THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES FROM BAHASA INDONESIA INTO ENGLISH

(“Karena Tidak Mengakui Kedua Orang Tua” By Ali Muakhir, Translated Into “Denying Parents” By Noviana Abdu)

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ABSTRACT


The aim of the research is to analyze translation procedure used in short story of Karena Tidak Mengakui Orang Tua by Ali Muakhir and its translation Denying Parents by Noviana Abdu. The objective of the study is to know the translation procedure and the equivalent meaning of translation between Indonesian version and English version in short story. Significance of this thesis will help the students enrich their knowledge about translation procedure especially for English Letters Department students.

The writer uses the qualitative descriptive method by applying qualitative research in which the collected data are analyzed. Firstly, the writer reads the short story and compares to its translation, then the writer looks up what translation procedure are used and how the meaning of equivalent between source language and target language. After that, the writer categorizes the data based on each kind of translation procedure they are applied.

As the conclusion, the writer finds based on Peter Newmark Theory of translation procedure, the writer finds four translation procedures used by the translator, they are transposition, modulation, reduction, and addition.
APPROVEMENT

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(“Karena Tidak Mengakui Kedua Orang Tua” By Ali Muakhir, Translated Into “Denying Parents” By Noviana Abdu)

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS)

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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities Examination Committee on May 04, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, May 04, 2011

The Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March, 2011

Royani
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In the name of Allah SWT, the most Gracious, the most Merciful.

All praise be to Allah, lord of the entire universe, the writer’s savior and guide, the writer believes that without His continuously help and mercy this thesis will not be complete. Peace and salutation be upon to the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW who had brought us from the darkness to the lightness era.

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the era of globalization translation is very important because in this world have many different country and different language. Language has many important functions for human life as a communication tool. For those reasons, people in the world create language for interacting and communicating with others. Therefore, people need translation to communication between people with different language. Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.¹

Translation does not just transfer words in source language (SL) into target language (TL), but a good translator must skillful for translating the source language into target language without reducing the purpose and message in source language, then the meaning and message can be implied into target language, so the reader can understand the source language.

According to J.C. Catford, in his book A Linguistic Theory Of Translation, 1965. Translation as the replacement of textual material in one

language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. Translation equivalence could be in the rank of word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence, and so on.

The important of translation from the source language into the target language is not only for scientific, but also for non scientific for example in literature such as novel, poetry, prose, drama, and short story. Literature is the art of languages; it uses languages as a mean to communicate the author’s understanding of lives. Definition a short story is a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in narrative format. This format tends to be more pointed than longer works of fiction, such as novellas (in the 20th and 21st century sense) and novels. Short story definitions based upon length differ somewhat even among professional writers, somewhat in part because of the fragmentation of the medium into genres.

In recent years, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowledge transfers, many texts and books are translated. Many Indonesian texts and books are translated into English versions, including literary works, such as short story. It’s very useful to make people understand who want to study foreign language.

In translation, we always find addition, transposition, modulation, and adaptation of word in the text. When the source language in the short story is

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translated into target language, not all of the words can be transformed. To find what the procedure of translation used in short story, a comparison (analysis) of the Indonesian version and English version can be done.

A famous short story in Indonesian is “karena tidak mengakui orang tua” by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu “denying parent” or very popular short story the title “malin kundang” this story from north Sumatra or Padang. Malin kundang is a folklore story. It is a good story for all of us. It tells us about moral and the story teaches us many things for us, especially for respect to our mother. The story is about on the north coast of Sumatra lived a poor woman and his son. The boy was called Malin Kundang. He always helps his mother to earn some money. Some day Malin Kundang asks to his mother to sail overseas. He wants to be a successful person. His mother wiped her tears, she can’t stop his son to go. She could only pray to God for him to gain success in life. And malin Kundang promise to come home. Many years latter, Malin Kundang came to his country have to be successful person but he ignore her mother. Malin kundang’s mother prays to God to punish him if he is her son. Then God punish Malin Kundang be come stone.

Based on information mentioned above, the writer wants to know how the translation procedures are used in the short story, whether using transposition, modulation, adaptation or any kind of translation procedure. For example in SL page 4, line 5 “Malin tumbuh menjadi pemuda yang cakap” was translated in TL “Malin grew up as a skillful young man”. In this translation the translator used transposition procedure. The phrases “pemuda yang cakap” is noun + adjective
form in SL of Indonesian. Then in English becomes “a skillful young man” are adj + noun form. The phrases of TL replace the phrase of SL without changing the meaning of the message.

For further analysis, the writer wants to do a research in the form of thesis entitled “The Translation Procedures from Bahasa Indonesia Into English (“Karena Tidak Mengakui Kedua Orang Tua” by Ali Muakhir, Translated Into “Denying Parents” by Noviana Abdu)

B. Focus of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses her study on the procedure of translation used by the translator. It can be analyzed from the word, phrases, or sentences in the short story of Karena Tidak Mengakui Orang Tua and translated Denying Parents by Noviana Abdu, whether it is used transposition, modulation, adaptation or other kind of translation procedure.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, then the research questions are:

1. What the translation procedure are used in short story of Denying Parents?
2. How are equivalent meanings of translation between Indonesian and English in the short story?
D. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to know the translation procedure and the equivalent meaning of translation between Indonesian version and English version in short story. Significance of this thesis will help the students enrich their knowledge about translation procedure especially for English Letters Department students.

2. Method of the Study

In this research, the writer analyzes the data using Qualitative Method. It describes by comparing the source language text and the target language text based on Peter Newmark’s theory of translation procedure. The analysis will explain translation procedure and the meaning equivalent.

3. Unit of Analysis


4. Research Instrument

The instrument in this research is the writer herself as the main instrument by reading the short story and its translation, collecting the
suitable data found, categorizing the data, and analyzing the data based on Peter Newmark’s theory of translation procedure.

5. The Technique for Data Analysis

The technique for data analysis is descriptive analysis technique. In this way, the writer reads the short story and compares to its translation, then the writer observed what the translation procedures are used in analyzing data. After that the writer categorizes the data based on each kind of translation procedure that is used. Finally, if there is any incorrect or misleading meaning in the translation, the writer looks up a reliable dictionary to find out whether the meaning is suitable or not. In Analyzing data, writer used Peter Newmark’s theory of translation procedure.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Translation

Translation is an effort to divert messages from one language into another; therefore, we cannot see the translation just transfer the text in one language into other language. Translation is described as an activity transferring source language form into target language. According to Newmark (1981), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.\(^4\)

Translation seems that there are two important elements that are related to each other, namely the content and the form. The content of a translation is meaning or message, and the form is a language unit. In this case, it is emphasized on meaning and its message, though the realization of retelling the message obviously influenced by the language form. According to Newmark, translation is concerned with moral and with factual truth.\(^5\)

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Nida and Taber have defined that translation is consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of style of meaning and second in terms of style.\textsuperscript{6}

The term of translation offered by the experts is varying. According to their view on the language and translation, however in simply, translation is an operation performed in language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.\textsuperscript{7}

Considering the term mentioned above, it can be concluded that translation involves two different languages in which there is a relation between them that one language transfer its messages in the other different language form. It can be also realized that the delivered message should be the same as the original message delivered by the source language although the form of the language is different. So, translation is about the matter of transferring. Translation is also the process of changing the small units of language such as words, phrases, clauses, paragraphs and others written or spoken into another language.

B. The Principles of Translation

Translation has got some principles that confronted by the experts, the principles are:

1. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

\textsuperscript{7} J. C. Catford. (1065), \textit{op. cit.} p.1
2. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.\textsuperscript{8}

In the world of translation, there are some of principles that should be considered by the translation. The principles are:

1. A translation must give the words of original
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original
3. A translation should read like an original work
4. A translation should read like translation
5. A translation should reflect the style of the translation
6. A translation should posse the style of the translation
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original
11. A translation of verse should be in verse
12. A translation of verse should be in prose.\textsuperscript{9}

In above explanation, that translation has principles. We can classify the distinction between the literal or faithful translation and the idiomatic or free translation. The first six principles are used in literal translation when the translation depends on the original text. And the last principles are used in idiomatic translation when the translation is free and the translator has many

\textsuperscript{8} Choliludun, The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation. (Jakarta: Kesaint Blanc.2006), p.41
rights to elaborate the meaning, but both of the principles mush holds the purpose of the translation text itself.

C. The Procedures of Translation

While translation methods related to whole texts, translation procedures are used to translate sentences and the smaller units (such as clauses) of a text. Translation procedures proposed by Newmark are usually used in the method of literal translation.

These are some procedures commonly used:

1. Transposition

Transposition is one of the common procedures used in translation which is the only concerned about grammar without changing the meaning of the message. According Newmark, as quoted by Sayogie, transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. For example:

1. The change of plural into singular, such as ‘a pair of pants’ is translated into ‘sebuah celana panjang’.

2. The change of position of the adjective, such as ‘flowers garden’ is translated into ‘kebun bunga’, not ‘bunga kebun’.

b. Transposition required when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. For example:

SL: Kelas itu harus kamu ambil.
TL: You should take that class.

The translation above shows that the object ‘kelas’ in SL (Bahasa Indonesia) is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL (English), so the sentence should be change into active voice. Another example shows that the adjective of the sentence is located in front of the subject. Example:

SL: Bingung aku.

TL: I’m confused.

c. Transposition that is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the SL noun phrase can be shifted into a TL verbal phrase, as follows:

SL: We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water.

TL: Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.

d. Transposition as the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. Example:

SL: He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant.

TL: Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.¹⁰

In short, transposition concerns about the changes of grammatical categories in translation. It is the most frequent device used by translators, since it offers a variety of possibilities that help avoiding the problems of untranslatability.

2. Modulation

Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Newmark, define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.\textsuperscript{11}

Example: SL: You should know that module writing takes time.

\begin{quote}
TL: \textit{Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu.}
\end{quote}

3. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.\textsuperscript{12} It means that not all parts of the source language sentence is translated into the target language. It occurs when the TL has no equivalent for the SL word or expression of cultural aspect, language or custom.

4. Naturalization

Naturalization succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.\textsuperscript{13} Example: \textit{escalator} $\rightarrow$ \textit{escalator}

\textsuperscript{11} Peter Newmark, \textit{A Text Book of Translation}. (New York: Prentice Hall. 1988), p. 88
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid. p. 81
\textsuperscript{13} Ibid. p. 82
5. Cultural equivalent

This is an approximate where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word.\textsuperscript{14} Example: SL: “A” level exam

\begin{itemize}
  \item TL: ujian SPMB
\end{itemize}

6. Functional equivalent

This procedure used by translator to find the lexical meaning by giving explanation of the function of the word in source language to the target language.\textsuperscript{15} Example: SL: A box made of soil or plastic, designed in the form of an animal for saving money. Can be translated TL: Celengan

7. Descriptive equivalent

This procedure is used by translator to find the lexical meaning by giving description of the word in source language and target language.

Example: Licensed software $\rightarrow$ \textit{perangkat lunak yang dilisensikan}

8. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn.

It could be done through literal translation.\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid. p.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid. p. 83
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid. p. 90
9. Compensation

This is said to occur when loss meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentences.\textsuperscript{17} Example for word “Damned” in sentence “he is a damned fool guy” can be translated “sangat”.

10. Paraphrase

This procedure used when the concept explained in SL has lexical meaning in receptor language but it has different type, and when the words appear more frequently in SL.\textsuperscript{18}

11. Equivalence

An un fortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. Judging from Vinay and Darbelnet’s example, they are simply referring to notice, familiar alternative, phrases and idiom-in other words, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspect of language.\textsuperscript{19}

12. Couple

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid. p. 90
functional or a cultural equivalent. You can describe them as two or more bites at one cherry.\textsuperscript{20}

13. Adaptation

This process use of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence.\textsuperscript{21} Example: SL: Dear Sir

\begin{itemize}
  \item TL: Yang Terhormat
\end{itemize}

14. Addition

Addition gives additional information of SL word. Addition of additional information can be put within the text, notes at the bottom of page, notes end chapter, note or glossary at end of book.\textsuperscript{22}

15. Reduction

Reduction is one of the semantic strategies used by the translator. It means that not every word of the SL sentence is translated into the TL. There are certain parts that are removed, but sometimes some of them are very important to be translated, because it involves the context of the sentence.\textsuperscript{23} Therefore, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is dropped in the TL text.

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid. p. 91
\textsuperscript{21} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid.
D. Methods of Translation

According to Newmark in his book textbook of translation, she explains eight methods of translation in two perspective. The first perspective emphasizes on the source language (SL), and the other emphasizes on the target language (TL). Each perspective provides four methods of translation.

SL emphasis means that the translation follows what is common or normal in the source language, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the source language. The methods that emphasize on the source language are:

a. Word-for-word translation

In this method, the translator keeps the SL word order and uses the common equivalent words to express the meaning of the source text. The mechanical and cultural words are translated literally to make the translator easier to understand the text before translating it. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

b. Literal translation

The translator tries to changed the SL structure into TL structure, but the lexical words are translated singly out of context. As pre-translation process, literal translation indicates the problems to be solved.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful translation tries to reproduce the contextual meaning of the SL, within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and
lexical abnormality (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

d. Semantic translation

Semantics translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. The less important cultural words are translated by the neutral word or functional term, but not as the cultural equivalent. It is more flexible than the faithful translation in term of allowing the translator’s intuition works based on the original meaning.²⁴

Besides SL emphasis methods, Newmark also describes TL emphasis methods. In this method, the translator does not only consider the discourse, but also any other aspects, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture, on the TL. The methods that emphasize on the target language are:

a. Adaptation

It is the freest form of translation. This method transfers the cultural elements of SL into cultural elements of the TL. It is used mainly to translate drama or poem. The themes, characters, and plots are usually preserved, but the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

b. Free translation

In this method, the translator usually paraphrases the content of the SL without considering the manner and form of original text, so the TL text can be longer or shorter than the original text. It is usually used on journalistic. Newmark explains the free translation as the method of translation, but he also objects to say that the results is a translation, because the TL text is much different from the SL.

c. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the messages of the original text. However, it can give the wrong message, because in reproducing the message the translator uses colloquialisms and idioms in the TL that may have different meaning of the SL.

d. Communicative translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original text considering the TL readers (their level of education, class, and age). The translation product conveys the meaning of the source text communicatively, so it can be read and understood easily by the reader.²⁵

E. Short Story

A short story is a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in narrative format. This format tends to be more pointed than longer works of fiction, such as novellas (in the 20th and 21st century sense) and novels. Short story definitions based upon length differ somewhat even among professional writers, somewhat in part because of the fragmentation of the medium into genres.

²⁵ Ibid. p. 46-47.
Since the short story format includes a wide range of genres and styles, the actual length is determined by the individual author's preference (or the story's actual needs in terms of creative trajectory or story arc) and the submission guidelines relevant to the story's actual market. Guidelines vary greatly among publishers.26

Many short story writers define their work through a combination of creative, personal expression and artistic integrity. As a result, many attempt to resist categorization by genre as well as definition by numbers, finding such approaches limiting and counter-intuitive to artistic form and reasoning. As a result, definitions of the short story based upon length splinter even more when the writing process is taken into consideration.

Short stories have their face in oral story-telling traditions and the prose anecdote, a swiftly sketched situation that quickly comes to its point. With the rise of the comparatively realistic novel, the short story evolved as a miniature version, with some of its first perfectly independent. Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story focuses on one incident; has a single plot, a single setting, and a small number of characters; and covers a short period of time.

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the

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narrative.\textsuperscript{27} The principle of plot must begin from the beginning, middle into final or the end of the story.

Setting is denoting the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops. Setting in the story is to support action, character and narrative perspective from an additional level.\textsuperscript{28}

Theme is a subject which interest the writer, and which is discussed in the text or portrayed in it in some way. A theme is not a summary. Theme in the literature is important subject and experience of our public and private live such as, love, death, marriage, freedom, hope, despair, war, revenge, evil, and so on. The common experience in life can become a theme in literature.\textsuperscript{29}

Character is the people in a text; they are a part of the ordinary life that meets when we read. We might dislike, admire or sympathize them, but whatever they do or say fell they account for a large part of our first unstudied response.\textsuperscript{30}

F. Translation in literary

Translating literary work is perhaps always more difficult than translating other types of text because literary works have specific values: aesthetic and expressive values. The aesthetic function of the work shall emphasize the beauty of the words (dictions), figurative language, metaphor, etc; while the expressive functions shall put forwards the writer’s thought (or the process of thought),

\textsuperscript{27} Mario Klarer, How to Begin Studying English Literature, (London: Macmilan Press, 1995), p.15
\textsuperscript{28} Ibid, p.25
\textsuperscript{29} Nicholash Marsh, An Introduction to Literary Studies, (London: Louledge, 1999), p. 26
\textsuperscript{30} Ibid, p. 26
emotion, etc. and the translator should try, at his best, to transfer these specific values into the TL.

Belloc, as quoted by Bassnett, lays down six general rules for the translator of prose texts:

1. The translator should not ‘plod out’ word by word or sentence by sentence, but should always ‘block out’ his work. By ‘blocking out’, Belloc means that the translator should consider the work as an integral unit and translate in sections, asking himself ‘before each what the whole sense is he has to render’.

2. The translator should render *idiom by idiom* ‘and idioms of their nature demand translation into another form from that of the original.

3. The translator must render ‘intention by intention’, bearing in mind that ‘the intention of a phrase in one language may be less emphatic than the form of the phrase, or it may be more emphatic’. By ‘intention’, Belloc seems to be talking about the weight a given expression may have in a particular context in the SL that would be disproportionate if translated literally into the TL. It is often necessary to *add* words not in the original ‘to conform to the idiom of one’s own tongue’.

4. Belloc warns about words or structures that may appear to correspond in both SL and TL but actually do not.
5. The translator is advised to ‘transmute boldly’ and Belloc suggests that the essence of translating is ‘the resurrection of an alien thing in a native body’.

6. The translator should never embellish.\textsuperscript{31}

He does stress the need for the translator to consider the prose texts as a whole structure in the stylistic and syntactical exigencies of the TL. He accepts that there is a moral responsibility to the original, but feels that the translator has the right to significantly alter the text in the translation process in order to provide the TL reader with a text that conforms to TL stylistic and idiomatic norms.

\textsuperscript{31} Susan Bassnett, \textit{Translation Studies, Third Edition}. (London: Routledge, 2002), p. 120-121
A. Data Description

The writer wants to analyze words, phrases, and sentences in the short story of “Karena tidak mengakui kedua orang tua” by Ali Muakhir and it was translated “Denying parents” by Noviana Abdu and then the two books are compared, Indonesian language as source language and English as target language. Then, the writer wants to find out how the translation procedures are used. The compiled data are described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Procedure types</th>
<th>Source Language (Karena tidak mengakui kedua orang tua by Ali Muakhir)</th>
<th>Target Language (Denying Parents by Noviana Abdu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>Tiga hari yang lalu Malin Kundang bertemu dengan salah seorang awak kapal yang sudah menjadi orang sukses (p. 8 line 1-2)</td>
<td>Three days before, he met one of the successful ship’s crews. (p.8 line 1-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>setelah bertahun-tahun menanti tanpa kabar (page 16, line1)</td>
<td>TL: after several years waiting without any news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>Malin tumbuh menjadi pemuda yang cakap (page 4, line 6)</td>
<td>Malin grew up as a skillful young man (page 4, line 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>Deg! Dada Ibu Malin sakit sekali bagaikan tertusuk beribu-ribu duri. Napasnya mulai sesak. (page 26, line 6)</td>
<td>Deg! Malin’s mother heart was so hurt as if it was being stabbed by thousands of thorns. She was panting (page 26, line 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition And Reduction</td>
<td>“Apa aku akan kembali kehilangan orang yang aku sayangi?” gumam ibu malin pada diri sendiri. Air matanya kembali mengalir. (page 10, line 9-10)</td>
<td>Will I again lose my loved one?” she mumbled. Again, she dropped her tears. (page 10, line 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>SL: Dahulu. (p. 2, line 1)</td>
<td>Once upon a time. (page 2, line 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Dia selalu membantu ibunya mencari nafkah (p 4, line 6)</td>
<td>He always helped his mother to earn some money (p. 4, line 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>setiap pagi dan malam, …… (page 14, line 1,)</td>
<td>every day and night, …… (page 14, line 1,)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Malin datang membawa pendamping hidup. (page 16, line 9)</td>
<td>Malin has come back with a wife. (page 16, line 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Kamu jahat, Malin! Kamu jahaaaatt!! (page 26, line 9)</td>
<td>you are so mean, Malin! You are so mean! (page 26, line 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>“Boleh. Tetapi ayah tidak boleh melupakan kami dan setiap bulan, ayah harus pulang,” kata sang ibu member syarat (p.2 line 4)</td>
<td>It’s okay. But you must not forget us and every month, you have to come home,” said the mother, proposing the condition. (p.2 line 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>“Bagaimana kalau aku merantau ke negeri seberang?” Tanya sang Ayah yang makin hari makin kelihatan tua karena beban. (p. 2, line 4-5)</td>
<td>“What if I go sailing overseas?” asked the father, who looked older day by day. (p. 2 line 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Lambat laun, Malin tumbuh menjadi pemuda yang cakap. (p. 4, line 6)</td>
<td>Malin grew up as a skillfull young man. (p. 4, line 5)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Jangan di tunggu. Barangkali Malin sengaja ingin member kejutan kepada ibu. (page 12, line 9)</td>
<td>don’t wait or think too much about it. Maybe Malin had arranged a surprise for you. (page 12, line 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Kalau kamu benar-benar ingin pergi, ibu tidak bisa melarang. Ibu berdoa supaya kamu jadi orang sukses, kata ibu kemudian. (page 6, line 10-11)</td>
<td>If you really want to go, I can’t stop you. I could only pray to God for you to gain success in life, said Malin’s mother wisely. (page 6, line 9-10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the data description above, then the writer analyzes the selected data as described below:

**B.1. Transposition**
Transposition is one of the common procedures used in translation which is the only concerned about grammar without changing the meaning of the message.

a. SL: Tiga hari yang lalu Malin Kundang bertemu dengan salah seorang awak kapal yang sudah menjadi orang sukses (page 8, line 1-2)

TL: Three days before, he met one of the successful ship’s crews. (page 8, line 1)

In this shift, the writer found noun + adj in Indonesian language become adj + noun in English language. The phrase “awak kapal yang sudah menjadi orang sukses” is consists noun+ adj and translated into English language become “the successful ship’s crews” in TL which has adj + noun form. The translator also changes in English “crews” become “awak kapal” singular in Bahasa Indonesia, because the translator uses automatic translation that affair the translator with no choice.

b. SL: Setelah bertahun-tahun menanti tanpa kabar (page 16, line1)

TL: After several years waiting without any news (page 16, line 1)

In this translation, the writer finds the relation of meaning of SL and TL. Because the phrase “tanpa kabar” in SL translated become the phrase “without any news” in TL. It means, the translator uses singular in SL and changes plural in the TL text. So, half the phrases can achieve the equivalent meaning. This translation is use transposition categorize first shift of part 1.
c. SL: Malin tumbuh menjadi pemuda yang cakap (page 4, line 6)

TL: Malin grew up as a skillful young man (page 4, line 5)

The phrases “pemuda yang cakap” is noun + adjective form in SL of Indonesian. Then in English becomes “a skillful young man” are adj + noun form. The phrases of TL replace the phrase of SL without changing the meaning of the message. In transposition, it is categorized as the first shift of part 2.

d. SL: Deg! Dada Ibu Malin sakit sekali bagaikan tertusuk beribu-ribu duri. Napasnya mulai sesak. (page 26, line 6)

TL: Deg! Malin’s mother heart was so hurt as if it was being stabbed by thousands of thorns. She was panting (page 26, line 6)

In the phrase “napasnya mulai sesak” is noun phrase + adj form of the SL translated becomes “she was panting” is noun + clause in TL. In this translation, the writer finds the replacement of noun phrase + adj with the noun – clause form. The writer thinks the shift in this translation because grammatical structure in SL is not exists in TL. So the writer assumes, this transposition can be categorized into third shift of part 2.

e. SL: “Apa aku akan kembali kehilangan orang yang aku sayangi?” gumam ibu malin pada diri sendiri. Air matanya kembali mengalir. (page 10, line 9-10)

TL: “Will I again lose my loved one?” she mumbled. Again, she dropped her tears. (page 10, line 9)
In this translation there are two procedure of translation, first is transposition when the translator put v + s in SL become s + v. the phrases in SL “gumam ibu Malin” is v + s form, then in English become TL “she mumbled” are s + v form. The phrase TL is replaces the phrases of SL without changing the meaning of the message. This transposition is categorized into first shift of part two. Second procedure is reduction, when the translator reduces a number of elements, the translator not translated the phrases “pada diri sendiri”. If the sentence was fully translated, the translation would be awkward. Therefore, the translator reduced it.

B.2 Modulation

Modulation as a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL.

a. SL: Dahulu. (p. 2, line 1)
TL: once upon a time. (p.2, line 1)

In the sentence above, the translator translated “dahulu” into “once upon a time”. In dictionary the mean “Dahulu” is “previous”. If the translator translated “dahulu” into “previous” it might the sentence would be awkward because the word “previous” is adjective that can not use in the first of sentence. In modulation, the translation can use a phrase that is different in the source and target language to convey the same idea. “Dahulu” means literally “once upon a time” both of the phrases have the same idea.

b. SL: Dia selalu membantu ibunya mencari na'kah (page 4, line 6)
The translator translated “nafkah” into “money”. As we know the mean of “money” is equivalent with “uang”. But, if we look in the sentence above, the word “nafkah” has the equivalent meaning with “money”. Therefore, the translator translated it into “money” to make the reader understand and more clear. This procedure of translation is called modulation, because “money” and “nafkah” have the same idea.

c. SL: Setiap pagi dan malam, …… (page 14, line 1,)
   TL: Every day and night, …... (page 14, line 1,)

   The word “pagi” is equivalent with “morning”. But the translator was translated the word “pagi” into “day”. We must know the reason of the translator chooses the word “day” in the phrase “every day and night” in TL into the word “pagi” in the phrase “setiap pagi dan malam” in SL. The writer finds, this phrase of the short story told about routine of activity, so the word “day” in TL it is part of the phrase “every day and night” in English language. The word “pagi” has equivalent meaning with “day”. So, this procedure of translation is called modulation, because the word “pagi” and “day” have the same idea.

d. SL: Malin datang membawa pendamping hidup. (page 16, line 9)
   TL: Malin has come back with a wife. (page 16, line 8)

   In this translation above in SL “pendamping hidup” was translated in TL into “with wife”. As we know the mean “wife” in dictionary is “istri”. In this
short story told that Malin has marriage. It means that Malin has marriage and come to his wife. This translation is called modulation because has the same idea.

e. SL: kamu jahat, Malin! Kamu jahaaaatt!! (page 26, line 9)

TL: you are so mean, Malin! You are so mean! (page 26, line 8)

The word “jahat” was translated into “mean”. In dictionary “jahat” is “bad or evil”. This translation in TL is kind of idiom in Oxford Dictionary the mean of “mean” is “unkind mean (to sb) (of people or their behaviour) unkind”. If we look in this sentence both of them has the equivalent meaning. This translation is called modulation because has the same idea.

f. SL: “Boleh. Tetapi ayah tidak boleh melupakan kami dan setiap bulan, ayah harus pulang,” kata sang ibu memberi syarat (page 2, line 4)

TL: It’s okay. But you must not forget us and every month, you have to come home,” said the mother, proposing the condition. (page 2, line 4)

The translator use modulation procedure. The word “ayah” in the SL become the word “you” in TL. Generally, the word “you” in English language has meaning “kamu” in Indonesian language. The concept of culture between Indonesian language and English language is very different. In English language everyone could speak with their parents with the word “you” but in Indonesian language everyone must called their parents with the word “ayah or ibu”. But, if we look in this sentence this translation has the same idea.
B.3. Reduction

Reduction means the decrease of the SL text. In this procedure, the translator is more likely to reduce a number of elements that form the SL.

a. SL: “Bagaimana kalau aku merantau ke negeri seberang?” Tanya sang Ayah yang makin hari makin kelihatan tua karena beban. (page 2, line 4-5)

TL: “What if I go sailing overseas?” asked the father, who looked older day by day. (page 2, line 3)

In the translation above, the reduction occurred when the translator not translate the phrases “karena beban”. As mentioned in the short story the phrases “karena beban” is important to translate because it use to refer situation. The writer suggests the translation should be: “what if I go sailing overseas?” asked the father, who looked older day by day because of the problem.

b. SL: Lambat laun, Malin tumbuh menjadi pemuda yang cakap. (p. 4, line 6)

TL: Malin grew up as a skillfull young man. (p. 4, line 5)

The phrases in SL “lambat laun” not translated into English. The translator reduces the phrases “lambat laun”. It might the translator hard to get the equivalent “Lambat laun”, if the sentence fully to translate it made the translation awkward. Therefore, the translator reduces it. In this procedure the translator more likely to reduce a number of elements that forms the SL.
B.4. Addition

It means that the translator adds some explanation needed by readers in the TL text to give a clearer meaning. The goal is to ease readers understand the text.

a. SL: *Jangan di tunggu*. Barangkali Malin sengaja ingin member kejutan kepada ibu. (page 12, line 9)

TL: *Don’t wait or think too much about it.* Maybe Malin had arranged a surprise for you. (page 12, line 8)

In this translation above, the translator adds some words in TL. In SL “*jangan di tunggu*” was translated in TL “*don’t wait or think too much about it*”. If the translator follows phrase in SL, she will translate as “*don’t wait*”. In this case the translator adds some words to give a clear meaning. In addition procedure the translator gives additional information of SL word to make the translation more clear and easy to understand.

b. SL: *Kalau kamu benar-benar ingin pergi, ibu tidak bisa melarang. Ibu berdoa supaya kamu jadi orang sukses, kata ibu kemudian.* (page 6, line 10-11)

TL: *If you really want to go, I can’t stop you. I could only pray to God for you to gain success in life.* said Malin’s mother wisely. (page 6, line 9-10)

In this translation the translator use addition procedure, the translator adds some words in TL. The translator was translate the phrases “*ibu berdoa supaya kamu jadi orang sukses*” in SL into “*I could only pray to God for you to gain*
“success in life” in TL. The translator wants to give a clear meaning to the reader. Therefore the translator adds it by adding information.

C. Discussion

Based on the data description and analysis in the short story above, the writer finds some research findings. Here they are:

1. Transposition in the short story is found mostly when the translator put noun + adj in Indonesian language become adj + noun in English language, from singular to plural, and from v + s in Indonesian become s + v in English. The author put them in a place where it should be. It can proved that transposition occur when grammatical structure in SL does not exist in TL, that the translator with no choice.

2. Modulation in the short story is occurs mostly when the translator translates words and phrases into TL based on the TL’s perspective. There are some words and phrases which are not translated literally in the short story because of the differences of point of view. If the translator translates the text literally, the TL would be awkward and the readers could not understand to read the text, so the translator must change the text of SL based on TL’s point of view. It is in accordance with to the theory that modulation is a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL.

3. Reduction in this translation occurs when the translator reduces a number of elements that form the SL sentence. Some words and phrases are not
translated, because the translator might be hard to get equivalent meaning in TL. And the translation would be awkward if the translation fully.

4. Addition occurs when the translator adds some explanation in order to get a clearer meaning so that the readers ease to understand the text. The additional information in this short story is written within the text.

The translator uses those procedures above, aims to get the translation appropriate with aesthetic and expressive value, more poetic and stylistic besides being understandable. The translator uses those procedures of translation to reach the literary sense, since she has a great responsibility to make the sense and nuances of SL’s literary taste also being felt in TL’s without losing the original message of the SL.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing some translation procedures used in the short story “karena tidak mengakui orang tua” by Ali Muakhir and its translation “denying parents” by Noviana Abdu. The writer concludes that the process of reforming the source language to the target language used the method of semantic translation, which emphasizes on the source language (SL). Semantic translation tries to keep the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

First, the translator used transposition procedure, transposition is involves replacing grammatical structure in SL with different type in TL to achieve the same effect. So, characteristic of grammatical in SL is appropriate to TL.

Second, the writer also finds data of modulation, the translator analyzes what SL word or phrases refer to. So, she changes the phrases or the words become has the equivalent meaning in SL. The words or phrases have changes that would be acceptable in TL’s based on point of view of SL.

Reduction occurs when the translator reduces a number of elements that form the SL sentence. And the last, addition are used to give a clearer meaning and to ease the readers understand the text.
Although the translator uses the method emphasizing on the source language to translate the short story, the text is readable and easy to understand. Most of the TL used by the translator is has equivalent meaning to the SL, it is also appropriate with aesthetic and expressive values.

B. Suggestions

After finishing this study, the writer found some suggestions to be given especially for translators in short story.

1. For the translator, who wants to translate the short story or other literary works, should take care to the procedures of translation that is compatible with the short story. It is aimed to get the readable and understanding of short story translation.

2. The translator had better consider the matter to determine appropriate equivalence to be used in his translation so that the message sent is comprehend.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


