

**ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION VARIATION OF ENGLISH
CONJUNCTION IN *SKIPPING CHRISTMAS* NOVEL
AND ITS TRANSLATION *ABSEN NATAL***



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Formerly, people thought that the difference of language is a barrier for international communication. It is reasonable, for every nation has its own language. Communication is always needed by human being living on earth. This era demands people to keep up with the times, in order that they do not leave behind by other countries.

Nowadays, since the language, especially translation, develops well enough, the difference of language does not resist people to communicate in international scope. In our country, translation has a great role in developing the science of technology. The works of translation, from new invention until literary works are easily found in our country. With translation, people are able to exchange information and ideas with other people. Through this activity, it is expected that people will be able to bring their life into a better one.

It is obvious that translation is the most popular way to overcome the difference of language. It is related to the statement Newmark in Yuliana, states that; "Translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture sometimes under conditions responsible for distorted and L'ased translation, ever since countries and language have been in contact with each other". It seems that translation is a bridge to connect two different languages and to link people from different languages and cultures.

Generally, common people think that translation is easy, but actually translation is not as easy as they think. The process of translation does not only change some foreign words into the source words, but also the process of translation is very complex, since it deals with two different languages. Due to their culture, every language has its own system, as stated by Mona Baker states that: “As translator, we are primarily concerned with communicating the overall meaning of a stretch of language. To achieve this, we need to start by decoding the units and structures which carry that meaning”.

The grammar structure of every language cannot be transferred without any changes into some languages. The translator has to master the grammar structure from both SL and TL, if he wants to create a good and accurate translation. The duty of a translator is not only changing words from SL into TL, but also transfers the idea of the source text. The translator should be able to describe the objects referred to SL as close as possible and form them into appropriate term. The translator should have a skill to translate the proper meaning into TL and to find the closest meaning in transferring the message of SL, so he will transfer the whole messages that will be informed to the readers of TL.

Based on the notion related to the problems of the translation above the researcher has studied a foreign literature included novel, with the translation into Indonesian. In the Indonesian translation, the writer found the meaning of conjunction that less accuracy, variation and also missing of words. Dealing with translation complexities, many problems come up in

translating text, one of them is in translating conjunction. Here are the examples of English conjunction, which are translated into Indonesia:

1. SL : A moment later, the light in the vestibule was extinguished, and a door opened and closed.
 TL : *Tidak lama kemudian lampu di ruang depan gereja dipadamkan dan terdengar pintu terbuka dan tertutup.*
2. SL : Her brown eyes were large and lively, and her short, ample body moved in quick, sure steps.
 TL : *Matanya yang coklat besar dan hidup, Sedangkan tubuhnya yang pendek gempal melangkah cepat dan mantap*
3. SL : Well, that was three week ago, and I don't want you here any more
 TL : *itu terjadi tiga minggu yang lalu, sekarang aku tidak mau menampungmu lagi.*
4. SL : Then she stood and quickly ran down the steps and headed toward Columbus Avenue.
 TL : *lalu ia pergi dan berlari menuruni tangga, ke arah Columbus Avenue.*

In the examples, SL conjunctions show that the English conjunction is divided into four sub-classification: 1) The SL conjunction that is translated into Indonesian conjunction, 2) The SL conjunction that is translated into variation of Indonesian conjunction, 3) The SL conjunction that does not belong to conjunction and, 4) The SL conjunction that is not translated.

Skipping Christmas novel is written by John Grisham. This novel was published in 2001 in New York by a Dell Books, originally published in Hardcover in 2001 by Bantam Dell and Random House Inc. *Skipping Christmas* is very popular in the world. It is New York Times best seller, more 230 million books published in the world.

This book is a work of fiction; name, characters, places, and incidents are the product of the authors' imagination or are used factiously. Any resemblance to actual events or locates or persons, living or dead, is entirely coincidental. This novel describes about imagine a year without Christmas. No crowded malls, no corny office parties, no fruitcakes, no unwanted presents. That is just what Luther and Nora Krank (the major character in the novel) have in mind they decide that, just this once, they will skip the holiday altogether.

Skipping Christmas novel is written in English language, so, to help Indonesian people to read this novel, it is translated into Indonesian by Budiyanto T. Pramono entitled *Absen Natal*. The researcher is very interested in this novel because the story in the novel is very good, besides that the researcher tries to analyse the accuracy into the Indonesian translation variation of conjunction in John Grisham's the which are inappropriate with Indonesian grammar and do not contain the same meaning as those of the source language.

In the Indonesian translation of English conjunction in John Grisham's *Skipping Christmas*, there are some conjunctions with the appropriate with Indonesian grammar and do not contain the same meaning as those of the source language. For example:

SL: *Her brown ayes were large and lively, and her short, ample body moved in quick, sure steps.*

TL: *Matanya yang coklat besar dan hidup, sedangkan tubuhnya yang pendek gempal melangkah cepat dan mantap.*

TL - R: *Matanya yang coklat besar dan hidup, dan tubuhnya yang pendek gempal melangkah cepat dan mantap.*

The conjunction in the subordinate clause is appropriate to take place in reality. According to Indonesian grammar such sentence should use conjunction *dan* while *sedangkan* shows that there is possibility that condition can occur. Thus, the sentence should be translated into *Matanya yang coklat besar dan hidup, sedangkan tubuhnya yang pendek gempal melangkah cepat dan mantap*. In the example above, *and* translated into *sedangkan* both of them have same function and their using is interchangeably.

Based on the problem above, the researcher does a research. Hence, the researcher conducts an analysis about conjunction in the novel *Skipping Christmas* written by John Grisham and its translation *Absen Natal* by Budiyanto T. Pramono.

From the phenomena above, the writer is interested to conduct a research paper entitled: ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION VARIATION OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTION IN *SKIPPING CHRISTMAS* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION *ABSEN NATAL*.

B. Problem Statement

The problems of this research is what are the translation variations equivalents and their appropriateness of English conjunctions translated into Indonesian

C. Objective of the Study

The objective of the research is to describe the translation variations, equivalence and appropriateness of English conjunctions translated into Indonesian.

D. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that research paper has some benefits in English translation, they are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

- a. The results of the research paper can be used as an input in the translation theory, practice, and research.
- b. The results of the research paper can be used as the references for those who want to conduct the research in English translation process.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. For the other researchers, this research will be able to be developed by other researchers dealing with translation.
- b. The readers will get more knowledge that they do not know before, especially about translation research and practice.

E. Previous Research

In this section, the writer would like to present previous research related to variation of conjunction by Isnanto (UNS, 1999) with The Translation Variation of English Conjunction in a Book Entitled *Tenun Ikat*

and its translation by Judi Achmaji. He found that doing translation variation of English conjunction can be done by using four types translation such as: SL conjunction that are correctly translated, the variation still belong to conjunction, the variation does not belong to conjunction and the SL conjunction that is not translated.

In the other hands Maftukin (UMS, 2002) did research entitled: The Translation Analysis of English Conditional Sentence In John Grishmi's the Firm and Indonesian. His research purposes to describe the accuracy of Grishmi's the Firm. His research finding are (1) cpm: accurate translation has complete message (2) ama: accurate translation has appropriate message adaptation (3) com: accurate translation has appropriate extension of message (4) rom: accurate translation has reduction of message (5) ico: inaccurate translation caused by inappropriate conjunction (6) idi: inaccurate translation caused by omission of message (7) int: inaccurate by inaccurate message transference (8) aom: inaccurate translation caused by addition.

This study is different from the above researchers. They deal with the meaning of translation in English context and accuracy of translation. However, this researcher studies about the different topic in how are English conjunction translated into Indonesian in *Skipping Christmas* written by John Grisham and its translation *Absen Natal* by Budiyanto T. Pramono based on equivalent translation.

F. Paper Organization

The research is arranged into five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, previous research, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It discusses about the definition of translation, the process of translation, the problem in translation, the definition of conjunction and the types of conjunction.

Chapter III is research method, it deals with types of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents data analysis. It presents the data analysis and equivalent and appropriateness into Indonesian.

Chapter V conclusions and suggestions.