side of <u>mine road</u> to or from mount ijen	The main road	Text No. 3 / Agro Wisata Kali Bendo (Agrowisata)
4	Sehingga menimbulkan, <u>suara</u> <u>yang enak didengar</u>	They made a <u>a</u> <u>sound</u> of music from the tools that they used to peel the paddy pelling (peeling)	A good sound	Text No. 5 / Gedhogan (Festival)
5	... sambil membunyikan <u>gamelan</u> tersebut.	... <i>while playing</i> <u>musical</u> <u>instrument</u>	Gamelan (Javanese traditional music instrument)	Text No. 5 / Gedhogan (Festival)
6	Untuk tujuan tasyakuran maka diadakan pertunjukan	<i>The Javanese new</i> <i>year celebrated</i> <i>with shadow</i>	Wayang (Javanese traditional	Text No. 7 / Suroan (Festival)

	<u>wayang</u> semalam	<i>puppet</i>	shadow	
	suntut	<i>performance</i>	puppet)	
7	Adalah salah satu hari raya suci dan penting bagi <u>Umat Hindu</u>	<i>Galungan is one of important great holyday for <u>Hinduism</u></i>	Hindu	Text No. 8 / Hari Raya Galungan (Festival)
8	Hari suci ini menggambarkan tentang kemenangan kebaikan <u>melawan</u> keburukan.	<i>This holyday which depicted about victory between goodness and badness ...</i>	Victory of good <u>against</u> evil	Text No. 8 / Hari Raya Galungan (Festival)
9	Daun kelapa muda	Palm leaves	Young leaf of coconut tree	Text No. 8 / Hari Raya Galungan (Festival)
10	Pada hari raya Kuningan dipercaya bahwa arwah leluhur <u>kembali ke surga</u>	<i>... believed to be ascendants day of ancestral holy spirits and deities, <u>back to the eternity</u></i>	Back to the nirvana	Text No. 9 / Hari Raya Kuningan (Festival)

The first case deals with plurality. In the SL text, the phrase is ‘para tamu’. The word ‘para’ indicates that the number is plural. However in TL, the phrase is ‘the visitor’ which indicates that it is singular. It is not appropriate with the SL text. Thus, the correct one is ‘the visitors’.

The second case deals with the meaning of a phrase. The phrase ‘pengrajin tradisional’ is not translated appropriately to ‘expert work’. In dictionary, ‘expert’ is

having or involving great knowledge or skill (Oxford, 1995: 405). Then, 'work' means (1) using physical strength or mental power in order to do something, (2) thing or things produce as the result of a work (Oxford, 1995:1375). These translations are not appropriate with the SL. Thus, at the SL must be changed into "traditional worker".

In the third case, the phrase is "mine road". It is a noun phrase. According to oxford dictionary, 'mine' means place where coal or other minerals are extracted from below the surface of the ground (Oxford, 1995:741) and 'road' means a way between places, especially one with a prepared surface which vehicles can use (Oxford, 1995:1016). According to the SL, the appropriate translation is the only word 'road'. In order to fulfill the message appropriateness in the SL, the word 'mine' must be changed into 'main'. 'Main' means very important (Oxford, 1995:707). Therefore, my last suggestion for the correction is 'main road'.

In the fourth case, 'suara yang enak didengar' is translated into 'a sound', which is not appropriate at all. In the SL, it is talking about 'suara yg enak didengar' (good sound) but TL is lack an adjective 'good'. Therefore to make an appropriate translation the 'Suara yang enak didengar' can be translated into 'a good sound'.

In the fifth case, it deals with the word 'gamelan'. The word 'gamelan' is translated into 'music instrument'. Using 'music instrument' in this case as the translation of 'gamelan' is not appropriate. 'Music instrument' is too general and it is not only gamelan but also all of the others instrument. Therefore, in order to make the translation is appropriate and easy to understand, the word 'gamelan' must not be translated but the translator must add the explanation of what gamelan is. The translation should be, 'Gamelan (Javanese traditional music instrument)'.

In the sixth case, it deals with the word *wayang*'. The word '*wayang*' is translated into 'shadow puppet'. Using 'shadow puppet' as the translation of '*wayang*' is not enough. Thus, the word *wayang* is not translated but give it more explanation of what *wayang* is. Therefore the translation should be 'wayang (Javanese traditional shadow puppet)'.

In the seventh case, it deals with the phrase 'umat hindu'. In the TL, 'umat

hindu' is translated into 'Hinduism'. This translation is not appropriate. 'Umat hindu' means people who believe in Hinduism. Otherwise, 'Hinduism' is a religion not people. Therefore the 'umat hindu' must be translated into 'Hindu' as it is the appropriate translation.

In the sixth case, it deals with the word 'and'. 'And' means in addition to something (oxford, 1995: 39). It is not appropriate with the SL text. Therefore my suggestion for this case is changing the word 'and' with 'against'. Moreover the word 'goodness' and 'badness' seems awkward. So, the phrase has to be changed into 'Victory of good against evil'

In the ninth case, it deals with the phrase 'Palm leaves'. In the TL, the text that is related to 'palm leaves' is 'daun kelapa muda'. These translations are not appropriate, since palm is not the appropriate word for 'kelapa' in English and the word 'muda' is not translated. 'Kelapa' in English is 'coconut'. Therefore the translation should be 'young leaf of coconut tree'.

In the tenth case, it deals with the phrase 'back to the eternity'. In the SL, the text that is related to this phrase is 'kembali ke surga'. It is not appropriate since 'surga' in English is nirvana. Therefore, the translation must be 'back to heaven'.

4.3 The Suggested Translation

This subchapter provides the translation evaluation result. This result comes from the grammatical and meaning appropriateness analysis in the previous process. Those analyses are put to the data by reconstructing the data. However, the reconstruction of the translation is based on a consideration from the message, which is informed in SL, and the characteristic of good translation proposed by Larson.

1) Perkebunan Malangsari

Malangsari plantation is located 12 km to the south from Kalibaru. This plantation is located at a slope of a mountain. It yields special robusta coffee. The best

product of this plantation is the Malangsari Lanang coffee. There are guesthouses available for the visitors.

2) Agro Wisata Kalibaru dan Glenmore

Glenmore is the most west sub-district in Banyuwangi. It takes about one and a half hours from Ketapang harbor by bus. The air of Glenmore plateau is cool and its scenery is beautiful. This plateau has many coffee and cacao plantations. The visitors can see the traditional workers creating the kitchen sets and they can buy them along the street of Glenmore to Kalibaru. There is a train tunnel through Mrawan Mountain that visitors enjoy if they are taking train. Many hotels and inns are available, like Kalibaru Cottage, Margo Utomo, and *etc.*

3) Agro Wisata Kali Bendo

Agrowisata Kalibendo (Kalibendo plantation) is located about 25 km from the city of Banyuwangi. It is located in a plateau, precisely in the main road to Ijen crater. This plantation produces rubber, coffee and clove. Moreover, it also has good scenery and clear air. The visitors can also see the old building used to be an office in Dutch colonial era.

4) Perkebunan Bayu Lor

The Bayu Lor plantation is located in a slope of Raung Mountain and 600 m above sea level. It is surrounded by coffee and clove plantation which give it good environment and fresh air. They do not only plant coffee and clove but also Abaca Banana. The visitors are recommended to visit the amazing waterfall. Bayu Lor plantation is located 40 km from the city of Banyuwangi which makes this place is an ideal place to take a rest because of its pleasant scenery.

5) Gedhogan

Gedhogan is used to be an entertainment after the activity of peeling rice. They play their peeling tools like Alu, lesung, lumpang, to make a good sound. They sing while the other playing the Gamelan (Javanese traditional music instrument).

6) Petik Laut Grajagan

The local fishermen do the Petik laut Grajagan ceremony as a symbol of their gratitude because of the safety and the increasing of sea catch. They also present many traditional arts to enliven the party.

7) Suroan (Javanese New Year Festival)

Sultan Agung, the king of Mataram kingdom in the middle of 16th century in Java, makes the Javanese calendar. He composes the Javanese calendar by mixing Saka and Hijri calendar. Javanese people believe that the beginning of Javanese year, 1st Suro, is sacred. They do gratitude by performing *Wayang* (Javanese traditional shadow puppet).

8) Hari Raya Galungan

Galungan holiday is one of important days for Hindus. It is a kind of symbol of a victory of good against evil. Every Hindu family set *Penjor*, a bar of bamboo, which is placed in the gate of their house. People decorate *Penjor* by using young leaves of coconut tree, fruits, local snack, flowers and all of plantation product, which God gives to human and also the new cloth for praying in *Pura*.

9) Hari Raya Kuningan

It is celebrated ten days after *Galungan*. In *Kuningan* day, people believe that the soul of ancestor back to nirvana. They also make yellow rice (a kind of sacred food). Meanwhile, the environment around the *pura* looks very shiny and beautiful with

flower and young coconut leaf ornament. They also present music and dance in this event.

10) Taur Agung Kasongo

It is a celebration of Hindus to welcome *Nyepi* holiday, which is centered in Budi Wahyu Pura Sampurna in Sumber Sewu village (krajen) in sub-district of Muncar. They convoy unique ornamented *obor* (a stick of bamboo which has a fire on the top to enlighten the environment) with *gamelan* (Javanese traditional music instrument) music that accompany this ceremony. People also bring '*Ogoh-ogoh*' around the village aims to reject evil spirit. This ceremony is also held in every *pura* in Banyuwangi.

11) Pulau Merah (Red Island)

Pulau merah means Red Island. It looks like a small hill near a beach with a white sand shore along 3 km. The wave is very good for surfing. When the sea is subsided, the visitor can visit the island before reaching *pancer* on foot. There is a *pura*, near the beach, that people use to carry out *Mekiyis* ceremony every year.

12) Pantai Blimbingsari

Blimbingsari beach is located in sub-district of Rogojampi. It is located about 23 km from the city of Banyuwagi. The infrastructure to the beach is good, public transportation is available and it is not far from an airport. Blimbingsari beach is beautiful and clean. Many visitors come especially in Monday. This place is also well known as a culinary destination for its roasted fish. In this beach, *Petik laut* ceremony is held in every *Suro*.

13) Pantai Lampon (Lampon Coast)

Lampon beach is not too far from Pulau Merah. It is located in sub-district of Passangrahan. The wave is high and the beach is beautiful. There is an interesting cave used to watch the enemy in Japanese colonization era.

14) Pulau Tabuhan

Tabuhan Island is located 20 km from the city of Banyuwangi in bangsring village in sub district of Wongsorejo. The wide is about 5 hectares. The landscape of the marine garden around this island is amazing. There are many coral reef, as the home of thousand shellfish, crayfish, and marine plants. This island is suitable for scuba diving because of its clear water.

15) Taman Nasional Alas Purwo

Alas purwo is a wild reserve in Blambangan peninsula. *Alas* means forest or jungle and *Purwo* means the beginning of everything. It is 42 hectares wide. In this reserve, there exist many kinds of animal like bull, deer, boar and peacock. It also has many caves covered by the dense of the forest.

16) Pura Agung Blambangan

Pura agung blambangan (Blambangan big pura) is located in Tembokrejo village, sub district of Muncar, about 30 km from the city of Banyuwangi. It is not far from Muncar harbour and '*umpak songo*' archeological site. Hindus visitors from many regions come to this *pura* in order to celebrate Kuningan ceremony. It is always crowded. The ceremony is a symbol of the victory of dharma (goodness).

17) Taman Blambangan Gasibu

Blambangan Gasibu Park is located on Jl. Diponegoro in Banyuwangi. It is a place for traditional music and dance. The main stage looks like Penataran temple, one of the biggest Majapahit heritages.

18) Maqom Waliullah Datuk Abdurrahim

This graveyard is located on the side of the Jl. Basuki Rahmad in Banyuwangi city. The visitors usually come for praying by reciting *yassin* and *tahlil*. They come from Malaysia, Madura, Lamongan, Tuban, Banyuwangi itself etc. This place is crowded, even there are almost 100 people, in *legi* Friday night.

19) Taman Wisata Sri Tanjung

Sri Tanjung Park is located in the center of Banyuwangi city. This place is suitable for playground and relaxation in afternoon. We can see many important buildings, like offices, city town hall and market surrounding the park. We can also find Agung Baiturahman mosque, as the biggest mosque in Banyuwangi. In order to reach Sri Tanjung Park, people can take public transportation.

20) Pendopo Kabupaten

Banyuwangi city town hall has its own history. In the Dutch colonial era, Dutch government managed their business as it was a center of their office. Nowadays, this place is the home for the regent of Banyuwangi. They usually do some governmental business and use it as a place for meeting.

21) Klenteng Hoo Tong Bio

Hoo Tong Bio Chinese temple is located in Karangrejo, sub-district of Banyuwangi. It is located in Banyuwangi's china town. This Chinese temple is well known as a protection place for Chinese. Tan Hu Cin Jin established it in 1768-1784. The establishment of this place is related to the history of Batavia. When the VOC slay the Chinese in Batavia, a Chinese captain, Hu Cin Jin and his crew lead the escape but their ship shored in Banyuwangi. Finally, they decided to stay and build the temple. To commemorate the captain's greatness, people celebrate his birthday.

22) Situs Tawang Alun

The location of this place is about 12 km from Banyuwangi. It is located in Macan Putih village in sub-district of Kabat. This site is used to be a place to worship the king Tawang Alun.

23) Inggrian

This old historical building is located just the opposite of the gelanggang seni

budaya taman Blambangan. People called as *tegal loji* or Fort Park. It was built in about 1766 as a British trading office. It was built when the British started to work out a cooperation program in trading with Chinese and Blambangan kingdom.

24) Museum Blambangan

Blambangan museum has been moved from city town hall to culture and tourism service office (dinas kebudayaan dan pariwisata) in 2003. It is located on Jl. A Yani no. 78 Banyuwangi. The visitors can see some old historical and archeological things that origins from Banyuwangi. Apart from the potteries and the things made of silver, the visitors can see old scripts that are usually used as the research object in philology. The visitor can reach this museum by private transportation or public transportation such as taxi, *dokar* or *lin 1 & 8*.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This thesis employs translation evaluation, especially the grammatical and the appropriateness of meaning. Its application can be seen in the changes from SL to TL (translation result) stated from the selected data in Banyuwangi's official tourism website. Translation is not easy task to do. Since every language has their own language system, not all of the words in SL could be translated for granted. The translator must keep the meaning that has to adapt to the TL language system. Thus, it is a crucial thing to know the appropriateness and inappropriateness of the translation result. Moreover, this website does not only function as a medium for information but also a medium for Banyuwangi's front office of information to people in the world.

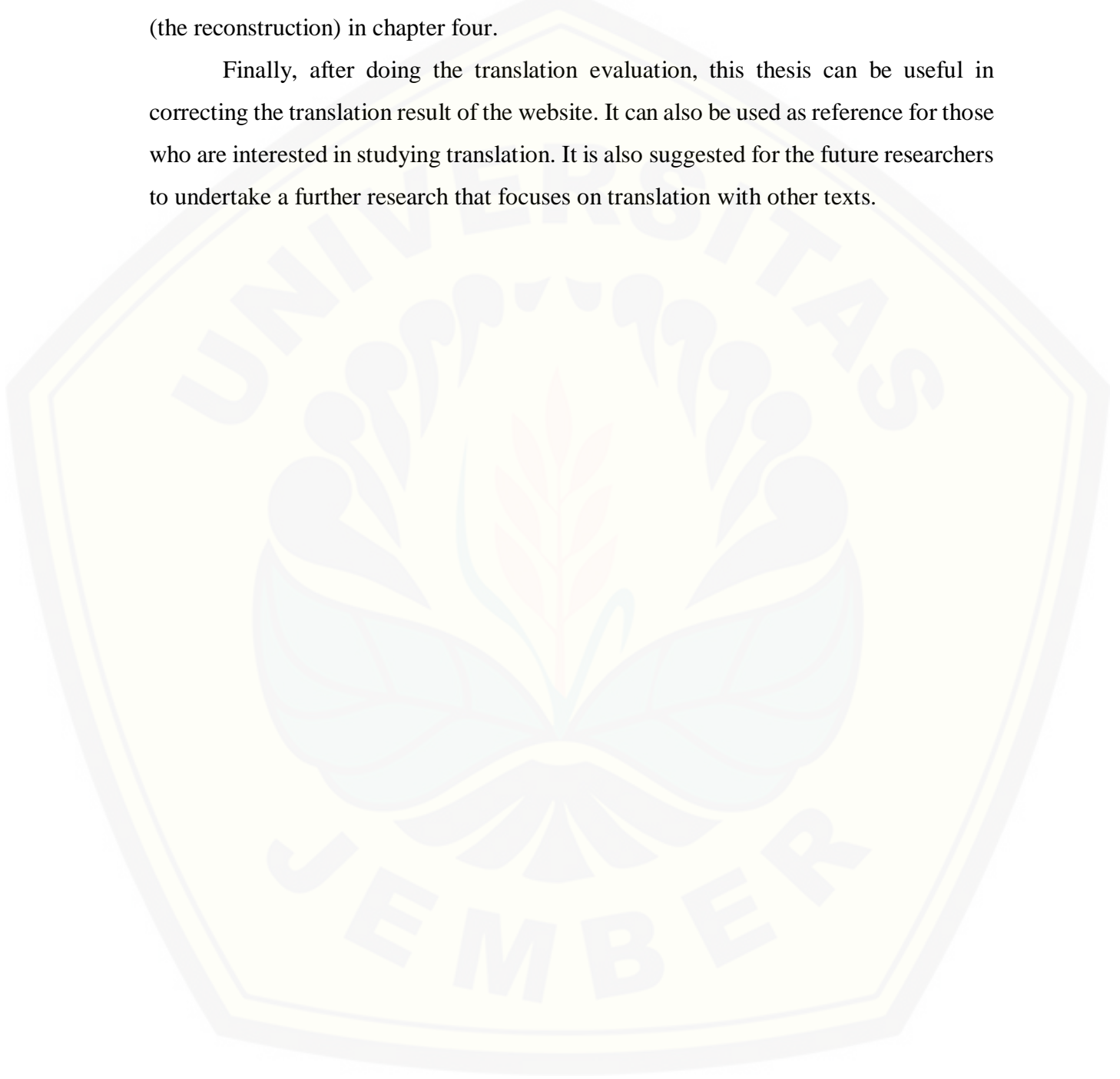
This thesis has three research questions. First, it concerns about the grammatical evaluation of the target language text in the website. Some grammatical aspects are applied in the selected data. They are preposition, word order, tenses, and subject verb agreement. The second, it concerns about the meaning appropriateness evaluation of the target language text in the website. In the data, there are 3 mistakes of **prepositions** happens from 164 total prepositions in the data, 6 mistakes of **tenses** happens from 96 sentences in the data, 2 mistakes of **word order** happens from 225 noun phrases in the data and 4 mistakes of violating the **subject verb agreement** from 132 clauses in the data.

The meaning appropriateness evaluation is applied in the selected data. The evaluation is based on the referential meaning and connotative meaning in the text. The analysis found 10 mistakes of **referential meaning from** 1432 as the total number of word in the data and 0 mistake of **connotative meaning**.

The third deals with the reconstruction of the TL text as the final product of this research for the answer of the significance of this research. It consists of the repaired translation result by myself from compounding of the grammatical and meaning

evaluation result. This is the last process of translation that reconstructs the translation result in order to make a good translation. The result is provided in the subchapter 4.3 (the reconstruction) in chapter four.

Finally, after doing the translation evaluation, this thesis can be useful in correcting the translation result of the website. It can also be used as reference for those who are interested in studying translation. It is also suggested for the future researchers to undertake a further research that focuses on translation with other texts.



REFERENCES

- Ahmad, S. 2011. *Analisis Terjemahan Istilah Istilah Budaya pada Brosur Pariwisata Berbahasa Inggris Provinsi Sumatera Utara*. Unpublished. Thesis. Medan: Sumatra Utara University.
- Banyuwangi Government Culture and Tourism Service. 2014. *Banyuwangi Official Tourism Website*. <http://banyuwangitourism.com> [June, 24th 2014]
- Blaxter, L., Hughes, C., Tight, M. 1996. *How to Research 2*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Catford, J. C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: an Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Descombe, M. 2007. *The Good Research Guide: for small-scale social research projects*. New York: Open University press.
- Djadjasudarma, F. 1993. *Metode Linguistik Rancangan Metode Penelitian dan kajian*. Bandung: Eresco.
- Djarmika, & Wibowo A. H. *et al.* 2014. *The Quality of English Translation Version of Bilingual Books for Physics and Social Science*. *Humaniora*: Vol. 26, No. 3, Oktober 2014.
- Eastwood, J. 2012. *Oxford: Learner's Pocket Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University press.

Hornby, A. S. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University press.

Machali, R. 2009. *Pedoman Bagi Penterjemah : Paduan Lengkap Bagi Anda Yang Ingin Menjadi Penterjemah Professional*. Bandung: Kaifa

McMillan, J. H. 1992. *Educational Research: Fundamental for Consumer*. New York: Harper Collin Publisher

Newmark, P. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Nida, E.A & Taber, C.R. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Berlin: E.J. Brills.

Sukarno. 2015. *A Course Book on English Sentence Structure*. Jember: Jember University Press.

Thomson, A.J & Martinet, A.V. 1986. *A Practical English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Verspoor, M. & Sauter, K. 2000. *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Wishon, G.E & Burks, J.M. 1980. *Let's Write English*. New York: American Book Co.

APPENDIX A. DATA FROM BANYUWANGI TOURISM WEBSITE

The data below is extracted from Banyuwangi tourism website which consist of some articles. The article is separated by each category and title. They are agrowisata, festival, wisata alam, wisata budaya dan peninggalan sejarah, wisata kota and wisata religi. The title of each category will follow respectively. The number of the sentences will follow in the table of each article.

1. Perkebunan Malangsari (Agrowisata)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Perkebunan malangsari terletak 12 km ke rah selatan kalibaru.	It is 12 km o the south for kalibaru
2.	Kopi lanang malangsari adalah produk unggulan di daerah ini.	At he slope of montain yielding special coffee robusta.
3.	Penginapan untuk para tanu tersedia disini.	The coffee lanang malangsari is the best product here.
4.		Guest house is also available for the visitor.

2. Agro Wisata Kalibaru Dan Glenmore (Agrowisata)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Glenmore merupakan salah satu kecamatan yang beada di wilayah kabupaten banyuwangi paling barat.	Glenmore is the westest sub distric in banyuwangi.
2.	Dari pelabuhan ketapang bisa di jangkau dalam tempo satu setengah jam dengan menumpang bus.	It takes about one and the half hours from the ketapang harbour banyuwangi by bus, public transportation.
3.	glenmore merupakan dataran tinggi	Glenmore constitutes a high land.

	sehingga udaranya sejuk dan pemandangannya sangat indah.	The weather is cool and the scenery is beautiful.
4.	Banyak perkebunan kopi dan coklat di daerah ini.	There are many coffee and cacao plantation.
5.	Pengunjung bisa melihat para pengrajin tradisional mengerjakan peralatan dapur, bahkan bisa membelinya di sepanjang jalan Glenmore Kalibaru.	The visitor can enjoy the train tunnel under a mountain of Mrawan by taking train.
6.	Ada terowongan panjang menembus gunung Mrawan, yang bisa dinikmati dengan naik kereta api.	The visitor can see the expert work making many kinds of kitchen sets and buy them which are sold along the road at Kalibaru.
7.	Penginapan dan hotel juga tersedia di daerah ini, seperti Kalibaru Cottage, Margo Utomo, dan lain sebagainya.	The good hotels are available here, such as: Kalibaru Cottages, Margo Utomo, etc.

3. Agro Wisata Kali Bendo (Agrowisata)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Agro wisata Kalibendo terletak kira-kira 25 km dari Kota Banyuwangi.	Is located about 25 km from Banyuwangi. Is strategically just on the side of mine road to or from Mount Ijen.
2.	Agro wisata ini terletak di dataran tinggi.	There rubber, coffee, and clove are produced here.
3.	Tepatnya, pada jalur perjalanan utama dari Gunung Ijen.	The air is nice and cool.

4.	Perkebunan yang memproduksi karet, kopi dan cengkeh menjadi pemandangan khas dengan udara yang sejuk.	The visitors can visit an old dutch building that was an office.
5.	Para prngunjung juga bisa melihat bangunan tua bekas kantor kerj zaman belanda.	

4. Perkebunan Bayu Lor (Agrowisata)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Bayu lor lokasinya di kecamatan songgor, 40 km daro kota banyuwangi.	Its elevation of abaout 600 M above sea level at the slope of Mt. Raung, surrounded by clove and coffe plantations, gives a fresh unspoiled air.
2.	Sebuah tempat yang ideal untuk istirahat dengan suadana pegunungan yang nyaman.	Hectares of abaca banana are planted here, a short visit to a magnificent waterfalls recommended, and bayu lor located in songgon sub distric, 40 k from the city of banyuwangi is an ideal place for resting with pleasant mountain climate.

5. Gedhogan (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	kesenian gedhogan pada mulanya digunakan untuk hiburan setelah menumbuk beras pada acara hajatan, mereka beramai-ramai membunyikan peralatan penumbuk beras, seperti alu, lesung, lumpang, sehingga menimbulkan suara yang enak di dengar.	gedhogan is used to be as an entertainment after doing traditional paddy peeling in the activity of preparing wedding of circumcition party.

2.	mereka menyanyi sambil membunyikan gamelan tersebut.	they made a sound of music from the tools that they used to peel the paddy, like alu, lesung and lumpang.
3.		those tools, is sounded good, and have special tone.
4.		they were singing while playing musical instrument.

6. Petik Laut Grajagan (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Upacara ini merupakan adat yang dilaksanakan oleh para nelayan di Grajagan.	The sea offering constitutes a traditional ceremony that is organized by the fishermen.
2.	Upacara dilaksanakan sebagai ungkapan syukur atas keselamatan dan meningkatnya hasil laut.	It is as the gratitude to god for the save and the increasing catching of the fish.
3.	Berbagai kesenian tradisional dipentaskan untuk memeriahkan pesta ini.	In this event, the traditional performances highlight the celebration.

7. Suroan (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Kalender Jawa diciptakan oleh Sultan Agung.	The Javanese calendar was created by Sultan Agung, the king of Mataram dynasty during the 16 th century in java.
2.	Raja pada Dinasti Kerajaan Mataram	He mixed Saka calendar and Arabic

	pada abad ke 16 di Jawa.	calendar (Hijri).
3.	Sulatan Agung merancang kalender Jawa dari perhitungan antara kalender Saka dan Kalender Hijriyah (Arab).	The Javanese new year celebrated with shadow puppet performance.
4.	Masyarakat Jawa percaya bahwa awal tahun baru Jawa, yaitu tanggal satu Suro, dianggap sacral.	Mostly at the beginning of Suro is sacred.
5.	Untuk tujuan tasyakuran maka diadakan pertunjukan wayang semalam suntuk.	

8. Hari Raya Galungan (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Adalah salah satu hari raya suci dan penting bagi Umat Hindu.	Galungan is one of important great holyday for Hinduism.
2.	Hari suci ini menggambarkan tentang kemenangan kebaikan melawan keburukan.	This holyday which depicted about victory between goodness and badness palm leaves, all kind of fruits, flowers, various kinds of snacks and al agricultural produce be placed on the right gate house.
	Setiap keluarga Hindu memasang penjor, yaitu: sepotong bambu yang ditempatkan pada pintu gerbang rumah.	They are go to the Hindu temple too.
	Penjor ini dihias dengan daun kelapa muda, buah-buahan, aneka jajanan,	Used new clothes.

bunga-bunga dan semua hasil bumi yang telah diberikan kepada manusia serta memakai pakaian terbaru untuk pergi beribadah ke pura.	
---	--

9. Hari Raya Kuningan (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Dirayakan sepuluh hari sesudah Galungan.	Ten days after Galungan, or on the last day of Galungan celebration, believed to be ascendants day of ancestral holy spirits and deities, back to the eternity.
2.	Pada hari raya Kuningan dipercaya bahwa arwah leluhur kembali ke surga.	On this day, as the Odalan or temple's anniversary celebration.
	Nasi kuning disajikan sementara di sekitar pura terlihat semarak dan indah dengan hiasan bunga dan janur.	Special offering made of yellow rice is offered.
	Tari dan musik dipentaskan pada are ini.	While the temple looks amazing with ornaments made of young coconut leaves and flowers.
		Performances of sacral dances, gamelan music are held.

10. Taur Agung Kasongo (Festival)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Perayaan umat agama Hindu untuk menyambut Hari Raya Nyepi dipusatkan	Taur Agung (Great Sacrificial Ceremony) held by Hindus to

	di Pura Budi Wahyu Sampurna di desa Sumber Sewu (Krajan), Muncar.	welcome Nyepi Holiday.
2.	Arak-arakan obor dengan ornament khas diiringi musik gamelan balaganjur mengiringi prosesi ini dengan memikul Ogoh-ogoh berkeliling desa, dimaksudkan untuk menolak roh jahat.	Focused at Budi Wahyu Sampurna Temple.
	Kegiatan serupa dilaksanakan di masing-masing pura yang ada di seluruh Kabupaten Banyuwangi.	Sumbersewu (Krajan) village. Sub district of Muncar.
		The rituals held at night will be followed by procession of ogoh-ogoh (huge monsters / evil dolls) symbolized evil spirit around the village.
		Torch-light, Balaganjur, gamelan orchestra is performed in this event.
		This festival is also held by each Hindu temple located in Banyuwangi regency.

11. Pulau Merah (Wisata Alam)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pulau merah artinya pulau yang berwarna merah.	Pulau merah means red island.
2.	Bentuknya menyerupai sebuah bukit kecil dekat pantai dengan pantai berpasir putih	It is a small hill near the shore with white sand that stretches

	spenjang 3 km.	about 3 km.
3.	ombak di pantai sangat bagus untuk surfing.	it is good waves for surfing.
4.	Ketika laut surut, pengunjung dapat mengunjungi pulau tersebut, hanya dengan berjalan kaki.	When the sea water level is low, the visitor can visit the island by foot.
5.	Sebelum berjalan ke pancen, pengunjung bisa mampir ke pulau merah.	Before reaching pancen visitors can drop on pulau merah.
6.	Di dekat pantai, ada pura yang bisa digunakan untuk penyelenggaraan upacara umat hindu, mekiyis, setiap tahun.	There is a pura (like a shrine) near the beach where hindus do the mekiyis ceremony.

12. Pantai Blimbingsari (Wisata Alam)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pantai blimbingsari terletak di kecamatan rogojampi, berjarak 23 km dari kota banyuwangi.	Is located at sub distric of rogojampi, about 23 km from banyuwangi.
2.	Sarana jalan menuju pantai ini sudah baik.	The road to visit this place is good, and the public transportation is also available.
	Kendaraan umum juga sudah ada.	Near from the beach, there is an airport.
	Tidak jauh dari pantai terdapat bandara.	Blimbing is a beautifull and clean beach.
	Blimbingsari merupakan pantai yang indah dan bersih.	There are many visitors especially on Sunday.
	Banyak pengunjung yang datang untuk menikmati keindahan pesona pantai, terutama pada hari minggu.	The visitors can enjoy the beauty of the beach.

	Blimbingsari juga terkenal dengan wisata kuliner ikan bakar.	The sea offering ceremony is usually done on suro (Javanese month).
	Upacara petik laut biasanya diadakan setiap bulan suro.	Blimbingsari is also famous for the delicious grilled sea fish.

13. Pantai Lampon (Wisata Alam)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pantai lampon tidak jauh dari pulau merah.	Lampon is not far from merah.
2.	Pantai lampon terletak di kecamatan yang sama yaitu di pesangaran.	It is located at the same sub district, esangaran.
	Ombak nya tinggi, dan pantainya juga indah.	The wave is high, and the nature is also beautiful.
	Ada gua yang menarik di sebuah bukit, yang digunakan sebagai pengintai musuh pada jaman jepang.	There is an attractive cave there.

14. Pulau Tabuhan (Wisata Alam)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pulau tabuhan terletak 20 km dari kota banyuwangi, tepatnya berada di desa bangsring, kecamatan wongsorejo.	It is situated 20 km from banyuwangi city.
2.	Luas pulau tersebut kira-kira 5 hektar.	It is at bangsring village, sub district of wongsorejo.
	Pemandangan kebun lautnya sangat mempesona.	tabuhan island covers an area of about 5 ha.
	Ada banyak batu karang, yang menjadi	There are spectacular marine

	rumah bagi ribuan ikan karang, bunga karang, udang karang, dan tumbuhnya laut.	gardens.
	Pulau tabuhan sangat cocok untuk scuba diving, karena airnya sangat jernih.	The coral reef are homes for myriad of shellfish, asonges, crayfish, ad marine plants.
		It is good for scuba diving as the water is very clear.

15. Taman Nasional Alas Purwo (Wisata alam)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Tempat perlindungan kehidupan liar di semenanjung blambangan juga dikenal dengan alas purwo.	Wild life reserve at the blambangan peninsula is also known as alas purwo.
2.	Purwo berarti awal dari segala sesuatu.	Alas means forest or jungle.
	Luas alas purwo 42 hektar.	And purwo is beginning of everything.
	Didalamnya terdapat kekayaan alam berupa keanekaragaman binatang seperti banteng, menjangan, babi hutan dan burung merak.	The wide of alas purwo is 42 hectare square which is completed by many kind of wild animal, especially the species of banteng (bos javanicus), deer, pigs, andpeacock, there are many cave in.
	Ada banyak gua di dalam hutan yang dilindungi oleh lebatnya tumbuhan.	the forest which are blanketed by maykinds of plantation.

16. Pura Agung Blambangan (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pura ini terletak di desa tembokrejo,	Pura agung blambangan is located in

	kecamatan muncar, kurang lebih 30 km dari banyuwangi.	tembokrejo village, sub distric of muncar, close by archeological remnant “umpak songo” and muncar fishing harbor.
2.	Peninggalan purbakala “umpak songo” serta pelabuhan ikan muncar tidak jauh dari pura agung bambang ini.	This temple as always visited by hindu specially on kuningan day, the day symbolizes the factory of goodness (dharma) over evil, some traditional dance are performed here at the time.
3.	Pura ini selalu ramai dikunjungi umat hindu dari berbagai daerah, upacara kuningan yang diadakan umat hindu sebagai kemenangan dharma di pusatkan di pura ini.	

17. Taman Blambangan Gasibu (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Gelangan seni budaya blambangan terletak di jalan diponegoro 2 banyuwangi merupakan tempat kegiatan music, tari (budaya banyuwangi), panggung utama menyerupai candi penataran, salah satu peninggalan terbesar kerajaan majapahit.	The regencial cultural center for banyuwangi, stages program of classical music, dance, as well as cultural event performance.
2.		In the mian ope stage, build a similar for penataran temple as one of the largest sanctuaries remaining from the majapahit kingdom.

18. Maqom Waliullah Datuk Abdurrahim (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Lokasi makam ini terletak di tepi jalan raya tepatnya jalan basuki rahmad dalam kota banyuwangi.	It is located on jl basuki rahmad.
2.	Para pengunjung bisaanya berdo'a dengan membaa yasin dan tahlil.	The visitor usually come from Malaysia, Madura, lamongan, tuban, banyuwangi and others.
3.	Para pengunjung yang datang berasal dari Malaysia, Madura, lamongan, tuban, banyuwangi, dan lain sebagainya.	Every sweet Friday (jum'at legi : the term in Javanese calendar) visited more than 1000 people read yasin and tahlil.
4.	Para peziarah yan datang bisaanya ramai pada malam jum'at legi, jumlahnya mencapai 100 orang.	

19. Taman Wisata Sri Tanjung (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Taman sri tanjung terletak di tengah jantung kota.	Sri tanjung city park is located in the center of banyuwangi.
2.	tempat ini sangat cocok untuk bermain anak-anak dan bersantai sore hari.	It is very for of a place for childern to relax in the afternoon.
	Di seputaran taman dapat di temui bangunan-bangunan penting, seperti perkantoran,	There are many important buildings surround this places such of office, city town hall, market and the mosque of masid agung

pendopo kabupaten, dan pasar.	baiturrahman, to reach this place the visitor can take a public transportation like taxi, dokar or lin.
Tak ketinggalan masjid agung baiturrahman, yaitu masjid terbesar di banyuwangi.	
Untuk mencapai tempat ini dapat menggunakan transportasi umum.	

20. Pendopo Kabupaten (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Pendopo kabupaten banyuwangi memiliki sejarah sendiri.	Banyuwangi city townhall has its own history.
2.	Pada masa penjajahan belanda, pendopo kabupaten banyuwangi merupakan pusat pemerintahan.	In the dutch colonial era it constitute the center of the government.
	Segala urusan pemerintahan belanda di banyuwangi di atur di tempat ini.	All the government businesses were managed in this places.
	Saat ini pendopo kabupaten merupakan tempat peristirahatan bupati banyuwangi.	Today, the city town hall constitutes a home for the regent of banyuwangi.
	Urusan pemerintahan juga sering di selesaikan di tempat ini.	Besides, sometime the governmental activities are also solved here.
	Yang bisaa digunakan untuk rapat oleh para pajabat pemerintah ini.	The officer organized a meeing here.

21. Klenteng Hoo Tong Bio (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Klenteng ho tong bio terletak di kelurahan karangrejo, kecamatan kota banyuwangi, tepatnya di daerah pecinan, suatu wilayah dimana orang-orang banyuwangi keturunan cina tinggal.	It is located at kelurahan karangrejo, kecamatan kota banyuwangi.
2.	klenteng ini dijuluki dengan benteng perlindungan orang-orang cina dan didirikan sekitar tahun 1768 – 1784, oleh tan hu cin jin.	It is at chinese town, a place where most of Chinese live in.
	Berdirinya klenteng hong tio bio berkaitan dengan sejarah di Batavia.	it is also called as the fortress for Chinese.
	Pada waktu trjadi pembantaian orang-orang cina oleh VOC di Batavia, seorang kapiten kapal cina yang bernama tan hu cin jin dan kru nya memimpin pelarian, tetapi kapalnya terdampar di banyuwangi.	It was build in 1768 –1784, by tan hu cin jin.
	akhirnya mereka memutuskan untuk menetap di banyuwangi dan membangun klenteng tersebut.	The build has closed relationship with the history of Chinese assassination that was done by VOC in batavis (it is Jakarta now).
	Untuk menghormati kebesaran sang nahkoda tersebut, akhirnya setiap hari ulang tahunnya, diperingati secara besar-besaran.	A chinese ship captain, tan hu cin jin and their crew led the escape, but the ship was gone around in banyuwangi.
		Finally, they decided to live in

		banyuwangi and built the klenteng (like a big shrine).
		To honor the grandeur of the captain, every his birthday is celebrated merrily every year.

22. Situs Tawang alun (Wisata Budaya dan Peninggalan Sejarah)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Letak situs tawang alun dari kota banyuwangi sekitar 12 km.	The location of this places is about 12 km from banyuwangi.
2.	lokasinya terletak di desa macan putih kecamatan kabat.	It is situated of macan putih village, kecamatan kabat.
	Situs ini merupakan bekas tempat pemujaan prabu tawang alun.	It was the place of king tawang alun kingdom.

23. Inggris (Wisata Kota)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Bangunan tua bersejarah ini terletak berhadapan dengan gelanggang seni budaya taman blambangan yang dulunya di sebut tegal loji.	This old historical building is located just the opposite the gelanggang seni budaya taman blambangan (it used to be called as tegal loji or fort park).
2.	Dibangu sekktar tahun 1766, sebagai kantor dagang ingges saat bangsa inggris mulai bekerja sama dengan bangsa china dan kerajaan blambangan.	It was built in about 1766 at as british trading office, the time when the british started to work out a cooperative program in trade with Chinese anf blambangan kingdom.

24. Museum Blambangan (Wisata Kota)

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English)
1.	Museum blambangan telah di pindahkan dari pendopo kabupaten ke dinas kebudayaan dan pariwisata banyuwangi pada tahun 2003.	Blambangan museum has been moved from city town hall to dinas kebudayaan dan pariwisata (culture and tourism service office) it was moved in 2003.
2.	Museum blambangan terletak di jl A Yani no 78. Para pengunjung dapat melihat benda-benda bersejarah yang berasal dari kabupaten banyuwangi.	The blambangan museum is located at Jl A Yani 78 Banyuwangi.
	Selain benda-benda yang terbuat dari tanah seperti gerabah, dan perunggu pengunjung juga bisa melihat kitab-kitab kuno yang bisa digunakan untuk bahan kajian filosofi.	The visitors can see some old historical archeological things that come from banyuwangi.
	Pengunjung dapat mencapai tempat ini dengan transportasi umum seperti taxi lin 1 dan lin 8.	Beside the potteries and the things made of silver, the visitors can see old scripts that are usually used as the research object in philology.
		The visitor can reach this place by own transportation or public transportation such as taxi, dokar or lin 1 lin 8.