

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN *DREAMS OF
TRESPASS HAREM GIRLHOOD* NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN VERSION
*PEREMPUAN- PEREMPUAN HAREM***



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By:

QONIATUR RAHMAH

A 320 080 172

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ACCEPTANCE

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**Accepted and Approved by Board of Examiner School of Teacher Training
and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**

Team of Examiners

1. Dra. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum

(Advisor I)

2. Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum.

(Advisor II)

()
()

The Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty



Drs. H Sofyan Anif, M.Si.
NIK. 547

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN *DREAMS OF TRESPASS OF HAREM GIRLHOOD* NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN VERSION *PEREMPUAN- PEREMPUAN HAREM*

Qoniatur Rahmah

English Department, FKIP-UMS

Jl. A. Yani Pabelan Kartasura Tromol Pos 1 Surakarta 57102

Telp. (0271) 717417 Fax. (0271) 715448

ABSTRACT

This research studies about the translation analysis of simple sentence in Dreams of Trespass Harem Girlhood Novel into Indonesian version Perempuan-perempuan Harem. The objectives of the study are to classify the variation of simple sentence and to describe the equivalence translation of simple sentence in Dreams of Trespass Harem Girlhood Novel.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are simple sentence found in Dreams of Trespass Harem Girlhood Novel and its translation Perempuan-perempuan Harem. The data are in the forms of simple sentence used in word, clauses, and sentences. They are collected from both the books by using document method. She applies comparison method in analyzing the data of the study.

The results of data analysis show that there are four variations of simple sentence, for example: simple sentence into simple sentence, simple sentence into compound sentence, simple sentence into complex sentence, simple sentence into dependence clause. These simple sentences are then classified based on their uses variation of simple sentence. From 316 data found, there are English SS into Indonesian SS 306 data or 96,83% (it can be break down as 7,6 % for interrogative; 0,95% for imperative; 0,32% for exclamation; and 91,14% for declarative sentence), the English SS into Indonesian CS 4 data or 1,2%, English SS into Indonesian SX 3 data or 0,9%, and English SS into Indonesian DC 3 data or 0,9 %.

Besides, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The translations are dominated with equivalent translation. From 316 data, there are there are 304 data or 96,2% that belong to equivalent translation and 12 data or 3,8 % that belong to non-equivalent translation.

Keyword: translation analysis, simple sentence

1. Introduction

Translation is very important, especially to people who do not understand it and they find some difficulties in understanding the message. It is very important to help to get the message of the readers. According to Baker (1997:6) "an attempt is made to identify the potential sources of translation difficulties related to the linguistic area under discussion and possible strategies for resolving these difficulties". Other difficulties are related to the process of transferring and finding the accuracy of equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). So, the translator has to be able to reconstruct the result of his translation to be a work that appeared like the original work. The examples of simple

sentences in *Dreams of Trespass Novel* are, *father was trilled*, and *uncle's family totaled nine*. Based on the notion related to the problems of the translation above, it is the researcher has studied a foreign literature (English language) included novel, with the translation into Indonesian. In the Indonesian translation, found the meaning of simple sentence that is less accurate and also missing of words. "Simple sentence takes forms of, a statement, a question, a request, and an exclamation"(Frank, 1972:1). They contains subject and predicate. Simple sentences can be very short, consisting of only one word (a noun) for the subject and one word (a verb) for the predicate. Therefore, the researcher would like to try to analyze translation in a simple sentence.

The problem statement of this research "What are the variations of simple sentence in *"DREAMS Of TRESPASS OF HAREM GIRLHOOD* "novel and its translation? And How is the equivalence of the translation of simple sentence of the novel ?. The objective of the study are to classify the variation of simple sentence and to describe the equivalence translation of simple sentence in *Dreams of Trespass Harem Girlhood Novel*. In this case, the writer discusses the previous researches about translation that have been conducted by some researches. Susilawati (UMS, 2009) with her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Derivative Verb in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince and its Translation*. The result of data analysis shows that, she finds 80 data, the writer finds data or 3,2% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into adjective, 65 data or 88% belong to the translation of the translation of the derivative verb is translation into verb. 9 data or 7,2% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into verb phrase. 1 datum or 0,8% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into adjective phrase, and 1 datum or 0,8% to the translation of derivative verb is translated into preposition. Related to derivative verb, she finds five kinds of translation derivative verb. The next study is done by Purwaningsih(UMS, 2008) with her research entitled *The Translation of English Modal Verb in Dan Brown Novel The DA Vinci Code into Indonesian Kode by Isma B Koeslamwardi*. From the data 294 data found by researcher, the dominant translation variation of English modal verb in Dan Brown Novel The DA Vinci Code into Indonesian Kode by Isma B Koeslamwardi is English modal verb are translated into Indonesian modal verb. There eight variety meaning of English modal verb and its translation namely 1) ability meaning 2) futurity 3) willingness meaning 4) obligation meaning 5) prediction meaning 6) permission meaning 7) Certainly meaning 8) possibility meaning. Related to modal verb in translation, the writer mixed five variation by translator in the translating English modal verb in Dan Brown Novel The DA Vinci Code into Indonesian Kode by Isma B Koeslamwardi. Namely English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb English translated into adverb. Previous study has similarity with the

research about sentence in the novel with translation analysis. The research above is different from the writer, because the data are different. The writer takes the translation analysis of simple sentence while Purwaningsih takes the translation the analysis of modal verb as the data. So, the researcher wants to know the appropriateness the analysis simple sentence in the novel.

2. Research Method

The type of the research that is conducted the writer is the descriptive qualitative, because it is to classify the translation simple sentence of the *Dreams of Trespass Novel* into Indonesian version *Perempuan- Perempuan Harem* and to describe the translation equivalence and non-equivalence of simple sentence and their translation.

In doing the research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative study, which employs a descriptive method: collecting, classifying, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion. So in this qualitative method, the researcher analyzed the phenomenon occurred in the translation of simple sentence in the novel the *Dreams of Trespass Novel* and their translation into Indonesian. In this research the writer employs the following steps in analyzing the data. Firstly, comparing the data between source language and target language, identifying the varieties of English Simple Sentences, classifying the equivalent and non-equivalent translation and drawing conclusion.

3. Findings and Discussion

The writer analyzes there are some variations of simple sentence in Dreams of trespass novel and equivalent of translation analysis. The variations of simple sentence are divided three. They are simple sentence is translated into simple sentence, simple sentence is translated into complex sentence, simple sentence is translated into dependent clause, and its translation.

1. The Variation of Simple Sentence

a. English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Simple Sentence

The writer finds there are four types of simple sentence that can be found in the novel. They are elaborated below;

1) Declarative Sentence

34/ DTP 13/ PPH 27

SL : *I was* terrorized.
TL : *Aku sangat penasaran.*

The sentence **I was terrorized** (SL) indicates past tense. The sentence is constructed from S and P. In the above sentence the word **I** as subject and **was terrorized** as predicate. **I was terrorized** into Indonesian version, *Aku sangat penasaran* is expressed using paraphrase. It states emotional feeling from the novel's writer. The percentage of the number of English declarative Simple sentence which are into Indonesian declarative Simple Sentence are 288 data or 91,14 % from 316 data.

2) Interrogative Sentence

44/ DTP 16/ PPH 33

SI : *where will the trouble women go?*
TL: *kemana mereka akan berlindung?*

The sentence above is constructed subject, predicate and question word. In the above sentence the word **the trouble women** has the role as subject, **will go** as predicate, and **where** as question word. It is also categorized as interrogative SS.

The word **the trouble** women is translated into *mereka* which shows the translation above as shift of translation. It means that they show contrasting in two different situations. The form of simple sentence **the trouble women** means *wanita yang terkena masalah* in Indonesian. The percentage of the number of English interrogative Simple Sentence which are translated into Indonesian interrogative Simple Sentence are 24 data or 7,6 % from 316 data.

3) Imperative Sentence

103/ DTP 37/ PPH 55

SL: *let's go feed the birds*

TL: *ayo, kasih makan burung- burung itu*

The sentence above is constructed subject, predicate, and object. In the above sentence the word **we** has the role as subject, **let's go feed** as predicate, and **the birds** as object. It is also categorized as imperative SS. The percentage of the number of English imperative SS which are translated into Indonesian imperative SS are 3 data or 0,95 % from 316 data.

4) Exclamation

94/ DTP 33/ PPH 51

SL: *how poor, lovely Princess Farida!*

TL: *malang benar Ratu Farida!*

The sentence above is constructed subject and predicate. In the above sentence the word **lovely Princess Farida** has the role as subject and **poor** as predicate. It is also categorized as imperative SS.

The percentage of the number of English exclamation Simple Sentence which are translated into Indonesian exclamation SS is only 1 datum or 0,32 % from 316 data.

b. English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Complex Sentence

The writer finds the English simple sentences into Indonesian Complex sentence are also fewer than into SS. The simple sentence changes into Complex sentence is as the following examples:

165 / DTP 71 / PPH 96

SL :*I am not going to divorce her.* No_71

TL :*Aku tidak akan menceraikannya **karena** masalah ini.* No_96

The criteria of Simple Sentence are signed by the number of predicate in the sentence. Simple sentence is formed by an independent clause, and two or more dependent clause. The independent and dependent clause are connected by conjunction. In the above data the target language belongs to complex sentence that is marked by the existence of conjunction *karena*.

The conjunction *kerena* is correlated to the P *menceraikan* and *masalah ini*. The existence of the word *karena* shows an addition of the translation and it is as conjunction of the CX. The percentage of the number of SL English SS into Indonesian Complex sentence Simple Sentence are 3 data or 0,95% from 316 data.

c. English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Dependent Clause

The writer finds the simple sentences in the dependent of Clause in the data. The English simple sentence into Indonesian DC is as the following examples:

43 / DTP 18 / PPH 33

SL : *First of all, there was no light.* No_ 18

TL : *Pertama, karena tidak ada lampu.* No_ 33

The translation above has different meaning. The above SL data, the word **first of all** as Adj is translated *pertama*. Then **there** as S, the word **was no** as P is translated *tidak ada*. Since the TL can be translated into *pertama karena tidak ada lampu*. It shows the existence *pertama karena* as conjunction of dependent clause. The changing of meaning is done in order to correlates the situation of story. The percentage of the number of English dependent clause simple sentence into Indonesian dependent clause are 3 data or 0, 95 % from 316 data.

2. Equivalence Translation Found in Dreams of Trespass Harem Girlhood novel into Perempuan- Perempuan Harem

a. Equivalent Translation.

The data which involve equivalent translation is analyzed below. Here, the writer takes some examples of the sentences which are including the equivalent translation.

03 / DTP 2 / PPH 13

SL : *Paris was their capital.* no_2
TL : *Paris ibukota negara mereka.*no_13

The translation above is equivalent translation, based on the context of the sentence because the message is similar between SL and TL. The message in the source language **Paris was their capital** is similar as the message in target language *Paris ibukota negara mereka*. It is due to the fact that the S **Paris** is translated into *Paris* and the object **their capital** is translated into Indonesian *ibukota negara mereka*. It means that the meaning in SL and TL is not different.

In other words, the transferred SL message is equivalently translated into the TL. There is naturalness on the meaning or message transferred. Furthermore, there is no addition *and* omission information on the translation. So, the translator can change a message very well. Therefore, this datum is really determined as equivalent translation. From 316 data, there are 304 data or 96,2 % which belong to equivalent translation.

b. Non-equivalent Translations.

This data is non equivalent that the translation message is different from the actual message or from the SL message. There are also many the data which is found the data analysis. The writer takes example the data that belong to this category. The complete analysis of this category is as follows:

SL : *All we have left is these traditions* . No_78

TL : *Kita hidup pada zaman yang serba sulit*. No_103

The translation in sentence above is considered as non equivalent translation. The SL of SS **All we have left is these traditions** is translated into TL SS *Kita hidup pada zaman yang serba sulit*. The non equivalent occurs when the original message is not appropriate to the SL. It is because SL into TL is not appropriate with the message. The word **tradition** should be translated into *kebiasaan*. There is a change of SL message and meaning because in the SL SS. So, the transfer is classified into non equivalent. From 316 data, there are 12 data or 3,8 % which belong to non equivalent translation.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

In this part, the writer presents the discussion of the data analysis. Based on the analyzed data of this research, the researcher found 316 data of English SS. In this research, the writer analyzes variations of *Dreams of Trespas of Harem Girlhood* novel into Indonesian version *Perempuan- Perempuan Harem* and the equivalence translation of SS in *Dreams of Trespas of Harem Girlhood* novel and its translation.

There are four classifications of SS in this research. These findings are linked to Frank's opinion (1972: 220) that the classification of sentences are as follows, classification of sentences based on the types and Classification of sentences based on number of predication. Based on the result of the research, there are 316 data which contain 3 varieties of SS. They are the English SS into Indonesian SS 306 data or 96,83% (it can be break down as 7,6 % for interrogative; 0,95% for imperative; 0,32% for exclamation: and 91,14% for declarative sentence), the English SS into Indonesian CS 4 data or 1,2%, English SS into Indonesian SX 3 data or 0,9%, and English SS into Indonesian DC 3 data or 0, 9 %. The equivalent of translation variation of SS can be divided into two, namely equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. From 316 data, there are 304 data or 96,2% that belong to equivalent

translation and 12 data or 3,8 % that belong to non-equivalent translation. So, the translation is dominated by equivalent translation.

Based on the result of research mentioned above, the researcher gives the following suggestion:

1. To the English teachers

This research proves that simple sentence is very important to learn especially for the students. Thus, the English teachers are supposed to have a good knowledge about it. So, they can transfer it to their students well.

2. To the English students.

The students should have a good knowledge about simple sentence well. They can apply it correctly in the real learning and be able to differentiate the different type SS and know the other types of sentence. The English students are also expected to translate the English text (source language) into target language correctly by keeping the message of source language. As a result, they can make better translation.

3. To the other researchers

In this research, the researcher finds types of variation of simple sentence. Therefore, the later researchers, who want to analyze continue this research deeply, especially in analyzing the kind of the variation simple sentence used way other.

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