HOW ARE ENGLISH DERIVATIONAL BOUND MORPHEMES TRANSLATED? (A CASE STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF DAN BROWN'S DECEPTION POINT INTO INDONESIAN)

Agung Prasetyo Wibowo[1]
Ichwan Suyudi[2]

[1,2]*Faculty of Letters, Gunadarma University*
[1]*agungpw,*[2]*ichwan{@staff.gunadarma.ac.id}*

ABSTRACT

Morphemes as the smallest meaningful unit of a word has significant role in determining the meaning of the words. The translators must be able to translate the meaning of the morphemes accurate in order to keep the message faithful with the source text. The problems of this research are as follows: 1) what are the morphemic shifts occurred in the translation of English Derivational morphemes into Indonesian in Dan Brown's Deception Point? 2)What are the techniquesemployed in the translation?And, 3) what is the most dominant rank category?The aims of the study are as follows: 1) to find out the morphemic shifts occurred in Dan Brown's Deception Point,2) To find out the techniquesemployed by the translators, and 3)To find the most dominant rank category.The method employed in this research is descriptive-analytical method. The data of this study were collected from the words which contained English derivational bound morphemes in the novel Deception Point which is written by Dan Brown and its Indonesian translation entitled TitikMuslihat. The result of the research shows that 1) there are two kinds of morphemic shifts found.They are: shifts from morphemes to words and shifts from morphemes to phrases. 2) The translation techniques which are employed by the translatorsare literal translation,calque,unit shift,and distribution change. 3) The most dominant rank category found is morphemes which is translated into words category with 71% or 141 data.

Key Words: *Translation, English Derivational Bound Morphemes, Translation Theory, Translation Technique.*

INTRODUCTION

Every language in the world has its own characteristics. They have their own structure and cultural background. This is a challenge in translating. To overcome the differences in characteristics of these languages, translators are required to understand the structure of both the source and target languages. Both English and Indonesian are different from each other both in their phonological and grammatical aspects. As Nida (1969) stated that each language possesses certain distinctive characteristics which give it a special character, e.g. words, building capacities, unique patterns of phrase orders, techniques for linking clauses into sentences, discourse markers and special discourse types such as poetry, proverbs and expressions. Grammar is a description

of the structure of a language and the way in which linguistic unit, such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language (Richards 1985, p.125). English grammar has units; they are sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme. *Indonesian* grammar also has units; they are morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence. As what Machali (2000, p.20) says, "*Dalam tata bahasa, kita mengenali adanya hierarki lima satuan bahasa :kalimat, klausa, prase, kata, morfem*".In addition, each of these units is ordered based on their level. Morpheme is the smallest level from these five units. As Nida (1949, p. 1) has stated, "Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words".

Besides transferring the meaning of monomorphemic words into the target language, morphemes translation also translates polymorphemic words. In this study, the morpheme which will be studied is derivational bound morphemes. Morphemes translation has an important role in the translation. In addition to transferring the meaning, word-class formations occurred in morpheme translation, and also shift in rank of unit. In this research, the writers analyzed the translation of English derivational bound morphemes in the novel *Deception Point* by Dan Brown. The translators used morphemic shift to establish equivalent and the exact structure in target language so that the translation could be natural and communicative. The fact that the translator faces the condition that forces him/her to make shifts to keep the meanings constant so that the messages can be conveyed naturally and communicatively makes the writers interested in analyzing it. That is shifts usually occur in the translation from English into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

Theoretically, the significance of this study is to give contribution to the development of linguistic studies, especially for the translation study about some insights of the possible translation of English derivational morphemes into Indonesian and at once to see the morphemic shift occurred in the translation. Then, in practical significance, hopefully, the result of this research can be used as a reference in the process of translating the English derivational morphemes into Indonesian. Also, it is hoped that this research can be used as framework for translating English text into Indonesian, especially the English derivational morpheme.

Hatim and Munday (2004, p.3) said that "translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life." The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator. Machali (2000, p. 60) noted that "translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another".Larson (1998, p. 3) stated that "translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language". It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

Types of Translation

Larson (1998, p. 15) divided translation into two types, they are:
1. Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language.
2. Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language.

Techniques of Translation

According to Williams and Chesterman (2002) in their book The Map: a Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies, there are three techniques of translation:
1. Syntactic technique, such as shifting the word-class, changing the phrase, clause orsentence structure, adding or changing cohesion.
2. Semantic technique, such as using hyponyms or super-ordinates, altering the level ofabstraction, redistributing the information over more or fewer elements.
3. Pragmatic technique, such as naturalizing or exoticizing, altering the level ofexplicitness, adding or omitting information.

Shifts

There can be no absolute correspondence between languages (Nida

(1964) in Venuti (2000, p.126)). Consequently, shifts may occur in translation. Shifts occur in either translation or interpreting. As stated by Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000, p.141), shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). He also classifies the shifts into two major types, namely level shift and category shift. Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 26) said that 'shifts', is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of 'shift': level shifts and category shifts:

1) Level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

2) Category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). So category shifts are:

2.1) Structure shift is to be the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure.

2.2) Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

2.3) Unit-shift means change of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, is a unit at a different rank in the TL".

2.4) Intra-system shift is a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different - non-corresponding-system in the TL.

Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Katamba, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words (1993, p.2). Another definition came from Nida (1949, p.1), she explained that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Some definitions above have the same point that is morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation. The main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words.

Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language (LeTourneau, 2001, p.25). While Nida (1964, p.6) describes morphemes as the minimal meaningful units which the language is composed. The word itself is taken from Greek word morphe "form, shape". Meanwhile O'Grady and Guzman (1996, p.133) stated that a morpheme is the essential unit in word construction, the smallest meaningful component of language which conveys message containing meaning or function. So it can be concluded morpheme is the smallest unit of language which cannot be separated into smaller part again. Morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit of semantic content of grammatical which word is made up of.

Derivational Morphemes

English has so many common derivational affixes, and there is no theoretical limit to their number. Derivational have a 'low functional load', in the sense that each single derivation occurs rarely and is limited to a few specific combinations with particular stems (Jackson and Amvela, 2002: 74).

As a final observation, it must be said that derivational affixes do not always cause a change in grammatical class. The derivational affixes re-, for example, derives *reconsider* from *consider*, yet both are verbs. Also, compare *populate/ depopulate, intelligent/unintelligent, probable/improbable*. Furthermore, a shift in grammatical class is not always

signaled by an overt marker. Thus, *staff* and star are basically nouns, but they can also be used as verbs, with no affix as in the sentence 'The manager did not *staff* the restaurant properly' and 'I don't think Susan is the best actor to *star* in that new film'. A change in word class without the addition of an affix is known as 'conversion' (Jackson and Amvela, 2002: 75).

RESEARCH METHOD
Research Approach

This research is done by using descriptive-analytical method. Descriptive method, as Kothari (2004, p. 2) is a method used in a research whose major purpose is to describe "the state of affairs as it exists at present" and which includes surveys and fact-finding investigation of different kinds. Meanwhile, analytical method is the kind of research method using facts or information which are already available and which analyzes those facts or information in order to make a critical evaluation of them (Kothari, 2004, p. 3). Descriptive-analytical method, therefore, is a method in which the research uses the available facts or information in order to give descriptions and critical evaluation of them. By using this research method, the present researcher tries to give description and evaluation of the available data.

Source of the Data

The data of this study were collected from the words which contained English derivational bound morphemes in the novel *Deception Point* published by Pocket Books, New York, written by Dan Brown and its translation into Indonesian which entitled *TitikMuslihat* published by Serambi, PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta, translated by Isma B. Koesalamwardi and Hendry M. Tanaja. The reason why this novel is chosen to be analyzed is because this novel is one of the best sellers in the world which is written by the legendary author, Dan Brown.

The number of the data is 200 data. The data were taken randomly from the novel *Deception Point* by Dan Brown and its translation *Titik Muslihat.* All of the data were analyzed since this is a descriptive analytical research.

Method of Collecting Data

The data was collected through the following steps
Firstly, the writers read the novels. Afterward, the writers identify and select the derivational morphemes and take notes the occurrence in the source language text. Finally the writers classify and categorize the morphemes.

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writers take the following steps to analyze them. The steps are as the following:
The data were focused on the derivational morphemes in the novel. The data which have been collected then analyzed. The steps in analyzing the data are as follows: firstly, the data are analyzed to found out the principle used by translator to translate the text; secondly the data are analyzed to investigate the strategies used by translator to translate the text; at last the data are analyzed to investigate the translation theories used by translator to translate the text. This study investigates the translation principles proposed by Duff (1990) which Some General Principles which are relevant to all translations, translation strategies which proposed by Chesterman (2000) and some other theories to support it.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Result of Data Analysis

From 200 data collected, the researcher found that there are 4 (four) rank categories in translating English derivational bound morphemes into Indonesian. The first category is the morphemes which is translated into morpheme (18% or 37 data); the second category is morpheme translated into

word (71% or 141 data); the third category is morpheme translated into phrase (6% or 12 data), the fourth category is morphemes which are not translated (5% or 10 data).

Morphemes translated into Morphemes

Based on the findings, morpheme in the source language is still translated into morpheme in target language. This maintained form is occurred in affixes: –ness, -al, -ance, -ate, be-, -cy, -dom, -ed, em-, -en, -ic, -ify, -ation, -ion, -ity, -ize and -ment. Each affix in the ST is still translated into affix in the target text. The translation of morpheme in target language. This maintained, maintained forms in each affix can be seen as follows.

Suffix-*ness*

Sufix-ness is a bound morpheme added to form a noun. According to *Oxford advance learner' dictionary 8ᵗʰ*

edition suffix -*ness* is translated to state the meaning 'quality, state or character of' (p.990). In the translated novel of Dan Brown's *Deception Point*, *Titik Muslihat*, the translators translated suffix –*ness* into*"ke-an".*

The word *boldness* is a noun which is derived from adjective *bold* + suffix –*ness* to show that the word *boldness* is a noun. The word *Bold* is translated into *berani*in the target textand with attachment of suffix –*ness,* it is translated into *keberanian*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ness* is to state the meaning 'state' by using affix '*ke-an'*.

Translation Technique in Translating Suffix -*ness*
Syntactic Strategy: Literal translation
Chesterman stated, "…meaning 'maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical' (p.94).
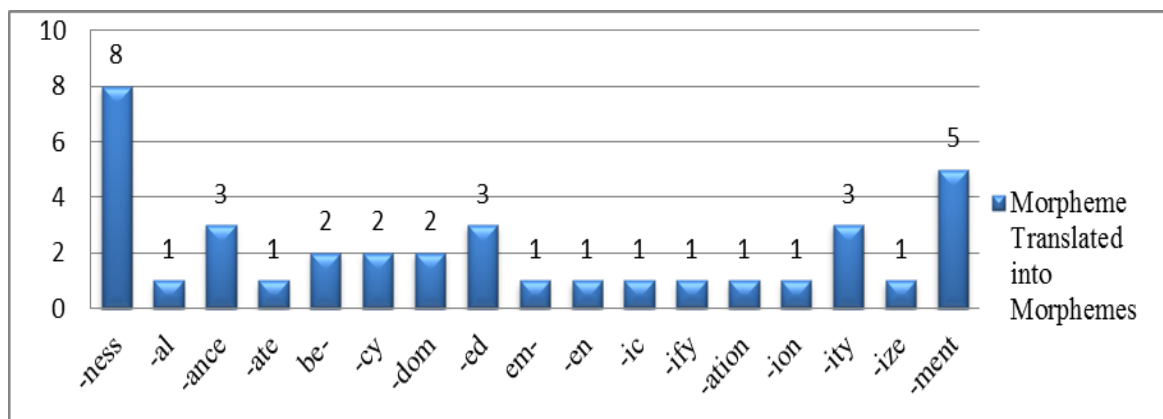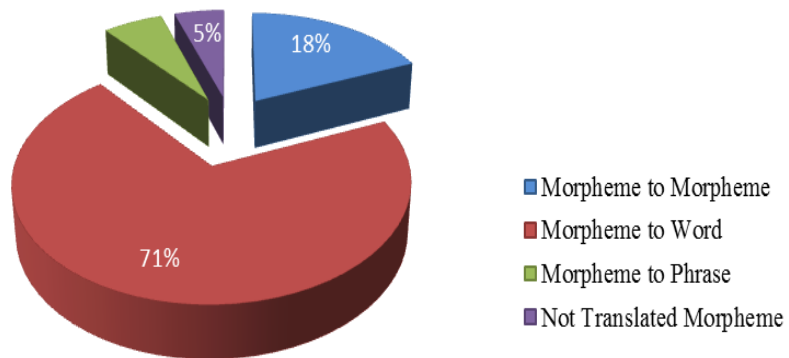
Shifts from Morphemes to Words

Shifts from morpheme to word means the changes from morpheme in source text into word in target text in terms of form in which the meaning still corresponds. Based on the findings, shifts from morpheme into word occurred in affixes: *–less, -ness, -able, -ish, un-, -al, -ward, inter-, -ly, -ate-, be-, dis-, re-, over-, em-, en-, -en, -er, -ful, in-, im-, ir-, -ism, -ist,-like, mal-, mis-,* and *-ous.*. Each affix in the source text shifts into word in target **Translated into** *tak***:**

Analysis:

The word *countless* is an adjective which is derived from verb *count* + suffix *–less* to show that the word *countless* is an adjective. The word *count* is translated into *terhitung* in the target text and with attachment of suffix *–less,* it is translated into *tak terhitung*. In another word the translation of suffix *–less* is to state the meaning 'without' by using word *tak*. Therefore there is a shift occurred in this translation which is namely unit shift since the morpheme in the source

text. The translation of morphemic shifts in each affix can be seen as follows:

Suffix *-less*

Suffix *–less* is an English bound morpheme added to form an adjective. According to *Oxford advance learner' dictionary 8th edition*, suffix *-less* is translated to state the meaning 'without, and not doing' (p.852). In this novel, the translators translated suffix *–less* into "*tak, tanpa,* and *tidak.*"

language is translated into a word in the target language.

Translation Technique in Translating Suffix *-less*:
Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift

"The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph). A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT." (Chesterman, 2000, p.95).

Data	Source Text	Target Text
1.	...could come in **countless** forms. (p.13)	…dapat terjadi dalam berbagai cara yang **tak terhitung** jumlahnya. (p.6)
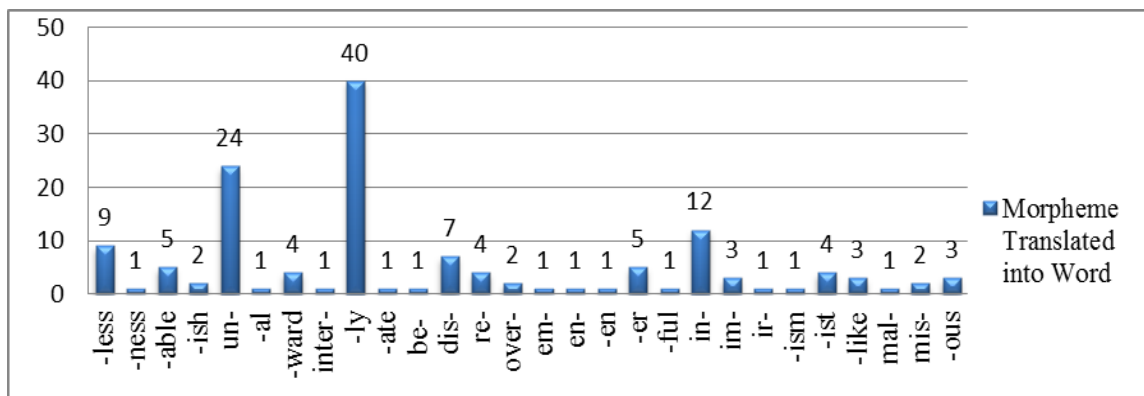
Shifts from Morphemes to Phrases

Shifts from morpheme into phrase means the changes from morpheme in the source text into word in target text in terms of form in which the meaning still corresponds. Based on findings, shifts from morpheme to phrase occurred in affixes –*able, -ward, over-, extra-, -ian, -ic, im-, -like,* and *un-*. Each affix in source text shifts into phrases in target text. The translation of morphemic shifts in each affix can be seen as follows:
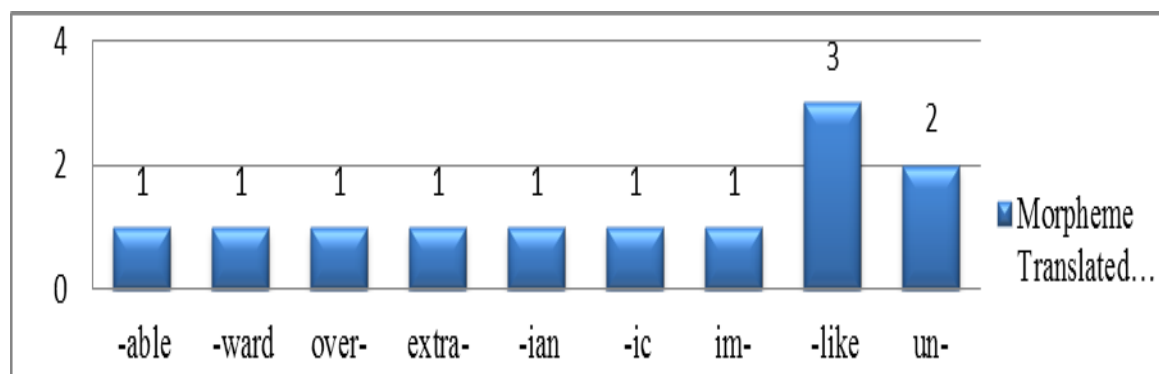
Suffix –*able*

Suffix –*able* is an English bound morpheme added to form an adjective. According to *Oxford advance learner' dictionary 8th edition*, suffix -*able* is translated to state the meaning 'that can or must be, having quality of' (p.2). Beside of translated suffix –*able* into *dapat* and *yang* which previously has been discussed in 4.3.3, in this novel, the translators also translated suffix –*able* into phrase "*mudah untuk*."

Analysis : The word *forgettable* is an adjective which is derived from verb *forget* + suffix – *able* to show that the word *forgettable* is adjective. The word *forget* is translated into *dilupakan* in the target text and with the attachment of suffix – *able,* it is translated into *mudah untuk dilupakan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*able* is to state capability by using the phrase *mudah untuk*. Therefore there is a shift occurred in this translation which is namely unit shift since the morpheme in the source language is translated into a phrase in the target language.

Translation Technique in Translating Suffix -*able*
Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift

"The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph). A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT" (Chesterman, 2000, p.95).

Data	Source Text	Target Text
1.	NRO Director William Pickering was diminutive, with pale skin, a **forgettable** face, a bald head, and hazel eyes. (30)	Direktur NRO, William Pickering, adalah seorang lelaki bertubuh kecil, berkulit pucat, berwajah biasa-biasa saja sehingga **mudah untuk dilupakan**, botak, dan mata berwarna kecoklatan. (p.26)
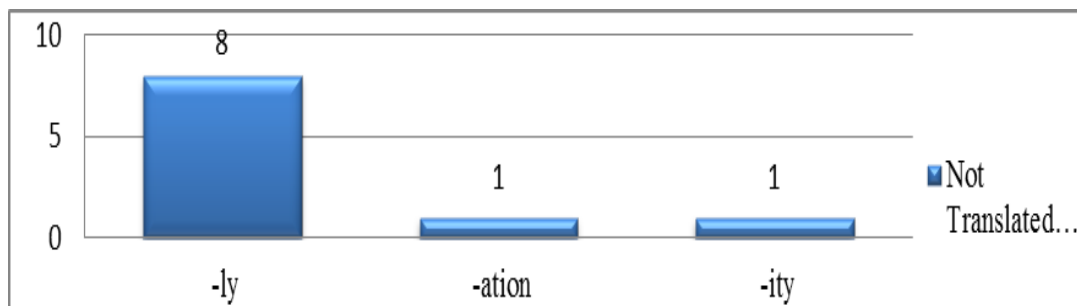
Data	Source Text	Target Text
1.	"Seems a logical explanation," she said **hopefully**. (p.46)	"Tampaknya itulah penjelasan logisnya," kata Gabrielle **penuh harap**. (p.43)

Not Translated Morphemes

In addition to the translation of the morphemes which are translated into morphemes, words, and phrases, the researcher also found out that some morphemes are not translated by the translators. Those morphemes are affix –ly, -ation, and –ity. The translators did not translate the morphemes in order to make the translation sounds natural. Those morphemes are as above.

Suffix –ly

Beside translated suffix –ly in the translated novel of Dan Brown's *Deception Point*, *Titik Muslihat* to "*dengan, nya, sambil, sangat, secara, seperti* and *yang*" the translators also chose for not translate the suffix –ly. These omissions can be seen as follows:

Analysis:

In this case, if the translators wanted to translate the suffix –ly, it might become *dengan penuh harap*. Meanwhile they chose to omit it and translated it into *penuh harap*.

Translation Technique in Translating Suffix -ly
Semantic strategy: Distribution change (reduction/compression)

"This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). Expansion "dilutes" some text somewhat." (Chesterman, 2000, p. 104).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
Conclusions

The main purpose of this research is to analyze how English derivational morphemes are translated into Indonesian. After analyzing the data that taken from Dan Brown's *Deception Point* and the translation in Indonesian *Titik Muslihat* by By Isma B. Koesalamwardi and Hendry M. Tanaja, the researchers can conclude that:

a. There are two morphemic shifts found in the translation of Dan Brown's *Deception Point* into Indonesian *Titik Muslihat* which is translated by By Isma B. Koesalamwardi and Hendry M. Tanaja.Namely, shifts from morpheme to word and shifts from morpheme to phrase. Shifts from morpheme to word occurred in affixes *–less, -ness, -able, -ish, un-, -al, -ward, inter-, -ly, -ate-, be-, dis-, re-, over-, em-, en-, -en, -er, -ful, in-, im-, ir-, -ism, -ist,-like, mal-, mis-,* and *-ous.* Meanwhile shifts from morpheme to

Prosiding PESAT (Psikologi, Ekonomi, Sastra, Arsitektur &Teknik Sipil)
Universitas Gunadarma - Depok - 20-21 Oktober 2015

Vol. 6, Oktober 2015
ISSN: 1858-2559

phrase occurred in affixes *–able, -ward, over-, extra-, -ian, -ic, im-, -like,* and *un-*.

b. The translation technique theory which are employed by the translators to translate English derivational morphemes into Indonesian in Dan Brown's *Deception Point* are as follows: 1) Syntactic Strategy: Literal translation which is employed to translate morpheme into morpheme in the morphemes *–ness, -al, -ance, -ate, be-, -cy, -dom, -ed, em-, -en, -ic, -ify, -ation, -ion, -ity,* and *–ment*; 2) Syntactic Strategy: Calquewhich is employed to translate morpheme into morpheme in the morpheme *–ize*; 3)Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift which is employed to translated morpheme into word in the morphemes *–less, -ness, -able, -ish, un-, -al, -ward, inter-, -ly, -ate-, be-, dis-, re-, over-, em-, en-, -en, -er, -ful, in-, im-, ir-, -ism, -ist,-like, mal-, mis-,* and *-ous.*Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift is also used to translated morpheme into phrase in the morphemes *–able, -ward, over-, extra-, -ian, -ic, im-, -like,* and *un-;* and 4) Semantic strategy: Distribution change (reduction/compression) which is employed to translate morphemes *ly, -ation*, and *–ity*.

c. There are four categories of ranks found in this research. The first category is the morphemes which are translated into morphemes (18% or 37 data); the second category is morphemes which are translated into words (71% or 141 data); the third category is morphemes which are translated into phrases (6% or 12 data), the fourth category is morphemes which are not translated (5% or 10 data). Thus, based on the findings, the second category, morphemes which are translated into words is the most rank category found in the translation of English derivational bound morphemes into Indonesian with 71% or 141 data.

Suggestions

The researchers suggest the readers to learn and analyze translation as deeply as possible because translation will provide a great contribution to other people who want to study English. The researchers also suggest the readers to do further research about translation of English derivational bound morphemes in other novels or other literary works such as poems, songs, short stories or plays.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D. (2001). *Deception Point*. London: A Random House Group Company.

Brown, D. (2006). *Titik Muslihat*. Jakarta: PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta

Brown, D. (2013). *Inferno*. London: A Random House Group Company.

Brown, D. (2013). *Neraka*. Yogyakarta: PT Bentang Pustaka

Catford, J. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.

Chesterman, A. (2000). *Memes of Translation*. Philadelphia: J. Benjamins.

Duff, A. (1990). *Principles of Translation*. Pergamon Press.

Echols, J. M., & Shadily, H. (2003). *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Fawcett, P. (1997). *Translation and Language*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.

Guzman & O'Grady. (1996). Morphology: The Analysis of Word Structure. In *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. William Kingdom: Longman.

Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. New York: Routledge.

Hornby, A.S. (2010). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. New York: Oxford University Press.

Jackson, H. & Amvela, E. Z. (2002). *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group Ltd.

Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology.* London: Macmillan.

Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.* (2nd revised ed.). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.

Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation.* Lanham: University Press of America.

LeTourneau, M.S.(2001). *English Grammar*. USA: Earl McPeek.

Machali, R. (2000). *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta : PT Gramedia.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation.* New York: Prentice Hall.

Nida, E. A. (1949). *Morphology : the descriptive analysis of words.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

_____. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating.*Brill Archive

Nida, E. & Taber, C. (1982). *The Theory and Practice of Translation.* Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Richards, J. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. London : Longman.

Sheldon, S. (1977). *Bloodline.* London: Pan Books Ltd.

____. (1991). *Garis Darah.* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Venuti, L. (2000). *The Translation Studies Reader.* London: Routledge