

## The quality of the Bahasa Indonesia-English-Arabic constitution of the Republic of Indonesia multilingual translational texts

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### Abstract

This research is aimed to know the quality of Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs in terms of meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness and to explain the factors that motivate the quality. This is qualitative research type which employs a content analysis method specifically semantic content analysis and grammatical content analysis. The data are clause unite in the Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs. Research results show that the quality of Bahasa Indonesia – English UUD 45 TT falls into a ‘good’ category and the quality of Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic UUD 45 TT falls into a ‘very good’ category. The degrees of quality of MTTs in T2 consist of ‘less accurate meaning’ category, ‘very clear meaning’ category, and ‘very natural expression’ category. The degrees of quality of MTTs in T3 consist of ‘less accurate meaning’ category, ‘very clear meaning’ category, and ‘very natural expression’ category. The factors that motivate the quality are inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning and unnatural expression.

**Keywords:** UUD45, MTTs

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### INTRODUCTION

Multilingual Translational Texts (hereafter MTTs) are crucially needed almost in all nations. Translating many foreign languages to a national language would rapidly increase the national human resource like knowledge and science. It is different from translating only from one foreign language to the national language because it only takes one advantage from it. So MTTs are importantly used to translate from many foreign languages into national language. On the other side, translating the national language to many foreign languages has the main role in spreading the ideology, advertising the domestic products, until introducing the cultural background to the world. Thus, translating from national language into many languages would effect on the good understanding of the world to the nation. It is clear that MTTs are very important to be studied more.

According to Suo (2015, p.176), MTTs as a means of transferring languages as well as cultures, are playing a significant role in today’s

international communication. It has already given a great impetus to the exchange of the cultures and the development of the mankind, without which the world would be a different one. The translator, as an active role player, is regarded as the intermediary between the source text and the target text. His task is to decode the original semantic signs and then recode it in the language which the target receiver can understand. According to Hapsari (2015, p.13) translation is a recreating meaning activity in a different wrapping (way).

In a nation like Indonesia, MTTs are inseparable from daily life. It was started many years ago when Indonesian interacted to foreigners, mainly when trader from Middle-East came to the archipelago (Indonesia). The fact can be proven by the existence of many Indonesian languages manuscripts which were written in British public collection. Now these manuscripts are summarized into a catalogue book entitle Indonesian Catalogue in Great Britain. One of the examples is when Indonesian studied Islam by reading ‘*Kitab Mawlid*’ in

Arabic with interlinear Malay (Bahasa Indonesia) translation (Ricklefs et al., 238, p.2014). It proves that MTTs have main role in Indonesian life since many years ago. In the global context as nowhere, MTTs help Indonesia or Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (hereafter NKRI) to communicate to the world.

Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world but this nation is considered as very peaceful nation unlike most of Muslim nations in the Middle-East (Ramage 1995, p.133). Indonesia suggests a successful example of a politically secular government managing to promote Islamic cultural and spiritual interests on the one hand while strictly proscribing the use of religion as a vehicle for political mobilization on the other hand (ibid). That is the Indonesian Islam, in attempting to represent democratic aspirations within a nationality context so Indonesia is referred as forces of tolerance and democracy by many nations in the world (ibid). The Soviet bloc collapsed because of ignoring from studying the important ideological and political developments of *'bhineka tunggal ika'* in Indonesia (ibid, p.135). Indonesia illustrates ongoing development political ideologies over the respecting cultural, languages, and religious differences that these differing perspectives are most explicitly given voice by Muslim (ibid).

It's more appropriate for many nations in the world to study the Indonesian Islamic democracy because the Indonesian democracy is much better than another nations' democracy for example the *'musyawarah untuk mufakat'* that one of the important aspects of the Indonesian philosophical basis. Indonesian democracy is identically the democracy of *'Pancasila'*. The *'Pancasila'* as the basic principle of NKRI is written in the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, it is called as Undang Undang Dasar 1945 (hereafter UUD 45). UUD 45 is a set of rules which plays the main role in preserving the political stability in NKRI. From these reasons, UUD 45 is the most important script that should be studied by all nations in this world not only Indonesia.

To introduce UUD 45 for the reason of giving the successful example in ruling NKRI to the world, UUD 45 should be translated into MTTs. MTTs are used to achieve the specific political and ideological purpose importantly into international languages (Schaffner in Kuhiwczak & Littau, 2007, p.142). The two

international languages that represent many nations on the two hemispheres of the earth are English in the West hemisphere of the earth and Arabic as the East (Middle-East) hemisphere of the earth. English, one of the international languages that is well-known and commonly used in United Nations Organization (hereafter UNO) as working language is also spoken in many nations as national and official language. Arabic is also a working language in UNO and commonly spoken in many Arabic Nations.

However producing MTTs is not as easy as every people think moreover translating very formal language like UUD 45 into English and Arabic. The language that is written in UUD 45 is very rigid moreover translating from Bahasa Indonesia that has no agreement feature into languages that have lots of agreement features like English and Arabic. It is very difficult. The problem that is faced by MTTs production nowadays is that the result of the translation in MTTs text must fulfill the requirement. The Translational Texts (hereafter TTs) of English and Arabic MTTs must reach the best quality of translation although it is almost impossible to make a perfect translation.

The fatal problem is that if UUD 45 is translated by foreign translators into English and Arabic and the foreign translators don't really understand the the hidden meaning of UUD 45 like the term *"Sang Merah Putih"* then they only translate the words or clauses based only on the words meaning as it is, although they speak English and Arabic fluently. It could be dangerous if the translation of UUD 45 can't be understood correctly and it could be more dangerous if the foreign translators are accused as liars. In this problem, domestic translators from NKRI are crucially needed to make a better translation in order to deal the correct understanding.

The problem above makes the production of MTTs especially from Bahasa Indonesia into English and Arabic is more challenging because of the high risk of the responsibility. Actually, the MTTs production nowadays is much easier than before because of the birth of translation machine. This device is able to help the production of the MTTs much faster than human being translation. However, the translation machine can't replace the job of human translator because it has no sense of meaning consideration as human being's. Translation machine might be used by people who want to get the general meaning of a source language

but the people need not the equivalency, accuracy, and acceptability because it only changes the words from source language to the target language without rethinking it culturally. So in producing MTTs especially in translating UUD 45 from bahasa Indonesia into English and Arabic, human translation is mainly used.

UUD 45 was actually translated by some very qualified translators called as certified translators. The English UUD 45 TT was produced by some qualified translators and experts that were coordinated and supervised by Idris Kyrway. It was translated for an on behalf of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. UUD 45 has been translated into English becoming The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. The Arabic UUD 45 TT was produced by very high educated translators. They are Prof. Dr. K.H. Chatibul Umam and Nur Rosihin Ana. UUD 45 was translated into Arabic as دستور جمهورية إندونيسيا لعام ١٩٤٥. It was published by Penerbit Mahkamah Konstitusi Indonesia on January 3<sup>rd</sup> 2008.

Each certified translator has a specific ability in translating the law matters into particular language as a pair (focusing only Bahasa Indonesia-English and focusing only Bahasa Indonesia-Arabic). The certified translators know the heavy consequent if they betray their oath as also called as sworn translators. However the certified or sworn translators are ordinary human-being that possibly make a mistake in translating UUD 45. It is experienced by the certified translators unconsciously. The conviction of national documents such as UUD 45 must be translated by some certified translators. It doesn't always guaranty the quality of the translation. The need of analyst as the 'tertium comparationis' (Hatim & Munday, 2004: 31) is truly needed to evaluate the MTTs of UUD 45. This is actually done not only once by one analyst because the TTs might be viewed in different perspective by each analyst.

Reaching the perfect or almost-perfect translation of UUD 45 into English and Arabic TTs is the main purpose, because the world could study the Indonesian ideology from the multilingual UUD 45 TTs. If the MTTs of UUD 45 are reproduced perfectly, the English and Arabic TTs could be understood correctly and easily. Then there would be many nations that are successfully ruling their nation because of studying from NKRI. The success of translating UUD 45 into English and Arabic TTs perfectly would imply on two advantages first for many

nations in the world second for NKRI itself. It could be said that many nations could study from Indonesia for their prosperity in one hand and the dignity of NKRI on the international stage would increase drastically on the other hand.

In fact, no one knows what the quality of the MTTs of UUD 45 from Bahasa Indonesia into English and Arabic is. In English UUD 45 TT, there are some of words that don't correspond if they are translated literally for instance "MPR (*Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat*)". If the words are translated literally into English it would mean "People's Consultative Assembly". But in many cases not all Bahasa Indonesia – English translators and linguists agree with these terms in translating the words in UUD 45 above. So to keep the originality and accuracy of the meaning contained in UUD 45 and perhaps to decrease the risk, the words *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* are still transferred into English and abbreviated to be MPR.

Although the Bahasa Indonesia words of *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* above are not translated into English instead of abbreviated into MPR, fortunately the meaning from the Bahasa Indonesia is remain unchanged. The fatal problem is that if the meaning in TT is not as the same as the original UUD 45 like in Arabic UUD 45 TT for example, Bahasa Indonesia UUD 45 is written as follows: 'Presiden *menetapkan* peraturan pemerintah untuk menjalankan undang-undang sebagaimana mestinya.' This clause is then translated into Arabic as يصدر رئيس الجمهورية الأنظمة واللوائح الحكومية لتنفيذ القوانين كما هو طبيعي. The word 'menetapkan' shouldn't be translated into Arabic as 'يصدر' because it means 'benjol' or 'jendul' in Bahasa Indonesia and in English as 'front-page'. To make an equivalent meaning of 'menetapkan' in Arabic, the word should be translated as "يقرر". So the correct clause should be as follows يقرر رئيس الجمهورية الأنظمة واللوائح الحكومية لتنفيذ القوانين كما هو طبيعي.

Seen from the language use that is written in Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic TTs of UUD 45, the quality of the MTTs could be assessed generally. People who don't speak neither understand the original version UUD 45, they don't want to know the process of translation. They only want to have the highest quality of translation without knowing how difficult in deciding any particular words and making it equivalence among Bahasa Indonesia

into English and Bahasa Indonesia into Arabic. And also the use of English and Arabic are accepted into their culture. In fact if the meaning of Bahasa Indonesia UUD 45 is not same to English and Arabic UUD 45 and difficult to be understood, the translation could be said as bad translation.

To encounter the problem explained above, it is important to evaluate UUD 45 in order to make the perfect translation in the next revision. So this master thesis is arranged to fulfill the need by the following title: The Quality of the Bahasa Indonesia – English – Arabic Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Multilingual Translational Texts.

The formulations of the problem are: How is the quality of the Bahasa Indonesia English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs? And what are the factors that motivate the quality of the MTTs?

This study is expected to give some contributions to theoretic and practice. To the theory, the study hopefully would contribute to the development of the translation study especially in MTTs. And this study could be used as additional reference in multilingual translation research. To the practice, the process of this analysis could be used as alternative method in assessing MTTs; The result of this analysis could be used to make better translation of UUD 1945 into English and Arabic; The result of this analysis would reflect what is actually meant by UUD 1945 in both English and Arabic.

## **METHOD**

The type of this research is included as qualitative research type, because the purpose of this research is to elaborate the result of the analysis of the quality of Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs. The qualitative research type is adapted from linguistic research method, here is translational (identity) method (Sudaryanto: 2001, pp.14-5). As long as Translation Studies is going on the progress in finding its real method, the translational (identity) method is still applicable in this research.

Content analysis method is employed specifically semantic content analysis method and grammatical content analysis method. Semantic content analysis method employs two meanings i.e. meaning accuracy (experiential meaning and textual meaning) and meaning clarity. And the last is grammatical content

analysis method which employs expression naturalness.

There are two models of analysis that is used is combination between Barnwell's TQAM and Machali TQAM. And there are two steps that are done in finding the quality of the UUD 45 MTTs in this Master Thesis. The first step is assessing the quality of translation based on the accuracy of meaning in field of discourse (experiential meaning) and mode of discourse (textual meaning). The second step is assessing the quality of translation based on language meaning clarity and expression naturalness. This analysis is done respectively.

## **Place and Time of the Research**

The place of the research is conducted in Post-Graduate Library of Yogyakarta State University and continued in Mrican, No. 11 – ART. 09/04 Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The time of the research is started from October 3<sup>rd</sup>. 2014 and finished on September 2015.

## **Data and Sources of Data**

The sources of data of this research are the Bahasa Indonesia, English and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs. The English translation - The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 – is the original translation that is made for an on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as Certified Translation, and completed on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003. The work of the experts and translators involved was coordinated and supervised by Idris Kyrway, certified translator for Indonesian law matters.

On the other hand UUD 45 in Arabic, ١٩٤٥ دستور جمهورية إندونيسيا لعام TT was completed on Januari 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2008. It's filed under UUD 45 in Arabic written in Abu Naghata's document on 8:41 am. It was translated by Prof. Dr. K.H. Chatibul Umam and Nur Rosihin Ana. This Arabic translation was published by Penerbit Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia.

The data of this research are clauses-units in the Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs that are started from the 'Pembukaan' (preamble) until the first verse of the second article of the second section i.e., Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat and the first verse, because that data are being enough to be the representation of entire content of UUD 45 in both English and Arabic TTs. The data that

would be analyzed are the twenty-two clause in the English and Arabic clauses of UUD 45 TTs that are stated above.

In collecting the data, the researcher reads all the UUD 45 MTTs (the original text in Bahasa Indonesia and the English and Arabic TTs) several times to understand the realization of the TTs and makes four word for word translational texts i.e. the Bahasa Indonesia text into English verbatim translation, the English text into Bahasa Indonesia verbatim translation, the Arabic text into Bahasa Indonesia verbatim translation, the Arabic text into English verbatim translation. The Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 texts are divided into twenty-two clauses and the starting and its ending of each clause are equated.

The researcher writes and makes entry all the twenty-two clauses from Bahasa Indonesia UUD 45 as the original text in the number of table from 01.1 until 22.1, English UUD 45 TT in the number of table from 01.2 until 22.2, and Arabic UUD 45 TT as in the number of table from 01.3 until 22.3. Clause in each number of tables is coded in order to make easy in quoting the TTs. The first and second number before point is the number of clause and the last number after point is the number of TT (Bahasa Indonesia, English, or Arabic). For instance in number 02.3 the first and second number before point (02.) refers to the clause that is written in the table, and the last number after point (.3) refers to the Arabic TTs. It is written in a table as follows:

02.3	T3	حق لكافة الشعوب،	والاستقلال	الحرية	إن
EM	Token 3	Value	Value 1	Process: relational 2	
TM	Topical 5	Topical	Topical 3	Textual 2	
	(3) Rheme		(2) Theme		

The Bahasa Indonesia English and Arabic UUD 45 TTs are alternated respectively to show the characteristics of the MTTs.

After all the clauses are listed in the table on data sheet, the researcher makes and uses parameter to analyze the data in order to gain the accurate and constant data. The primary parameter that is used by the researcher to analyze the quality of the MTTs is the Functional Grammar and its Register Variable that is focused only on Field of Discourse and Mode of Discourse to find out the meaning accuracy.

And the next are meaning clarity and expression naturalness. The following are the instrument.

### Meaning Accuracy of Functional Analysis.

#### Experiential Meaning (hereafter EM)

In finding the EM, it's important to use set of terms to show how the clause can be broken down into three functional constituents: participants, process, and circumstances (Butt, et al. 2001, p.47). The participant constituent can be described in terms of various participant roles such as actor, agent, goal, carries, and sayer. The process divides into three basic process types: material, relational, and projecting. Circumstance constituent is the other meta-language. The following examples of analysis of MTTs EM are focuses on a Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic low matters TTs.

Material processes construe doing. Potential participant roles are actor (doer of the process), a goal (thing affected by the process), range (thing unaffected of the process), and a beneficiary of the process (Butt, et al. 2001, p.52).

Verbal processes construe saying. Potential participant roles are sayer (doer of the process), receiver (addressee of the speech), target (the participant which is the object of the talk), and verbiage (which correspond to phenomenon in mental process and sum up what is said in one nominal group or embedded clause) (Butt, et al. 2001, pp.56-7). Where a ranked clause is projected, the clause containing the verbal process will be the projecting clause and the other clause will be a projected clause and can contain any process type.

The main characteristic of relational processes is that they relate a participant to its identity od description. Thus, within relational processes there two main types relational attributive which relate participant to its general characteristics or description and relational identifying which relate a participant to its identity, role, or meaning (Butt, et al. 2001, p.58).

There are some differences in the FG of the TQA used in this analysis. The first is that some traditional concepts which are used according to the language pairs of the MTTs. There is no 'obligatory material process' but it's used along with 'advice material process' because it shows the different strength between them. The second is numbering its concepts based on the sequence of the grammatical rule in

the languages. The third if the clause is too long and there is no enough space to cover one of the elements, asterisk (\*) would be used to connect among the separated elements. The forth is that the recapitulation procedure of the experiential meaning and textual meaning is made by the researcher independently.

Textual Meaning (hereafter EM)

Only simple and distinct meta-language is needed in analyzing TM. There are two elements i.e. theme and rheme (Butt, et al. 2001, p.135). Halliday (in *ibid*, p.136) characterizes theme as what the message is concerned with. The point of departure for what the speaker is going to say. In other words, its functions as a starting point or signpost that is the frame the speaker has chosen for the message.

The first element is known as the topical theme. The simple theme like the examples above contains only an experiential or topical element. But in some clauses the topical theme may be preferred by interpersonal and/or textual elements the theme can then be subdivided into textual, interpersonal, and topical elements and the clause is said to have multiple themes (*ibid*, p.137).

T2: English Text

In	exercising his duties,	the President shall be assisted	by a Vice President
Textual 1	Topical 2	Topical 3	Topical 4
	Theme		Rheme

In FG if the topical theme is the only theme in clause, there is no need to label it as anything more than theme. But in TQA where the meaning accuracy is crucially performed, the multiple themes are employed.

The following Table shows Machali's TQA that is used to analyze Barnwell's meaning accuracy.

Table of Guideline of Meaning Accuracy Assessment

No.	Category	Value by Letter	Value by Number
1.	Perfectly accurate	A	10
2.	Very accurate	B	8.6 – 9
3.	Accurate	C	7.6 – 8.5
4.	Medium accurate	D	6.1 – 7.5
5.	Less accurate	E	5.6 – 6
6.	Not accurate	F	0 – 4.5
7.	Deviate	G	(-1) – (-100)

Meaning Clarity and Expression Naturalness

After the assessment of meaning accuracy has been done firstly, the assessment of meaning clarity and expression naturalness are done secondly. The analysis is to know whether the words, phrase, and grammar have clear meaning and natural expression or not.

Meaning Clarity is that the TTs should be easy to be understood, correct words, phrase and grammar, and no ambiguity (Barnwell in Geriansyah, 2013, p.60).

Expression Naturalness is that the TTs should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words (*ibid*).

The analysis of both meaning clarity and expression naturalness is done in three levels, the first is in the level of word, the second is in the level of phrase, and the third is in the level of grammar. This is to find whether the using of word, phrase and grammar are clear in meaning or not, natural in expression or not. TTs should have meaning clarity and expression naturalness of word, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of phrase, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of grammar.

The word meaning clarity is that all kinds of words meaning should be easy to be understood, correct, and no ambiguity. The word expression naturalness is that all kinds of words should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary words. All of the words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, harf, and verbal noun that must be clear in meaning and natural in expression.

The clearest and the most natural word, phrase, and grammar would be valued as 'four' as the mean of perfect quality. Vice versa, the least clear and the least natural of word, phrase, and grammar could be 'zero' or 'minus' depend on the quality. The analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each language is done separately from the other. The following is an example of analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Partai adalah sekelompok warga Negara yang secara sukarela dengan dasar persamaan kehendak dan cita-cita dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan anggota, masyarakat, bangsa, dan Negara.

01.2	T2	Partai	adalah	sekelompok warga Negara	yang
	Clarity	4	4	4	4*
	Naturalness	4	4	4	4*
	secara sukarela	dengan dasar persamaan kehendak dan cita-cita			
	*4	4			
	*4	4			
	dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan anggota, masyarakat, bangsa,				
	4				
	4				
	dan Negara.				<b>value</b>
	4				<b>4</b>
	4				<b>4</b>

After the meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each clause are analyzed and assessed, the values are converted into scale 1-10. The following Table shows the detail.

Table of Scales of Conversion from 1-4 to 1 – 10.

Scales of Conversion	
Scales 1 – 4 are used to assess the meaning clarity and expression naturalness	Scales 1 – 10 are used when the values are ready to be united with meaning accuracy
1 (not clear and/or not natural)	1 – 2.5
2 (less clear and/or less natural)	2.6 – 5
3 (clear and/or natural)	5.1 – 7.5
4 (very clear and/or very natural)	7.6 - 10

The values of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in scales 1 – 10 are united with meaning accuracy before. However, to find a fair quality of translation, according to Barnwell, the scale of meaning accuracy must be the highest as Machali’s first phase in finding the quality of translation. It is to know the general impression of whether the general purposes of the text deflect or not (Machali 2009, p.155). So the scale of percentage of meaning accuracy is the highest 50 %, the scale of percentage of meaning clarity is 30%, and the last is the scale of percentage of expression naturalness which is only 20 %. The following Table shows the detail.

Table of Scales of Quality Percentage

Translation Quality	Percentage
Meaning Accuracy	50 %
Meaning Clarity	30 %
Expression Naturalness	20 %
<b>Value</b>	<b>100 %</b>

On the other hand, data and computer are also used as the secondary parameter. After that the researcher starts to assess (recapitulate) the data in number to find the quality of the MTTs.

#### Trustworthiness of Data and Analysis

To embody the faithful data and analysis, the researcher does some steps to prove the accountability through intrarater and interrater.

The first step is intrarater that is done by the researcher by observing as strong as possible to find the true data to be analyzed. In this case, the researcher reads the translation texts many times to find the relevant data, and the data itself must be detail, accurate, and also related to all aspect that will be analyzed.

The second step is interrater that consists of two interraters. The first interrater that is chosen in this research is Puji Laksono, M.Hum. He is a lecture and a Vice Dean in the Faculty of English literature in Al-Qur’anic Science University. His main interest is in Translation Studies. He is asked to interrater the data and its analysis of Bahasa Indonesia – English TT. The second interrater is Fitria Sari Yuniarti, M.Hum. She is a lecture in the Faculty of Arabic Literature in Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta and also in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. She is asked to interrater the data and its analysis of Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic TT. All these are done to ensure the trustworthiness of the data and the analysis in this research.

#### Techniques of Data Analysis

The analysis takes place in several steps in activities in order to get a correct result. The accuracy of meaning is the most important step so it is placed on the top and the last but not the least is the meaning clarity and expression naturalness. The following steps are the order of how to find the quality of MTTs of UUD 45 TTs.

Each TT is divided into twenty-two clauses and run in tables alternately T1 – T2 and T1 – T3. Then the accuracy of EM and TM in each clause is analyzed based on based on Halliday’s theory of SFL. The first is the analysis of T1: EM & TM – T2: EM & TM and the second is the analysis of T1: EM & TM – T3: EM & TM. After that to assess the meaning accuracy, EM and TM that are represented in the field of discourse and the mode of discourse in the TTs are recapitulated.

Not far different from the first step above, the clauses-units are run in the table alternately T1 – T2 – T3. Those are to be analyzed whether those all are clear or not and natural or not. The giving number is done to assess the meaning clarity and expression naturalness of the language use.

Thirdly, both of the results of the assessment above are quantified in order to find the exact number of the grade quality of the translation. Fourthly is explaining the meaning of the given value Fifthly is displaying the factors that motivate the quality of the MTTs. It includes inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning and unnatural expression.

**FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

**The Quality of the Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs in terms of Meaning Accuracy**

Experiential Meaning Accuracy of T1 – T2: Bahasa Indonesia into English UUD 45 TT

The quality of Bahasa Indonesia – English UUD 45 TT in terms of Experiential Meaning Accuracy is ‘less accurate’ because the value is 5.9. The following table is the chain of value from the lowest to the higher one.

Clause Numbers	T1 – T2: Bahasa Indonesia – English EM: Experiential Meaning
11.1 – 11.2	(-1.8)
03.1 – 03.2	(-1.2)
12.1 – 12.2	2.5
18.1 – 18.2	3
06.1 – 06.2	3.5
14.1 – 14.2	4
09.1 – 09.2	5
17.1 – 17.2	5
21.1 – 21.2	5
02.1 – 02.2	6.6
04.1 – 04.2	6.6
10.1 – 10.2	7
19.1 – 19.2	7.5
07.1 – 07.2	8.3

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

Textual Meaning Accuracy of T1 – T2: Bahasa Indonesia into English UUD 45 TT

The quality of Bahasa Indonesia – English UUD 45 TT in terms of Textual Meaning Accuracy is ‘less accurate’ because the value is 6. The following table is the chain of value of

Bahasa Indonesia – English textual meaning accuracy from the lowest to the higher.

Clause Numbers	T1 – T2: Bahasa Indonesia – English TM: Textual Meaning
21.1 – 21.2	1.4
17.1 – 17.2	2
05.1 – 05.2	3.3
09.1 – 09.2	3.7
03.1 – 03.2	4.2
14.1 – 14.2	4.2
11.1 – 11.2	5
15.1 – 15.2	5
19.1 – 19.2	5
07.1 – 07.2	5.8
02.1 – 02.2	6
04.1 – 04.2	6.2
10.1 – 10/2	6.4
06.1 – 06.2	6.6
13.1 – 13.2	6.6
18.1 – 18.2	6.6
08.1 – 08.2	7.5
12.1 – 12.2	8

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

Experiential Meaning Accuracy of T1 – T3: Bahasa Indonesia into Arabic UUD 45 TT

The quality of Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic UUD 45 TT in terms of Experiential Meaning Accuracy is ‘medium accurate’ because the value is 6.3. The following table is the chain of value from the lowest to the higher.

Clause Numbers	T1 – T 3: Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic EM: Experiential Meaning
06.1 – 06.3	(-8.5)
11.1 – 11.3	0
03.1 – 03.3	1.2
04.1 – 04.3	3.3
07.1 – 07.3	4.4
15.1 – 15.3	5
10.1 – 10.3	6
13.1 – 13.3	6
02.1 – 02.3	6.6
08.1 – 08.3	6.6
09.1 – 09.3	7.5
12.1 – 12.3	7.5
17.1 – 17.3	7.5
19.1 – 19.3	7.5

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

Textual Meaning Accuracy of T1 – T3: Bahasa Indonesia into Arabic UUD 45 TT



The quality of Bahasa Indonesia – English UUD 45 TT in terms of Textual Meaning Accuracy is ‘medium accurate’ because the value is 6.3. The following table is the chain of value from the lowest to the higher.

Clause Numbers	T1 – T 3: Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic	
	TM: Textual Meaning	
11.1 – 11.3	(-2.5)	
15.1 – 15.3	0	
02.1 – 02.3	4	
04.1 – 04.3	5	
08.1 – 08.3	5	
19.1 – 19.3	5	
07.1 – 07.3	5.4	
10.1 – 10.3	5.7	
12.1 – 12.3	6	
17.1 – 17.3	6	
09.1 – 09.3	6.2	
05.1 – 15.3	6.6	
03.1 – 03.3	7.1	
14.1 – 14.3	7.1	
06.1 – 06.3	7.7	
13.1 – 13.3	8.3	
18.1 – 18.3	8.3	
22.1 – 22.3	8.3	

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

**The Quality of the Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs in terms of Meaning Clarity**

In finding the meaning clarity in the analysis, the numbers of value are between ‘one’ to ‘four’. Then those are converted to be ‘one’ to ‘ten’.

**T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text Meaning Clarity**

The quality of Meaning Clarity of Bahasa Indonesia Text is ‘Very Clear’ because the value is 9.8 (A). The following table shows the value.

Clause Numbers	Conversion	
	1 – 4	1 – 10
01.1	3.5	8.7
03.1	3.6	9

The other clauses that reach ‘ten’ as the highest value are clause number 02.1 and between clause number 04.1 to clause number 22.1.

The quality of Meaning Clarity of English Text is ‘Very Clear’ because the value is 9.2 (A). The following table shows the value.

Clause Numbers	Conversion	
	1 – 4	1 – 10
21.2	0.7	1.7
03.2	3.2	8
08.2	3.2	8
06.2	3.5	8.7
12.2	3.5	8.9
10.2	3.6	9
22.2	3.7	9.2
09.2	3.8	9.5

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

The quality of Meaning Clarity of Arabic Text is ‘Very Clear’ because the value is 9.7 (A). The following table shows the value.

Clause Numbers	Conversion	
	1 – 4	1 – 10
07.3	3	7.5
14.3	3.5	8.7
15.3	3.5	8.7
11.3	3.6	9
13.3	3.6	9
03.3	3.8	9.5
08.3	3.8	9.5
09.3	3.8	9.5
10.3	3.8	9.5

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

**The Quality of the Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic UUD 45 MTTs in terms of Expression Naturalness**

The quality of Expression Naturalness of Bahasa Indonesia Text is ‘Very Natural’ because the value is 9.9 (A). The value of each clause is ‘ten’ except clause number 01.1 which only reaches 3.5 in the scale of 1 – 4 and 8.7 in the scale 1 - 10.

The quality of Expression Naturalness of English Text is ‘Very Natural’ because the value is 8.8 (A). The following table shows the value.

Clause Numbers	Conversion	
	1 – 4	1 – 10
21.2	0.7	1.7
03.2	3.2	8
08.2	3.4	8.5
12.2	3.5	8.9
06.2	3.8	9.5
09.2	3.8	9.5
10.2	3.8	9.5

The other clauses reach ‘ten’ as the highest value.

**T3: Arabic Text Expression Naturalness**

The quality of Expression Naturalness of Arabic Text is ‘Very Natural’ because the value is 9.6 (A). The following table shows the value.

Clause Numbers	Conversion	
	1 – 4	1 – 10
09.3	3.5	8.7
15.3	3.5	8.7
03.3	3.6	9
07.3	3.6	9
11.3	3.6	9
13.3	3.6	9
08.3	3.8	9.5

The other clauses reach 'ten' as the highest value.

### Discussion

The Factors that motivate the Quality in the MTTs.

There are three factors that motivate the quality in the MTTs on why the T1 is valued as 9.9, T2 is valued as 7.9, and T3 is valued as 8.5. The factors that motivate the quality above are inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning and unnatural expression.

One of the factors that influence the given value or the degree of quality above is the inaccurate meanings. There are two inaccurate meanings i.e. inaccurate EM and inaccurate TM.

*Inaccurate EM and TM of T1 – T2: Bahasa Indonesia – English TT*

03.1 dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan

03.2 and any form of alien occupation should thus be erased from the earth

The first inaccuracy of EM is in the realizing the meaning of 'harus' in T1 that is not translated accurately into T2 as 'should'. The word 'harus' means 'must' or 'have to' literally and it is more obligatory. Vice versa, the word 'should' is less obligatory. The clause 03.1 is to say that colonialism must be disappeared from the world. The second inaccurate EM is in realizing the meaning of 'dihapuskan' in T1 that is not translated correctly into T2. It is translated as 'erased' that is usually used in English for removing a wrong word, letter, or mark. The word 'dihapuskan' should be translated as 'abolished' because it is to be used for removing something in law environment.

The first inaccurate TM is in realizing the meaning of 'oleh sebab itu' because this TM is not translated into T2. The same case is also happened in the word 'maka' that is not translated into the T2 as well. However the translation of 03.2 is still clear and acceptable in the T2 because the conjunction 'dan', 'oleh sebab itu', and 'maka' are strange to be translated together into English. Because of the

untranslatable conjunction above, objectively the clause 03.2 remains inaccurate especially in TM. The next inaccurate TM is on the transposition of the word 'di atas dunia' in the middle of clause 03.1 into 'from the earth' in the last of the clause 03.2.

The second inaccurate EM and TM happen in clause 11.1 – 11.2 because this clause only reaches value 1.6 with EM is (-1.8) and TM is 5. The following is the explanation.

11.1 maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu Undang Undang Dasar Negara Indonesia,

11.2 Indonesia's National Independence shall be laid down in a Constitution of the State of Indonesia,

In the clause number 11.1 – clause number 11.2, the first inaccurate EM is in realizing the meaning of 'Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu' because the word 'itu' is not translated into T2. The TT is only 'Indonesian's National Independence' without article 'the' in front of the word 'Indonesian's' because 'itu' is correspond to 'the' in T2. The second inaccurate EM is an additional word 'shall' in 11.2 whereas there is no that meaning in the clause 11.1. The third or the last inaccurate EM is in realizing the meaning of 'disusunlah' that is translated as 'be laid down'. The word 'disusunlah' is derived from word 'susun' that means 'arrange' while the meaning of the word 'be laid down' is closer in meaning to the word 'put'.

In this TT, inaccurate TM is only two. The first is the realization of conjunction 'maka' because this conjunction is not translated into T2. It could be translated into English as 'then', 'so', or 'so that'. But in clause 11.2, there is no conjunction that realizes that meaning. It could be said that the loss in translation happens in the transferring the meaning of the conjunction. The second inaccurate TM is the word 'shall' as has been discussed above. The position of word 'shall' in TM is as 'topical theme' that has no correspond meaning between T1 – T2.

The third inaccurate EM and TM are in clause number 21.1 – clause number 21.2. This clause has total value 3.2 in EM and TM. Each of the meaning is 5 in EM value and 1.4 in TM value.

21.1 (1) Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat terdiri atas anggota-anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, dan anggota Dewan Perwakilan Daerah.

21.2 (1) The MPR consists of the members of the DPR and the members of the DPD

This clause shows three same cases in both inaccuracies of EM and TM because all of the three cases are elements that are not translated instead of abbreviated. The elements are 'Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat' that is not translated into English instead of abbreviated as 'MPR', 'Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat' that is not translated instead of abbreviated as 'DPR', and 'Dewan Perwakilan Daerah' that is not translated instead of abbreviated as 'DPD'. The translation team of English UUD 45 has preferred to keep typical Indonesian terms and / or acronyms for which there is no Standard English translation yet, and then they are pending the regulation on this matter, in Bahasa Indonesia. However, the translation team makes remarks that explain the abbreviation above.

MPR – Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat. The English equivalent most often used is: People's consultative Assembly.

MPR – Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat. The English equivalent most often used is: House of Representatives.

DPR – Dewan Perwakilan Daerah. The English equivalent most often used is: Regional Representatives Council.

It is actually good to keep the meaning more accurate, but it is still not efficient in the T2 because the abbreviations could be bothering some English readers. It is better to determine which decided to be equivalent translation unless the translation team only writes the original writing such as the T1's without abbreviates them. Each of the three inaccurate elements above is valued as minus ten (-10). The inaccurate EM and TM in clause number 21.1 – clause number 21.2 are caused by the abbreviated elements and not translated elements.

*Inaccurate EM and TM of T1 – T3: Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic TT*

11.1 maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu Undang Undang Dasar Negara Indonesia,

11.3 فقد قرر بناء الاستقلال القومي الإندونيسي وصياغته ف صلب دستور للدولة الإندونيسية (Faqad qorera benaa'o el-'esteqlaalo el-qowmey lindonesiy waseyaaghato fee solbi dostoor dawlah indonesiyah)

The clause number 11.1 – clause number 11.3 shows the least accurate EM. It could be seen from the meaning realization of word 'disusunlah' that derives from word 'susun' means 'arrange' in clause 11.1. This word has two meaning realization in 11.3. They are the

word 'قرر' (qorera) that means 'decide' in clause and word 'صياغته' (seyaaghato) that means 'draft'. In this inaccurate EM, there are additional elements that are written as 'بناء' (bena'o) means 'construction', word 'في صلب' (fee solbe) means 'in a solid', and the other additional element has been discussed as the meaning realization as word 'disusunlah' above. The last inaccurate EM in this clause is the meaning realization of the word 'kebangsaan' in phrase 'kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu' that is translated into T3 as 'القومي' (al-qowmey) in phrase 'الاستقلال القومي الإندونيسي'. It is also called as inaccurate EM because the word 'kebangsaan' means 'nation' or 'nationality' while 'القومي' (al-qowmey) means 'the people'.

Inaccurate TM in clause number 11.1 – clause number 11.3 is additional meaning realization of 'textual theme' in meta-language. This word is 'قد' (qad) that could be meant as uncertainty 'may' or 'perhaps'. The back translation of the both TTs in English is as follows.

Back Translation of 11.1 Then the independence of the Nation of Indonesia is to be arranged in a constitution of the State of Indonesia.

Back Translation of 11.3 Then (perhaps) a construction of Independence of the people of Indonesia is decided and drafted in a solid constitution of the state of Indonesia.

The second inaccurate EM and TM happen in clause number 15.1 – clause number 15.3. The total value of the both EM and TM is 2.5. And each value is that EM is 5 and TM is 0.

15.1 serta dengan mewujudkan suatu Keadilan Sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia.

15.3 وعلى تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية لكافة شعب إندونيسيا. (wa'ala tahqeeq el-'adaalat el-'ejtemaa'ayah lekaafate sha'be indonesiyah)

In this clause, the inaccurate EM is in the meaning realization of word 'rakyat' from phrase 'suatu Keadilan Sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia' in clause 15.1 that is translated into 'شعب' (sha'be) from phrase 'شعب إندونيسيا'. 'شعب' (sha'be) in clause 15.3. If the words are translated back into English, they would mean as follows. The word 'rakyat' means 'people' in English and the word 'شعب' (sha'be) means 'nation' in English. So if the word 'شعب' (sha'be) is translated back into Bahasa Indonesia, it would mean 'bangsa' not 'rakyat'. The suggestion to this TT is that the word 'شعب'

(sha'be) should be changed to be 'قوم' and the phrase is 'العدالة الاجتماعية لكافة قوم إندونيسيا'.

Inaccurate TM also occurs in clause number 15.1 – clause number 15.3. The meaning realization of word 'و' (wa 'ala) that literally means 'and on' is different from the meaning realization of word 'serta dengan' that literally means 'and with'. This meaning realization doesn't correspond to each other. This case is the only inaccurate TM in the clause number 15.1 – clause number 15.3 but it could make up a low value because the clause is very short and little inaccurate meaning could influence the overall value.

The third inaccurate EM and TM happen in clause number 03.1 – clause number 03.3. The total value of the EM and TM is 4.1. The value of EM is 1.2 and the value of TM is 7.1.

03.1 dan oleh sebab itu maka Penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan

03.3 ولذلك فإن الاستعمار يجب أن يزول كلياً

(wa ledhaaleka fa enna el-este'maaro yajebo ayazoola koleya)

There are two inaccurate EM in the TT above. The first is the meaning realization of word 'dihapuskan' in clause 03.1 is translated as 'أن يزول' (ayazoola) in 03.3. 'dihapuskan' literally means 'be abolished' while 'أن يزول' (ayazoola) literally means 'abolish'. So this is a wrong word formation that changes from an active verb to be a passive verb. To make the meaning realization accurate, the word 'أن يزول' (ayazoola) should be changed to be 'يزال' (ayuzalo) that literally means 'be abolished'. The second inaccurate EM is that the meaning realization of word 'di atas dunia' is translated as 'كلياً' (koleyan). This is included to be inaccurate EM because the word 'di atas dunia' literally means 'on the earth' while the word 'كلياً' (koleyan) literally means overall.

Here is the inaccurate TM. The first is an additional element that is in clause number 03.1, there is no word that realizes the meaning of 'إن' (ena) in the clause number 03.3. The word 'إن' (ena) literally means 'actually' in English. And the second or the last inaccurate TM is like the case that has been discussed above but in the case of inaccurate TM, the case is a transposition. It replaces the position of word 'di atas dunia' as 'كلياً' (koleyan) in differet plase.

Unclear Meaning in T2: English Translational Text

The first unclear meaning in T2 happens in clause number 21.2.

21.2 (1) The MPR consists of the members of the DPR and the members of the DPD

The unclear meaning in the clause number 21.2 above is the letters 'MPR', 'DPR, and 'DPD' that are not translated from the T1 instead of abbreviated. So the language that is used is not clear in English. The 'MPR' is abbreviated from Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat that should be translated as People's Consultative Assembly. 'DPR' is abbreviated from Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat that should be translated as House of Representatives. 'DPD' is abbreviated from Dewan Perwakilan Daerah should be translated as Regional Representatives Council.

The second unclear meaning in T2 happens in clause number 03.2.

03.2 and any form of alien occupation should thus be erased from the earth

The word 'should' is less strength, in a written law matters this word could weaken the strength of the law itself. So this is considered as unclarity because the need of removing the 'colonialism' is 'urgent' and 'must'. The suggestion is that the word 'should' in T2 should be written as 'must'. In English written law the word 'should' is commonly used but to say the fact that actually happens in T1 a natural TT is urgently needed. The second is the word 'erase' that is not clear in English. The word is usually used to erase a wrong letter, mark, etc. The third unclarity is the phrasal verb 'should thus be erased' that is too complicated and hard to be understood. The phrasal verb should be written as 'must be erased'.

Unclear Meaning in T3: Arabic Translational Text

The first unclear meaning happens in clause number 07.3 because the total value of meaning clarity in the clause is 7.5.

07.3 وإنه بفضل الله العلى القدير ورحمته، وبدافع الرغبة القوية فى تحقيق حياة قومية منحررة،

(wa ennahe be faḍlillahe el-'ola el-qadeer wa rahmato, wa bedaafe'erroghbate, el-qaweyyate fee tahqeeqe hayaaten motaharrereh.)

And by the grace of Allah who is the all most highest powerful and his mercy and affected by the desire of the strength in realizing the free people life.

The unclear meaning in the clause above appears in the word 'قومية' (qaowmeyyah) that literally means 'people'. The word should be written as 'شعبية' (sho'beyyah) so the meaning is becoming clear.

The second unclear meaning happens in clause 14.3 because the total value of the meaning clarity is 8.7.

14.3 وعلى السلطة الشعبية الموجهة بالحكمة والحصافة في الشورى النيابية،

(wa 'ala ssołtate ssha'beyyate el-mowajjahate be el-hekmate wa el-haşafate fe sshora neyaabeyate)

And on the authority of the people that is directed with wisdom and prudence in deliberation/representation.

The unclear meaning in the clause 14.3 could be seen from the word 'الشعبية' (sha'beyyah) that means 'nation' or 'nationality'. That is not consistent to the previous word and the language that is used is unclear. This word should be translated as 'قومية' (qaowmeyyah) to make the meaning more clear.

#### Unnatural Expression in T2: English Translational Text

The first unnatural expression in T2 happens in clause number 21.2.

21.2 (1) The MPR consists of the members of the DPR and the members of the DPD

The unnatural expression in the clause 21.2 above is the letters 'MPR', 'DPR', and 'DPD' that are not translated from the T1 instead of abbreviated. So the language that is used is not natural in English. The 'MPR' is abbreviated from Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat that should be translated as People's Consultative Assembly. 'DPR' is abbreviated from Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat that should be translated as House of Representatives. 'DPD' is abbreviated from Dewan Perwakilan Daerah should be translated as Regional Representatives Council. The words above are not natural in English so they should be translated into good English.

The second unnatural expression in T2 happens in clause 03.2.

03.2 and any form of alien occupation should thus be erased from the earth

The word 'erase' is not clear in English because it is usually used to erase a wrong letter, mark, etc. And to mean 'remove', English

written law usually 'abolish. The phrasal verb 'should thus be erased' is too complicated and hard to be understood. The phrasal verb should be written as 'must be erased'.

#### Unnatural Expression in T3: Arabic Translational Text

The first unnatural expression happens in clause 09.3 because the total value of expression naturalness in the clause is 8.7.

09.3 ثم إنه من أجل إقامة حكومة للدولة الإندونيسية التي تحمي كل شعب إندونيسيا وجميع مسقط رأس إندونيسيا،

(thomma ennaho men ajle eqaamate hokoomate leddaowlate el-Indonesiyyate allatey tahmey kola sha'be Indoneseyya wa jamee'a mosqete ra'se Indoneseyya.)

Then actually that is in order to construct government of the State of Indonesia that protects whole people of Indonesia and entire homeland of Indonesia.

The unnatural expression in the clause above could be seen from the word 'مسقط رأس' (masqete ra'se). The literal meaning of this word is 'homeland'. This word is translated from T1 literally so the clause number 09.3 sounds and unnatural. The word 'مسقط رأس' (masqete ra'se) is strange in Arabic because the concept 'tumpah darah' is exist only in Bahasa Indonesia. To make the clause read naturally, the word 'مسقط رأس' (masqete ra'se) should be changed as 'الوطن' (el-waṭan).

The second unnatural expression happens in clause 15.3. Here it is the clause.

15.3 وعلى تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية لكافة شعب إندونيسيا.

(wa 'ala tahqeeqe el-'adaalate el-ejtemaa'eyyate lekaffate sha'be Indoneseyya)

And on implementing the social justice for all nation of Indonesia.

Using word 'شعب' (sha'be) that means 'nation' in the phrase 'شعب إندونيسيا' (sha'be Indoneseyya) is not natural in the clause 15.3. The phrase 'شعب إندونيسيا' (sha'be Indoneseyya) is very strange in English because it could be meant that there is more than one nation of Indonesia whereas as a matter of fact that Indonesia is the only one on the earth and a unitary State. Then to make the clause number 15.3 is natural, the word 'شعب' (sha'be) should be translated as 'قوم' (qaowm) or 'أمة' (ommah).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

The degree of quality of MTTs that is written by number in T2 is 7.3. The degree of quality of the MTTs of T2 is composed by meaning accuracy 2.9, meaning clarity 2.7 and expression naturalness 1.7. The degree of quality that is written by letter is 'C'. It means that the quality of Bahasa Indonesia – English UUD 45 TT is 'good'. The degree of quality of T3 that is written by number is 7.8 and written by letter is 'B'. Meaning accuracy of T3 is 3.1, meaning clarity of T3 is 2.8, and expression naturalness of T3 is 1.9. It means that the quality of Bahasa Indonesia – Arabic UUD 45 TT is 'very good'.

The factors that motivate the quality above are inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning and unnatural expression. The first is inaccurate meaning that have two inaccurate meanings i.e. inaccurate EM and inaccurate TM. There are four-teen inaccurate EM and TM clauses in T1 – T2 which are combined and there are also four-teen inaccurate EM and TM clauses in T1 – T3 which are combined. The second factor that motivates the quality is the unclear meaning. There are only three clauses of unclear meaning in T1, eight clauses of unclear meaning in the T2, and nine clauses of unclear meaning in the T3. The third factor that motivates the quality is the unnatural expression. There is only one clause of unnatural expression in T1, seven clauses of unnatural expression in the T2, and also seven clauses of unnatural expressions in the T3.

In the analysis of meaning accuracy, there are some concepts and procedures that do not correspond to the actual analysis of SFL, because all of those are applied in three different languages i.e. Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Arabic that also have different features or characteristics. In the analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness, the values of each clause might be less valid because those are determined by the researcher whereas it should be assessed by native speakers of English and Arabic of whether the word, phrase, and grammar are clear and natural or not.

### Suggestions

Meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness are better to be used in translation quality assessment. In knowing the meaning accuracy, SFL is a good way to use

however clear explanation must be added to the analysis because every language has different grammatical feature in constructing a meaning. Every element must be numbered and the element in SLT that has a same meaning to the element in TLT must be numbered equally. A concept that exists in a SLT but doesn't exist in TLT and vice versa must be given an explanation. In knowing the meaning clarity and expression naturalness, an interrater whose mother language is the TLT is suggested to validate the analysis.

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