

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CONDITIONAL
SENTENCES IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *SKIPPING CHRISTMAS*
INTO *ABSEN NATAL* BY BUDIYANTO T. PRAMONO**



Research Paper

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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of 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, translation work has developed increasingly. Translator is someone who has the capability to transfer written ideas from one language to another language. In order to make a good translation, a translator should understand the context and the situation of the text. Besides, s/he should cover the author ideas, thoughts, and message then express them in (TL) without changing the core of author message, so the readers will not realize that they read a translation work. 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 idea 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" (2003: 2). This statement implies that it is possible to communicate with people whose language is not the same as their one's tongue. It seems that translation is a bridge to connect two different languages and to link people from different languages and cultures.

The grammar structure of every language cannot be transferred without any changes in to 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.

Translation consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language text, analysing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are

appreciated in the target language. The changing of source language surface structure into target language surface structure is accomplished with in complex language analysis.

In the Indonesian translation of English condition sentences in John Grisham's *Skipping Christmas*, there are some conjunctions which are inappropriate with the Indonesian grammar and do not contain the same meaning as those in the source language.

For instance:

(SL): *He gripped the wheel with both hands and silently cursed the traffic slowing in front of him. He couldn't tell if his wife was crying or not.*

(TL): *Luther mencengkeram setir dengan kedua tangannya dan memaki dalam hati karena deretan mobil yang tiba-tiba melambat didepannya. Ia tidak tahu apakah istrinya sedang menangis atau tidak.*

The condition in the sub ordinate clause is impossible to take place in reality. According to Indonesian grammar, such sentence should use conjunction *jika* while *kalau* shows that there is possibility that condition can occur. Thus, the sentence should be translated into *Luther mencengkeram setir dengan kedua tangannya dan memaki dalam hati karena deretan mobil yang tiba-tiba melambat didepannya. Ia tidak tahu jika istrinya sedang menangis atau tidak*

The phenomenon described above has attracted the researcher's attention to conduct a research. Hence, the researcher conducts an analysis of translation and presented in the form of research paper entitled TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CONDITIONAL

SENTENCES IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *SKIPPING CHRISTMAS* INTO
ABSEN NATAL BY BUDIYANTO T. PRAMONO

B. Previous Study

The first study was conducted by Rahayu (2004) entitled "A Translation Analysis of English Conditional Sentence in Sidney Sheldon's *Bloodline* and It's Indonesian Version in *Garis Darah* By Threes Susilastuti". The result of the data analysis shows that the Indonesian translation that has accurate messages can be found in one of the following conditions (1) accurate translation that has complete message are 59 data or 51,3%, (2) accurate translation that has extension of message are 12 data or 10,43%, (3) accurate translation that has reduction of message are 5 data or 4,35%, (4) accurate translation that has appropriate message adaptation are 12 data or 10,43%.

The second study was conducted by Setyianingrum (2005) entitled "A Study of English-Indonesian Translation Variations of the Compound Nouns, Transitive Verbs, and Derivational Adjectives in John Grisham's Novel "*Skipping Christmas*" and its translation. The result of this research are, firstly, there are six kinds of translation variations of the nouns, they are nouns translated into Indonesia nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositional phrase, and noun are not translated. Secondly, there are four kinds of translation variation of the transitive verbs and finally, there are five kinds of translation variation of the derivational adjective.

The research conducted by the writer has a similarity with the first research and the second research is similarity in the novel. The differences from the previous researchers are on the focus of analyzing and the source data.

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the research only on the translation shifts of English conditional sentence in John Grisham's *Skipping Christmas* into *Absen Natal* by Budiyanto T. Pramono.

D. Research Problem

Based on the research background, the problems of this research are as follows:

1. How is the accuracy of the Indonesian translation of English conditional sentence in John Grisham's *Skipping Christmas* into *Absen Natal* by Budiyanto T. Pramono?
2. What are the translation shifts of conditional sentence in the novel?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. to analyse the accuracy of Indonesian translation of English conditional sentence in John Grisham's *Skipping Christmas* into *Absen Natal* by Budiyanto T. Pramono, and
2. to analyse the translation shift of conditional sentence in the novel.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

The study has a contribution in understanding the translation theory, practice, and research for English students.

2. Practical Benefit

- a) The research has developed by other researchers dealing with translation.
- b) The reader gets more knowledge that they do not know before, especially about translation research and practice.

G. Paper Organization

In order to have guidance for either the writer herself in writing the research paper or reader in the whole content, of the research paper, the writer needs to set up the organization of the research paper writing as follows:

Chapter I is introduction; this chapter deals with the background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and the thesis of organization. Chapter II is the underlying theories. In this chapter the writer presents some related theories underlying the study. This deals with nation of translation, translation process, problems in translation, translation shift, English conditional sentences, and Indonesian conditional sentence, the difference between English conditional sentence and Indonesian conditional sentence. Chapter III consists of research method, covering object of research, source of data, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV consists of result of the study; this chapter will present the data,

data analysis, and discussion of the finding. Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion. The writer draws the conclusion and purpose suggestion taken from result of research.