A TRANSLATION PROCEDURE ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN NOVEL NEGERI LIMA MENARA BY A. FUADI

By:
Rizky Frihatmawati
Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
rizky.rzt@bsi.ac.id

Abstract

The paper was aimed at finding out what kind of the translation procedures used in simple sentence in Negeri Lima Menara novel, how they were applied in translation, and also finding out the most dominant procedure used in the translation. The writer took 50 data from Negeri Lima Menara’s novel and its translation. This research used a qualitative method. Firstly the writer searched the simple sentences in the original novel and compared to its translation, then she determined kinds of procedure used in the translation by comparing to the original one such as the change of structure and content of meaning after the process of translation. The writer concluded that from sixteen translation procedure, the translator used ten procedures in simple sentence’s translation. They were literal translation (15), modulation (11), transposition (8), expansion (4), reduction (4), transference (3), descriptive equivalent (2), cultural equivalent (1), functional equivalent (1), and couplet (1). Literal translation was the most dominant procedure in this translation. This procedure was commonly applied when SL had literally equivalent replacement in the TL. It happened because of the similarity of the simple sentence patterns in both SL and TL. Meanwhile, the translator used other translation procedures since she found the cultural words, the differences of grammatical structure, and the context of perception.

Keywords: Indonesian-English translation, simple sentence patterns, translation procedures

Artikel diterima: 15 Mei 2023
Revisi terakhir: 15 Juni 2023
Tersedia online: 27 Juni 2023
A. INTRODUCTION

The efforts to get information from foreign languages can be done by learning those languages, but it needs a long process to master one language through learning in the class. Another way to gain information from foreign text is by reading a book or text that has been translated into our language. The second one is more effective way and more familiar to do in the translation field. The translation from English into Indonesian may have been done more than the translation from Indonesian into English because knowledge expansion in developed country is much faster than developing country as Indonesia.

However, Indonesians also provide about interesting things and information that needed by other countries. Like literature or other works of art. There are several literature works, such as fiction which are translated into English. One of them is the national best selling novel in Indonesia ‘Negeri Lima Menara’ by A. Fuadi which tells the uniqueness of Indonesian from the ethnicities, cultures, and languages. Ahmad Fuadi’s writing has already inspired million people across Indonesia because it tells more than just Alif’s journey at a pesantren (Islamic boarding school) in East Java. It also tells of friendship, dreams, giving back, and faith. This novel is very interesting for all foreigners who want to learn about many aspects of life in Indonesia.

When it is compared between Indonesian version and its English version of the novel, there are found several cases that can be analyzed from the linguistic point of view. From the short analysis done by writer, the novel can be analyzed in different terms, such as noun phrase analysis, serial verb construction analysis and passive construction analysis. The writer herself is more interested to analyze in its translation since the several changes are made from the original to English version.

Meetham and Hudson in Bell (1991, p. 13) stated that translation is the process or result of converting information from one language into another. The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the Source Language original by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all factual information in the original text must be retained in the translation. That means translation is known as a technique for learning foreign languages.

Nida in Pilegos de Yuste journal (2006, p. 1) stated that translating is not a separated science, but it often does
represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translators must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of a text, whether oral or written, because translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, for example: linguistics, cultural anthropology, philology, psychology, and theories of communication.

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts—including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts—in other languages and thus making them available to wider readers.

If language were just a classification for a set of general or universal concepts, it would be easy to translate from an SL to a TL; furthermore, the process of learning foreign language will be much easier than it actually is. In this regard, Culler (1976, pp. 21-22) believes that languages are not nomenclatures and the concepts of one language may differ radically from those of another, since each language articulates or organizes the world differently, and languages do not simply name categories; they articulate their own. The conclusion likely to be drawn from what Culler writes is one of the troublesome problems of translation is the diversity among languages; the big gap between the SL and the TL.

In brief explanation above has told that different system or structure of the source and the target languages makes a translator difficult to produce a good translation. As stated by Baker, differences in the grammatical structures of the source and the target language often result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation (1992, p. 183). In this case is the different grammatical structure between Indonesian and English.

Translating Indonesian into English is not easy thing to do. It needs an enough capability. Nida (1964, p. 150) said that a translator must have a satisfactory knowledge of the source language. He must understand not only obvious content of message but also the subtleties of the meaning, the significant emotive values of words, and the stylistic features which determine the flavor and the feel of the message. Even more important that knowledge of the resources of the language is a control of the receptor language. From the previous statement, we know that a
translator must have reliable knowledge and experience in this field.

Translating literary work, of course is more complex than other works. A translator must have experiences or at least he knows the social cultural background of the source language. He also understands the basic concept of literary work and basic concept to analyze literary work. To translate literary work text, the translator usually finds difficulties to translate the aesthetic and expressive elements. The translator has to maintain the beauty of words, the beauty of rhythm and the atmosphere as well as the expression of the writer. In literary work, the writer expresses him self in a beautiful way.

The expression that is written in a language must be transferred by the translator text because a translator is a mediator between the writer and the readers of the target language. The problems of translating literary work are so complex. Sayogie (2008, p. 75) said about the qualifications that transaltor must have, it is a must for the translator to master both source and target language in which the original literary work is written should be, at least, he must master SL in the receptive degree. While in target language, the translator should master in the receptive and productive degree. Then, the ideal translator are those whose native language is the target language. The last condition is the translator must have ‘background knowledge’; that means the translator must master everything related to the source text. The general knowledge and cross culture understanding of translator will effect the translation results very much.

In literary work, the writer expresses himself in many kinds of sentences, such as simple, complex and compound sentences. This must be noticed by the translator since gramatical sutructures of source language and target language are mostly differents. So that the mastery of languages is a must because uncapability of both languages often result some changes in the message content during the process of translation. The difference between a SL and a TL structures and the variation in their cultures make the process of translating a real challenge. Among the problematical factors are involved in translation such as structures, meaning, style, proverbs, idioms, etc.

It is not always possible to translate the segments with equivalent structures. That is the reason why translators often use several procedures in order to assure the translation of a certain text. As depicted by Nida (1964, p. 33), translation procedures are divided into two, namely Technical
Procedure and Organizational Procedure. While Newmark (1988: 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures, “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language”.

In translation field there are several terms that commonly used as the ways or strategies to overcome the translation problems. The terms have similar meaning and function with procedure such as method and strategies. However, translation procedures and translation methods are not to be muddled with translation strategies which refer to the procedures that translators themselves activate when dealing with translation problems. When they unscramble semantic relations among words, when they distinguish between main and less important ideas or when they reformulate some information.

In all cases above, translation strategies form a firm part of a translator’s competence and they open up ways for finding an appropriate translation solution on the basis of a suitable translation procedure chosen. Thus, translation strategies and translation procedures occupy different places in problem solving. While the former are part of the process, the latter affect more the result. Molina and Hurtado Albir, (2002, p. 508).

In this research the writer finds the data from Negeri Lima Menara novel which translated into English version. The English version novel is a result of translating process. Therefore, it is possible to analyze the translation procedures used in English version rather than translation strategies since the writer doesn’t know the process of translating from the Indonesian to English novel.

Therefore, the writer chooses the title: ‘A Translation Procedure Analysis of Simple Sentence in Novel Negeri Lima Menara by A.fuadi’. This Paper will use Newmark theory of translation procedures and other supported theories to analyze simple sentence in Novel Negeri Lima Menara and its translation. A research is done to prove whether the theories mentioned are exist or not in the data analyzed.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Method

Strauss and Corbin (1998, p. 4) proposed that this study belongs to qualitative research, which is type of research that produces findings not arrived by statistical procedures or other means of quantification. What the
researcher does with this method is to
develop concept and to collect facts
without testing any hypothesis.
This study was conducted through the
observation of the data source that was
in Indonesian language and its
translation into English to find the data
of Indonesian simple sentences and
their equivalents in English. Afterwards,
this study gave a complete description
about how Indonesian simple sentences
were translated into English. In this
translation study, the most important
thing needed to be analyzed was the
translation procedures used in the novel.

2. **Time and Place of the Research**

This research was arranged from May
to the beginning of June 2023. During
this time, the writer applied the process
of writing, such as collecting references,
reading, finding data, comprehending
and analyzing data.

3. **Data Source**

The data of this study were taken from
a novel entitled *Negeri Lima Menara* by
A. Fuadi. This novel is already
translated into English ‘Land of Five
Towers’ by Angie Kilbane, so it is
easier to find the equivalents of SL and
TL. The original version of the novel
was published in 2009 and the English
version was published in 2011 by
Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

4. **Technique of Data Collection**

Technique of the Data collection in this
study was explained below:

a. The writer reads both *Negeri Lima
   Menara* and *The Land of Five
   Towers* novel closely.

b. The writer then marks the simple
   sentence found in the source
   language and their translation in
   target language.

c. The writer collects them and then
   makes a list of the data on a table
   side by side.

5. **Technique of Data Analysis**

The technique of data analysis in this
study was explained below:

a. The writer analyzes the translation
   of simple sentence found in the
   novels using the translation
   procedures from Newmark and
   other theories

b. The writer makes the description of
   the research

c. The writer interprets the research

d. The writer makes the conclusion
   from the research which has done.
C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The Result of Translation Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kinds of procedure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Descriptive equivalent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cultural equivalent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Functional equivalent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Couplet (modulation + expansion)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Modulation

SL: *Hawa dingin segera menjalari wajah dan lengan kananku* (P. 1, L. 2)

TL: The cold instantly ran up my right arm and into my face (P. 1, L. 2).

One of the 50 data that are taken from 3 subtitles of the source languages (*Pesan dari masa silam, Keputusan setengah hati, Rapat tikus, dan Kampung di atas kabut*) can be performed above as modulation procedure. In this case, it has happened the change of point of view and perspective which has changed the meaning of source language part, that is: *wajah* word exists first and *lengan kananku* phrase follows it in the SL, but in the TL it has happened on the contrary the *lengan kananku* phrase located in the first and followed by *wajah* word.

From those analyses, the writer can concluded that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using modulation of translation procedure.

2. Expansion

SL: *Sudah 3 jam salju turun.* (P. 1, L. 15)

TL: For three hours now, the snow had been coming down. (P. 1, L. 13)

The data of expansion translation procedure can be performed above. In this case, it has happened word addition or expansion, that is the addition which has occurred in the target language part, that is: *now* word exists in the adverbial phrase of time, while the word correspondence of *now* in the source language, that is *sekarang* word does not exist in the SL.

From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using addition or expansion of translation procedure.

3. Transposition
SL: *Tanah bagi dilingkupi permadani putih.* (P. 1, L. 15)

TL: The ground appear to be covered by a white carpet. (P. 1, L. 14)

In this case, it has happened obliged shift or transposition, that is the change due to system and rule of language. The SL equivalence is not reasonable or awkward in the TL. In Indonesian sentence above, the passive sentence is written without preposition *oleh* eventhough the object of the sentence is mentioned. In the TL, it is not common to mention the object in passive sentence without preposition *by*. So that *by* word exist in the TL, while the equivalent word is absent in the SL. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using shift or transposition of translation procedure in the precise condition.

4. **Literal translation**

SL: *Posisi kantorku hanya selemparan batu dari The Capitol, beberapa belas menit naik mobil ke kantor George Bush di Gedung Putih, kantor Colin Powell di Department of state, markas FBI, dan Pentagon.* (P.2, L.18)

TL: My office is just a stone’s throw away from The Capitol, some 15 minutes by car away from George W. Bush’s office at the White house, Colin Powell’s at the Department of state, FBI headquarters, and the Pentagon. (P.2, L.20)

In the sentence above has happened literal translation, that is SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, started by translating word per word after that the translator seeks the nearest equivalent grammatical structure of TL, so that the both structures of the language seem similar. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using literal translation of translation procedure.

5. **Transference**

SL: *Ping... bunyi halus dari mesengger menghentikan tanganku.* (P.3, L.9)

TL: *Ping... a soft sound from the instant messenger stopped my hand.* (P.3, L.12)

In the sentence above has happened transference or loan words or transcription of translation procedure, that is SL vocabulary has no the equivalent word of *messenger* which means a communication tool, and technologically the tools and its name are difficult to find the equivalent word
in SL, so that the SL borrows the *messenger* word. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using transference or loan word of translation procedure.

6. Reduction

**SL:** Jariku cepat menekan tuts. (P.3, L.16)

**TL:** My finger typed quickly. (P.3, L.15)

In this case, it has happened word reduction, that is the reduction which has occured in the target language part, that is: *tuts* word exists in the SL, while the word correspondence of *tuts* in the TL does not exist. It means the translator reduced or omitted one word from SL into TL. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using reduction of translation procedure.

7. Transference

**SL:** alhamdulillah, akhirnya ketemu juga saudara seperjuanganku. (P.4, L.3)

**TL:** Alhamdulillah, finally i’ve found my long lost brother. (P.4, L.2)

In this case, It has happened transference or loan words or transcription of translation procedure, that is the *alhamdulillah* phrase in SL is transferred because it has no equivalent phrase in TL. If we look the whole content of the novel, it is showing that the writer want to discribe the community that is religious, especially muslim community. It can be looked when the writer used many words and phrases in arabic language which refers to islamic cultures. The expression *Alhamdulillah* phrase is commonly used in SL (Indonesian), since the most people in Indonesia are muslim. So that the TL borrows the *Alhamdulillah* phrase in order to maintain the cultural aesthetic from SL. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the SL into TL using transference or loan word of translation procedure.

8. Descriptive equivalent

**SL:** Aku tegak diatas punggung aula madrasah negeri setingkat SMP. (P.5, L.1)

**TL:** I stood up right on the auditorium stage of the state junior high madrasah-religious school. (P.5, L.1)

It has happened descriptive equivalent in cultural word, the translator kept the *madrasah* word in TL and the translator gave addition phrase *religious school* as description to help the readers illustrating the cultural word. In this
case, the translator translated *madrasah* word in SL which does not have equivalent in TL. It is called an equivalent modified by describing the source language word. In *madrasah-religious school* phrase happened modifying of generic word (school) includes modified with features of form (religious) adjective. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using descriptive equivalent of translation procedure.

9. **Cultural equivalent**

**SL:** *Waang akan menjadi pemimpin umat yang besar.* (P.9, L.11)

**TL:** *You will be a great leader of people.* (P.9, L.9)

In this case, it has happened cultural equivalent translation procedure. That is the *waang* cultural word replaced by the *you* word in TL. In the SL culture the *waang* word is used when a mother calls his son in Padangnese, while in English does not have such kind of culture. In English culture, when a mother calls her son they use the same word as calling other people, the word is *you*. Thus in the translation, a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using cultural equivalent of translation procedure.

10. **Functional equivalent**

**SL:** *Pagi mulai beranjak dhuha.* (P.25,L.11)

**TL:** *The morning started to approach dhuha, the time when the sun starts to rise in the morning, but it’s not yet afternoon.* (P.24, L.16)

The forty eighth data of the 50 data that are taken from 3 subtitles of the source language can be performed above as the number forty eight. In this case, it has happened functional equivalent, the translator kept the *dhuha* word in TL and also described it in phrase as functional equivalent in TL to help the readers comprehending the meaning of *dhuha* which does not have a faithful equivalent in TL. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using functional equivalent of translation procedure.

11. **Couplet**

**SL:** *Lembar petualangan hidupku baru saja dibuka.* (P.26, L.6)
TL: A new page in my life’s adventure had just been turned. (P.25,L.9)

In this case, it has happened couplet translation procedure, that is the combining of modulation and expansion translation procedure in single problem of translation. The modulation has occurred from the source language part, that is lembal word in SL is translated into page in TL. Lembar word has equivalent meaning with sheet word in English.

The translator used free modulation procedure in this part due to find the natural equivalent in TL. After did modulation in order to make the meaning clearer in TL, the translator added adjective phrase a new in TL. It shows couplet in this translation because translator combined two translation procedures in single case at the same time. From those analyses, the writer can conclude that the translator has translated the above SL into TL using couplet of translation procedure (modulation + expansion).

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

According to data which analysed from three subtitles, it had been found 50 simple sentences that translated using several translation procedures. The writer found 10 types of translation procedures based on New mark, Viney and Dalbernet theories. For the clear explanation, it can be concluded in several points as discussion of translation procedure that used in simple sentence translation, those are:

a. The most used procedure by the translator is literal translation. Literal translation is a procedure when SL words translated singly into TL words. It includes the sentence structure or arrangement. There are 15 cases of translating in simple sentence using this procedure (30%). This procedure is commonly applied to SL terms which have literally equivalent replacement in the TL. The translator used this procedure in most simple sentence translations because of the similarity of simple sentence patterns in both SL and TL.

b. The second is modulation procedure. Modulation is used 11 times (22%). Modulation in the novel occurs mostly when
the translator translates words and phrase into TL based on the TL’s perspective. There are some words and phrases which are not translated literally in the novel because of the differences of point of view. If the translator translates the text literally, the TL would be awkward and the readers could not understand to read the text, so the translator must change the text of SL based on TL’s point of view. It is in accordance with the theory that modulation is a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL. Such as ‘mengentak-hentakan jari’ phrase is translated into ‘punched the keys’ in TL.

c. The third most used procedure is transposition. This procedure is used by the translator 8 times (16%). Transposition in the novel is found when the translator found the passive voice and uncommon position of verb in SL such as ‘tangisku’, the translator put them in the place where it should be. It can be proved that transposition occurs when grammatical structure in SL does not exist in TL. In Bahasa (SL), it is common to put verb, adjective or object in front of the subject. Meanwhile, in English (SL), we are difficult to find sentences where the verb, adjective and object put forward except for special form such as imperative or interrogative form.

d. The fourth most used procedure is expansion and reduction. There are 4 cases of translating in simple sentence using this procedure (8%). Expansion is needed when there is unexplained or uncommon SL word translated to the TL. It helps the TL readers to understand SL terms so that they can get the text meaning fully. Reduction procedure is used when part of the source language term are reduced or omitted in the target language. This procedures is commonly applied when SL terms have been given explanation following them so that the the translator omitted the SL terms.
e. The fifth most used procedure is transference. It is a translation procedure when a SL terms are used in the TL. There are 3 cases of translating simple sentence using this procedure (6%). In this novel, transference is used to translate SL word which has no equivalent in TL word. Such as cultural words ‘alhamdulillah’, ‘amak’, and ‘messenger’ and these words then become loan word in TL.

f. The sixth most used procedure is descriptive equivalent. This procedure is used when a SL word is translated into TL using its description. This procedure is used by the translator for 2 times (4%). Descriptive equivalent replaces the unknown or unfamiliar term with its description. The translator used this procedure when translated ‘rendang kapau’ and ‘madrasah’ cultural words.

g. The seventh most used procedure are cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and couplet. The procedures are used in 1 case (2%). Cultural equivalent is translation procedure where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. The translator used it when translated ‘waang’ cultural word. Functional equivalent procedure is common applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralises or generalises the SL word. This kind of procedures is also used when a SL technical word has no TL equivalent. The translator applied it in translating ‘dhuha’ cultural word. Couplet occurs when the translator combines two different procedures in translating a term. Couplet procedure occurred when translator translated ‘lembar’ word into ‘a new page’ phrase. The combination is modulation and expansion of translation procedure.

The use of those procedures above aims to get the translation appropriate with aesthetic and expressive value, more poetic and stylistic besides being understandable and readable.
The translator use the various of translation procedures in order to reach literary sense, since she has great responsibility to keep the sense and nuances of SL’s literary taste in TL’s without ignoring the original message of the SL.

2. Recommendation
Translating a text is not an easy job. It is not only altering the word from the source language into target language, but also moving the messages and the atmosphere from SL into TL. Therefore, the writer gives some suggestion for translators for the researchers and for all English letters students as well, as follows:

a. For the translator, who wants to translate the novel or literary works, should maintain the procedures of translation that is compatible with the novel. It is aimed to produce the readable and easy to understand of novel translation.

b. For other researches who want to do the same researches, translation is very interesting field to be observed. There are many aspects that can be discovered by widen scope of the study. It can be to use other variety texts as data and using deeper analysis to find other patterns that have not been identified by the writer in this paper.

c. For English students, translation is one of technique to learn foreign language. You will gain a lot of information while translating a text, because you have to do several processes such as reading, writing, comprehending the meaning and reconstructing the structure in English. It will be challenging and fun learning process. I suggest you to never stop to learn about everything especially in translation activity.

REFERENCES


