

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTION IN
JOHN GRISHAM'S *THE KING OF TORTS* INTO INDONESIAN
VERSION *GANTI RUGI* BY HIDAYAT SALEH**



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language has an important role someone's life. It is a means of communication. Language helps men to communicate and interacts one to another. Without language, one cannot interact and communicate each other intensively, especially for communication. English is as foreign language or second language in Indonesia, it is widely used for keeping up the development of modern technology and science from many other countries. So, many people can learn science and technology easily. To get it, they should have to ability mastering foreign language, especially English language.

The English Language (EL) is one of the languages used internationally. Being one of the languages used internationally, EL has a great importance in science and technology, for example, there are many books written in or translated into EL. One of the effective ways to make the Indonesian people study those books written in EL easier is by translating them into Indonesian.

There are many effects to translate the English books into Indonesian in order that the people who do not master EL can understand them. It shows that how important the translation toward the development of science and technology is. The translated books are not only the scientific and technology books but also literary ones.

Translating scientific or literary books is not easy. Another difficulty is related to the process of transferring and finding the accuracy of equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). A translator has to be able to reconstruct the result of his translation to be a work that appeared like the original work. Besides, a translation involves a skill, an art and science. As stated by Nida in Purwo (1990: 188) that "...translation is the combination from skill art and science. So those capabilities cannot be ignored to produce a better translation.

Since a translator may use some shift in translated a text, or he wants as long as keeps the message of Target Language (TL) closely the same as source language (SL), it is common that some change and variation happened in translation. Bassnet and Mc Guire (1991: 2) state 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 (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted"

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".

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, he 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 : He wore red-and-yellow basketball shoes that seemed five sizes too big and slapped the pavement as he made his get away.
 TL : *Ia memakai sepatu basket merah dan kuning yang tampak lima ukuran kebesaran dan berbunyi keras ketika mengenai jalanan saat ia kabur.*
2. SL : With his head low, Tequila slowly turned and looked directly into the wet and puffy eyes of Pumpkin's mother but only for a second.
 TL : *Dengan kepala tertunduk, Tequila perlahan-lahan menoleh sambil memandang lurus mata ibu Pumpkin yang basah dan sembab, tapi hanya selama sedetik.*
3. SL : He grabbed his briefcase and hurried away.
 TL : *Ia menyambar tas kerjanya sekarang bergegas pergi.*
4. SL : "Thank you, Mr. Carter. And we'll show you as counsel of record?"
 TL : *"Terima kasih, Mr. Carter. Kami akan mencatat anda sebagai pembela perkara ini?"*

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

The King of Torts is one of the greatest novels written by John Grisham, telling about law deviation done by the legal upholds law. The major character namely Clay Carter is an underpaid lawyer at the Public Defender in Washington D.C, when reluctantly agrees to represent Tequila Watson, a young black man charged with the random street of A Ramon Pumphrey, known as Pumpkin. Clay assumes this is just another senseless murder until he interviews Tequila's medical files from the drug rehabilitation center where he was being treated.

Here the story is begin when Clay found a multinational drug company that two years earlier had developed a drug that could cure addiction to opium and cocaine based narcotics. Ninety percent of addicts who stayed on the drug remained clean. The catch was that after taking the drug for 100 days, 8 percent of the patients feel irresistible impulses to kill. The other problem was that Drug Company was testing it on unsuspecting addicts, like Tequila, and that six people had been murdered in the Washington D.C. area because of the drug. And Clay has a mind to trial the company. But the company does not want to deal with the law, and finally Clay offers to the company to pay a number of money in for indemnifying the victim of the drugs. Clay become very rich in a brief time and at the same time he feels that he was on an equal level with the people around him especially with his lover who was from a rich family.

The King of Torts novel is written in English language, so, to help Indonesian people to read this novel, it is translated into Indonesian by

Hidayat Saleh *Ganti Rugi*. 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.

Based on the problem above, the researcher does a research. Hence, the researcher conducts an analysis about conjunction in the novel *The King of Torts* written by John Grisham and its translation *Ganti Rugi* by Hidayat Saleh.

From the phenomena above, the writer is interested to conduct a research paper entitled: **TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTION IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *THE KING OF TORTS* INTO INDONESIAN VERSION *GANTI RUGI* BY HIDAYAT SALEH.**

B. Problem Statement

The problems of this research are as follows:

- a. What are the variations of the translation of English conjunctions into Indonesian?
- b. How is the accuracy of conjunction translation found in the novel *The King of Torts* into Indonesian version?

C. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- a. To describe the variations of the translation of English conjunctions into Indonesian

- b. To determine whether the translation variations of English conjunction are accurate or not between SL (Source Language) and TL (Target Language).

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 writers, the research is 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 Wibowo (2005) with The Translation Variation of English Conjunction in *All Through The Night* and Its Translation *Sepanjang Malam* by Hellen Ishwara. 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.

Other research is the research conducted by Dwi Haryanti (2005) with the title “*Pergeseran Kategori Nomina dan Verba dalam Terjemahan Linguistics Across Cultures dalam Bahasa Indonesia*”. She finds that nouns are translated into 16 shift variations and verbs are transferred into 10 shifts. Then, most translation shifts do not change the source language message.

This discussion is different from the other researchers. They deal with the meaning of translation in English context and accuracy of translation. Therefore this researcher will study about the different topic in how are English conjunction translated into Indonesian in *The King of Torts* written by John Grisham and its translation *Ganti Rugi* by Hidayat Saleh 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 notion of translation, translation process, type of translation, free translation, translation shift, equivalence in translation, accurate and inaccurate translation, and 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 discusses the data analysis and equivalent and appropriateness into Indonesian.

Chapter V draws conclusions and suggestions.