

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF PROCESS TYPES OF VERB IN BILINGUAL CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS

by Ika Kurnia Wardani .

FILE	JURNAL_AKHIR.DOCX (41.37K)	WORD COUNT	4217
TIME SUBMITTED	14-FEB-2019 03:08PM (UTC+0700)	CHARACTER COUNT	22147
SUBMISSION ID	1078076495		

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ABSTRACT : The aim of this study is to identify translation strategy of process types of verb in the bilingual children's story books. The study adopts translation strategies theory and process types of verb. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data, this study used process types of verb by Halliday (1994) and Mona Baker's translation strategy (1992). The result of the study shows that, the total data found is 71 data, including 21 non-equivalent data and 50 equivalent data. In conclusion, Firstly, in the study, the writer more focused on non equivalent data, and in here are 21 data have been analyzed. Secondly, the process types of verb that can be found in this study just four types. Therefore the analysis of the data divided into four main parts, there are Material process consist of 6 data, Mental process consist of 8 data, Behavioral consist of 2 data, and Verbal process consist of 5 data. Thirdly, the average frequent translation strategy used in bilingual children's story books is translation by more neutral expressive meaning, paraphrase using related and unrelated word. Other strategies applied are translation by omission and more general word.

Keywords : *translation, translation strategy, process types of verb, bilingual, children's story books*

STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN JENIS PROSES KATA KERJA DALAM BUKU CERITA ANAK BILINGUAL

ABSTRAK : Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi strategi penerjemahan jenis proses kata kerja dalam buku cerita anak bilingual. Penelitian ini mengadopsi teori strategi penerjemahan dan jenis proses kata kerja. Desain penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penelitian ini menggunakan jenis proses kata kerja oleh Halliday (1994) dan strategi terjemahan Mona Baker (1992). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, total data yang ditemukan adalah 71 data, terdiri dari 21 data non ekuivalen dan 50 data ekuivalen. Kesimpulannya, Pertama, dalam penelitian ini, penulis lebih fokus pada data yang non ekuivalen, dan di sini ada 21 data yang telah dianalisis. Kedua, jenis proses kata kerja yang dapat ditemukan dalam penelitian ini hanya empat jenis. Oleh karena itu analisis data dibagi menjadi empat bagian utama, yaitu proses *Material* terdiri dari 6 data, proses *Mental* terdiri dari 8 data, proses *Behavioral* terdiri dari 2 data, dan proses *Verbal* terdiri dari 5 data. Ketiga, strategi terjemahan rata-rata yang sering digunakan dalam buku cerita anak-anak bilingual adalah terjemahan dengan makna ekspresif yang lebih netral, parafrase menggunakan kata yang terkait dan tidak terkait. Strategi lain yang diterapkan adalah terjemahan oleh kelalaian dan kata yang lebih umum.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, strategi terjemahan, jenis proses kata kerja, bilingual, buku cerita anak-anak

INTRODUCTION

Translation always has an issue that make translators have to try to solve every problem until it can be understood, so that it can be called as translation with accurately meaning of the original text, equivalent and acceptable by the target language. Presently, for references many translated works are found in the internet, book stores and libraries. Translation is not just looking for other words that have similar meanings, but is looking for the right choice of words that can be accepted by the meaning of foreign languages. The point of view of ordinary people, translation is a simple job, namely work that aims to interpret word for word from the source language to the target language. Thus, different from the opinion, “translation is an attempt to divert messages written in the source language into target language with emphasis on equivalence of meaning”, expressed by Newmark (1981:7), it shows that translation is not a simple job.

Translation is not an easy thing, the translator is faced with differences in the form of phrases, clauses and sentences of the source text and target text. Therefore, before translating the text, the translator is required to read the entire text in order to find out what the message the author wants to convey. Besides, being faced with the differences mentioned earlier, according to Baker, there are several problems that exist in the translation process. In other side, being faced with obstacles, Baker (1992: 26-38) shows several strategies used by professional translators.

As research subject, the writer is interested in children's bilingual stories. These books are now one of the alternative foreign language learning media for children, which are positive influences that contain information, literature and technology. In a story book, the language used tends to be easier to understand and the selection of words also prioritizes those that are commonly used especially in the selection of verbs used. Related to this, the writer is interested in examining the process types of verb. According to Halliday (1985: 102) there are different types of process which are : material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process. To get more information, the writer presents some of similar studies that have been conducted towards translation in bilingual book and about the process types of verb. The first, research from Farah Vidyasari (2012), “An analyze the translation of Children’s story Bilingual book entitled, “Masarasenani and The Sun” by Murti Bunanta”. She focused on to analyze method related with translation process in that book and to analyze form and meaning shifts that may happen in the translation process in that book. The second,

research from M. Khairun Nazhirin (2013), about ² “*A Transitivity Analysis of Genres in the Tenth Grade Senior High School Textbook Developing English Competencies*”. He focused ⁵ on to analyze the transitivity of genres in senior high school textbook Developing English competencies for Grade 10 based on Halliday’s theory of systemic functional linguistics, and to find out the factors affecting the analysis result and the benefit that can be gained.

Based of above, the aim of the study is expected to be able to develop the understanding of people who are studying linguistics especially in translation, and in particular to be able to know about the translation strategy, and can understand the process type of verb by Halliday in bilingual children’s story books. The reason the writer chose children's story books is because the writer see the rarity of students whose study discusses children's story books especially on the discussion of translation and verbs. The other reasons because the language in the story book is more easily understood, the sentence is simpler than the novel or drama script and this makes it easier for the writer to do this study and then a bilingual book, which is a simple language commonly used everyday so it is easy to understand and examine the source data.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Newmark (1998:5), ⁶ Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark’s definition of translation covers a quite broad area. ³ Meanwhile, according to Larson (1998: 3), translation is a process that consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constantly.

³ Thus, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring a text from SL to TL by prioritizing the equivalence of meaning and the intention of the author. In this study, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

In order to transfer the text from SL into TL to be ¹⁷ translated accurately and efficiently, the translator need a strategy. In the translation study many theorists have used the term translation strategy extensively with some major differences in meaning and perspective. According to ⁴ Mona Baker (1992 : 26-42), list of eight strategies, which have been used by

professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task, they are : *Translation by a more general word (superordinate)* ; *Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word* ; *Translation by cultural substitution* ; *Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation* ; *Translation by paraphrase using a related word* ; *Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words* ; *Translation by Omission* ; *Translation by Illustration*

In other hand, ¹¹ according to Halliday (1994:106) : “reality is made up of processes of going on, happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming”. The process is realized by a verb and it is the central part of situation. The verb corresponds to the process, which denotes an action, in other words, the verb has a dual function to denote a process. The ¹ process is one of dialectic engagement between the nominal group and the clause. It is a continuous process, moving across the boundary between different languages ; it began in ancient Greek and later transmitted into English and the other languages of modern Europe (Hallidah, 2002 : 170). Halliday (1985 : 102) explained there are types of process, as follow : **Material Process : doing (bodily, physically, materially)** ; **Mental process : sensing (emotionally, intelectually, sensorily)** ; **Relational process : being (equal to, or some attribute of)** ; **Behavioural process : behaving (physiologically and physchologically)** ; **Verbal process : saying (lingually, signalling)** ; **Existential process : existing (there exist).**

RESEARCH METHOD

The study can be categorized the descriptive qualitative. This consideration is because of the fact that the writer describes the existing phenomena of the data which are taken from Bilingual children’s book stories. ⁹ Descriptive research means that the writer concerns with collecting the data in her attempt to describe the obtained data as accurately as possible. The instrument of the thesis is the writer herself as an observer. The data for this study are taken from 2 (two) Bilingual Children’s story books. They are :

- a. Purple Turtle series “Friends forever (Teman selamanya)”.
- b. Purple Turtle series “Purple to the rescue (Ungu datang menolong)”.

The data are the process types of verb in English and its translation.

In addition, the study started by finding the meaning of verb, the writer interpreted the data and explained how the process types of verb can occur, the writer analyzed process types

of verb into Equivalent and Non-equivalent group, the writer analyzed the data into translation strategies and accuracy meaning of the translation. Finally, the writer drew a conclusion from the data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. ¹ **Material Process**

The Material Process is a process of doing and happening.

Data I.8.1

SL : Purple walked along the edge of the water ...

TL : Kura-kura Ungu menyusur pinggir sungai ...

² Based on the text, the word walked refers to the activity done by the Subject who the Subject "Purple" that is ¹ usually called as Actor in material process. The example above, shows that the clause inform about habits done by the Actor and shows the process of doing, this is in accordance with the characteristics of the Material process.

The context of the data shows that, purple turtle is walking along the edge of the river to find someone who wants to be his friend. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *walked* may means (1) *berjalan*, (2) *berjalan kaki*, (3) *membawa*, (4) *bertingkah laku*, (5) *mengantar*, (6) *berjalan-jalan*. In the current data, apparently the word *walked* is closely related to the first meaning, 'berjalan'. Regarding text of data, the word *walked* translated into 'menyusur' which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word 'menyusur'. In the KBBI dictionary, the word 'menyusur' is explained that has basic word 'susur' which means the edge or outer edge and then 'menyusur' itself has the meaning of (1) walking (sailing, etc) ; (2) along the length of the path ; (3) obey the edges.

On the text of data, it shows the preposition "along" and the object is "the edge of the water", and KBBI explains that walk on the banks of waterways such as rivers or beaches can be called "*menyusur* or *menyusuri*". In conclusion, the meaning of *walked* with 'menyusur', when viewed from the circumstance of place on the text, can be interpreted to have similar meanings, so this data using ⁷ translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word.

Data I.11.1

SL : Purple followed the river to a hilltop

TL : Kura-kura Ungu menyusuri sungai sampai ke hulu

² Based on the text, the word *followed* refers to the activity done by the Subject who the Subject “Purple” that is usually called as Actor in material process. The example above, shows that the clause inform about habits done by the Actor and shows the process of doing, this is in accordance with the characteristics of the Material process.

The context of the data shows that, Purple is traveling to find something with something by followed the river to a hilltop. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *followed* may means ‘mengikuti’ and ‘diikuti’. In the current data, apparently the word *followed* is closely related to the meaning, ‘mengikuti’. Regarding text of the data, the word *followed* translated into ‘menyusuri’ which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word ‘menyusuri’. The explanation of the word ‘mengikuti’ on the KBBI dictionary is that one of them sounds, obeys something that is running . Attention to the intent of the text above, indicating that Purple follows the river flow. Other side, the ¹⁰ meaning of the word ‘menyusuri’ according to the KBBI dictionary is to obey the edge of (river or beach).

On the text data, the object or the goal is the same as the **first data**, namely the flow of water, so if translated into the word ‘menyusuri’ it will be closer to the source language. In conclusion, the meaning of *followed* with ‘menyusuri’, when viewed from the circumstance of place on the text, can be interpreted to have similar meanings but in the target language using different word selection and adapted to the context, so this data using ⁷ **translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word.**

Data I.18.1

SL : Working together, they (Melody and Purple) moved the boulder and Roxy was free

TL : Tak lama kemudian, batu itu bergerak dan Roxy terbebas

² Based on the text, the word *worked together* refers to the activity done by the Subject who the Subject “ They (Melody and Purple)” that is usually called as Actor in material process. The example above, shows that the clause inform about something happened, this is in accordance with the characteristics of the Material process.

The context of the data shows that, Melody and Purple worked together to remove the rock that had befallen their friend, because of the cooperation of both, their friend is able to be helped and freed from the rock. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *working (work)* may means (1) *bekerja*, (2) *mengerjakan*, (3) *menjalankan*, (4) *menyelesaikan*. In the current data, apparently the word *working* is closely related to the first

meaning, 'bekerja'. Based on the target language text, that there is no equivalent ²⁰ word between the source language and the target language where the target language adjusts to the illustration, so this data using **translation strategy by paraphrase using unrelated word**.

¹ 2. **Mental Process**

Mental process is a process of sensing, such as feeling, thinking and seeing.

Data I.6.4

SL : The fish wasn't so sure about that, She gulped and disappeared under the water

TL : Ikan tidak terlalu yakin, dan menghilang ke dasar sungai

² Based on the text, the word *gulped* refers to the perceptive by the Subject who the Subject "She (the fish)" that is usually called as Senser in mental process.

The context of the data, Purple offered to be a friend of fish, but the fish was surprised because the fish had seen the purple turtle for the first time, so the fish was stunned and immediately disappeared into the riverbed. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *gulped* may means (1) *menelan ludah*, (2) *meneguk*, (3) *menelan dengan lahap*, (4) *menahan*. In the current data, apparently the word *gulped* is closely related to the first meaning, 'menelan ludah'.

Unfortunately, the data above shows that the target language for the translation of the word *gulped* was omitted, so the translation strategy used in the data **by omission**.

Data II.13.3

SL : Biggy bear thought about being in a cage and not being able to be free

TL : Beruang besar membayangkan dirinya dikurung dan tidak bisa Bebas

² Based on the text, the word *thought* refers to the thinking by the Subject who the Subject "Biggy Bear" that is usually called as Senser in mental process.

The context of the data shows that, Biggy Bears thinks about if he is in the position of a butterfly, which is locked up and cannot move freely, it will feel painful. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *thought* may means (1) *berpikir*, (2) *memikirkan*, (3) *berangan-angan*, (4) *menyangka*. In the current data, apparently the word *thought* is closely related to the meaning, 'berangan-angan'. Regarding text of the data, the word *thought* translated into 'membayangkan' which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian

dictionary there is no word 'membayangkan'. In the KBBI dictionary, the word 'membayangkan' has the meaning of describing something in mind. Based on the complete dictionary of Indonesian synonyms, synonyms of the word think (the true meaning of *thought*) one of which is 'membayangkan'.

In conclusion, the meaning of *thought* and 'membayangkan', can be interpreted to have similar meanings and have a lexical relationship. According to the statement, so this data uses a **translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word.**

14 3. Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is a process of physiological and psychological behavior, such as breathing, dreaming, looking, smiling watching, listening and dancing.

Data I.5.1

SL : The newborn turtle giggled and gurgled at his parents

TL : Bayi kura-kura tertawa tergelak pada kedua orang tuanya

2
Based on the text, the word *giggled* refers to the behave by the Subject who the Subject "The newborn turtle" that is usually called as Behaver in Behavioral process.

The context of the data, The condition where The Newborn for the first time, he greeted and joked with his parents. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *giggled* may means (1) *terkikik-kikik*, (2) *terkekeh-kekeh*, (3) *tertawa genit*. In the current data, apparently the word *giggled* is closely related to the meaning, 'terkekeh-kekeh'. Regarding text of the data, the word *giggled* translated into 'tertawa' which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word 'tertawa'. In the KBBI dictionary, the word 'tertawa' has the meaning of (1) enjoy, (2) happy, (3) pleasure, (4) amusement. In the data text, the word *giggled* is juxtaposed with gurgled, which means laughing referred to above is laughing to the point of laughter, laughing a happy baby when joking with parents. In conclusion, the meaning of *giggled* and 'tertawa', can be interpreted to have similar meanings in the target language. Because both words have similar meanings, so this data uses a **translation strategy by more neutral expressive meaning.**

Data I.11.2

SL : He (Purple) didn't see any other creatures to ask to be his friends

TL : Dia tidak berpapasan dengan siapapun yang bisa ia ajak jadi temannya

2
Based on the text, the word *see* refers to the behave by the Subject who the Subject "He (Purple)" that is usually called as Behaver in behavioral process.

The context of the data shows that, Purple did not meet anyone in his journey to look for a friend. The previously explained in data 10, according to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *see* may means (1) *melihat*, (2) *menjumpai*, (3) *membaca*, (4) *membicarakan*, (5) *menemui*, *berbicara dengan*, (6) *memeriksa*, (7) *mengerti*, (8) *mengunjungi*, (9) *bertemu*, *berjumpa*, (10) *menjaga*. In the current data, apparently the word *see* is closely related to the ninth meaning, “*bertemu, berjumpa*”. Regarding text of the data, the word *see* translated into ‘berpapasan’ which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word ‘berpapasan’. In the KBBI dictionary, the word ‘berpapasan’ has the meaning of “*meet across the road or from the opposite direction*”, that of the word “*papasan*” means that “*the meeting, encounter, cross the road*”.

In conclusion, the meaning of *see* and ‘berpapasan’, can be interpreted to have similar meanings in the target language. because one of the results of the translation of *see* word is ‘berpapasan’ which word when juxtaposed with the word ‘bertemu, berjumpa’ then the both words have similar meanings, so this data uses a **translation strategy by more neutral expressive meaning**.

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4. Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. Verbal process include *talk, say, ask, reply, suggest, praise, and flatter*.

Data II.14.2 (Purple said to Biggy Bear)

SL : “You could break their delicate wings when you use your net and that might mean they could never fly again”.

TL : Kamu bisa saja merusak sayapnya yang rapuh saat menangkap mereka dengan jaringmu dan mungkin saja mereka tidak akan bisa terbang lagi

Based on the text, the word *could* (used in making polite requests) + **break**” refers to the request something.

The context of the data shows that Purple gave Biggy Bear an explanation that Biggy did of the time is unkind and made butterflies can not fly anymore. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *break* may means (1) *istirahat*, (2) *mematahkan*, (3) *memutuskan* (7) *retak*. In the current data, apparently the word *break* is closely related to the meaning, ‘mematahkan’. Regarding text of the data, the word *break* translated into ‘merusak’ which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word

'merusak'. In the KBBI dictionary, the word 'merusak' has the meaning of (1) not perfect anymore, (2) destroyed.

In conclusion, the meaning of *break* and 'merusak', can be interpreted to have similar meanings and more specific in the target language, so this data uses a **translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word.**

Data II.16.1 (Purple said to butterflies)

SL : Here, you go!

TL : Yuk, keluarlah kalian

Based on the text, the word *go* refers to request something by the Subject who the Subject "Purple" that is usually called as Sayer in verbal process.

The context of the data, shows that Purple requested to butterflies to go from the glass jar. Based on the data, that sentence is imperative sentence, which is a command to request something. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word *go* may means (1) *pergi*, (2) *berjalan*, (3) *berlalu*, (4) *hilang*. In the current data, apparently the word *go* is closely related to the meaning, 'pergi or berlalu'. Regarding text of the data, the word *go* translated into 'keluar' which in a row of meanings in the English-Indonesian dictionary there is no word 'keluar'. In the KBBI dictionary, the word 'keluar' has the meaning of "moving from the inside to the outside", while the word 'pergi' (go) has the meaning of leaving somewhere.

In conclusion, the meaning of *go* and 'keluar' can be interpreted to have similar meanings in the target language, and also because the circumstance of place is in the jar, the target language used is 'keluar'. So this data uses a **translation strategy by more neutral expressive meaning.**

CONCLUSION

The study has answered the research questions stated in the earliest chapter and it can be included that the data has found 71 data, there are 50 data are equivalent data and 21 data are non-equivalent data. The writer just focused on non-equivalent data to analysis. Based on the theory, there are six types such as Material process, Mental process, Relational process, Behavioral process, Verbal process and Extentional process. After the study was conducted, the researcher just found four types of the 21 non-equivalent data. There are Material process consist of 6 data, Mental process consist of 8 data, Behavioral consist of 2 data, and Verbal process consist of 5 data. In the bilingual children's story books, the grammar or language

used in is simpler, so that children who are targeted can receive what is presented in the story book. Therefore, there are not many non-equivalent data process types of verb found in children's books. From data have found, the average frequent translation strategy used in bilingual children's story books is translation by more neutral expressive meaning, paraphrase using related and unrelated word. Other strategies applied are translation by omission and more general word.

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