

ANALYSIS OF FRENCH INFORMATICS TRANSLATION METHOD VOCABULARY IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

Isda Pramuniati, Basyaruddin

*Faculty of Language and Arts, Medan State University
E-mail: pramuniatiisda@gmail.com*

Abstract: This study is aimed to find out how to analyze translation methods in French informatics vocabulary into Indonesian; the most widely used translation method and how to translate the types of translation methods contained in the list of «informatics vocabulary». This research has been carried out in the Reading Room of Building B of the Faculty of Language and Arts at UNIMED. The method that had been used in this research is qualitative descriptive.

The translation methods found are very varied and have their own characteristics. We can see that the translation method that mostly appears is the "adaptation" translation method that appears 18 vocabularies or 45%, followed by "word by word" translation method that appears 14 vocabulary or 35%, then the translation method "semantics" 4 vocabularies or 10%, and the "free" 4 vocabularies or 10% translation method.

Keywords: *Analysis, Translation Methods, Vocabulary, Informatics*

Language is the main communication tool that humans use to do many things to socialize wherever they are. In this world there are many different languages. English is an international language that is used as the main language in the world, it is used in international events, in tourist attractions, and also in the field of informatics. We can see there are many computers using English anywhere.

At this time, French is the second language in the world. However, in reality, people rarely use French and don't even know anything about French. Therefore, the use of foreign languages in Indonesia, especially French language learners, has many benefits, one of which is that we are easier to get a job. If we master informatics or computers and can master French well, we will be easier to use computers in French and can accelerate our work.

In language learning, translation is a much needed learning. In translation, we must have the competence to master the target language and source language, if we only master one language, when doing translation we will find it difficult to find the source language that is equivalent to the target language, so that translation is not efficient and not in accordance with the context that will outlined. Therefore, in translation, we must master the target language and source language.

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of text (native language) into another language text (target language) which has the same meaning as the original text. Translation has an important role in certain areas of life. According to Nida and Taber (1982; 12):

La traduction est dessess de recréer le message and direct source (LS), a special application office that is possible to be available (LC), d 'abord à la signification et d'autre part en style de langage. La traduction doit viser principalement à «reproduire le message».

Lederer (1994: 11) said that:

“la traduction est une opération qui cherche à nuclear des équivalences ent de de textes expriés en des langues différentes, ces équivalences étant toujours et nesscessement fonction de la nature des deux textes, de leur destination, existant rapports des entre la culture des deux peuples, intellectuel, affectif, fonction de toutes les contingences props à l'époque et au lieu de départ et d'arrivée”

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of text (native language) into another language text (target language) which has the same meaning as the original text. A good translation, verbally or in writing, will give more meaning or message delivered. Whether the translation is obedient or not on the source language form is not important, the most important is the translation to the same meaning of the message in the source language. So, there is the same message in the source language and the target language can be accepted by the target language user.

Before translating, we can find out some types of translations, translation principles, and translation methods. In linguistics, in the field of computer science, many vocabulary terms, which we do not know the meaning.

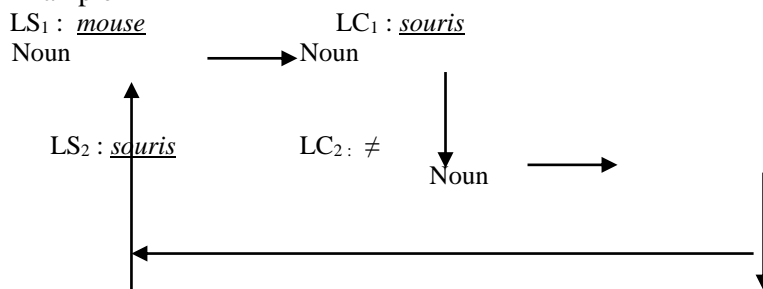
To be able to translate, one must seek equality that is appropriate to the source language. Khan (2006: 13) explains that:

«One of the keys to translation is equivalent. Basically, if two entities have the same value, then they are considered equal. Furthermore, in the translation there is a transfer of meaning, namely the process of translation ».

One of the keys to being translated is equality. Initially, if both entities have the same value, then both are considered equal. And then in translation is the transfer of meaning, it is the process of translation.

In this study, the main subject to be analyzed more deeply is the translation of informatics vocabulary from French to Indonesian. Because in the French translation into Indonesian there is a translation method according to Newmark (1988: 45); (1) word for word translation, (2) literal translation, (3) Faithful translation, (4) Semantic translation, (5) adaptation translation, (6) free translation, (7) idiomatic translation, (8) communicative translation. This change was made because of the difficulty of translating, especially for translators at the beginning who did not understand the translation, because usually, if he did not understand it, he would do word-for-word translations.

Example I

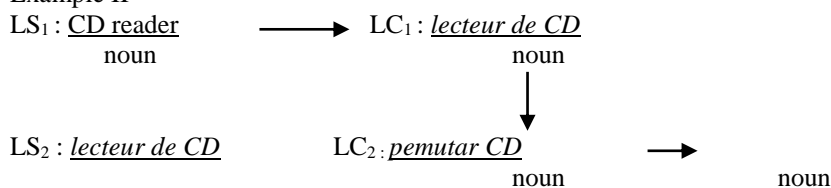


Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent

In the example above, if we transform with the translation method "word for word" the result will be the word "rat" or no equality. In the target language, "mice" are small animals, but the source language is the mouse which is a complementary object for the computer as an indicator on the computer.

However, in the translation adaptation method, we can interpret it as a "mouse" that can be accepted in the community.

Example II



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian.

In the example above, the semantic translation method centers on the equivalent search word in the remaining levels that is inherent in the language of the source language culture, and tries to change the contextual meaning of the source language as closely as possible to the syntactic and semantic structure of the target language.

If we interpret directly in the target language using word-by-word translation methods, the result is the word "reader of CD", but the word "reader of CD" is not used, for several reasons that allow words to be used infrequently, so people use the word "player" CD "as the target language.

Translators predict accuracy, and natural language, so that this is acceptable and can be understood by the reader. (Newmark 1988: 47).

Based on the explanation above, the translation of computational vocabulary from French to Indonesian is very different in values. Many students don't know how to translate well and French informatics vocabulary. So, the author raises the title of the research, namely "ANALYSIS OF FRENCH INFORMATICS TRANSLATION METHOD VOCABULARY IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE"

Problem Limitation

It is very important for researchers to limit the problem so that this research is clearer and the issues discussed are not too broad. This study is limited to discussing the translation of French informatics vocabulary in Indonesian. To be able to go further, translation search is divided into eight parts: (1) Translate word by word, (2) Literal translation, (3) faithful translation, (4) semantic translation, (5) translation adaptation, (6) Translation free, (7) idiomatic translation, (8) communicative translation (Newmark 1988: 45).

Problems formulation

The formulation of the problems to be answered in the study are:

1. What translation methods are found in the informatics vocabulary?
2. How is the type of translation method used in informatics vocabulary?

Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are :

1. Knowing what translation methods are found in the informatics vocabulary.
2. Knowing how to form the type of translation method used in informatics vocabulary.

Method

Research Results

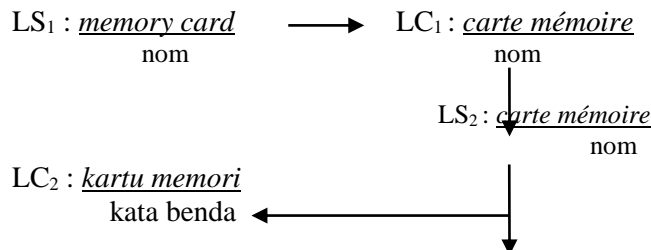
The author will explain the results of the analysis of translation methods used in the list of "Vocabulary informatics". The book used as the object of research is a book entitled: Word, Excel, Access & Powerpoint 2007 Pour Les Nuls, written by Dan Gookin, et al. Based on data analysis, the writer can illustrate that in the "Computer Science Vocabulary" list, several translation methods were found, namely word for word, literal, loyal, semantic, adaptive, free, idiomatic and communicative. After obtaining the data, it was found that the distribution of the use of translation methods in the "Information Vocabulary" list was:

Table 1 The translation method listed "Vocabulary informatics"

No.	Metode Penerjemahan	Frekuensi	Persen (%)
1.	Kata demi kata	14	35
2.	Literal	-	-
3.	Setia	-	-
4.	Semantik	4	10
5.	Adaptasi	18	45
6.	Bebas	4	10
7.	Idiomatik	-	-
8.	Komunikatif	-	-
Total		40	100

In the table above, it is clear that there are 40 computer terms used, these terms vary and are representative as data. Of the 40 computational terms, researchers found 4 translation methods. According to the analysis provided, 4 translation methods found, namely "adaptation" appear as many as 18 or 45%, then the translation method is "word for word" 14 or 35%, and the semantic translation method is 4 vocabulary or 10%, and the translation is "free" with 4 vocabulary or 10%.

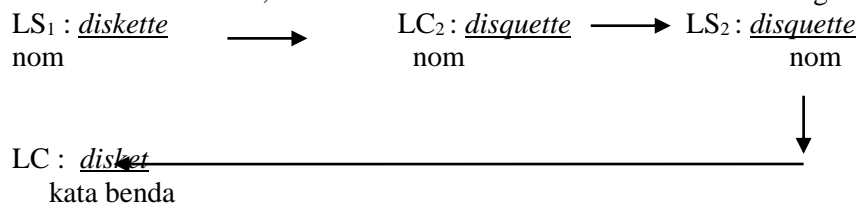
Based on the analysis, this shows that the most widely used translation method is the "adaptation" translation method, because the adjusted translation method is a method mixed with culture. This translation method is done by replacing the cultural elements in the target language with cultural elements that are similar to the source language. This can be done because the source language culture elements that are not in the target language, or cultural elements in the source language are more familiar to the reader or target language users. This is why translation methods that are more dominant in computer science vocabulary are customized translation methods. For example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian.

This vocabulary is often used in informatics; in the example above, there are two words that become computer science vocabulary. If vocabulary is literally translated into meaning, it will produce a card that means mother. As we know that in the computing world in Indonesia, we have never heard of credit card vocabulary. However, if someone interprets words in the vocabulary that the translation method adapts, in the target language is the motherboard. The word motherboard is more acceptable to computer users, remembering words is a word that is absorbed by the target language. Based on the translation results, we can find out that the adjusted translation also has links to languages that have been absorbed by the absorption of the target language because it is more acceptable in the community.

Then, the method of translation word by word, we can see that the translation method word for word in the use of translating words, sayings, or simple sentences and does not contain cultural elements. In addition, this translation method in the use of translating names. For example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian.

The example above shows that this vocabulary is used in informatics. If someone is interpreted in the target language to be a floppy meaning. This is designated by the source language and the target language is an object that has the same function and the same pronunciation. Floppy disk is a removable computer data storage media. Diskette is also called (diskette in English). The source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so computer media users, other users are not difficult to understand vocabulary. Therefore, this translation is a word-for-word translation method.

These results don't really make a big difference. This is explained by the characteristics of a language called "universal". That is, the universal word means that even the same ideas, opinions, or feelings, we can say using the same word.

Analysis of Translation Methods in the List of "Informatics Vocabulary"

Table 2 Analysis of translation methods found in the "Informatics Vocabulary" list

No.	Prancis	Indonesia	Metode Penerjemahan
-----	---------	-----------	---------------------

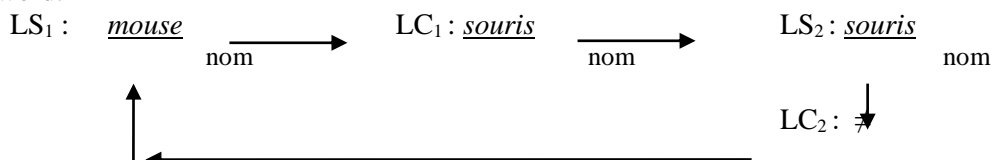
1.	<u>Moniteur</u> Nom	<u>Monitor</u> kata benda	M
2.	<u>Processeur</u> Nom	<u>Processor</u> kata benda	A
3.	<u>Carte mère</u> Nom	<u>Motherboard</u> kata benda	A
4.	<u>Disque dur</u> Nom	<u>Hard disk</u> kata benda	A
5.	<u>Disque dur externe</u> Nom	<u>Hard disk eksternal</u> kata benda	A
6.	<u>Disquette</u> Nom	<u>Disket</u> kata benda	M
7.	<u>Lecteur de CD</u> Nom	<u>Pemutar CD</u> kata benda	S
8.	<u>Lecteur de DVD</u> Nom	<u>Pemutar DVD</u> kata benda	S
9.	<u>Mémoire a accès aléatoire</u> Nom	<u>RAM</u> kata benda	A
10.	<u>Clavier</u> Nom	<u>Keyboard</u> kata benda	A
11.	<u>Souris</u> Nom	<u>Mouse</u> kata benda	A
2.	<u>Imprimante</u> Nom	<u>Printer</u> kata benda	A
3.	<u>Enceintes</u> Nom	<u>Pengeras Suara</u> kata benda	L
4.	<u>Modem</u> Nom	<u>Modem</u> kata benda	A
5.	<u>Scanner</u> Nom	<u>Alat Pemindai</u> kata benda	L
6.	<u>Clé USB</u> Nom	<u>USB</u> kata benda	A
7.	<u>Carte mémoire</u> Nom	<u>Kartu memori</u> kata benda	M
8.	<u>Disque numérique polyvalent</u> Nom	<u>DVD</u> kata benda	A
9.	<u>Disque compact</u> Nom	<u>CD</u> kata benda	A
0.	<u>Appareil photo numérique</u>	<u>Kamera</u> kata benda	L

	Nom		
1.	<u>Batterie</u> Nom	<u>Baterai</u> kata benda	M
2.	<u>Vidéo projecteur</u> Nom	<u>Proyektor</u> kata benda	L
3.	<u>Webcam</u> Nom	<u>Webcam</u> kata benda	A
4.	<u>Ordinater portable</u> Nom	<u>Laptop</u> kata benda	A
5.	<u>Ordinateur</u> Nom	<u>Komputer</u> kata benda	M
6.	<u>Serveur</u> Nom	<u>Server</u> kata benda	A
7.	<u>Autonomie</u> Nom	<u>Otonomi</u> kata benda	A
8.	<u>Blu ray disc</u> Nom	<u>Blu ray disc</u> kata benda	A
9.	<u>Clic droit</u> Nom	<u>Tombol kanan</u> kata benda	M
0.	<u>Clic gauche</u> Nom	<u>Tombol kiri</u> kata benda	M
1.	<u>Curseur</u> Nom	<u>Kursor</u> kata benda	M
2.	<u>Ecran crt</u> Nom	<u>Layar LCD</u> kata benda	A
3.	<u>Ecran</u> Nom	<u>Layar</u> kata benda	M
4.	<u>Fibre optique</u> Nom	<u>Layar optik</u> kata benda	S
5.	<u>Imprimante réseau</u> Nom	<u>Printer jaringan</u> kata benda	M
6.	<u>Internet</u> Nom	<u>Internet</u> kata benda	M
7.	<u>Réseau local</u> Nom	<u>Jaringan lokal</u> kata benda	M
8.	<u>Courrier électronique</u> Nom	<u>Surat elektronik</u> kata benda	M
9.	<u>Pare feu</u> Nom	<u>Firewall</u> kata benda	A
	<u>Pixel</u>	<u>Pixel</u>	S

0.	Nom	kata benda	
----	-----	------------	--

Explanation: * A = Adaptation * M = Word by word * S = Semantic * L = Free

Based on the results of the data in the table above, it shows that the most widely used method of translation is the adaptation translation method. This is because the presence of customized methods comes from adaptation or influence of English. This is proven by the existence of 18 computer vocabularies that use customized translation methods. This is indicated by the word:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

In the example above, vocabulary is connected in the computer world. As we know that the *souris* is the name of an object that has a small size and is used to move the cursor on the computer. If we translate the literal word *mouse* into the target language, the word *souris* means mice. In the target language, mice are small animals with tails. Therefore, the sources of the *souris* language are translated into the target language using the adjustment method, it means that the mouse has fixation on its function. Where the mouse is a small object that can move the cursor on the computer. The word *mouse* is adopted by the target language as a name in the computer world. In addition, users can better understand and appreciate the functions of objects.

Then there is a word-for-word translation method. The presence of word-for-word translation methods is indicated by the presence of equivalent words in the target language, and there are 14 vocabulary words using word-for-word methods.

So, the method of translating semantics has 4 vocabulary words, the semantic method can be distinguished by its function as culture.

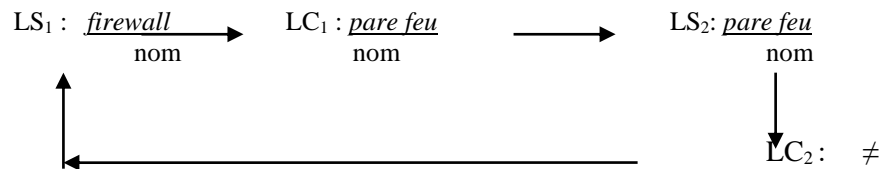
The free translation method has 4 vocabulary words from 40 informatics vocabulary analyzed. Free translation methods can be identified by adding or subtracting words in order to achieve equality.

Based on these data, it can be interpreted that the ability of translators to translate computer-based vocabulary in accordance with grammar and language skills is not easy. This is illustrated by the use of the dominant translation method, namely the adaptation translation method based on the grammar and linguistic aspects of the source language and the process of cultural synonym in the target language has not been carried out. Therefore, it is very important to know that the use of translation methods must be adjusted to the needs and conditions of the source language words that are synchronized with the target language, because each translation method can be effective if using the translation method correctly.

Furthermore, this section presents an example of using translation methods.

1. Adaptation translation method

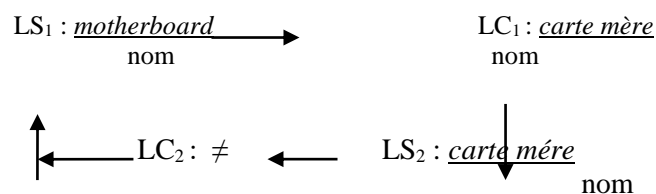
Adaptation translation methods try to change the culture of the source language to the target language. In general, results are not considered as translation, but rewriting the text in the source language into the target language. The language produced by the application of the adaptation method is a freer form of translation and a method adapted from that particular method used in the translation of texts or terms. The use of adapted translation methods contained in the vocabulary of computers has numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, and 39, from the table above, it can be said that the application of the right translation method is done by searching for the equivalent of culture, for example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

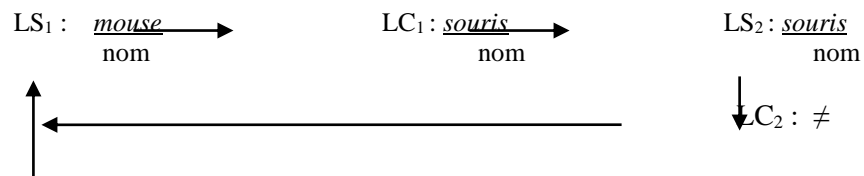
The adaptation translation method takes the meaning that is in the target language. When the two words above Pare-feu are interpreted literally, which means the protective wall of fire in Indonesian, in the true sense, as a computer user, there are many people who do not understand well the word fire protective wall. So this word is not acceptable in the community, if we look at its function, said Pare-Feu, it has a function like a data packet flow controller that crosses the network and filters the data traffic that is permitted to access a protected private network. Therefore, the word is linked by its function, said the firewall is more acceptable to users where the word firewall is a computer science vocabulary derived from English. So, the word firewall was adopted from English. That is why the firewall translation is the translation of the source language and the word firewall as the target language, they are included in adoption according to their function.

Based on the data above, we can see that the translation adaptation method is identical to the culture, grammar or speech form in the source language which refers to the target language, because the method is something that has been recognized by experts observing Newmark theory. Another example:



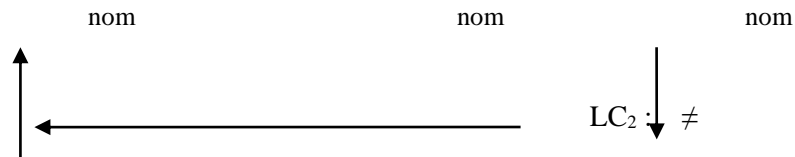
Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

In the example above, there are two words that become vocabulary where this vocabulary is used in terms of computing. If the vocabulary is literally translated into meaning, it will produce a mother card. As we know that in the computing world in Indonesia, we have never heard of mother's card vocabulary. However, if someone interprets words in the vocabulary that the translation method adapts, in the target language is the motherboard. Motherboard words are more accepted by computer users, remembering words is a word that is absorbed by the target language. Based on the translation results, we can find out that the translation of adaptation also has a connection with the language that has been absorbed by the absorption of the target language because it is more acceptable in the community. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

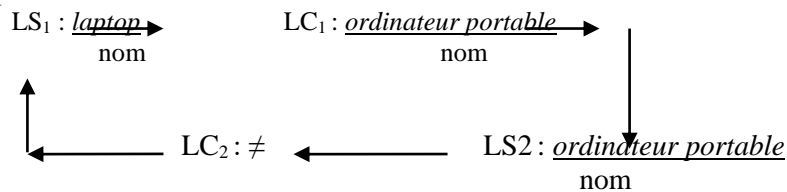
In the example above, a vocabulary has unity in the world of informatics. As we know that the souris is the name of an object that has a small size and is used to move the cursor on the computer. If we translate the word souris literally into the target language, the word souris means mice. In the target language, mice are small animals with tails. This word has no attachments at all



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

In the example above, if we interpret directly in the target language, the result is the keyboard word, but the keyboard word is not used, for several reasons that allow the word to be rarely used, so that people use the keyboard word as the target language. If we explore further, the function is like a type tool, the keyboard task is to display numbers, letters and symbols on your computer screen which is then printed into documents or deliberately made. made as numerical data on the computer the word keyboard comes from English which is absorbed by the target language, because English is the first language that has the term computation.

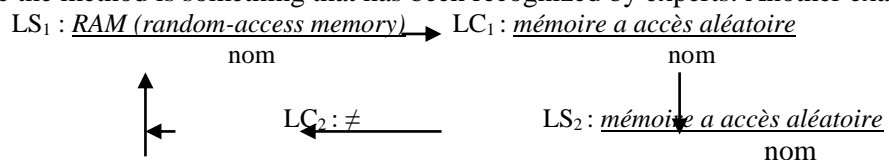
We can see that the translation adaptation method can be effective if it is identical with the culture, grammar, or speech form of the source language which refers to the target language because the method is something that has been recognized by experts observing Newmark theory. In another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

In the example above, there are two words that become vocabulary, it is ordinateur and portable where this vocabulary is used for computer tools. Especially when you consider far, portable words have the verb used, which means to carry. Based on its shape, laptops are also portable items. So, if the vocabulary is literally translated into a meaning, it will produce meaning that is easy to carry around. As we know that in the world of computer science in Indonesia, we have never heard that computers are easy to carry vocabulary. However, if someone interprets both words in the vocabulary of the adaptation translation method, in the target language is a laptop. The word laptop is more acceptable to computer users, remembering words is a word that is absorbed by the target language. Based on the translation results, we can find out that the translation of adaptation also has a connection with the language that has been absorbed by the absorption of the target language because it is more efficient and more acceptable in the community.

: We can see that the adaptation translation method can be effective if it is identical with the culture, grammar or form of the word from the source language which refers to the target language because the method is something that has been recognized by experts. Another example:

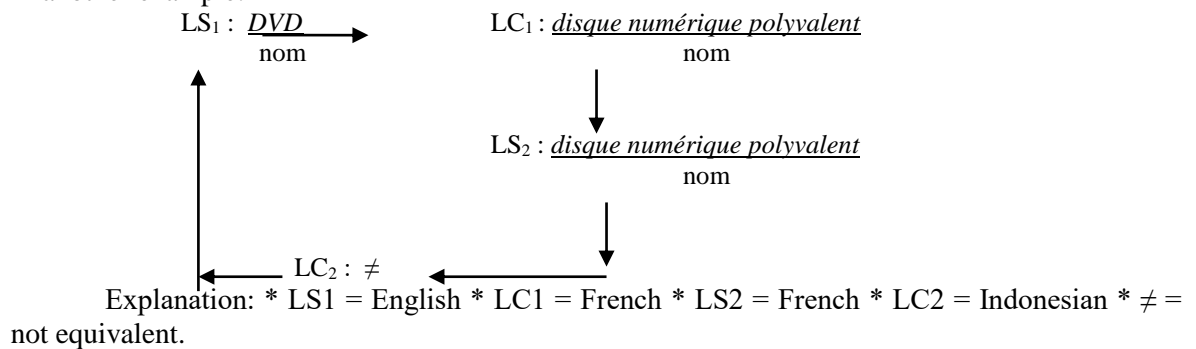


Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian * ≠ = not equivalent.

In this example, if we actually interpret from the source language to the target language, it will produce the meaning of the memory having accidental access. Based on meaning, mémoire a accès aléatoire has a function to help the computer's performance to store temporary data. As we know, in the world of computing, we never hear the word memory having accidental access. However, if we interpret vocabulary in the adaptation translation method, the word means RAM,

RAM is the printing device used in the computer world. RAM (random access memory) vocabulary is more acceptable to public computer users, remembering words is a word that is absorbed by the target language and is often used. Translation of results, we can know that translation adaptation also has to do with language that has been absorbed by the absorption of the target language and the same function of this vocabulary because it is more efficient and more acceptable. in society.

We can see that the adaptation translation method can be effective if it is identical to the culture, grammar, or speech form of the source language which refers to the target language because the method is something that has been recognized by experts observing Newmark theory. In another example:



Based on the example, if we interpret literally from the source language to the target language, it will produce the meaning of the polyvalent digital disk. As we know, in the computing world, we have never heard of a polyvalent digital disk vocabulary. However, if we interpret vocabulary in the adaptation translation method, the word means "DVD", "DVD" is a printing device used in the world of computing. "DVD" vocabulary is more acceptable to public computer users, remembering the word is a word that is absorbed by the target language and is often used. From the translation results, we can find out that translation adaptation also has a connection with the language that has been absorbed by the absorption of the target language because it is more effective and more acceptable in the community.

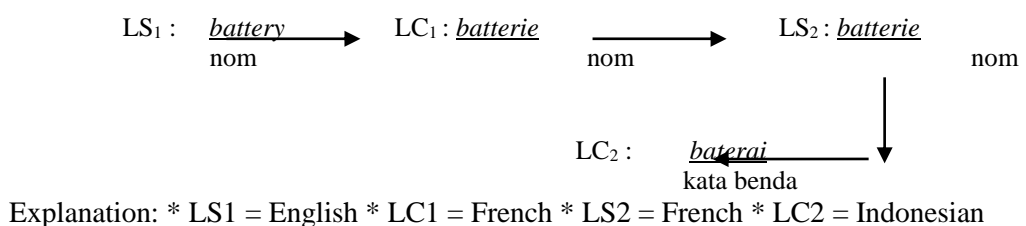
We can see that the adaptation translation method can be effective if it is identical with the culture, grammar or form of the word from the source language which refers to the target language because the method is something that has been recognized by experts.

2. Word-for-word translation method

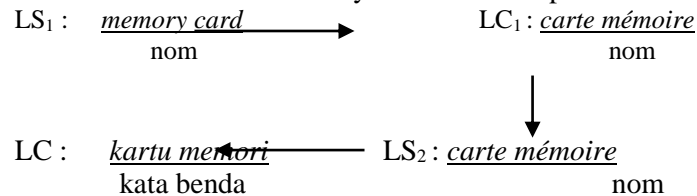
Based on the data shown in the table above, we can see that the word-for-word translation method is effective in using simple words, sayings, or sentences and does not contain cultural elements. In addition, this translation method is also effective in using the translation of names, or desires. Word-for-word translation methods translate word for word, without providing context meaning. This method can also be used when there is a difficult sentence, is to carry out the initial translation word for word, and then rebuilt in the appropriate phrase translation.

Effective use of word-for-word translation methods contained in computer vocabulary is 1, 6, 17, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

From the table above, it can be explained that the application of the translation method word for word does not contain cultural elements, for example:

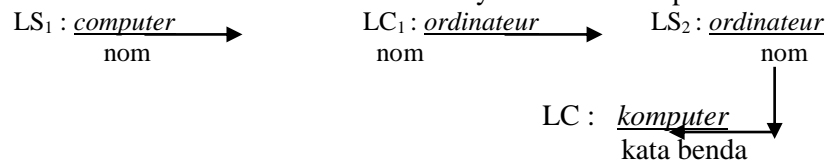


In the example above, if we interpret it in the target language, that means to be a battery if we trace that it works, the battery is a rechargeable resource that complements mobile devices such as laptops and telephones, allowing them to temporarily get rid of the power supply from the socket. The autonomy of each device depends on its consumption, each more or less greedy according to their needs. The computer is between 2 and 8 hours while the phone can take several days. The source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

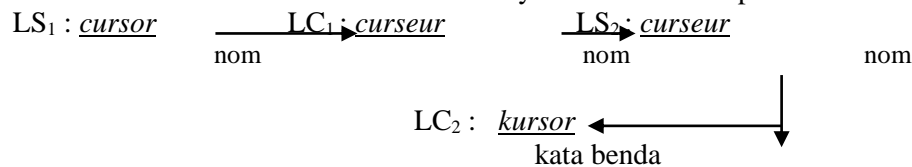
In the example above, this translation is a word-for-word translation method, because during the translation process, we did not see any changes in vocabulary. To support the target language, which means it is clear and precise and can be accepted by users in the target language of the Memory Card so that there is no error in the translation process. Memory Cards are digital data storage devices that are most often used to store digital images in digital cameras (APNs) to keep parts of video game consoles, but also in MP3 players or professional electronic devices such as total stations. The source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, if we interpret it in the target language, that means computer. If we look at the definition of computers, computers are computer media used to make our work easy. So we need computers in globalization like now. The word computer is translated into the target language into a computer.

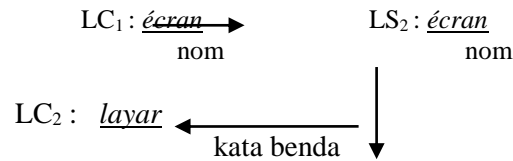
Source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so that computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. In another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, on informatics objects. If it is interpreted in the target language, it will have the meaning of the cursor. This is designated by the source language and the target language is an object that has almost the same function and pronunciation. The cursor is a mouse projection on the screen. Often denoted by italic arrows, the cursor allows us to direct the Windows element: icons, menus, buttons to click on it to activate the function.

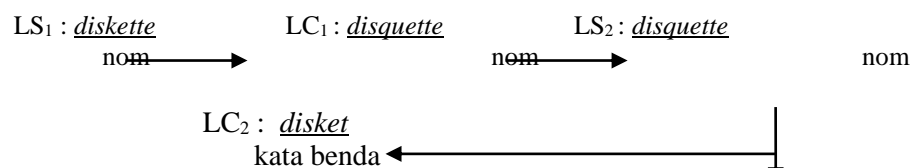
Source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so that computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. Therefore, this translation is a word-for-word translation method. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, this translation is a word-for-word translation method, because when the translation process, we don't see any changes in vocabulary. In supporting the target language, which means it is clear and accurate and can be accepted by the user in the target language is the screen so that it is not an error in the translation process. The screen is part of the computer that will display content. This is part of the so-called human-machine interface: it communicates with a computer via mouse and keyboard, and the computer displays its data on the screen.

Source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so that computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. Therefore, this translation is a word-for-word translation method. In another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, on informatics objects. If it is interpreted in the target language it will mean floppy disks. This is indicated by the source language and the target language is an object that has almost the same function and pronunciation. Diskette is a removable computer data storage media. A diskette is also called a floppy disk (diskette in English) and as opposed to a hard disk.

Source language and target language are the same in the process of translation methods, where both languages have vocabulary that has the same meaning, so that computer media users, other users are not difficult. to understand vocabulary. Therefore, this translation is a word-for-word translation method.

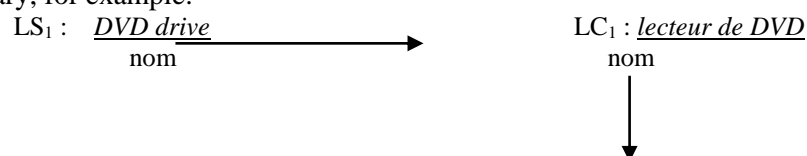
3. Semantic translation method

As explained in the previous chapter and based on the Newmark translation expert's theoretical understanding, it is known that this translation translation process is done by combining meanings that are fully contained in the source language, but has used the target language grammar and culture. The grammar of the source language cannot be seen if this translation method is used.

Based on the data presented in Table 4.2, it can be seen that the total number of semantic translation methods is 4 vocabulary words.

Effective use of semantic translation methods contained in computer vocabulary is 7, 8, 34, and 40.

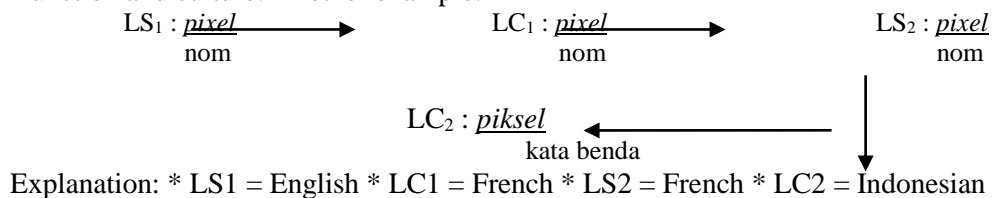
Below will be presented an effective semantic translation method application in computer science vocabulary, for example:



In the world of informatics, it is well-known in the target language as a CD player where the word is more acceptable and is often used as a means of computer learning.

Based on its function, the user uses a CD player, which is as a CD player. So, the word CD player, which comes from the source language has the meaning of the target language as a CD player, it uses the semantic translation method.

In the table above, it is clear that all vocabulary in the source language has been translated into the target language, but if we see the translation, the reader will not find another grammar system of the source language, because the translation product already refers to the source language grammar system. He said he was a semantic translation method because there was a relationship between function and culture. Another example:



In the example above, there is the word pixel as the name that comes from the source language. This vocabulary, if we adopt in the target language literally also the vocabulary will have pixel meaning as we know based on the pixel source language culture is a small square component screen and displays one color at a time. The screen consists of millions of pixels in height and width. All of these pixels form a screen image. A pixel is so small that it is almost invisible to the naked eye. This allows for many displays and has clear images.

If functionally and culturally related in the target language, the pixel vocabulary means pixels in the target language, which is an explanation of the same thing. Therefore, conversion methods included in the semantic translation method related to culture and the word pixel in the target language are more acceptable to computer media users.

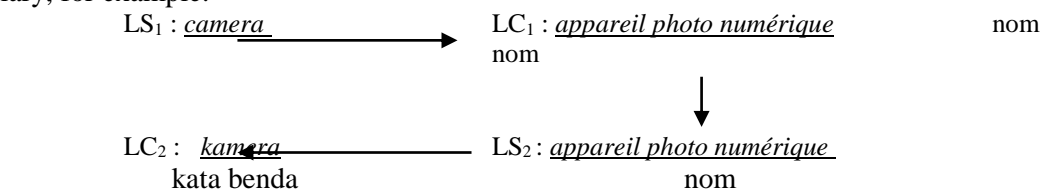
In the table above, it is clear that all vocabulary in the source language has been translated into the target language, but if we see the translation, the reader will not find another grammar system of the source language, because the translation product already refers to the source language grammar system. He said he was a semantic translation method because there was a relationship between function and culture.

4. Free translation methods

Free translation is more translation about the content of text forms from the source language. This method is usually in the form of a paraphrase longer than the original, which is intended to fill or delete messages received by target language users. The translation is disjointed and long, even the translation seems to be not a translation.

Based on the data presented in Table 4.2, it can be seen that the total number of free translation methods is 4 vocabulary.

Effective use in free translation methods contained in computer vocabulary is 13, 15, 20, and 22. Below will be presented an effective free translation method application in computational vocabulary, for example:

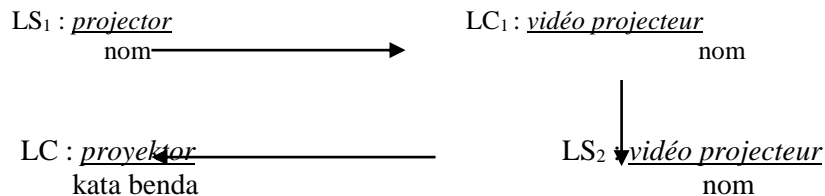


Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, there are three vocabulary words, namely appareil, photo, dan numérique which come from the source language. If we translate in word-for-word translation methods, the meaning of these words is tools, photos, digital.

We know that digital cameras are cameras that collect light on electronic photographic sensors, not photographic films, and that transforms the information received by this media into digital codes. Digital cameras use sensors to get images, and usually store them on memory cards (Compact Flash, Smart Media, Memory Stick, Secure Digital, etc.). To take and view images, the camera is equipped with a liquid crystal display or organic light-emitting diode.

When the words *appareil*, *photo*, and *numérique* are translated using the free translation method, these words mean the camera. The target language vocabulary is the same function as the source language vocabulary. Although the target language vocabulary is simpler than the source language. However, it is more accepted in the community in the target language, it is Indonesian. Another example:

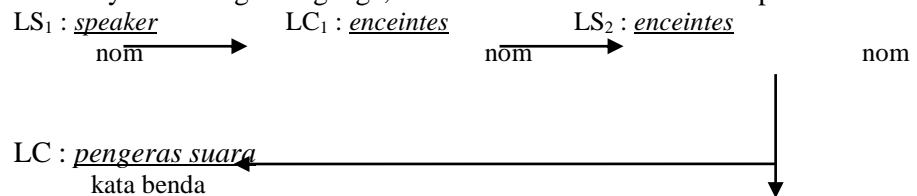


Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

In the example above, there are two vocabulary words, *vidéo*, and *projecteur* which come from the source language. If we translate in word-for-word translation methods, the meaning of these words is video and projector.

We know that video projectors are projection devices designed to reproduce video sources called videograms or computers, on a separate screen or on the surface of a white wall. The term video projection is sometimes associated with the frontal idea to distinguish it from rear projection. So, an overhead projector is a video display device or a large television that uses a video projector, optics, and a semi-opaque or white screen.

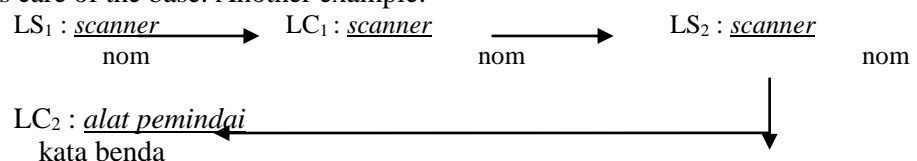
When the word *projecteur* is translated using the free translation method, these words mean projector. The target language vocabulary is the same function as the source language vocabulary. Although the target language vocabulary is simpler than the source language. However, it is more accepted in the community in the target language, it is Indonesian. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

After analyzing the words above, we can see that there is a vocabulary, namely; *enceintes* that come from the source language. If we translate the translation method word for word, the meaning of this word is pregnant. But, if we use the word pregnant as a translation of the word *enceintes*, that is not possible as a computer vocabulary. When the word *enceintes* is translated using the free translation method, these words mean loudspeakers. It may be. The target language vocabulary is the same function as the source language vocabulary. Although the target language vocabulary is simpler than the source language. However, it is more accepted in the community in the target language, it is Indonesian.

As we know that the speaker is part of the sound system. They make it possible to broadcast sound, such as for TV. For sound, the speaker broadcasts sounds high and low in stereo and the box takes care of the base. Another example:



Explanation: * LS1 = English * LC1 = French * LS2 = French * LC2 = Indonesian

After analyzing the words above, we can see that there is a vocabulary, which is a scanner that comes from the source language. If we translate into word-for-word translation methods, the meaning of this word is the scanner. But, if we use the word scanner as a translation from a scanner, it's impossible like computer science vocabulary. Therefore the word scanner is not clear, so the user does not know it and will be confused. When the word scanner is translated using the free translation method, these words mean the scanner. It may be. The target language vocabulary is the same function as the source language vocabulary. Although the target language vocabulary is simpler than the source language. However, it is more accepted in the community in the target language, it is Indonesian.

We know that the scanner can scan paper documents. Unlike printers that print virtual documents, the scanner scans the actual document into a file stored on the computer.

Effective use of these methods can be characterized by the use of other terms, to get the exact equivalent meaning of the source language and target language. As proposed by Newmark (1988, 42), the translation process is carried out by adding or subtracting elements of words contained in the source language. Reductions or additions are made not to reduce or add to the meaning contained in the source language, but to get the equivalent of the same meaning, where it is French and Indonesian. Newmark (1988: 42) adds that the application of this free translation method will produce translations that may be shorter or longer than the source language.

Formation of translation methods

In this section, we can find out that the formation of the type of translation method, it turns out there are 19 vocabulary influenced by English, because computer science vocabulary comes from English borrowed by Indonesian. This study, Indonesian is the target language. For example, carte mère [kaRt mɛR], clavier [klavje], souris [suRi], disque dur [disk dyR], etc.

There are 10 vocabulary words that sound almost identical as the target language, but the writing is different. For example, moniteur [mɔnitœR], processeur [pRɔsesœR], batterie [batRi], and so on. There is also a vocabulary that has almost the same sound pronunciation, but has similarities in writing. For example, modem [mɔdɛm], internet [étɛRnɛt], etc.

These results don't really make a big difference. This explains the characteristics of a language called universal. That is, the universal word has meaning that is even the same idea, opinion, or feeling

Concept of the characteristics of the translation method of informatics vocabulary

This section will explain the concepts related to research problems, but not discussed in the formulation of research problems. The concept of the conclusions of this study aims to provide information about translation methods in the informatics vocabulary.

1. In the translation process, the author finds words derived from the target language are not used in everyday life, but the target language no longer uses the language of borrowing (adaptation).
2. In the method of translation adaptation, it is a method that mixes with culture (adaptation)
3. Word-for-word translation method is effective in using simple words, sayings, or sentences and does not contain cultural elements (word for word).
4. Semantic translation method is done by combining meanings that are fully contained in the source language, but using the target language's grammar and culture. The grammar of the source language cannot be seen if this translation method is used.
5. Free translation methods are usually paraphrased longer than the original.

Conclusion

After analyzing all the research data, we can draw the conclusion that the translation can be done or translated into several methods, not only by word-for-word translation method, but we can also translate the translation with the adaptation method which is a translation method proposed by Newmark.

1. In this study, 4 translation methods were found in the "Vocabulary informatics" list. It is a word-for-word translation method (14 vocabulary), semantics (4 vocabulary), adaptation (18 vocabulary), and free (4 vocabularies).
2. Forming the types of translation methods, there are 19 vocabulary found to have been influenced by English, because the informatics vocabulary actually comes from English, only borrowed by Indonesian. In this study, Indonesian is the target language. For example, *carte mère* [kaRt mæR], *clavier* [klavje], *source* [suRi], *disque dur* [disk dyR], etc. There are 10 vocabulary words that sound almost identical as the target language, but the writing is different. For example, *moniteur* [mɔnitœR], *processeur* [pRɔsesœR], *batterie* [batRi], etc. There is also a vocabulary that has almost the same pronunciation, but has similarities in writing. For example, *modem* [mɔdœm], *internet* [êteRnet], etc. The results of this study do not really make a big difference. This explains the characteristics of a language called universal. That is, the universal word has the same meaning as the same idea, opinion, or feeling.

References

- Arikunto. 2007. *Analisis Data Penelitian Deskriptif Dalam Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Dryden dalam Munday. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies Theories and Applications*. London: Routledge.
- Gookin, Dan, dkk. 2007. *Word, Excel, Access & PowerPoint 2007 Pour Les Nuls. Paris : First*.
- Hoed, Benny Hoedoro. 2006. *Penerjemah dan Kebudayaan*. Bandung : Pustaka Jaya.
- Khan, Yahya. 2006. *Pedoman Penerjemahan Praktis dan Komprehensif Bagi Pembelajar Traduktologi Prancis-Indonesia*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang Press.
- Larousse. 2008. *Dictionnaire Poche 2009*. Paris : Larousse.
- Lederer, Marianne. 1994. *La Traduction Aujourd'hui*. Paris : Hachette F.L.
- Machali, Rochayah. 2009. *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Bandung : Kaifa.
- Micro, Robert. 2007. *Le Robert Dictionnaires Monolingues*. French : INCLUS.
- Moleong, Lexy, J. 2006. *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta : Grasindo.
- Newmark, Peter .1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York and London: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, E.A & Taber. 1982. *The theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J.Brill.
- Setiyadi, Bambang.2006. *Metode Penelitian Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing : Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- Sitompul, Jubliana. 2014. *Les Travaux Sur L'Analyse D'Erreurs*. Medan : Unimed Press.
- Wahyuni Sa'dah. 2014. *Subtitle Film Berbahasa Prancis "Comme Un Chef" Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. USU Medan. (Tesis)
- Widodo, Ema Muchtar. 2002. *Konstruksi ke Arah Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Avy Ruc.