

THE TRANSLATION OF PLACE ADJUNCTS IN THE GOLDEN ROAD BY MALE AND FEMALE TRANSLATOR

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ABSTRACT

This is a translation research on how place adjuncts in an English novel are translated into Indonesian by male and female translator. The methods used in this research are descriptive and comparative method. The purposes of this study are to describe the translation of place adjuncts in The Golden Road translated into Cerita Sepanjang Musim by male translator and Hari-Hari Bahagia by female translator based on form and translation strategies, as well as to describe their similarities and differences in the translation. The result of the research shows that the translation of place adjunct by male translator mostly is in the same form and using literal translation strategy, the translation by female translator mostly is in the same form and using literal translation strategy, the similarities are occur omission strategy in every form of place adjunct, the differences are male's translation of place adjunct using abstraction change while female's translation does not use abstraction change and female's translation of place adjunct use partial translation while male's translation does not use partial translation.

Keywords: *Translation strategy, form, place adjunct*

1. INTRODUCTION

Doing translation is a challenging task for everybody. It is not only about having the language skill of source text and target text but also transferring the meaning from the source text into the target text. As Newmark defines in his book, that translation is "rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (1988:5). Every translator, of

course, has various characteristics to express language and meaning from the source text into the target text. Although the characteristics are various, those characteristics are executed to one same goal which is to make the translation acceptable. A research held by the scientists at the University of Pennsylvania in 2013 becomes one of scientific reasons to find such characteristics. The research shows that male brains are

optimized for intrahemispheric communication and female brains for interhemispheric communication.

This suggests that male brains are structured to facilitate connectivity between perception and coordinated action, while female brains are designed to facilitate communication between analytical and intuitive processing modes.

The relationship between translation and intuition could be seen by a doctoral thesis entitled *A Linguistic Approach to Intuition in Translation* by William Bowler which establishes a linguistic base for the part played by intuition in literary translation. This thesis shows that intuition influences a translator to render the meaning of the source text, especially for literary work as the source text.

Those two studies lead the researcher to execute the research which describes the translation by male and female translator. In this study, the researcher focus on translation of place adjunct since the translation of place adjunct is rare to analyze and mostly related to concrete things. The term place adjunct itself can be called adverbial of place. However, the researcher uses theory by Quirk using "place adjunct".

The translation of adjunct was also discussed by Made Detriasmitta Sientisna from Udayana University. The difference is Made choose time adjunct or adverbial of time as her research's topic. She discusses the translation of adverbial time based on form, meaning, and procedure.

The researcher chooses literary work such as source of the data of Bowler's research. The English novel *The Golden Road* by Lucy M. Montgomery, its Indonesian translation by male *Cerita Sepanjang Musim*, and its Indonesian translation by female *Hari-Hari Bahagia* become source of the data for this research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). According to (Machali, 2000) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Meanwhile, (Simatupang, 2000), states that translation is transferring meaning from source language into target language and recreating it in TL with the most proper forms based on the structure of TL.

Process of Translation

Before analysis, the translator should understand the source text before translate into target language. Then it transferred the meaning from source language to target language without change the message. Transfer is in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from SL to TL. At this stage, a translator tries to get the details of the messages. The last step is restructuring. Restructuring is the phase where the translator rewrites or re-expressions the materials. In this last stage, the grammatical structure and semantics of source language is changed to target language, to make the translation result is fully acceptable and readable in the target language.

Translation Shift

Catford classified two kinds of shifts, namely level shifts and category shifts. Level shift where the SL item at one linguistic level (grammar) has at a different level (e.g. lexis). Category shifts involve structure, class, unit and intra system shifts.

1. Level Shift

Shift of level is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. (Catford, 1965) said cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages.

2. Category Shift

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

a. Structure Shift: Catford (1965) states that structure can be found at other rank, such as in group rank. Structure shift which involves a grammatical change between the structure of source language (SL) and target language (TL). The structures are word order shift and grammatical function shift. Structure shift focuses on changing structure of noun, subject, verb, etc.

b. Unit Shift: (Catford, 1965) states by unit shift we mean changes of rank, that is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different in rank in the TL. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa.

c. Class Shift: Class shift occur when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from original item (Catford, 1965). A class shift

means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank.

d. Intra system Shift: Intra system shift occurs when source language (SL) and target language process system which approximately corresponds formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a no corresponding term in the target language system.

Techniques of Translation

There are 18 techniques according to Molina and Albir in their book *Translation Techniques Revisited: Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*:

1. **Adaptation:** To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture
2. **Amplification:** To introduce details that is not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing.
3. **Borrowing:** To take a word or expression straight from another language.
4. **Calque:** Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.
5. **Compensation:** It aims to introduce a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text.
6. **Description:** To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.
7. **Discursive creation:** It is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable outof context.
8. **Established equivalent:** To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL.
9. **Generalization:** To use a more general or neutral term. It is

in opposition to particularization.

10. **Linguistic Amplification:** To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.
11. **Linguistic compression:** To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. It is in opposition to linguistic amplification.
12. **Literal translation:** To translate a word or an expression word for word.
13. **Modulation:** To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.
14. **Particularization:** To use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.
15. **Reduction:** To suppress a ST information item in the TT. It is in opposition to amplification.
16. **Substitution:** To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.
17. **Transposition:** To change a grammatical category.
18. **Variation:** To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research applies qualitative method, because all of the data are in the form of words, phrases, and clauses not numbers. "Qualitative research discusses society, social phenomena, literal works, manuscripts, and its data can be words, sentences, or discourses" (Ratna, 2011:47). This refers to the translations of place adjuncts consisting word, phrases and clauses.

In conducting this research, the researcher executes these fo-

llowing steps for each male's and female's translation:

- a. Read the chosen novel (The Golden Road) in Indonesian and its translation in English
- b. Choose the sentences which contain place adjunct in source language and their translation
- c. Input the sentences which contain place adjunct and their translation in the table
- d. Classify place adjunct based on the form such as word, phrase, and clause; and its translation based on the form and translation strategies used according to translation strategy by Chesterman.

After collecting data of male's and female's translation, the researcher execute to collect data for finding the similarities and differences of male and female's translation. The steps are:

- e. Input the classification of male's and female's translation for place adjunct based on the form and translation strategies used in the table.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Translation of Place Adjunct by Male

In translating 793 place adjuncts, male translator uses the same form of 680 or 85.7% place adjuncts into Indonesian such as form word to word, phrase to phrase, and clause to clause. Male translator also changes the form of 87 place adjuncts or 10.9% into Indonesian, such as word to phrase, phrase to word, clause to word, and clause to phrase. Male translator omits 26 or 3.2% place adjunct into Indonesian.

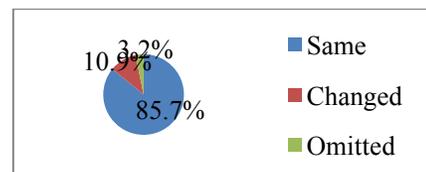


Figure 1. Chart of The Translation Form of Place Adjunct by Male

The translation of place adjuncts by male uses 82.9% syntactic strategies, 6.3% semantic strategies, and 10.7% pragmatic strategies. Syntactic strategies of male's translation consist of 56.2% literal translation, 4.7% loan, 3.5% transposition, 10.9% unit shift, 5.8% phrase structure change, and 2.1% cohesion change. Semantic strategies of male's translation consist of 0.1% abstraction change, 2% distribution change, 3.2% emphasis change, 0.1% paraphrase, and 0.7% trope change. Pragmatic strategies of male's translation consists of 0.5% cultural filtering, and 10.2% explicitness change.

Table 1a. Syntactic Strategies in Male's Translation

| No. | Syntactic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Literal Translation | 56.2% |
| 2. | Loan | 4.7% |
| 3. | Transposition | 3.5% |
| 4. | Unit Shift | 10.9% |
| 5. | Phrase Structure Change | 5.8% |
| 6. | Cohesion Change | 2.1% |

Table 1b. Semantic Strategies in Male's Translation

| No. | Semantic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Abstraction Change | 0.1% |
| 2. | Distribution Change | 2.0% |
| 3. | Emphasis Change | 3.2% |
| 4. | Paraphrase | 0.1% |
| 5. | Trope Change | 0.7% |

Table 1c. Pragmatic Strategies in Male's Translation

| No. | Pragmatic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Cultural Filtering | 0.5% |
| 2. | Explicitness Change | 10.2% |

The data, for example:

| ST | TT |
|---|---|
| His downfall was near ; and, al-though it in-volved Cecily in a most humilia-ting experience, over which she cried half the following night, in the end she confessed it was worth undergoing just to get rid of Cyrus. (p.90) | Kejatuhan-nya sudah dekat ; dan, meskipun itu melibatkan Cecily dalam pengalaman yang sangat memalukan, yang kemudian ditangisinya nyaris sepanjang malam, ak-hirnya dia mengakui itu layak dijalani demi menyingkirkan Cyrus. (p.154) |

Analysis

A place adjunct ... **near**... is translated literally into ...**dekat**... in the Indonesian language.

a. Principle of Translation

Meaning. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text (Duff, 1990, pp. 10-11).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|---|---|
| "I'd like to know why we couldn't get up as good a newspaper as they have in town !" (p.2) | "Aku ingin tahu kenapa kita bisa membuat koran seebagus yang mereka punya di kota !" (p.5) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**in town**. is translated literally into ... **di kota** in the Indonesian language.

b. Translation Strategy

Syntactic Strategy: Literal translation

Literal translation. I define this rather loosely, as meaning "maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical". (Chesterman, 2000)

For example:

| ST | TT |
|---|--|
| "I've thought of something amusing for the winter," I said as we drew into a half-circle around the glorious wood-fire in Uncle Alec's kitchen. (p.2) | "Aku sudah memikirkan sesuatu yang menyenangkan untuk musim dingin," kataku saat kami duduk setengah lingkaran mengelilingi api unggun yang menyala-nyala di dapur Paman Alec. (p.3) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ... **in Uncle Alec's kitchen**. is translated literally into ...**di dapur Paman Alec**. in the Indonesian language.

c. Theories of Translation

"...literal translation, where the literal meaning of words is taken as if straight from the dictionary (that is, out of context), but TL grammar is respected" (Hervey, 2000, p. 16).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| Outside, the wind was shrilling at the windows and around the eaves, and the rain was playing on the roof. (p.2) | Di luar, angin melengking di jendela dan di sekeliling pinggiran atap, sementara hujan bermain-main di atas atap. (p.3) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**on the roof**. is translated literally into ... **di atas atap**. in the Indonesian language.

For example:

| ST | TT |
|---|--|
| "What is it?" asked Felicity, drawing her chair slightly away from Peter's. (p.2) | "Ada apa? tanya Felicity sembari menarik kursinya agak menjauh dari Peter. (p.4) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**from Peter's**. is translated literally into ...**dari Peter**. in the Indo-nesian language.

"...there are two main kinds of translation. One is form-based and the other is meaning-based. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as literal translation" (Larson, 1998, p. 17).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| Let us get up a newspaper of our own-write it all ourselves, and have all we do in it. (p.2) | Mari kita membuat koran kita sendiri-menulis sendiri seluruh isinya, dan memuat semua yang kita kerjakan di dalamnya. (p.4) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**in it**. is translated literally into ...**di dalamnya**. in the Indonesian language.

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| Uncle Roger says the Daily Enterprise has gone to the dogs--all the news it prints is that some old woman has put a shawl on her head and gone across the road to have tea with another old woman. (p.2) | Paman Roger bilang <i>Daily Enterprise</i> sekarang payah--semua beritanya hanya tentang nenek yang mengenakan syal di kepalanya dan menyebrangi jalan untuk minum teh dengan nenek-nenek lain. (p.5) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Perwira Leo)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**on her head**. is translated literally into

...di kepalanya... in the Indonesian language.

4.2 The Translation of Place Adjunct by Female

In translating 793 place adjuncts, female translator uses the same form of 673 or 84.8% place adjuncts into Indonesian such as from word to word, phrase to phrase, and clause to clause. Female translator also changes the form of 84 place adjuncts or 10.5% into Indonesian, such as word to phrase, phrase to word, phrase to clause, clause to word, and clause to phrase. Female translator omits 36 or 4.5% place adjunct into Indonesian.

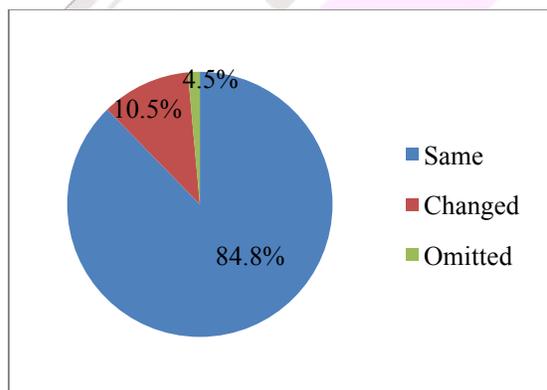


Figure 2. Chart of The Translation Form of Place Adjunct by Female

The translation of place adjuncts by female uses 72.7% syntactic strategies, 9.2% semantic strategies, and 18% pragmatic strategies. Syntactic strategies of female's translation consist of 50.4% literal translation, 4.6% loan, 3.2% transposition, 10.2% unit shift, 1.3% phrase structure change, and 2.6% cohesion change. Semantic strategies of female's translation consist of 2% distribution change, 6.5% emphasis change, 0.1% paraphrase, and 0.6% trope change. Pragmatic strategies of female's translation consist of 0.5% cultural filtering, 17.1% explicitness change, and 0.3% partial translation.

Table 2a. Syntactic Strategies in Female's Translation

| No. | Syntactic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Literal Translation | 50.4% |
| 2. | Loan | 4.6% |
| 3. | Transposition | 3.2% |
| 4. | Unit Shift | 10.2% |
| 5. | Phrase Structure Change | 1.3% |
| 6. | Cohesion Change | 2.6% |

Table 1b. Semantic Strategies in Female's Translation

| No. | Semantic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Distribution Change | 2.0% |
| 2. | Emphasis Change | 6.5% |
| 3. | Paraphrase | 0.1% |
| 4. | Trope Change | 0.6% |

Table 1c. Pragmatic Strategies in Female's Translation

| No. | Pragmatic Strategies | Percentages |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Cultural Filtering | 0.5% |
| 2. | Explicitness Change | 17.1% |
| 3. | Partial Translation | 0.3% |

The data, for example:

| ST | TT |
|--|--|
| "She's coming here," Felicity in horror. (p.119) | "Dia akan datang kemari," Felicity berbisik ngeri. (p.235) |

Analysis

A place adjunct ...here... which is an adverb is translated into a verb... kemari... in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

a. Principle of Translation

Meaning, The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the

meaning can be 'transposed' (Duff, 1990, pp. 10-11).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| "She's coming here ," whispered Felicity in horror. (p.119) | "Dia akan datang kemari ," Felicity' berbisik ngeri. (p.235) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct **...around the fire**. which is an adverb phrase is translated into a verb phrase **...mengitari api unggun**. in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

b. Translation Strategy

Syntactic Strategy: Transposition

According to Chesterman transposition is "I use this term (Vinay and Darbelnet) to mean any change of word class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb" (Chesterman, 2000, p. 95).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| By the road, Baywater was six miles away, but there was a short cut across hills and fields and woods which was scantly three. (p.45) | Kalau mengambil jalur jalan yang biasa, Baywater enam jaraknya mil, tetapi ada jalan pintas melintasi perbukitan, padang-padang dan hutan- hutan . (p.94) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct **...across hills and fields and woods**... which is an adverb phrase is translated into a verb phrase **...melintasi perbukitan, padang-padang dan hutan-hutan**... in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

c. Theories of Translation

"The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message" (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 150).

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| We were all sorry when we were through the woods and found our-selves looking down into the snug, commonplace, farmstead-dotted settlement of Baywater. (p.46) | Kami semua sedih ketika telah me-lewati hutan dan keluar ke daerah pemu- kiman Bay-water yang biasa dan banyak rumah pertaniannya. (p.96) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct **...through the woods**... which is an adverb phrase is translated into a verb phrase **...melewati hutan**... in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

For example:

| ST | TT |
|---|--|
| "Oh, dear," said Cecily, with a shiver, "I'd been hoping that dog wouldn't be around ." (p.127) | "Aduh, duh," kata Cecily gemeteran, "aku tadi berharap anjing itu tidak ada ." (p.252) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct **... around**... which is an adverb is translated into a verb **... ada**... in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

"Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item." (Catford, 1965, p.78)

For example:

| ST | TT |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| She boarded with the Armstrongs, | Dia tinggal bersama keluarga |

| ST | TT |
|---|---|
| who lived beyond Golden Milestone around the hill of pines. (p.140) | Armstrong yang rumahnya terletak di belakang Tonggak Emas, mengitari bukit pohon-pohon pinus. (p.275) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct ...**around the hill of pines**. which is an adverb phrase is translated into a verb phrase... **mengitari bukit pohon-pohon pinus**. in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

For example:

| ST | TT |
|--|---|
| Birds were singing along the brook valley. (p.140) | Burung-burung bernyanyi mengiringi anak sungai di lembah. (p.276) |

(Taken from Montgomery's *The Golden Road* and its translation by Tanti Lesmana)

Analysis

A place adjunct ... **along the brook valley**. which is an adverb phrase is translated into a verb phrase... **mengiringi gemericik anak sungai di lembah**. in the Indonesian language. Thus, the translation occurs transposition.

4.3 The Similarities and Differences of The Translation of Place Adjunct by Male and Female Translator

The translation of place adjunct both by male and female occur syntactic strategies such as literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, cohesion change; semantic strategies such as distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change; and pragmatic strategies such as cultural filtering and explicitness change. Male's and female's translation also occur omission in every form of

place adjunct that consist of word, phrase, and clause.

The difference is that the translation of place adjunct as phrase by male occurs abstraction change, whereas the translation by female does not occur abstraction change and the translation of place adjunct as phrase by female occurs partial translation, while the translation by male does not occur partial translation.

Table 3. The Translation Strategy of Place Adjunct by Male and Female

| Translation Strategy of Place Adjunct | | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| S | Literal Translation | 56.1% | 50.4% |
| Y | | | |
| N | Loan | 4.7% | 4.6% |
| T | | | |
| A | Transposition | 3.5% | 3.2% |
| C | | | |
| T | Unit Shift | 10.9% | 10.2% |
| I | | | |
| C | Phrase Structure Change | 5.4% | 1.3% |
| S | | | |
| E | Cohesion Change | 2.1% | 2.6% |
| M | | | |
| A | Abstraction Change | 0.1% | - |
| N | | | |
| T | Distribution Change | 2% | 2% |
| I | | | |
| C | Emphasis Change | 3.2% | 6.5% |
| P | | | |
| R | Paraphrase | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| A | | | |
| G | Trope Change | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| M | | | |
| A | Naturalization | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| T | | | |
| I | Explicitness Change | 10.2% | 17.1% |
| C | | | |
| S | Partial Translation | - | 0.3% |
| Y | | | |

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The translation of place adjuncts by male translator mostly uses literal translation strategy. Male translator mostly uses the same form of place adjunct into Indonesian. The translation strategies used by male are literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, cohesion change, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, cultural filtering, and explicitness change.

The translation of place adjuncts by female translator mostly uses literal translation strategy. Female translator mostly uses the same form of place adjunct into Indonesian. The translation strategies used by female are literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, cohesion change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, cultural filtering, explicitness change, and partial translation.

Both male and female's translation of place adjunct use literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, cohesion change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, cultural filtering and explicitness change. Male's and female's translation occur omission in every form of place adjunct. Male's translation uses abstraction change while female's translation does not use. Female's translation uses partial translation while male's translation does not use.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests that prospective researchers who are interested in descriptive analysis, especially focus to analyze male's and female's translation are encouraged to use other kind of literary work such as poetry. It is recommended because poetry offers more idiomatic expression, e.g. proverb, metaphor, etc that can be

a topic for the researcher and translator to discuss.

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