

Introduction

Today, English is the most prominent language in the world, but the reality is that not every body can speak English and some people often have misscommunication in their interaction because of the language differences used among the speakers. And just because a person can speak some English, that does not mean they can speak it well enough to cope with all situation. Therefore, the role of translation is needed.

Translation is defined as the transfer (of meaning) of a text from a source language into a (text in the) target language (Snell-Hornby, 2005). It means that translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly in other to make the clear meaning of source language. But sometimes it is hard for the translator to find a suitable word when translating text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). 'Nasi Tumpeng' in Indonesia, for instance, has no lexical item in English. It happened because 'Nasi Tumpeng' is Indonesian food that means Indonesian culture. Meaning as the property of a language is influenced and determined by the culture of a speech community (Larson, 1984:7). As the way to solve such kind of the issue,

translator must modify the translation by using another word in target language (TL) that equivalent with the word in source language (SL) so the reader of the translation in target language (TL) can understand more what the original author want to tell. Translators must have deep knowledge about both languages, particularly culture knowledge, in order to find the equivalent word. As a result, Nasi Tumpeng translated as a ceremonial dish of yellow rice served in a cone shape. Translation equivalence is any meaning from the source language (SL) which expresses the same meaning in the target language (TL). (Baker 1992). Crystal (1987:334) stated, "translation equivalence refers to the equivalence relationships between target text (TT) and source text (ST)".

The writer would like to find out translation equivalence of verbs in short story the Bogey-Beast because the existence of verbs in a sentence is fundamental. Besides, short story is an art form which is particularly easy to translate. The width in the genre demands that translator must be made aware of, for instance, language variation and context, in other to produce a good translation. To analyze translation equivalence the writer use

SHORT STORY

Short story is a part of literary genres. Klarer (1998:3) the roots of short story lies on antiquity and the middle ages story, myth, and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestations, "texts" which were primarily orally transmitted. Short story as a part of literary works is interesting to be analyzed. Although it has a quite short plot, small number of characters and a few places and time as setting, the story can be fully developed. There are many short stories that have been analyzed. Typically, the analysis is related to intrinsic elements of the story.

METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research method by describing the results of data analysis in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of number. Qualitative research method is a method based on post positivism philosophy used to examine the condition of natural objects. (Sugiyono, 2011). The source of data was short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation in Indonesia. They were collected by downloading the text both English and Indonesia and then analyzed the translation equivalence of verbs found in both source language

and target language texts. The first, identifying verbs in both texts, the second, classifying the equivalence of verbs, the third tabulating the number of verb equivalences in English and Indonesia translation texts, the last determining the most dominant type of translation equivalence of verbs appearance in the short story text, and describing the naturalness of expression in the short story translation text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below are the list of utterances contain of verbs found in the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation:

Formal Equivalence

No	SL	TL	Kind of Verb	T R		
				i	m	a
				SL	TL	
1	I will buy a grand house	Saya aka n me mbe	Pr edi cat e/ Fin	Pr edi kat / Fin	0 0 : 0 1	V → V

	of grea t gold coin s	h, pe nu h de ng an koi n em as be sar	xic al ver b		
2	It was noth ing, but a lum p of silve r	Itu ha ny ala h gu mp ala n per ak	Au xili ary Ve rb	00: 03: 05	Untra nslata ble
3	The old wo men star ed after it till	Wa nit a tua itu me nat ap	Au xili ary Ve rb	00: 03: 15	Untra nslata ble

	It was fairl y out of sigh t	ny a sa mp ai tid ak ter lih at			
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From the example above, all the verbs in source language (SL) were mostly untranslatable to target language (TL). Only some examples that can be translated and it was not in its place as verb in target language (TL). Although, most verbs can't be translated into verb in the examples above, the reader can understand the message of the translation text in Indonesian. These are examples of dynamic equivalence (DE) translation. And all of the verbs in examples above are classified to auxiliary verb. In English grammar, auxiliary must be followed by lexical item. As for, in Indonesian, there were no such grammatical rules, so those verbs can't be translated as a lexicon in Indonesian, but it can be changed into another term that is equivalent with the source language (SL)..

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