A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE IN *BREAKING DAWN INTO AWAL YANG BARU* BY MONICA DWI CAHYANI

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ABSTRACT

The research paper aims at describing the translation analysis of adjectives found in novel Breaking Dawn by Stephenie Meyer into Awal Yang Baru by Monica Dwi C. The study aims at analyzing the type of translation shift of adjective, classifying the translation shifts of adjective found in novel Breaking Dawn by Stephenie Meyer into Awal Yang Baru by Monica Dwi C and describing the translation equivalence of the translation result. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation method. The data are analyzed using translation analysis theory according to Catford’s (1965) theory. In the process of collecting data, the researcher does some steps, namely: reading the novel and collecting the adjectives on the novel, noting the novel, analyzing the adjectives, coding the data of adjective. Theory of translation by Catford (1965) is used to analyze collected data. The result of the research shows that the researcher found 221 data of adjective that uses translation shift in novel Breaking Dawn by Stephenie Meyer into Awal Yang Baru by Monica Dwi C. The writer divides translation shift into two types of shift. There are category shift and level shift. It consists of 101 data or 45,70% of adjective belong to category/class shifts and 110 data or 49,77% of adjective belong to level shifts. From 221 data of adjective, the writer finds that all of the data of adjectives are equivalent translation and the writer does not find any data of adjective included in not equivalent translation. It means that the data is 100% equivalent. The result of this study is that the translator makes an equivalent translation.

Keyword: Adjective, Equivalent, Translation Shift.
A. Introduction

Language is a communication system for people to understand each other. As we understand there are many kinds of language in this world. We use different kinds of language, with different purpose. Language is a communication system for people to understand each other.

According to Crystal in Srijono (2010: 2) "Language is a system of sounds, signs, or written symbols in human society for communication and self expression. Within this broad definition, it is possible to distinguish several uses, operating different levels of abstraction”

To understand the meaning we have to translate it to our own language and this activity is called translating. This activity is focuses on transfering source language into target language with clear meaning using some methods. Translation, translating and translator are connected.

According to Larson in journal by Dewi, Indrayani, and Citraesmana (2014: 109), Padjajaran University also found some theory about translation, is simply defined as a process to transfer meaning of a source language (SL) into meaning in a target language (TL). He further describes that translation involves studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of a SL text, analyzing the meaning of those aspects, and then reconstructing the meaning in appropriate form in TL. In a similar vein, Nida and Taber (1982:12) propose another definition of translation. According to the two experts, “Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

Translation is the knowledge or theory to do translating and the people who do translating called translator. This reseach will focus on translation, one of many branches of linguistics study. This activity is focusing on tranfering source language into target language with clear meaning using some methods.
Translation is a process to deliver meaning from one language (SL) to another language (TL) using some step, order or rules. But, the structure of the (SL) text cannot be precisely the same with (TL) text because every language has its own structure. If we force to have same version of the source language text and target language text, it will change the meaning itself.

According to Catford (1965: 20) “Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”. In translation, the changes of the word form is usually happen from source language (SL) to target language (TL) it happens because we have to keep the nature of meaning of the word itself. It can be said that translation is a process of delivering meaning of one language to another different language with such a rules. When translator do translating translator can not arranges the exact structure of source language (SL) to target language (TL), because there are different rules or structure between each language, we can delivered the meaning but not in exact syntactical or grammatical the same. Machali (1990: 1) states that, “In translation, the form of the source language (SL) have to be replaced by the forms of the target language (TL). Yet the replacement is done by way of semantic analysis. What translators aim to hold constant in translation is meaning rather the form.

When we do translating, there are different kinds of word and sentence from source language to target language, such as noun, verb, adverb or adjectives word and also simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. In this research, the researcher will focuses on the study of adjective words. Adjective word is a word that tells about the condition of the noun. According to Foresman (1984: 73) “Words which add to or change the meaning of another word, are called adjectives. An adjectives modifies a noun or pronouns”.

For example: loud music, many guitars and this melody.

In addition, Basnett-McGuire (1991: 2) states that “Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the
structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that TL structures will be seriously distorted.”

The researcher decided to study adjective words in the novel. According to Lukacs (1957: 1) in his book entitled *The Rise of The Novel* “The novel is the form of literature which most fully reflects this individualist and innovating reorientation. Previous literary forms had reflected the general tendency of their cultures to make conformity to traditional practice the major test of truth: the plots of classical and renaissance epic”

The translation of product of target language may deliver the right meaning of source language but, it can not shows the cultural sense of the language, because just like language itself every culture has its own characteristic or identifying mark, it may possible, but it will be very difficult and long process.

Words in part of language, it is the smallest part. Word usually used to named something, to sign something. “An important design feature of human language is the fact that larger units are composed of smaller units, and that the arrangement of these smaller units is significant.

“The common word that used for adjective is “word that modifying”, eventhough its not really appropriate. The function of adjective and adverb are ‘modify’ or ‘qualify’” state Simpson (2010: 117) in his book *Essential English Grammar*.

If we study carefully about adjective we can found that there are some kind of adjective word, there are also different position of adjective and also comparison of adjective.

According to Simpson (2010:118) there are 5 kind of adjectives, Descriptive Adjective (It is the clearest kind of adjectives: red, tall, violent, obsequious and many more. One thing that we should understand is not all adjective is a descriptive word). Demonstrative Adjective(Adjective that is used to indicate what we refer to: that book, this summer, those flowers). Possesive Adjective(examples such as ‘my
friend’, ‘your ticker’ and ‘their luggage’ is possessive adjective). Numerical Adjective(Cardinal number (one, two, three etc) can be used as a noun (‘the score was 3-1’ or ‘Flight Number 5034’) or adjective (‘she had a choice of two cars’ or (‘a majority of 507 votes’). Interrogative / Exclamatory(: which bus goes to the town centre? / What time is it? / what sharp eyes you have!). Proper adjectives(Proper adjective is a descriptive adjective from a proper name: Indian customs, French perfume, Austrian cuizine)

044/BD1/AB1/Adj/V/SS

SL: I just couldn't reconcile a staid, respectable, dull concept like husband with my concept of Edward.

TL : Aku benar-benar tidak bisa menyatukan konsep suami yang serius, terhormat, dan membosankan dengan konsepku tentang Edward.

Word dull was translated into Indonesian membosankan. The word dull belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word dull translated into verb as membosankan, that is from original word bosan that got prefix me- and suffix –kan. The message from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

The reason why the reseacher chooses to study this novel, because there are many adjectives word and also there are different kind of phenomena that can be found when the novel is translated to Indonesian. It is stil rare to study translation shift adjectives.

There are some reseach that can be compared to this research. Lestari (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta: 2013) reseach entitled “A Translation Analysis of Adjective on Sidney Sheldon’s The Stars Shine Down into Kilau Bintang Menerangi Bumi”. These data reseach are in the form of phrase, clause, and sentence that consist of adjectives. The result of the reseach shows that there are nine kinds of adjective translation. From 116 data of adjectives, there are three variations into verbs, adjectives into nouns, adjectives into adverbs. There are five variations
belongs to level shift. The difference between these two research are, Lestari’s data research are consist of phrase, clause, and sentence that consist of adjectives, wether this reseach focuses only on adjective words. In present reseach there 12 kinds of adjective translation. In the present research there are diferent kind of another variation of adjective into preposition, adjectives into number, and adjective into demonstrative.

A. Research Method

The researcher uses qualitative study, to analyze translation shift of adjective word in the Stephenie Meyerr’s novel of *Twilight Saga series: Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C. According to Moelong (1999: 3) descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the observed object.

In the process of collecting data, the researcher do some steps, namely: the researcher reading the novel and collecting the adjectives on the novel, noting the novel, analyzing the adjectives, coding the data of adjective. A Linguistic Theory of Translation by Catford (1965) is use to analyzed collected data.

B. Research Findings

This research finding will describes translation shift of adjectives from Stephenie Meyer’s novel *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C.

1. Translation Shift of Adjective in *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru*

The researcher finds 2 kinds of translation shift adjectives from Stephenie Meyer’s novel *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C., they are class shift and level shift.

a. Category / Class Shift

The researcher found 221 data of adjectives, from total data found, there are 101 data or 45.70% used translation class shift. From the data that used translation class shift there are 4 kinds of adjectives translated into noun, verb, adverb, pronominal, demonstrative and numerical. The specification of translation variation of class shift from English to Indonesian will be explain in the section below.
1) Adj₁ Translated into Verb

From data found there are 45 or 20.36% adjective type Adj₁ translated into Indonesian verb or kata kerja. The example of the translation shift will be specify bellow:

044/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/V/SS
SL: I just couldn't reconcile a staid, respectable, dull concept like husband with my concept of Edward.
TL: Aku benar-benar tidak bisa menyatukan konsep suami yang serius, terhormat, dan membosankan dengan konsepku tentang Edward.

Word dull was translated into Indonesian membosankan. The word dull belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word dull translated into verb as membosankan, that is from original word bosan that got prefix me- and suffix –kan. The message from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

079/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/V/CS
SL: I listened to the ominous sound of my father's boots clomping up the sidewalk.
TL: Aku mendengarkan suara mengerikan sepatu bot ayahku menapaki trotoar.

Adjective word ominous was translated into Indonesian mengerikan. The word ominous belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word ominous translated into verb as mengerikan, that is from original word ngeri that got prefix me- and suffix –kan. The intention from source language is delivered well into target language.

This case included into translation class shift because the word class is different in English is adjective translated into verb in Indonesian. There 45 or 20.36% of Adj type 1 which are translated into verb.
2) Adj₁ Translated into Noun

The data of Adj₁ or proper adjectives also translated into noun. The researcher found 36 data or 16.29% from total data. This category of translation shift will be explain as follows:

059/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/N/CS

SL: My dad was disappointed with more than the lack of response, He was most disappointed with Billy.

TL: Kekecewaan ayahku bukan hanya karena tidak adanya respons, Ia paling kecewa pada Billy

According to datum above, descriptive adjective word disappointed translated as Adj type 1 translated into Kekecewaan. This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. Kekecewaan is came from word kecewa with prefix ke- and suffix -an. The information is delivered well, so the main message does not change.

126/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/N/CS

SL: “Luckily, you seem to have found another old soul”

TL: “Untunglah, kau sepertinya menemukan pasangan yang berjiwa sama tuanya denganmu.”

Descriptive adjective word old translated as Adj type 1 translated into tuanya. This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. Tuanya is came from word tua with suffix –nya. The meaning does not change from source language to target language.

3) Adj₁ Translated into Adverb

There are 12 or 5.04% adjective type 1 translated into adverb in Indonesian. These adjectives are adjective type 1 or demonstrative adjective. This is include in translation shift category class shift, because there is changes of word class when it translated into Indonesian. The detail will be explain above:
"True." I breathed against the **cold** skin of his throat.

"Benar." Aku mengembuskan napas di kulit lehernya yang dingin **membeku**.

Word **cold** was translated into Indonesian **membeku**. The word **cold** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this research it include in Adjective type 1. The word **cold** translated into verb as **membeku**, that is from original word **beku** that got prefix **me**-. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

The setting was fuzzy and constantly in flux it morphed from **misty** forest to cloud-covered city to arctic night because Edward was keeping the location of our honeymoon a secret to surprise me.

Setting-nya kabur dan terus berubah-ubah mulai dari hutan **berkabut** ke kota yang dinaungi awan hingga malam di antartika karena Edward merahasiakan lokasi bulan madu kami untuk memberiku kejutan

From the example, descriptive adjective word **misty** is descriptive adjective translated as Adj type 1 translated into **berkabut**. This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. **Berkabut** is came from word **kabut** with prefix **ber**-. The information is delivered well, from source language to target language, so the main message does not change.

### 4) **Adj**<sub>1</sub> Translated into Pronoun

From data found there are 2 or 0.90% adjective type **Adj**<sub>1</sub> translated into Indonesian verb or kata kerja. The example of the translation shift will be specify bellow:
SL: I'd only met them once, but in that brief encounter, it seemed to me that Aro, with his powerful mind-reading gift one touch, and he knew every thought a mind had ever held was the true leader.

TL: aku pernah bertemu mereka, tapi dalam pertemuan singkat itu, Aro dengan kekuatanya membaca pikiran ia akan langsung tahu setiap pikiran yang pernah timbul dalam benak seseorang adalah pemimpin utamanya.

In the sentence above, word powerful was translated into Indonesian kekuatanya. The word powerful belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word powerful translated into verb as kekuatanya, that is from original word kuat that got prefix ke- and suffix –nya. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

292b/BD1/AB1/Adj/PRON/CS

SL: I can only guess that their mother had kept her secret to protect them from exact outcome.

TL: Aku hanya bisa menduga ibu mereka sengajamerahasiakannya untuk melindungi mereka dari kemungkinan ini.

Adjectives word exact was translated into Indonesian membeku. The word exact belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word exact translated into verb as ini, that is from original word ini. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

5) Adj, Translated into Numerical

The researcher found 6 data or 2.71% of total adjectives found that translated into numerical. These adjectives are adjective type 1 or demonstrative adjective. This is include in translation shift category class shift, because there is changes of word class when it translated. It will be specify in the example of sentence:
In the example above, adjective whole translated into Indonesian became seantero as numerical. The basic word of seantero is antero and got prefix –se which in Indonesian it incle as numerical word.

In the sentence above, word few was translated into Indonesian beberapa. The word few belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word few translated into numerical as beberapa. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

6) Adj2 Translated into Demonstrative

There are 1,35 % of the total data or 3 adjective type 2 or Adj2. This is demonstrative adjective, adjective that show which is noun or pronoun that being talked. The detail will be describe above:

SL: Then I remembered that these windows were so darkly tinted that she probably had no idea if it was even me in here, let alone that I'd caught her looking.

TL: Lalu aku teringat bahwa jendela-jendela mobil ini hitam pekat sehingga Mrs.Weber mungkin tidak menyadari bahwa akulah yang berada di balik kemudi, apalagi mengetahui aku memergokinya menatapku
From example of sentences above, word **these** is a demonstrative adjective that translated in Indonesian into **ini** as demonstrative but it is not adjective. Other similar categories found are:

038/BD1/AB1/Adj/DEMONS/LS

**SL:** *This* car was glossy black, sleek, and pretty, but it was still just a car to me.

**TL:** *Mobil ini* memang hitam mengilat, mulus, dan keren, tapi tetap saja bagiku ini hanya mobil.

Word **this** was translated into Indonesian **ini**. The word **this** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this research it include in Adjective type 1. The word **this** translated into demonstrative as **ini**. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

7) **Adj3, Translated into Numerical**

In the data of adjectives, there are 3 data 1, 35% of adjective type 3 or numerical adjective from total data found. These adjective translated into numerical in Indonesian. The example of data found will be explain above:

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj/NUM/CS

**SL:** *But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me two cars*

**TL:** *Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku dua mobil.*

In the data above, adjective two translated into dua as numerical. This kind of translation is included into class shift, because adjective and numerical are in different word class but in same level.

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj/NUM/CS

**SL:** *But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me two cars*
Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku dua mobil.

English word **two** was translated into Indonesian **dua**. The word **two** belongs to numerical adjective that in this research it includes in Adjective type 3. The word **two** translated into numerical as **dua**. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

8) **Adj₄** Translated into Pronoun

In total data, there are 3 or 1.17% data of adjective type 4 or interrogative/exclamatory adjective. The example of data are:

098/BD1/AB1/Adj₄/PRONON/CS
SL: *What other possible reason would sane people have for getting married at eighteen?*
TL: *Apa lagi alasan orang waras menikah di usia delapan belas tahun?*

In the example of sentences above, adjective type 4 translated into pronominal. Word **what** is Adj₄ or exclamatory adjective translated into pronominal as **apa**. This kind of translation is included into class shift, because adjective and numerical are in different word class but in same level.

153/BD1/AB1/Adj₄/PRONON/LS
SL: *I knew a little about what I was going to be like when I wasn't human anymore.*
TL: *Aku tahu sedikit tentang bagaimana jadinya aku nanti kalau sudah bukan manusia lagi*

Word **what** was translated into Indonesian **bagaimana**. The word **what** belong to exclamatory or interrogative adjective whereas in this research it include in Adjective type 4. The word **what** translated into verb as **bagaimana**. The meaning
from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

b. Level Shift

There are 113 data or 44.31% of total data adjectives used translation shift category level shift found. All of adjectives that used translation level shift are from adjectives type one or descriptive adjective. These adjectives are translated into verb phrase and adjective phrase. The details of translation variation of level shift will be explain in detail below:

1) Adj1 Translated into Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is arranged by adjective + modifier. In this part, adjective type 1 or descriptive adjective translated into adjective phrase. There are 97 data or 38.03% of adjective translated into adjective phrase. The example will be explain in detail below:

015a/BD1/AB1/Adj/1/AP/LS
SL: It was still considered rude to stare at people, I tried to take some comfort.
TL: Bukankah tidak sopan menatap orang? Aku berusaha menghibur diri

In the example, word rude is a descriptive adjective. This adjective translated into adjective phrase as tidak sopan. Sopan is adjective as head and tidak is the modifier. This translation is on of translation level shift because adjective rude and adjective phrase tidak sopan are not on the same level.

086/BD1/AB1/Adj/1/AP/LS
SL: Edward chuckled and ran his free hand through his tousled bronze hair
TL: Edward terkekeh dan menyusupkan tangannya yang bebas ke sela-sela rambut perunggunya.

The word free is a descriptive adjective. This descriptive adjective translated into adjective phrase as yang bebas. Bebas is adjective as head and yang is the modifier. This translation is on of translation level shift because adjective free and adjective phrase yang bebas are not on the same level.
2) **Adj \(_\text{i}\)** Translated into Verb Phrase

In data of research, there are 14 or 6.33\% of adjective that translated into verb phrase. Verb phrase are structured by verb + modifier. In this section, descriptive adjective or adjective type \(_\text{i}\) are translated into verb phrase. The specification will be explain:

050b/BD1/AB1/Adj\(_i\)/VP/CS

**SL:** Because I was so fragilely human, so accident-prone, so much a victim to my own dangerous luck, apparently I needed a tank resistant car to keep me safe.

**TL:** Karena aku manusia yang sangat rapuh, mudah celaka, sering menjadi korban kesialanku sendiri, rupanya aku membutuhkan mobil yang tak mempan dilindas

In the sentences above, adjective word resistant are translated into verb phrase as tak mempan. Tak mempan is an verb phrase because mempan are adjective as head and tak is the modifier. This is also translation level shift, because there is a changes on the level of word when it is translated.

073/BD1/AB1/Adj\(_i\)/VP/LS

**et alone joking about things like my nearly omniscient sisterin-law-to-be.**

*bahkan membuat lelucon tentang calon adik iparku yang nyaris maha tahu itu.*

In the example sentences, adjective word *omniscient* are translated into verb phrase as *maha tahu*. *Maha tahu* is an verb phrase because *tahu* are adjective as head and *maha* is the modifier. This is also translation level shift, because there is a changes on the level of word when it is translated.

2. **Translation Equivalent of Adjectives**

In this part of research the resercher will describe about translation equivalent and nonequivalent of adjective found in Stephenie Meyer’s novel *Breaking Dawn* and its translation. Equivalent of translation can be noticed by the suitability of translation resultl.
The proper word have to be select from source language into target language. In this reseach, the source language is English and tha target language is Indonesian. If the translation result were not appropriate from source language into target language this case called nonequivalent of translation.

**a. Equivalent of translation**

From total data found, there are 248 or 97.25% are equivalent, because the information from source language are delivered well into target language. Example of the sentence are:

045/BD1/AB1/Adj,V,CS
SL: I was caught up in a **dizzy** spin of fantasies
TL: Aku langsung terperangkap dalam fantasi-fantasi yang **memusingkan**.

In the sentence above word **dizzy** are translated well into **memusingkan**. There is no change of meaning in the sentence above, and even there is no about addition or deletion in this context. The message from source language are inform correctly from the source language into the target language. We can say that the word **dizzy** and **memusingkan** are properly translated.

107/BD1/AB1/Adj,AP,LS
SL: The silence was much **longer** this time.
TL: Kali ini keheningan yang terjadi jauh **lebih panjang**

Based on the data above, the word **longer** belongs to descriptive adjective that is translated into adjective phrase **lebih panjang**. Although there is shift from adjective into adjective phrase in the sentence above, it does not matter because the information does not change the meaning or the purpose of the text. So, these sentence is equivalent.

043/BD1/AB1/Adj,V,CS
SL: On the one hand, I had been raised to cringe at the very thought of **poofy** white dresses and bouquets.
TL: mengerutkan kening pada gaun putih mengembang dan buket bunga.

**Poofy** belongs to descriptive adjective that is translated into the target language is verb *menegembang*. Based form of verb *mengembang* is *kembang* that is added by prefix *me-* becomes *mengembang*. Although there is shift between adjective into verb, it does not wrong as long as the meaning of this text, even it makes easy to understanding the context by the readers. So, the source language and the target language are equivalent.

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj3/NUM/CS

SL: But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me two cars

TL: Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku dua mobil.

In the sentence above, there is shift between adjective *two* into numerical *dua*. There is no change of the meaning in the sentence above. The message from source language are inform correctly from the source language into the target language. We can say that the word *two* and *dua* are properly translated. So, the translation shift of adjective into numerical is equivalent.

**b. Nonequivalent translation**

From total data found, there are no nonequivalent translation found, because the choosen word from source language into target language are appropriate. The intention of source language delivered well into target language.

**C. Conclusion**

Based on the data analysis and the discussion, the writer can draw the following conclusions:

1. There are 221 data of adjectives in the analysis of reseach paper found in *Breaking Dawn* novel. In the data found, there various kind of adjective, different translation shift category and also equivalence of the translation result.
2. Based on the data translation shift of adjective, the researcher concluded that from total 221 data, adjective that translated used class shift are 111 or 50.22% of total data. and also, the adjective that translated using level are 110 data or 49.77%.

From total data found, 100% or 221 are equivalent, they are translated correctly. The intention from source language delivered correctly to target language.

D. Bibliography


