A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE
IN 9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS FROM THE CITY OF APPLES TO THE
BIG APPLE INTO DARI KOTA APEL KE THE BIG APPLE

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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN 9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS FROM THE CITY OF APPLES TO THE BIG APPLE INTO DARI KOTA APEL KE THE BIG APPLE

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ABSTRACT
This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The research purposes are to classify the translation variations of simple sentence in the novel and its translation and to describe the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence of the novel. The data of this research are simple sentences and their translation. The data sources are novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple and its translation Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple. The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting data in this research. The results of the research show that first, there are 3 variations of simple sentence. They are: 1) English SS into Indonesian SS 39 data or 67,24% (it can be broken down as 1,72% declarative into interrogative; 50% declarative into declarative; 12,07% declarative is not translated; 1,72% interrogative into interrogative; 1,72% interrogative is not translated), 2) the English SS into Indonesian CS 7 data or 12,07% , and 3) English SS into Indonesian CX 12 data or 20,69%. Second, there are 50 data or 86,21% that belong to equivalent translation and 8 data or 13,80 % that belong to non equivalent translation.

Keyword: translation, simple sentence, equivalence
1. Introduction

Translation is known as the process of translating words or text from one language into another. It can be sure that 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 to potential sources of translation difficulties related to the linguistic area under discussion and possible strategies for resolving these difficulties”. The researcher has studied a foreign literature (English language) included novel, with the translation into Indonesian. In the Indonesian translation, it was found that the meaning of simple sentence is less accurate and also missing of words. It can consist of many variations. Simple sentences can be very short, consisting of only one word (a noun) for the subject and one word (a verb) for the predicate. Having such problem, the researcher would like to try to analyze translation in a simple sentence.

Here are the examples of simple sentence which are translated into Indonesian.

SL : *My body starts to shake.*

TL : *Aku tak bisa menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar.*

The example number 1 shows that the meaning of simple sentence *My body starts to shake* into Indonesian version, *Aku tak bisa menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar* is expressed using paraphrase. In fact, *My
body starts to shake can be simply translated into Badanku mulai bergetar. Here, the TL express the meaning of using different words. The simple TL of Badanku mulai bergetar is changed into Aku tak bisa menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar. The sentence pattern of Declarative SS above is subject, predicate and adjunct. My body has the function as subject, starts as predicate and to shake as adjunct. Then, the sentence pattern of the TL above is Aku as subject, tak bisa as predicate, and menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar as complement. This sentence is categorized as a declarative sentence which shows English simple sentence into Indonesian simple sentence.

SL : I was motivated to be like them.
TL : Aku termotivasi dan ingin seperti mereka.

In the example number 2, the SL of English Simple Sentence I was motivated to be like them is translated into TL Indonesian Compound Sentence Aku termotivasi dan ingin seperti mereka. The word to be should be translated into menjadi in Indonesian. Here, the TL consists of two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunction “dan”. It relates translation and shift. This English Simple Sentence is translated into Indonesian Compound Sentence. The sentence pattern of declarative SS above is I as subject, was motivated as predicate and to be like them as adjunct. Meanwhile, the sentence pattern of compound sentence above is Aku as subject, termotivasi as predicate, dan as conjunction, ingin as predicate, and seperti mereka as complement.
This research aims at (1) classifying the translation variations of simple sentence in the novel and its translation and (2) describing the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence of the novel.

Here, the researcher would like to show previous study related to the present study. It aims at showing the difference between previous study and the present research. It is conducted by Alduais (2012) in International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, Vol 2, No 12 entitled *Sentence Analysis from the Point of View of Traditional, Structural and Transformational Grammars*. The researcher analyzes sentence (simple type, statement form) in terms of three types of grammar: traditional, structural, and transformational grammars in addition to presenting some hints about analysing sentences which are semantically the same but with different word order, from the point of view of the three grammatical approaches. The results show that each type of the three grammatical approaches has different terminology and yet strategy when analysing a sentence. For instance, in traditional grammar the sentence is divided into units, into patterns in structural grammar and into elements and phrases in transformational grammar. In addition, in both traditional and structural grammars, a number of sentences which have identical meanings with different word order are considered totally different from one another when being analysed; whereas, in transformational grammar the sentences share the same base and are analysed in terms of surface and deep structures for each one.
For supporting the data of the research, the writer applies several theories related to the case. Catford (1965: 2-3) stated that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). The point of view of other, stated that “a central problem of translating theory is that of defining the nature conditions of translation equivalence (Fawcett, 1997: 54). In a practice of translating, a translator has to take into consideration some principle matters related to translation. He has to realize that “translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”(Nida and Taber, 1974: 12). Transferring the messages and expressing into the target language by considering the style of language is a part of translation process that cannot be separated each other. According to Nida in Bassnett (1991: 16), there are three stages in transferring a text namely: analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that in making good translation the translator needs to pay attention to the message of source language and then restructuring it using the style of language. Since a translator uses of target language (TL) closely the same as source language (SL), it is common that some changes and variations happen in translation. According to Catford (1965: 141), there are two major types of shifting namely: level shift and category shift. The category shift is divided into four. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and

Related to the object of the study, simple sentence, Richard Nordquist (http://www.eslbee.com/sentences) stated that the kinds of sentences based on the number of predication are (1) simple sentence, (2) compound sentence, (3) complex sentence, and (4) compound complex sentences. Simple sentence is an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb. It is one of the four basic sentence structures which expresses a complete thought. Simple sentence can be differentiated based on the forms of declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamation.

Based on the phenomena, the researcher wants to study the translation of simple sentence from English into Indonesian as in the novel: 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple entitled “A Translation Analysis of Simple Sentence in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple”.

2. Research Method

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The research purposes are to classify the translation variations of simple sentence and to describe the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple and its translation. The data of this research are simple sentences and their translation.
The data sources are *9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple* into *Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple* novel. The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting data in this research. The technique of analyzing data is comparative technique. In this case, she identifies translation variations of simple sentence and equivalence of translation. The researcher has following procedures: comparing the data between source language and target language, classifying the varieties of English simple sentences and their translation, classifying the equivalent and non-equivalent translation, and drawing conclusion.

3. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Research Finding

   After collecting the data, the researcher gets 58 data of English simple sentences. Firstly, all the data are analyzed and classified into several classifications related to the translation variations of simple sentence. Secondly, the analysis is the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence. Based on the analyzed data, the researcher are elaborated below.

3.1. The Translation Variations of Simple Sentence in *9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple* into *Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple*

   Translation Variations based on the form of SS found in the FCA novel is divided into three categories. They are (1) simple sentence translated into simple sentence, (2) simple sentence translated into
3.1.1. English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Simple Sentence

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

1) Declarative Sentence is Translated into Interrogative

The writer finds only one datum or 1.72% from 58 data of declarative sentence is translated into interrogative, there is:

026/ FCA48/DKA44/D – I
SL : A home has to be clean to be comfortable.
TL : Apa lagi yang bisa kami lakukan untuk membuat rumah lebih nyaman selain menjaga kebersihannya?

There is category shift of adjective clean into noun kebersihannya. Here, kebersihan as single affix consists of suffix –nya (noun + -nya). Overall, there is no change of meaning though found shift from adjective into noun.

There is addition in TL, such as question word Apa lagi, subject kami, predicate bisa lakukan and another word such as: untuk, membuat, lebih, selain and menjaga. The addition above is aimed at expressing the TL more natural, understandable and the message is not different with the message of SL.

Therefore, there is only one datum that belongs to the category of declarative sentence which is translated into interrogative.
2) Declarative Sentence is Translated into Declarative

The researcher finds 29 data or 50% from 58 data of declarative translated into declarative. The following example of analysis is:

004 /FCA3/DKA3/D–D
SL : He is worried.
TL : Kekhawatiran tertangkap dari wajahnya.

Both SL and TL above is using class shift. This shift is adjective into noun, includes adjective worried into noun kekhawatiran. The translation above is also using structural shift, because worried as complement is translated into subject kekhawatiran. Actually, He is worried should be simply translated into Dia khawatir, but the translator expresses the message freely by using paraphrase into Kekhawatiran tertangkap dari wajahnya.

3) Declarative Sentence is not Translated

The writer finds 7 data or 12.07% of the declarative is not translated. This is one of the examples of the analysis:

015/FCA27/DKA-/D–NT
SL : He wanted to be his own boss.
TL : -

The SL He wanted to be his own boss is not translated into Indonesian. The SL above should be simply developed into TL Dia ingin menjadi mandor bagi dirinya sendiri. But, the translator did not translate it into TL. However, contextually the meaning of this sentence is adjusted into
sentence before or after. Meanwhile, the TL above has sentence pattern, He as subject, wanted to be as predicate, and his own boss as complement.

4) Interrogative Sentence is Translated into Interrogative

The researcher finds only one datum or 1,72% from interrogative sentence into interrogative, there is:

056/FCA186/DKA190/IN-IN
SL : Where is New York, anyway?
TL : Di belahan dunia manakah New York?

From the datum above, there is an adjunct anyway which is not translated into Indonesian. It means that the translator expresses the message into Indonesian freely, but contextually the message transferred to the TL well.

In expressing the message to the TL, the translator gives additions by adding Di belahan dunia manakah. This addition is used to express the TL understandable, even the message is not different with the SL.

Therefore, there is only one datum that belongs to the category of interrogative sentence which is translated into interrogative.

3.1.2 English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Complex Sentence

From the research finding, the researcher finds 12 data from 58 data belonging to English simple sentence into
Indonesian complex sentence. The following example of analysis is:

028/FCA76/DKA70/D–CX
SL: She would borrow money to help satisfy my thirst for knowledge.
TL: Dialah yang tahu kemana harus mencari utang untuk memberikan yang terbaik.

The criteria of CX are signed by main clause and sub clause in the sentence. The SL She would borrow money to help satisfy my thirst for knowledge is translated into TL Dialah yang tahu kemana harus mencari utang untuk memberikan yang terbaik. The main clause of the TL above is Dialah yang tahu. Meanwhile, the sub clause above is kemana harus mencari utang untuk memberikan yang terbaik. This English simple sentence is translated into Indonesian complex sentence.

3.1.3. English Simple Sentence into Indonesian Compound Sentence

The writer finds the English simple sentences into Indonesian CS are also fewer than into SS. This is one of the examples of the analysis:

019/FCA30/DKA27/D–CS
SL: At the far end of our journey, we saw a flickering light.
TL: Dan di sepanjang perjalanan itu pula, kami melihat matahari mulai bersinar.
The datum above belongs to English SS form into Indonesian CS. The SL At the far end of our journey, we saw a flickering light is translated into TL Dan di sepanjang perjalanan itu pula, kami melihat matahari mulai bersinar. Here, the TL consists of two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunction “dan”. The first independent clause is di sepanjang perjalanan itu pula and the second independent clause is kami melihat matahari mulai bersinar. This English simple sentence is translated into Indonesian compound sentence.

3.2. Equivalence Translation Found in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple

3.2.1 Equivalent Translation

The data which involve equivalent translation is analyzed below. From the analysis, the writer finds 50 data or 86,21% that belong to equivalent translation. This is one of the examples of the analysis:

029/FCA78/DKA71/D–D
SL : She told me to go home immediately.
TL : Ia pun menyuruhku pulang.

From the translation above, there is an adverb immediately which is not translated into Indonesian. Here, the translator uses deletion in expressing the message freely, but contextually the
message between SL and TL is equivalent. Hence, the translation above is equivalent translation.

3.2.2 Non-equivalent Translation

After classifying the data, the writer finds 8 data or 13.80% which belong to non-equivalent translation. This is one of the examples of the analysis:

007/FCA4/DKA-/D–NT
SL: There is only darkness.
TL: -

The datum above belongs to non equivalent translation. The SL is not translated into. The SL into TL is not appropriate with the message. The SL There is only darkness should be translated into Indonesian Hanya ada kegelapan disana. The translator did not transfer the message into the TL well, but contextually the meaning of the SL is adjusted into sentence before or after. This datum is really determined as non equivalent translation.

2. Discussion

In this part, the writer presents the discussion of the data analysis. In this research, the writer analyzes the translation variations of SS and the equivalence of the translation variation of SS in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple.

There are three classifications of SS in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big
Apple. They are SS into simple sentence, SS into compound sentence and SS into complex sentence. Based on the result of the research, there are 58 data which contain 3 varieties of SS. They are the English SS into Indonesian SS 39 data or 67,24% (it can be broken down as 1,72% declarative into interrogative; 50% declarative into declarative; 12,07% declarative is not translated; 1,72% interrogative into interrogative; 1,72% interrogative is not translated), the English SS into Indonesian CS 7 data or 12,07%, and English SS into Indonesian CX 12 data or 20,69%.

The equivalence translation of SS can be divided into two, namely equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. From 58 data, there are 50 data or 86,21% that belong to equivalent translation and, 8 data or 13,80% that belong to non equivalent translation. So, the translation is dominated by equivalent translation. These findings are related to the Linguistics Theory of Translation by Catford (1994).

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the data, the writer comes to the conclusion as follows.

4.1. From 58 data, there are 3 varieties of Simple Sentence found in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple, namely simple sentence translated into simple sentence, simple sentence translated into complex sentence, and simple sentence translated into compound sentence.

4.1.2. There are 39 data or 67,24% from 58 data of English SS translated into
Indonesian SS.

4.1.3. There are 12 data or 20.69% from 58 data of English SS translated into Indonesian CX.

4.1.4. There are 7 data or 12.07% from 58 data of English SS translated into Indonesian CS.

4.1.5. There is 1 datum of declarative into interrogative or 1.72% from 58 data.

4.1.6. There are 29 data of declarative into declarative or 50% from 58 data.

4.1.7. There are 7 data of declarative is not translated or 12.07% from 58 data.

4.1.8. There is 1 datum of interrogative into interrogative or 1.72% from 58 data.

4.1.9. There is 1 datum of interrogative is not translated or 1.72% from 58 data.

4.2. The equivalence of translation variation of simple sentences can be divided into two, namely equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation.

4.2.1. Equivalent Translation

The translation is considered equivalent if the meaning of SL is appropriate with TL, and taken into account non equivalent if the meaning and information is added or ommitted.
4.2.2. Non Equivalent Translation

From 58 data of simple sentence, there are 50 data of equivalent translation and 8 data which are considered as non equivalent translation. So, the translation are dominated by equivalent translation.

5. Reference


