A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCE

EQUIVALENCE- NON EQUIVALENCE USING REKSO TRANSLATOR

RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for in the process of translation the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents cite by Lotfollah Karimi (http://www.accurapid.com/journal/35equiv.htm).

The meaning of translation is converting one language (SL) to another (TL) so that the TL could convey the intended message in SL. In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his understanding of the TL form.

Almost of person uses technology to help their job. Now, we can look at the developing technology influence to developing language. The machine of translation searched people to assist the translation process. Lots of teenager have Alfa-Link which is easy going in anywhere and solve their problem while they find out difficulty in their assignment about translation in Indonesian to English or vice versa. In the translating process it is one way to help the readers to be easier to understand the reading text of it because they read them in *reader language.* In translating the reading text or sort of this, the point that should be reached is equivalent. In the finding equivalence, a

translator may add or even delete some information in translation process in order to make equivalence between source language and target language.

As usually, personal digital assistant short for PDA and mobile phone have a progamme which is called *linguistic* or *dictionary* progam in form *jad* and *jar* to translate with less capacity memory compare than computer even laptop. It has weakness on it because of less memory capacity using in here make non-equivalent often in this progamme.

On the other hand, many people use computer in this era, as the connectivity with others. Also laptop is easy going to anywhere so people usually use a progamme like as rekso translator or others to easy for the user itself. When they meet the other person in a blog, forum even the more chat rooms, they reach the difficulty to access Indonesian instantly. It occurred to translate in a short time make them frustation. So they need software to translate accurately. Modern era makes easy someone to do something because we have new invention time to time. Recently, almost of human recognize rekso translator as Indonesian translation software to English and the reverse. It has some strengths of this like as; rekso translator has ingenuity to translate sentence to sentence, paragraph to paragraph, and chapter to chapter high-speedy. Next, rekso translator can translate finite of speed of one pages per second (depends on processor and computer memory). Then, if you are a translator, drafting of translation can complete in calculation minute, ready for edited to apply word processor. When accessing internet and finds

difficulties language, you ready to copy and paste then asks rekso translator to translate for you. Or save your article in text formats files and rekso translator will translate altogether for you. You are also able to exploit rekso translator as dictionary. Last, rekso translator have more than 200000 words and idiom; there is facility adds number of the exchequers. www.soft-transtool.tk/ - 2k

The writer chooses novel because lots of people like reading novel but they often get difficulties in original language caused having different culture influences the meaning (in the target language). One of the examples of analysis equivalence on compound sentence compare than rekso translator as the equipment of translating machine.

For instance:

2/HPTA-4/HPDTA-14/trans

SL : *Harry **finished writing** about Wendelin the Weird **and paused** to listen again.*

Rekso : *Harry **menyelesaikan menulis** tentang Wedelin Weird **dan berhenti** untuk mendengarkan lagi.*

In here the conjunction '*and*' connected into two main clause between **Harry <u>finished</u> writing about Wendelin the weird** as first sentence [S+P+O] is translated into *Harry menyelesaikan menulis tentang Wendelin Weird* and second sentence **Harry <u>paused</u> to listen again** [S+P+C] is translated into *Harry berhenti untuk mendengarkan lagi*. It is compound predicate because the subject (Harry) did two things finished writing and paused. The rules of it is (CP) = [S+P+O+conj.and+P+C]. Hence, we should

know that **Harry** as subject, **finished writing** and **paused** as predicate, **about Wendelin the Weird** as an object and **to listen again** as a complement.

The translation above shows that compound sentence *finished writing* is translated accurately into Indonesian as *menyelesaikan menulis* and *paused* into *berhenti*. rekso translator translates appropriate with source language. Moreover, the message in the context has a loan word of Wedelin Weird.

B. Previous Study

The researches that related to the research conducted by the writers are research conducted Nurahmi, 2007, UMS entitled "*An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel The Summons and Its Translation*". The result of data analysis shows that there are two shift of translation, namely: category shift. From 130 data found by the researcher, 103 data or 79,29% belong to category shifts and 27 data or 20,77% belong to level shifts. In category shift, 11 data or 8,46% are translated into adjective; 1 data or 0,76% noun is translated into adverb; 89 data or 68,46% noun into noun and 2 data or 1,53% which including to un-translated. In level shift, there are 13 data or 10% of noun into noun phrase; 4 data or 3,08% noun into verb phrase; 3 data or 2,3% noun into adjective phrase; 3 data or 2,3 % noun into adverb phrase; 1 data or 0,77% noun into prepositional phrase and 3 data or 2,3% noun into clause.

In the other research is conducted by Wulandari, 2007, UMS entitled *"An Analysis of Meaning Equivalence and Non Equivalence in The English-Indonesian Translation: A Case Study of Three Translator in Semarang"*. In her research, she analyzes the translation equivalence and non equivalence of English Text. She draws conclusion as final goal or the result of the research shows that. First the background of the translators can influence the result of the translation. The second, the writer finds equivalence sentences and non equivalence sentences in translation. The writer gets three translators in Semarang to represent all of translator in Semarang. The first translation (ABS) has translated 27 data, consisting 11 data or 40,7% which belong to equivalence sentence and 16 data or 56,3% belong to NE sentences. The result shows that the first translator is good translator, because he can translate 40,7% equivalence sentences in translation. The second translator (MK) translated 27 data, it covers 1 data or 3,7% which belong to equivalence sentences and 26 data or 96,3% belong to non equivalence sentences. From the result, the writer can conclude that the second translator is not good enough as translator, because he just makes equivalence sentences in translation 3,7% from 27 data. The last translator (TS) has translated 27 data, consisting 9 data or 33,3% belong to equivalence sentences and 18 data or 66,7% belong to non equivalence sentences. The third translator is good enough as translator, because he can translate 33,3% data belong to

equivalence sentences in translation. From the explanation above the writer can conclude that the first translator is the best of the others.

Beside these studies meant to enrich the variety of the study equivalence and non equivalent on compound. The differences from both previous researches are different object, method analysis on the research and the aimed for the research is analyses electronic translation technologies is never to do research before in research paper. The researcher choose compound because rekso translator often make mistake on translation not simple sentence.

C. Limitation of the Study

The writer will realize this study only the little part of the study that will be discussed equivalence and the naturalness of translation done by rekso translator on translating compound sentence. So, it can not cover all chapters of the novel. In addition, the data is taken sequence by choosing into chapter 1 until 5 chapters. This research will probably deal with the study on the translation equivalence using rekso translator as an equipment to translate a novel. The researcher choose compound because rekso translator often make mistake on translation not simple sentence.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study, the research problem of this will be formulated as follows:

1) How is the translation equivalence on compound sentences using rekso translator?

2) What is the naturalness of translation done by rekso translator?

E. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research the writer will formulate the object of the study as follows:

1. To describe translation equivalence on compound sentence using rekso translator.

2. To describe the naturalness of translation done by rekso translator.

F. Benefit of the Study

By conducting research, the benefits that want to be reached will be as follow:

1. Practical Benefit

The result of the research can be used as additional information deal equivalence and the naturalness of translation analysis on compound sentence.

2. Theoretical Benefit

   The result of the research can enrich some information deals in the study of translation of compound sentence.

G. Research Paper Organization

In brief, the research paper was arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction dealing with background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory consist of notion of translation, translation process, principle of translation, types of translation, equivalence and non equivalence, evaluating translation, problems of translation, rekso translator as a tools translating, sorts of sentence, compound, readability.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of the research, data and data source, method of data collection, method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It discusses research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is closing. It draws conclusion and suggestion.