TRANSLATING AN E-BOOK ENTILTLED OPERATING SYSTEM CONCEPTS NINTH EDITION

A REPORT OF FINAL PROJECT

by

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ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
LANGUAGE, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER
2020

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Presented as one of the requirement for the completion of Study in

A Three-Year Diploma Program at the English Study Program of Language, Communication, and Toursm Department

Politeknik Negeri Jember

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THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER
LANGUAGE, COMMUNICATION, AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT

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SYSTEM CONCEPTS NINTH EDITION

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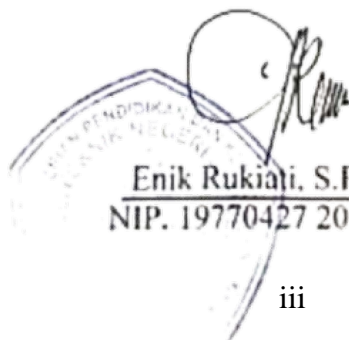NIP. 198907102019031010

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MOTTO

Lihatlah kepada orang yang lebih rendah dari kalian dan janganlah memandang kepada orang yang lebih tinggi dari kalian, sebab hal itu lebih baik agar kalian tidak menghina nikmat Allah

HR. Bukhari dan Muslim

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this final project to my beloved Mother Hartatik and Father M. Syaifudin Zuhri. Thank you for all love, support, motivation, advice, and prayer for me in finishing my study in Politeknik Negeri Jember.

SUMMARY

Translating An E-Book Entitled Operataing System Concepts Ninth Edition On Chapter 7, Lala Novitasari, F31170911, 23 Pages, Language, Communication and Tourism Department, Politeknik Negeri Jember, Alfi Hidayatu Miqawati, S.Pd., M,Pd. (Supervisor).

This final project entitles "Translating an E-Book Entitled Operataing System Concepts Ninth Edition". Based on the preliminary study, this final project was made because students at IT Department Politeknik Negeri Jember need the e-book Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition was translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

In finishing the final project, the writer used translation process by Nida and Taber (1982); analysis, transferring, and restructuring. In analysis, the writer read the text then analyzed the content of source language. In transferring , the writer translated the text, but it was still in the writer's mind and the writer used techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) for examples; borrowing, literal translation, and transposition to translate the text. In restructuring, the writer started to write down the results in transferring process and asked the experts to review and proofread the translation result.

In making the translation product, the writer faced problems, such as the writer was difficult to analyze the contents of the text, the meaning of long sentences, and the appropriate techniques used. To solve the problems, the writer learned grammar to analyse the text, reread the long sentences to understand the meaning of the text, and asked the experts to proofread the results of the translation product. So, the writer got a lot of benefits, such as getting new knowledge of the grammatical stucture, appropiate translating techniques, and new vocabulary.

Finally, the writer finished translating the e-book entitled Operataing System Concepts Ninth Edition on Chapter 7 from English into Bahasa Indonesia in .pdf format as her final project. The translating product was given to users, especially the students of IT Department Politeknik Negeri Jember for learning process.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to praise my God Allah Subhanahuata'ala because of his blessing, and mercies so that I could finish final project report entiltled "Translating an E-book Entiltled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition on Chapter 7 well.

Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude for the following people who have given contribution, support, and prayer to finish this report well.

1 Syaiful Anwar, S.TP, MP. as Director of Polieknik Negeri Jember,

2 Enik Rukiati, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the Chair of Language, Communication and Tourism Department,

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6 Ery Setiawan J A., S.Kom. M.Cs, as the second examiner who have given me suggesticon in finishing this product of final project

7 All lecturers and staffs at Languange, Communication, and Toursm Department who have given me support, advice, and experience,

8 My parents who give me motivation, fund, contribution, and prayer for me to support everything in my life,

9 Haris Syaifulloh who always gives me support and love to all my dreams,

10 All my friends of English Study Program, especially B class who always supprot me during 3 years and become my inspiration to be more motivated in doing my final project.

The last, I hope my final project can help readers as a reference. Therefore, I expect several suggestion to make this final project better.

Jember,14th September 2020

Lala Novitasari

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Every day people in the world use language to communicate. Language makes people can understand other intentions and purposes. According to Ethnologue (2019), there are currently 7,111 languages used every day in the world and the most used one is English, which is used more than 100 countries in the world. In addition, according to Febrianto (2017), English is used by around 6,250 international organizations, such as ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), CoE (Council of Europe), RCS (Royal Commonwealth Society), and EU (European Union). Rahman (2015) added that English serves as a language used to communicate among countries, either in education, trade, and international diplomacy. Thus, English is very important.

People in Indonesia have low English ability that hinders them to communicate and understand text in English. According to English First (2018), based on English ability, Indonesia ranks 51 among 88 English countries in Asian. From the rank, it could be evidence why people in Indonesia have lower English ability than other Asian countries.

Low English ability is also found in Indonesia university students. According to Islami (2015), the biggest problem of university students in Indonesia is that they feel difficult to understand what is taught by their lecturers if the learning process uses English or they read books in English. That problem is also found in Politeknik Negeri Jember, especially at the IT Department, Politeknik Negeri Jember. The writer interviewed one of the lecturers of the Information Technology Department, Politeknik Negeri Jember. He said that third semester students of Informatic Management Study Program, third semester students of Computer Engineering Study Program, and first semester students of Information Technology Study Program always use e-book entitled Ninth Edition Operating System Concepts (Ninth Edition). He also said that the problem in using the e-book is most of the students hardly understand the e-book because it is written in English.

To know the needs of translating resources in English, the writer conducted a survey by distributing a questionnaire to 28 students of IT Department (5 students

of Informatics Management, 8 students of Computer Engineering, and 15 students of Information Technology Study Programs. 24 of the students (85.7%) said the e-book helped their learning process because the materials are complete. Meanwhile, 4 students (14.2 %) mentioned that they only read this e-book in their spare time. In relation with the students' understanding, 23 students (82.1%) did not understand the whole content of the e-book because the e-book is in English. Meanwhile, 5 students (17.8%) said that they only understand a few points of the e-book. To help them understand the e-book, 27 students (96.4%) said that they used online dictionary (Google Translate, Bing Translator, Kamusku, U-dictionary, etc.) to understand the e-book. Meanwhile, 1 student (3.6%) used offline or printed dictionaries to search unfamiliar words in the e-book. Finally, 28 students (100%) suggested the e-book to be translated into bahasa Indonesia because they got difficulties to understand the content.

It can be concluded that the students found difficulty in reading and understanding the e-book. So, translating the e-book from English to Bahasa Indonesia is needed. To solve the problem, the writer translated the English e-book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition on Chapter 7 page 315 until 347 to help the teaching and learning process of students at IT Department Politeknik Negeri Jember.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this final project was to translate English e-book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition (Chapter 7 from page 315 until 347) into Bahasa Indonesia.

1.3 Significances

This final project is expected to give benefits to the following parties.

1.3.1 for the writer

The writer can improve her writing, reading, and translating skills.

1.3.2 for lecturer of IT Department

This product can help the lecturers of IT Department to teach their students and deliver the materials easily.

1.3.3 for students of IT Department

The students of the IT Department can understand the content of the translated e-book easily.

1.3.4 for students of English Study Program

Both the IT report and the product of this final project can be used as references for students of English Study Program who will conduct a similar final project.

CHAPTER 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Translation

Today, translation is used in many ways and can be a professional product, such as subtitling and translating books. Translation is a product which needs a translation process. Many people know translating is a way to change one language to another language without modifying the meaning. According to Baihaki (2017), translation is an activity of interpreting conversation or transferring language from one to another language. In modern translation, Chesterman (2016) gave the same notion that translation is an activity of changing source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Based on the experts, it can be concluded that translation is an attempt of a translator to change source language into the target language without changing the meaning.

2.2 Technique of Translation

Technique of translation is similar to a procedure that a way to transfer the translation meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is based on the micro-unit of text, it can be word, phrase, or clause in the sentence. In this case, Molina and Albir (2002) divided the translation technique into eighteen techniques.

    a. Adaptation

Adaptation is used to replace the cultural element of source language which has the same situation and condition in the target language. For example "Dimensional pocket" in English becomes "*Kantung Ajaib*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

    b. Amplification

Amplification is adding details in the target language (TL). It can be paraphrasing of either information. For example "You're early today" in English becomes "*Kau datang lebih awal hari ini*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

    c. Borrowing

Borrowing is taking a word expression straight from the source language to the target language. For example "There is no **monster**" in English is translated "*Disana tidak ada **monster***" in Bahasa Indonesia.

d. Calque

Calque is literally translating a phrase or word, it can be stuctural or lexical. For example, the word "Blueprint" in English becomes "*Cetak biru*" in Bahasa Indonesia

e. Compensation

Compensation is maintaining art forms or stylistic elements. For example, the word "If there is a place you`ve got to g**et**, I can get you there, I b**et**" in English becomes "Jika kau mencari lokas**i**, akulah orang yang kau car**i**" in Bahasa Indonesia.

f. Description

Description is giving an additional description in the translation. For example, the word "*Lemper*" in Bahasa Indonesia becomes "Sticky roll rice" in English.

g. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a technique that replaces a term. This technique is usually used in the translation of the title of poem/movie/book to indicate equivalence that can only be valid in a suitable context. For example, the sentence "Stand by me baby" in English is translated "*Tetaplah disisiku sayang*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

h. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent uses a term recognized. For example, the sentence "*Apakah kamu pernah pergi ke Jawa*?" in Bahasa Indonesia not translated "Have you ever gone to Java?" in English, but "Have you ever been to Java?" is more appropriate.

i. Generalization

Generalization is used to translate more general terms. For example, the word "It will take 3 hours for you to get here by car or motorcycle" in English becomes "*Kalian membutuhkan waktu 3 jam untuk sampai sini menggunakan kendaraan darat*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

j. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification is adding elements in the target language. For example "Seals come out and jump over the hole" in English becomes "*Anjing laut keluar dari air dan melompat melewati lingkaran*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

k. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic Compression is reducing the linguistic elements of a sentence. For example "This cat will put a smile to his face." in English becomes "*Kucing ini akan membuatnya tersenyum*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

l. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is translating word for word literally. For example, the word "Killing two birds with one stone" in English becomes "*Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu*" in Bahasa Indonesia, but the most appropriate should be "*Melakukan dua pekerjaan dalam satu waktu*".

m. Modulation

Modulation is done by changing perspective or focus from the source language. For example "She is going to have a baby" in English becomes "*Dia akan menjadi Ibu*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

n. Particularization

Particularization is translating general terms into precise terms. For example "*Kamu perlu dua jam untuk sampai disini ini menggunakan kendaraan darat*" in Bahasa Indonesia becomes "You take two hours to get here by car or motorcycle" in English.

o. Reduction

Reduction is reducing the information in the source language. For example "Surabaya as the capital city of East Java Province known as city of heroes." in English becomes "*Surabaya dikenal sebagai kota pahlawan*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

p. Substitution

Substitution is replacing linguistic elements for paralinguistic. For example "The Japanese tourists bow each other" in English becomes "*Turis Jepang itu saling memberi salam*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

q. Transposition

Transposition is changing the grammatical category. It can be active to passive For example, the word "**Use** to dry skin" in English becomes "*Digunakan untuk kulit kering*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

r. Variation

Variation is used to translate paralinguistic elements, linguistic elements, language styles, and social dialects that are on target language For example, the word "By the way" in English becomes "*Ngomong - ngomong*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

Based on Molina and Albir (2002) theory above. The writer concluded that to translate the text, the writer only does several techniques related to the e-book.

2.3 Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) proposed three kinds of the translation process. They are analysis, transferring, and restructuring.

a. Analysis

In this process, a translator must analyze and understand the source language. The important thing to understand in this first step is grammatical rules used, the word meaning and combination of word. The experience and knowledge of a translator is indispensable in this analysis step.

b. Transfering

This second step does not recompose the source languange text to the target language, but the transfer process is still in the translator's brain. Therefore, the intelligence and the experience of the translator plays a role in this translating process.

c. Restructuring

This step is the last thing to do. In this step is starting to write down what was on translator's mind from source language into the target language. Then, translator should make sure that the translation results are well understood and messages in the text can be fully acceptable. In this step, the translator can ask other more experienced people to evaluate the translation result.

Another process of translation is proposed by Budianto and Fardhani (2010). It is divided into four processes. First, a translator has to study all the texts to understand and get a general idea. Second, she/he has to analyze the appropriate meaning to know the message in the sentence. Third, she/he chooses the most similar meaning and arrange it into the natural structure pattern in the target

language. Last, she/he rereads all the translating results and evaluates the most equivalent result of the source language message.

Based on the experts, it can be concluded that they have different steps, Nida and Taber (1982) have three steps but Budianto and Fardhani (2010) have four steps. However, they have similar points. So, according to the difference in this process, the writer chose the process by Nida and Taber (1982). Nida and Taber (1982) have the most specific explanation and simple steps to do.

CHAPTER 3. METHOD

3.1 Short Description of the Product

This final project product is the translation of an English book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition (Chapter 7 from page 315 until 347). The e-book was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, saved in Pdf format, and printed like the original version layout.

3.2 Source of Translation

The detail information of the translation source is explained in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 The Detail Information of Translation Source

No	Source of Translation
1. Type of Translation Source	E-book of IT Department
2. Title	Operating System Concept Ninth Edition
3. Topic	Deadlock
4. Year of Publication	2013
5. Name of Author	Abraham Silberschatz, Peter Baer Galvin, Greg Gagne
6. Publisher	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
7. Place of Publicity	Hoboken, New Jersey, United States of America
8. Number of Chapters and Page	page 315 until 347

3.3 Duration the Project

The writer started conducting this final project from Januari 2020 until September 2020 (9 months). The detail timetable can be seen in Appendix 1.

3.4 Process of Translation

In this part, the writer applied the process of translation from Nida and Taber (1982). The translation process consists of three stages. They are analysis, transferring, and restructuring.

a. Analysis

In this step, the writer read the whole of the source language text. Then, the writer read many times the whole paragraph of the source language carefully until the writer was able to analyze the meaning of the words according the grammatical rules used, word combination (phrase), unfamiliar word, and the related word according to the social aspect. Then, if the writer found difficulties in analyzing the source text, she would underline the unfamiliar words and find out the meaning in the dictionary.

b. Transferring

After completing the analysis process, the next important step was transferring the results of the analysis from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The writer transferred source language (English) into the target language (Bahasa Indonesia). But, this process was in the translator's mind. In this step, the writer only focused on a similar meaning in the target language. The writer also had to give more concern into the structure of source language such as; the grammatical, phrases, culture, spelling, and other detail of writing rules.

In the next step, the writer made the target language as authentic as possible with the source language by transferring meaning from the source language into the equivalence message or meaning of target language, without changing any message or meaning from the source language into the target language

c. Restructuring

This process was the most important part because the writer started to write down the translation result, the writer found the nearest meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Then, she had to check everything from the beginning by reading all the results of a translation product. Then, she made sure that the results of the translation acceptable and wrote down the results of the translation. She also asked a translation agency to proofread all the translation results including IT terms and the grammar. Then, she asked a lecturer from IT

Department to proofread the content and the IT terms. After getting the proofread result, the writer revised the translation result according to the proofreaders' suggestion. Then, the writer asked her supervisor to review the translation result. After getting feedback, the writer revised the translation to get a more acceptable result.

Then the writer exported the product in the form of Microsoft Word into pdf. The printed and electronic pdf files were given to lecturers of IT Department for supporting his teaching and learning process and English Study Program.

CHAPTER 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

The e-book entitled Operating System Concept Ninth Edition is a kind of informative text. In translation process, the writer applied process by Nida and Taber (1982). The process consists of three steps: analysis, transferring, and restructuring.

a. Analysis

In this step, Nida and Taber (1982) explained that analysis is reading the text according to the grammatical rules used, unfamiliar word, word combination (phrase) and word according to the social aspect. In this analysis process, the writer read text many times carefully according to the grammatical relationship use. The examples of grammatical relationship analysis can be seen in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 The Examples of Grammatical Relationship Analysis

No.	Sentence	Grammatical Analysis	Source
1.	We describe methods that an operating system can use To prevent or deal with deadlocks	simple present tense, modality and active voice	page 315, part Introduction, line 12
2.	To illustrate a deadlocked state, consider a system with three CD RW drives. The three processes will be in a deadlocked state…	modality, complex sentence, and simple future tense	page 317, part 7.1 System Model, line 9
3.	Process Pi is holding. The DVD and process Pj is holding the printer	present continuous tense	page 317, part 7.1 System Model, line 14
4.	If each process now requests another drive, the three processes will be in a deadlocked state.	conditional tenses, active voice and simple present tense	page 317, part 7.1 System model, line 7
5.	We look more closely at features that characterize deadlock	aktive voice and simple present tense	page 317, part 7.1 System Model, line 1
6.	locks are acquired and released	passive voice and simple present tense	Page 317, part 7.1 System Model, line 19

In Table 4.1 are examples that the writer read and analyzed the grammar used in the text. Several of the results of grammatical relationship analysis were modality, simple present tense, simple future tense, present continuous, conditional tenses, complex sentence and active-passive voice in the text. After the writer analyzed the grammatical relationship, the writer could guess the meaning and understand that the contents were about deadlock characterization, handling deadlocks, deadlock prevention, deadlock avoidance, deadlock detection, and recovery from deadlock. Then, the writer reread the text carefully and found unfamiliar words. The writer underlined unfamiliar words and found their meanings on the online dictionaries, such as Merriam Webster and Oxford Dictionary. The examples of the unfamiliar words can be seen in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 The Examples of Unfamiliar Words

No.	Source Language	Meaning	Source
1.	Edge	sisi	page 319, part 7.2 Deadlock Characterization, line 21.
2.	Resource	sumber daya	page 315, part introduction, line 2.
3.	Idle	diam/tidak berjalan	page 336, 7.6.3 Detection Algorithm, line 17
4.	Pictorially	lebih jelasnya	page 319, part 7.2.2 Resource-Allocation Graph, line 31
5.	Denote	melambangkan	page 319, part 7.2.2 Resource-Allocation Graph, line 25

Based on Table 4.2, the word *edge* is translated into *sisi*, the word *resource* is translated into *sumber daya*, the word *idle* translated into *diam / tidak berjalan*, the word *pictorially* translated into *lebih jelasnya*, the word *denote* translated into *melambangkan.* In this translation process, the writer did not directly translate into the target language according to the meaning in online dictionaries. The writer also searched the most appropriate meaning by reading journals and online books. After making sure that all meanings of the unfamiliar words were in line with the target language, the writer reread all paragraphs and focused to find a combination

(phrase) or word according to the social aspect in the text. However, the writer did not find any combination of words (phrases) or social aspects in the text because it is an informative text does not have cultural elements or art language which usually in the poem or novel.

b. Transferring

In this step, the writer only focused on the similar meanings in the target language. But, this process was still in the translator's mind. In finding the most appropriate meaning, the writer made some notes in papers and used several techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). In this process, the writer gave some examples of techniques used, there were: borrowing, literal translation, and transposition. The examples of the techniques are explained in Table 4.3, Table 4.4, and Table 4.5.

First is borrowing technique. In this technique, the writer did not adapt expression, word, or phrase from the source language to the target language. This technique is borrowing word without translating the word from source language to target language. The examples of borrowing technique can be seen in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 The Examples of Borrowing

No	Source language	Target language	Source
1.	This situation is called a <u>deadlock</u>.	situasi ini disebut sebuah <u>deadlock</u>	page 315, part Introduction, line 6
2.	We discussed this issue briefly in Chapter 5 in connection with <u>semaphore</u>	kami membahas ini secara singkat di Bab 5 yang berhubungan dengan <u>semaphore</u>	page 315, part Introduction , line 6
3.	<u>Release</u>. The process releases the resource.	<u>release</u>. Suatu proses melepaskan suatu sumber daya	page 316, part 7.1 System Model, line 36
4.	No <u>cycles</u>, then no process in the system is deadlocked	tidak terdapat <u>cycle</u>, maka tidak ada proses di sistem yang terjadi deadlock	page 320, part 7.2.2 Resource-Allocation Graph, line 2
5.	How do we ensure that <u>starvation</u> will not occur?	bagaimana kita memastikan bahwa <u>starvation</u> tidak akan terjadi?	Page 338, part 7.7.2 Resource Preemtion, third paragraph, line 1

Based on Table 4.3, the words "deadlock, semaphore, release, cycle, and starvation" were translated exactly as "deadlock, semaphore, release, cycle, and starvation" in the target language. If the words were translated into Bahasa Indonesia, the meanings of the words can be understood in the target language.

Second is literal translation. In this technique, the writer translated literally the text from the source language into the target language. The examples of literal translation technique can be seen in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 The Examples of Literal Translation

No	Source language	Target language	Source
1.	In this chapter, we describe methods...	di bab ini, kami menjelaskan metode-metode...	page 315, part Introduction, line 12
2.	Before we discuss the various methods...	sebelum kami membahas berbagai metode-metode...	page 317, part 7.2, Deadlock Characterization, line 2
3.	This example illustrates a problem	contoh ini menggambarkan sebuah masalah	page 318, part 7.2, Deadlock, line 12
4.	In this environment, the system can provide an algorithm	dalam lingkup ini, sistem dapat memberikan sebuah algoritma	page 322, part 7.3 Methods for Handling Deadlocks, line 38

Based on Table 4.4, the first sentence "in this chapter, we describe methods" was translated "di bab ini, kami menjelaskan metode-metode" . Second, "before we discuss the various methods" was translated "sebelum kami membahas berbagai metode-metode". Third, "this example illustrates a problem was translated "contoh ini menggambarkan sebuah masalah". Fourth, "in this environment, the system can provide an algorithm" was translated "dalam lingkup ini, sistem dapat memberikan sebuah algoritma". In literal translation cases, it can be concluded that the writer translated directly into the target language without borrowing few words.

The last is transposition. In this technique, the writer changed the grammatical structure in the target language. The examples of transposition technique can be seen in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 The Examples of Transposition

No	Source language	Target language	Source
1.	<u>Deadlock problems</u> can become more common	<u>Masalah-masalah deadlock</u> bisa saja semakin umum	Page 315, part Introduction, third paragraph, line 18
2.	….that <u>can be caused</u> only by another process in the set.	… bahwa terjadi hanya <u>karena</u> proses lainnya dalam suatu set	Page 316, part 7.1 System Model, last line
3.	First, resource utilization <u>may be</u> low.	Pertama, pemanfaatan resource <u>kemungkinan</u> kurang.	Page 324, part 7.4.2 Hold and Wait, line 17
4.	a circular wait exists (<u>proof</u> by contradiction)	Sebuah circular wait terjadi (<u>dibuktikan</u> dengan kontradiksi).	Page 325, part 7.4.4 Circular Wait, line 25

Based on Table 4.5, In first example, the word "Deadlock (n) problems (n)" was translated into "masalah-masalah (n) deadlock (n)". Second, passive voice "can be caused" became active voice "karena". Third, the word "may be (v)" became "kemungkinan (n)". Fourth, the word "proof (n)" became "dibuktikan (v)". In transposition case, it can be concluded that the writer changed the grammar stucture. But, it was still appropriate with the meaning of target language.

c. Restructuring

In this step, the writer started to write down what was on the writer's mind. Then, the writer made sure that the translation result was well understood and acceptable. Next, the writer asked proofreaders to evaluate the translation result. In this first process, the writer wrote all the translation results in microsoft word and made sure the format of text was same as the source text, for examples the font (Book Antiqua), spacing (1.0), layout (paper B5), and all size of pictures. Second, the writer asked a proofreader to proofread all contents of the translation results including the grammar used, and IT terms. The proofreading results from the translation agency can be seen in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 The Proofreading Results From Translation Agency

No.	Source Language	Meaning		Source
		Before Revising	After Revising	
1.	Abord all deadlocked processes	abord all deadlocked processes	batalkan semua proses-proses deadlock	page 337, Part 7.7.1 Process Termination, line 22
2.	Since, in general, it is difficult to determine what a safe state is,…	ketika, pada umumnya, sulit untuk menentukan keadaan aman	karena, umumnya, sulit untuk menentukan keadaan aman	page 338, part 7.7.2 Resource Preemption, line 23
3.	In a system where victim selection	dalam sistem dimana korban yang terpilih	dalam sistem dimana victim selection/pemilihan korban	page 338, part 7.7.2 Resource Preemption, line 33
4	A possible method for preventing deadlock	sebuah metode yang memungkinkan untuk mencegah deadlock	sebuah metode yang mungkin untuk mencegah deadlock	page 340, part Practice Exercises, line 7

Based on Table 4.6, first, the writer used borrowing tecnique "abord all deadlocked processes" was revised into literal translation "batalkan semua proses-proses deadlock". Second, the words "ketika, pada umumnya" was revised "karena, umumnya". Third, the words "korban yang terpilih" was revised "victim selection/pemilihan korban". Fourth, the word "memungkinkan (v)" was revised "mungkin (adv)". After the writer got suggestions from the proofreader, the writer revised the results.

Then, the writer asked another proofreader (a lecturer of IT Department) to proofread the content and the IT terms. The proofreading results from the lecturer of it department can be seen in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 The Proofreading Results From Lecturer of IT Department

No.	Source Language	Meaning		Source
		Before Revising	After Revising	
1.	By other waiting processes	oleh proses-proses menunggu lain	oleh proses-proses lain yang sedang menunggu	page 315, part Introduction, line 5
2.	Then a deadlock may exist	maka deadlock mungkin ada	maka deadlock mungkin terjadi	page 320, part 7.2.2 Resource-Allocation Graph, line 3
3.	There be no preemption Of resources	no preemption sumber daya	no preemption (melepas saat sedang menunggu) sumber daya	page 324, part 7.4.3 No Preemption, line 26
4.	We can define avoidance algorithms that ensure that...	kita dapat mengidentifikasi penghindaran algoritma memastikan bahwa…	kita dapat mengidentifikasi penghindaran algoritma guna memastikan bahwa…	page 329, part 7.5.1 Safe State, line 18

Based on Table 4.7, then first example "oleh proses menunggu lain" was revised into "oleh proses lain yang sedang menunggu". Second, the IT term "exist" was revised from "ada" into "terjadi". Third, the borrowing technique "no preemption" was revised into borrowing and description "no preemption (melepas saat sedang menunggu)". Fourth, the word "memastikan" was added the word "guna" in front it. The last, after the writer revised the text based on his suggestions, the witer gave the text to her supervisor to review the language and the grammar used. The review results from supervisor can be seen in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 The Reviewing Results From Supervisor

No	Source Language	Meaning		Source
		Before Revising	After Revising	
1.	In a multiprogramming environment, several processes may compete for a finite number of resources	Dalam lingkup multiprogramming, beberapa prosess bisa saja saling berebut <u>sumber daya</u> yang jumlahnya terbatas	Dalam lingkup multiprogramming, beberapa prosess bisa saja saling berebut <u>resource</u> yang jumlahnya terbatas	Page 315, part introduction, line 1
2.	The resources may be partitioned into several types (or classes)	Resource dapat dibagi menjadi beberapa tipe (atau <u>kelas</u>)	Resource dapat dibagi menjadi beberapa tipe (atau <u>tingkat</u>)	Page 315, part 7.1 Model System, line 26
3.	...separate resource classes may need to be defined for each printer.	...resource terpisah mungkin perlu <u>di tetapkan</u> untuk setiap printer	resource terpisah mungkin perlu <u>ditetapkan</u> untuk setiap printer	Page 316, part 7.1 Model System, line 12
4.	If another process requests that resource...	Jika proses lain <u>permintaan</u> resource tersebut...	Jika proses lain <u>meminta</u> resource tersebut...	Page 319, part 7.2.1 Necessary Conditions, line 3

Based on Table 4.8, in the first example, the writer used technique literal translation "sumber daya" and was revised into borrowing technique "resource". Second, the word "kelas" was revised into "tingkat". Third, the mistyping di "tetapkan" was revised into passive stucture "ditetapkan". Fourth, the word "permintaan (n)" was revised into "meminta (v)". After the writer got feedback about the translation results from her supervisor, the writer revised the text to get a good result.

In short, it can be concluded that the writer translated English book entitled Operating System Concepts on Chapter 7 from English into Bahasa Indosesia. The writer did translating process by Nida and Taber (1982) that consits of three process: analysis, transferring, and restructuring to make the translation results as good as possible and acceptable to students and lecturer of IT Department.

4.2 Discussion

The writer faced several problems in translating. In the first process (analysis), the writer did not have deep knowledge about grammar. So, the writer learned about tenses and parts of speech to understand the contents of the text. In second process (transferring), the writer was hard to understand a long sentence, such "If we preempt a resource from a process, what should be done with that process? Clearly, it cannot continue with its normal execution; it is missing some needed resource" *(*page 338, part 7.7.2 Resource Preemption, line 20). So, the writer reread the long sentences repeatedly more than three times to understand the meaning of the sentences. In third process (restructuring), the writer was confused to find the appropiate techniques used, such the borrowing technique "tidak adanya preemption" was revised into borrowing and description "no preemption (melepas saat sedang menunggu)" by lecturer of IT Department. So, based all the problems, the writer got a lot of benefits, such as getting new knowledge of the grammatical stucture, appropiate translating techniques, and new vocabulary. So, the writer can translate the text from English into Bahasa Indonesia well.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The e-book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition is helpful in learning and teaching process for the students and lecturer of IT Department, Politeknik Negeri Jember. The e-book is important because it gives information about operating systems in IT Department. However, the users of the e-book, especially the students of IT Department did not fully understand the book because it uses English language. So, translating the e-book from English into Bahasa Indonesian is needed.

The writer decided to translate the e-book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition on Chapter 7. In translating the e-book, the writer used process by Nida and Taber (1982); analysis, transferring, and restructuring. In analysis, the writer read the text and analyzed the content of source language. In transferring, the writer translated the text, but it was still in the writer's mind and the writer used techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) for examples; borrowing, literal translation, and transposition to translate the text. In restructuring, the writer started to write down the results in transferring process and asked proofreaders to review and proofread the translation result.

The writer found some problems in translating process, such as the writer did not understand the content of the text, was hard to understand the long sentences, and was confused to apply the appropriate techniques. So, the writer learned grammar to understand the text, reread the long sentences, and asked the exsperts to proofread and review the result of the translation product.

In making the translation product, The writer got a lot of new knowledge. The writer also could apply her ability to write, read, and translate in finishing her translation product as her final project. Furthemore, the writer hopes that her result of the translating product useful for users, especially the students and lecturer of IT Department for learning and teaching process.

5.2 Suggestions

After finishing the final project, the writer has some suggestions for the following parties.

5.2.1 for students and lecturer of IT Department

After finishing the final project, the writer reliazed that the English book entitled Operating System Concepts Ninth Edition is hard to be understood. So, it would be better if the lecturer and students of IT Department used Bahasa Indonesia version in teaching and learning process.

5.2.2 for students of English Study Program

In finishing this final project, the writer found problems because the writer was not familiar with several words, and how to use appropriate techniques. So, the writer suggests students of English Study Program who will have similar final project develop their vocabularies and learn about techniques of translation.

5.2.3 for English Study Program

In conducting the final project, the writer was hard to find references in reading corner. So, the writer suggests English Study Program add some books related to translation field, such: the collection of books, journals, and articles in reading corner as references the students who will conduct similar final project.

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