

INTISARI

Penelitian ini tentang penerjemahan lisan konsekutif frasa bahasa Arab yang bersumber dari ceramah Habib Umar bin Hafidz. Penelitian ini berfokus pada frasa *idhafy*, frasa *washfy*, frasa *zharfy*, frasa *syibhul jumlah*, dan frasa *'adady*. Data berupa frasa-frasa bahasa Arab yang muncul dalam video ceramah Habib Umar bin Hafidz. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dan menerapkan beberapa teori, yaitu frasa bahasa Arab, teori kesepadanan konsep Otto Kade, kesejajaran bentuk Catford. Hasil terjemahan konstruksi frasa bahasa Arab ceramah Habib Umar bin Hafidz bisa dikatakan sepadan. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan hasil analisis data yang menunjukkan jenis kesepadanan total cukup dominan. Hasil terjemahan masih mempertahankan bentuk serta makna dari bahasa sumber. Hasil terjemahan yang mengalami kesepadanan total tampak di semua frasa, mulai dari frasa *idhafy* hingga frasa *'adady*. Selain itu, jenis kesepadanan opsional menguatkan bahwa hasil terjemahan frasa bahasa Arab sepadan. Sementara, kesepadanan rata-rata dan kesepadanan nihil tidak banyak muncul dalam penerjemahan frasa kali ini. Meskipun demikian, kesejajaran bentuk frasa tidak kalah pentingnya. Dalam penerjemahan frasa bahasa Arab ceramah Habib Umar bin Hafidz, semua frasa bahasa Arab mengalami pergeseran bentuk. Pergeseran bentuk terjadi pada frasa *idhafy* hingga frasa *'adady*. Penerjemah dirasa masih kesulitan mempertahankan bentuk frasa dalam menerjemahkan bahasa sasaran. Pergeseran bentuk frasa bahasa Arab yang terjadi pada tataran pergeseran kategori.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan frasa, frasa bahasa Arab, kesepadanan makna, kesejajaran bentuk, pergeseran kategori

ABSTRACT

This research is about consecutive translation of Arabic phrases as guarted from Habib Umar bin Hafidz's lectures. This research focuses on idhafy phrases, washfy phrases, zharfy phrases, syibhul jumlah phrases, and 'adady' phrases. The data is the form of Arabic phrases that appear in Habib Umar bin Hafidz's video lectures. These data were analyzed using descriptive methods and applying several theories, namely Arabic phrases, Kade's equivalence, Catford's formal correspondent. The results of the translation of the Arabic phrase construction of Habib Umar bin Hafidz's lectures can be said to be equivalent. This is in accordance with the results of data analysis which shows that the type of total equivalence is quite dominant. The translation results still retain the form and meaning of the source language. The translation results that experience total equivalence can be seen in all phrases, from the phrase idhafy to the phrase 'adady. In addition, the optional equivalence type confirms that the resulting translation of the Arabic phrase is equivalent. Meanwhile, the average equivalence and nil equivalence do not appear much in the translation of this phrase. Nevertheless, the formal correspondent of the phrase is no less important. In the translation of the Arabic phrases of Habib Umar bin Hafidz's lecture, all Arabic phrases experienced a shift in form. The shift in form occurs from the phrase idhafy to the phrase 'adady. Translators still find it difficult to maintain the form of phrases in translating the target language. Shifts in the form of Arabic phrases that occur at the level of category shifts.

Keywords: *translation of phrases, arabic phrases, dynamic equivalence, formal correspondent, category shift*