

# THE TRANSLATION OF CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATION PART 170 AIR TRAFFIC RULES INTO INDONESIAN

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## Abstract

The background of this research was based on the continued development of international aviation in the world which was a challenge for the translator to find an equivalent sentence. The purpose of this thesis was to find the equivalence type used in translating the source language to the target language and find the dominant equivalence type used. For solving this problem, the writer used Nida and Taber theory that divided equivalence types into two types, namely formal equivalence or formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. The method used was descriptive qualitative method. The data was obtained through systematic sampling method. Based on the analysis, the equivalence types of 53 of 66 samples (80%) were translated by using formal correspondence; 12 of 66 samples were translated using dynamic equivalence (18%) and only one sample (2%) did not neither involve in formal correspondence nor dynamic equivalence because SL text did not have translation in TL (reserved). The most dominant equivalence type used in the translation was formal correspondence.

**Keywords:** translation; equivalence type; complex; compound; sentences

## Introduction

Since everyone works with people from different nationalities, translation has become very important. It is because many advancements and technical materials are published in foreign languages. These materials must be translated in order to be understood by the users who do not understand the Source Language (will be mentioned as SL). In addition to technical material, as the world becomes increasingly interconnected, people from different backgrounds are seeking out materials from other cultures for some reason. These materials are in forms of novel, histories, scripts, and religious literature and so forth.

It is thought that translation is an easy process especially to people who have mastered the languages. But this is not always the case, it is suggested that in order to perform their job successfully, the translators should meet three important requirements which they should be familiar with, they are the source language, the target language, and the subject matter. Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language and does the best to produce the same meaning in the target language – using the forms and structures of the target language.

The translators should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which they are translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which they are translating. At this point, the translator must have wide knowledge in both languages for

getting the equivalence in the TL, because the deficiency of the knowledge of both languages will result in a translation without logic and sense.

### Method

The research method of the analysis is library research by consulting some books and dictionaries in order to collect the theories and references. In addition, some information is also acquired from the internet to support or complete the collected theories.

In conducting the analysis, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method in which the data was analyzed by explaining descriptively. It relies on linguistic rather than numerical data, and employ meaning-based rather than statistical forms of data analysis. There is also a formula which helps the data calculation. It is solely used to support the data description.

The data in this thesis are sentences whether complex or compound sentences taken from some subparts both in Civil Aviation Safety Regulation Part 170 Air Traffic Rules and its translation Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 170 Peraturan Lalu Lintas Udara created by Ministry of the Transportation Republic of Indonesia as the attachment of Keputusan Menteri Perhubungan No. KM 14 the Year 2009 on 16 February 2009.

The Document Civil Aviation Safety Regulation Part 170 Air Traffic Rules and its translation into Indonesian consists of eight subparts start from A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and sixty-eight articles. Each subpart contains different information about air traffic rules. The data were collected through some steps, First, close reading the document in English as the source text (ST) and its translation into Indonesian as the target text (TT), because this study is library research, Second, selecting some data by systematic sampling, Third, Note taking some clauses in a sentence from the SL text, then Fourth, finding out the translation of the SL text in the Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil Bagian 170 Peraturan Lalu Lintas Udara.

There are two categories of sampling technique, they are probability sampling and nonprobability sampling. In this research, nonprobability sampling is used, it is systematic sampling. Systematic sampling is a sampling technique based on the sequence of members of the population that have to be numbered, then decides the number of samples (n) which are going to be analyzed from the total population (N). In this analysis, Slovin Formula used to determine the number of samples:

$$n = N / (1 + (N \times e^2))$$

n = amount of samples element

N = amount of population element

e = error level (note: generally error levels that can be selected are 1 % or 0,01; 5 % or 0,05 and 10 % or 0,1)

$$\text{So, } n = 68 / (1 + (68 \times (0,1)^2)) = 40,47 \text{ or } 40 \text{ articles as samples.}$$

In order to make the samples selected systematically, articles 1-6 followed by even articles and the articles 63-68 can be taken.

After collecting the data through some steps, the next point is compared to the SL text and the TL text and the last will define the type of equivalence used in translating

the SL text into TL text. In analyzing the equivalence types, the theory used is the theory of Nida and Taber. Then the analysis is displayed. If the data collection and reduction are done, conclusion and verification made based on the data display.

**Results**

The data are analyzed by using Nida and Taber to find out the equivalence types in the translation of Civil Aviation Safety Regulation Part 170 Air Traffic Rules into Bahasa Indonesia. The following table shows the data of translation taken from the selected chapters.

Table 1. Data Analysis

No	Clause/Sentence in Source Text	Clause/Sentence in Target Text	Equivalence Type
<b>Sub Part 170.001</b>			
1.	DGCA <u>determines</u> , in accordance with the provisions of this Part and for the territories over which they have jurisdiction, those portions of the airspace and those aerodromes where air traffic services will be provided.	Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara <u>menentukan</u> wilayah kekuasaan dalam hal ini pembagian ruang udara dan bandar udara dimana pelayanan <i>ATS</i> diberikan.	Formal equivalence, because the form of SL is not changed (underlined word). However the message is not preserved (words in bold).
2.	DGCA arrange for such services to be established and provided in accordance with the provisions of this Part, except that, by mutual agreement, a State may <u>delegate to another State</u> the responsibility	Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara dapat <u>mendelegasikan</u> tanggung jawab pemberian pelayanan <i>ATS</i> dalam <i>FIR, CTA dan CTZ</i> sepanjang wilayah kekuasaannya.	Formal equivalence, because the form of SL is not changed (underlined word). However the message is not preserved (words in bold).

	for establishing and providing air traffic services in flight information regions, control areas or control zones extending over the territories of the former.		
3.	Those portions of the airspace over the high seas or in airspace of undetermined <b>sovereignty</b> where air traffic services will be provided shall be <u>determined</u> on the basis of regional air navigation agreements.	Sebagian ruang udara yang berada di atas lautan atau ruang udara yang tidak dapat dijangkau pelayanan lalu lintas udara harus <u>ditetapkan</u> dalam perjanjian dasar regional navigasi udara.	Formal equivalence, because the form of SL is not changed (underlined word). However the message is not preserved ( words in bold).
4.	DGCA having <u>accepted</u> the responsibility to provide air traffic services in such portions of airspace shall thereafter arrange for the services to be established and provided in accordance with the provisions of this Part.	Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara <u>menerima</u> tanggung jawab untuk memberikan pelayanan lalu lintas udara pada ruang udara dan harus menyusun bentuk pelayanan yang akan disediakan sesuai dengan bagiannya.	Formal equivalence, because the form of SL is not changed (underlined word).
5.	When it has been <u>determined</u> that air traffic services will be provided, DGCA	Jika sudah <u>ditetapkan</u> bahwa pelayanan lalu lintas udara akan diberikan,	Formal equivalence, because the form of SL is not

<p><u>designate</u> or <u>delegate</u> the authority responsible for providing such services.</p>	<p>Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara <u>menunjuk</u> atau <u>mendelegasikan</u> tanggung jawab kepada yang berwenang untuk memberikan pelayanan tersebut.</p>	<p>changed (<u>underlined</u> word).</p>
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<b>Sub Part 170.002</b>		
-		
<b>Sub Part 170.003</b>		
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<b>Sub Part 170.004</b>		

Based on the analysis of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR) Part 170 Air Traffic Rules and its translation, there are two equivalence types occurred by using Nida and Taber theory, formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. The following table figures out the percentage of equivalence types used.

Table 2. Equivalence Types

No	Equivalence Types	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Formal Correspondence	53	$53/66 \times 100 \% = 80 \%$
2.	Dynamic Equivalence	12	$12/66 \times 100 \% = 18 \%$
3.	Not Formal and Dynamic	1	$1/66 \times 100 \% = 2 \%$

The table shows that dynamic equivalence is the most dominant equivalence type used in translating Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR) Part 170 Air Traffic Rules into Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil (PKPS) Bagian 170 Peraturan Lalu Lintas Udara. Fifty-three of sixty-six samples are translated using formal correspondence. Twelve of sixty-six samples are translated using dynamic equivalence and only one sample does not involve in formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence because SL text does not have a translation in TL.

### Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the translation of Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR)

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Part 170 Air Traffic Rules into Indonesian, it can be concluded that, The equivalence type used in the translation of Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR) Part 170 Air Traffic Rules text into Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil (PKPS) Bagian 170 Peraturan Lalu Lintas Udara is fifty-three of sixty-six samples (80%) are translated by using formal correspondence; twelve of sixty-six samples are translated using dynamic equivalence (18%) and only one sample (2%) neither involve in formal correspondence nor dynamic equivalence because SL text does not have translation in TL (reserved). The most dominant equivalence type is used in the translation of Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR) Part 170 Air Traffic Rules text into Peraturan Keselamatan Penerbangan Sipil (PKPS) Bagian 170 Peraturan Lalu Lintas Udara is formal correspondence with 80%.

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