

THE EQUIVALENTS OF WISH IN INDONESIAN

ABSTRACT

The writer took 'The equivalents of wish in Indonesian' as the problem of the research. The writer chose this topic because the writer was interested to find out the equivalents of wish. The aim of this research was to find out the equivalents of wish in Indonesian. In this research, the writer used qualitative method. The method covered collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting the data. All the data were taken from novels by Stephenie Meyer entitled 'New Moon', 'Eclipse' and 'Breaking dawn'. From the 100 data of wish, the writer classified them into their translation. The result of the research showed that wish are translated into *seandainya(saja)*, *kalau(saja)*, *harap*, *berharap*, *berharap kalau saja*, *ingin*, *semoga* and zero translation. There are 43% of wish are translated into 'kalau(saja)', 31% are translated into 'berharap', 7% are translated into 'berharap kalau saja', 6% are translated into 'seandainya(saja)', 4% are translated into 'ingin', 4% are translated into 'harap', 1% is translated into 'semoga' and 4% are not translated or zero translation

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INTRODUCTION

Language is very important to communicate our thought. Without language, our thought will be limited in expressing. In this modern era, English has been widely used as an international language. English has always functioned as a mediator language to be used by people who do not know a language from a certain country. Almost all countries in the world use English as their second language and also our country, Indonesia.

Grammar is the rules in a language for changing the form of word and joining them into sentences (Oxford dictionary). Grammar is very necessary when we want to conduct an English literature. Novel, as one of the literary works is an example that grammar exist in. But many people, especially who do not understand English well, would rather read translated novels than English novels. Because of that, the role of translator to translate the novels is very important.

In translating, there are many problems that a translator has to face. One of them is the difference of grammatical structure in source language (SL) and target language (TL). Because of that, the translator has to find out the equivalent of the source language into the target language without changing the meaning and the message. Conditional sentence is one of the topics that are learned in grammar. Conditional sentence is expressing something that must happen or be true if another thing is to happen or to be true (Oxford dictionary). If we talk about conditional sentences, we will remember about if-clause. However, there is another kind that sometimes used similarly as conditional sentences, that is 'wish'. 'Wish' is used when someone or speaker wants something different or contrary to the fact. The usage of 'wish' is almost similar to the conditional sentences if. Because of that, the writer is interested to take the subject of wish and try to find out the equivalent of wish in Indonesian in the novels.

To make the limitation of the study, the writer focuses on translation of *wish*, in order to find out the equivalents of *wish* in Indonesian in the novels 'New

Moon', 'Eclipse', and 'Breaking Dawn' written by Stephanie Meyer. The writer also limits the problems with not discuss about the different usage of 'wish' and 'wished'.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Translation

According to Catford, Translations is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In other words, the main problem of translation is to find target language equivalent (1969:20).

Catford also states that in some cases, there is no TL Equivalent of a given SL Item, and Communication may again be used to demonstrate this. In several cases, if there is no translation of source language in target language means that the target language equivalent is nil or zero.

Based on Avegue A. Nida and Charles R. Taber in their book "the theory and practice of translation" that: "Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in term of style.

Theory of Equivalent

From the definitions of translation above, the term equivalent is clearly the main point. In other words, the main problem of translation is to find target language equivalent. According to Baker (1992:5-6), equivalence is variously regarded as a necessary condition for translation, an obstacle to progress in translation studies or useful category for describing translation. Newmark (1988:45) introduced the concept of translation equivalent as:

1. A translation must reproduce the words or SLT (The Source Language Text).
2. A translation must reproduce ideas (meaning) of the literal versus free translation.
3. A translation should read like an original.

Wish

Marcella Frank states that the usage of Wish is divided into two types.

A. Wishes referring to present time.

After the verb wish, a that noun clause may refer to present or past time. The introductory that is often omitted, especially in informal usage. Wishes referring to present time are often contrary to fact The past subjunctive form of the verb is used for such wishes.

- My wife plays the piano. I wish she played better (fact : she doesn't)
The verb form used in present contrary-to-fact wishes is the same as in unreal conditions (If my wife played better).
- I'm at home now. I wish (be at the beach)
I wish I were at the beach.
(Only the form were is used formally for the verb be)
- That's a beautiful picture. I wish (know how to paint)
I wish I knew how to paint.

B. Wishes referring to the past.

Wishes referring to past time did not become true. Past perfect forms are used in such wishes.

- My wife plays the piano. I wish she had played better yesterday (but she didn't)
The verb form used in past contrary-to-fact wishes is the same as in unreal conditions (if my wife had played better).
- I feel very uncomfortable. I wish (not eat so much). I wish I had not eaten so much.
- I don't have enough money. I wish (take more money with me when I left my house).
I wish I had taken more money with me when I left the house.

Frank also added Wishes with WOULD. Wishes with would often represent *present-to-future time*. Would leaves open the possibility that *the wish could become true in the future*.

I wish (that) it would stop raining.
Vs. I wish it weren't raining now.
I wish (that) he would study harder.

Vs. I wish he studied harder. (These are both contrary-to-fact at the present time)

- He is a nuisance. I wish (go away). I wish he would go away.
- The radio is too loud. I wish (turn it down). I wish you would turn it down. (This kind of wish represents a polite request).

In this research, the writer used qualitative method because the results were not about any measurements or statistics. All the analyzed data in this study were presented in the form words and sentences. Qualitative data included observations, interviews, and life history accounts. They enable the voices of those being research to be heard. Qualitative is usually analyzed by subjecting it to some form of coding process (Wilkinson, 2000:79). The source of the data was taken from the list of the 'wish' based on its translation where the lists were taken from novels written by Stephenie Meyer entitled 'New Moon', 'Eclipse', and 'Breaking Dawn' and the lists of the translation of 'wish' in Indonesian as the target language from the same novels of the translated version entitled 'Dua Cinta', 'Gerhana', and 'Awal yang Baru' which was translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The sources of theories were taken from some books which were related to the topic.

DISCUSSION

The percentages of the equivalents of wish in Indonesian

There are three kinds of translation that are found in translating *wish* in Indonesian. *Wish* were translated into conjunction, several words as conditional sentences, and zero translation. These are the percentages:

Table 4.1 The percentages of the equivalents of wish in Indonesian

Conditional sentences	Translation of Wish in Indonesian	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Wish	Seandainya (saja)	6	6%
	Kalau (saja)	43	43%
	Harap	4	4%
	berharap	31	31%
	berharap kalau saja	7	7%
	Ingin	4	4%
	semoga	1	1%
Zero Translation		4	4%
TOTAL		100	100%

Based on the data above, the writer concluded that the highest percentages of the equivalents of wish is translated into 'kalau(saja)' that is 43% from one hundred data.

The equivalents of Wish in Indonesian

'Seandainya(saja)'

NO.	English	Indonesian
1.	I wish I could <i>hear</i> it. (BD: 353)	Seandainya aku bisa mendengarnya. (AYB: 553)
2.	I wished I could ask him exactly what was going to happen now. (NM: 298)	Seandainya saja aku bisa menanyakan apa persisnya yang akan terjadi sekarang. (DC: 488)
3.	"Yes, it is. I wish you hadn't had to see that." (NM: 315)	"Ya, memang. Seandainya kau tidak melihatnya tadi." (DC: 516)

In the sentences above, the writer found that the translator uses conjunction 'seandainya(saja)' as the equivalent of 'wish'. Sentences number 1 and 2 showed that the situation is not true or contrary to the fact (wish + past form), while sentences number 3 showed regret (wish + past perfect form). In Indonesian, conjunction 'seandainya' is not only used to express a wish that is not true (contrary) or impossibly happen like in sentences number 1 and 2 but also is used as expressing of regret (sentences 3). This is happened because Indonesian does not have tenses regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure. In sentences number 2 and 4 are added by word 'saja' because in these sentences, the word 'saja' is functioned to emphasize the word 'seandainya' and emphasized the situations which is happened.

'Kalau(saja)'

NO.	English	Indonesian
1.	"I wish treating humans were this instantaneously gratifying." (BD: 336)	" Kalau saja mengobati manusia bisa langsung sembuh seperti ini." (AYB: 525)
2.	I wished I knew the reason behind it. (NM: 100)	Kalau saja aku tahu alasan dibaliknya. (DC: 169)
3.	"I wish Sam had taken a picture when he found you that night last September. It would be exhibit A." (E: 73)	" Kalau saja Sam memotretmu waktu ndia menemukanmu malam itu, September tahun lalu. Itu bisa jadi bukti kuat." (G: 119)
4.	I wished I'd noticed her earlier, before Jacob had phased. (BD: 397)	Kalau saja aku sempat melihatnya sebelum Jacob berubah wujud (AYB:622)
5.	I wish you would have told me that you were so afraid. (NM: 201)	" Kalau saja kau memberitahuku bahwa kau sangat ketakutan..." (DC: 331)

NO.	English	Indonesian
1.	"I'm sorry that I couldn't... before... I wish I could change how I feel about you, Jacob." (NM: 177)	"Aku minta maaf tak bisa... sebelum... kuharap aku bisa mengubah perasaanku padamu, Jacob." (DC: 290)
2.	"I wish you would come," I said without any hope. (E: 216)	"Kuharap kau benar-benar mau datang," kataku tanpa berharap. (G: 354)
3.	"I wish you wouldn't call them that." (NM: 206)	"Kuharap kau tidak menyebut mereka begitu." (DC: 338)

In the sentences above, the writer found that the translator uses conjunction 'kalau(saja)' as the equivalent of 'wish'. Sentences number 1 and 2 showed there is a condition that does not exist or not true or in the other word contrary to the fact (wish + past form), sentences number 3 and 4 showed regret (wish + past perfect form), and sentences number 5 showed dissatisfaction because someone's desire

is ignored or somebody keeps doing something we dislike and showed regret (wish + would) . Based on the sentences above, conjunction 'kalau(saja)' had several functions such as indicated situations contrary to the fact, regret, and dissatisfaction. This is happened because Indonesian does not have tenses regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure. In sentences above are added by word 'saja' because in these sentences, the word 'saja' is functioned to emphasize the word 'kalau' and emphasized the situations which are happened

'Harap'

In the sentence above, the writer found that the translator uses 'harap' as the equivalent of 'wish'. The first sentence showed there is wish or hope something which is not happen or untrue (wish +

past form), second sentence showed there is open possibility that the wish could become true (wish + would), and the last sentence showed dissatisfaction because someone's desire is ignored or somebody keeps doing something we dislike (wish + would). Based on KBBI, 'harap' means to want or wish something will happen. But in this sentence, 'harap' had several functions such as used to express wish of untrue situation, something could happen in the future and dissatisfaction. This is happened because Indonesian does not have tenses that rules regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure.

'Semoga'

In the sentence above, the writer found that the translator uses 'semoga' as the equivalent of 'wish' to indicate the wish or hope could become true in the future (wish + would). In Indonesian, the word 'semoga' is used to make a wish or pray for something to happen. The

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	I wished briefly that Laurent would get on with it and crush the wolf pack -it should be so simple for him (NM:159)	Sempat terlintas dalam benakku semoga Laurent segera beraksi dan melumat gerombolan serigala itu - itu mudah saja baginya (DC:262)

are translated into conjunction, several words as conditional sentences, and zero translation. The equivalents of *wish* in Indonesian are, seandainya(saja)', 'kalau(saja)', 'harap', 'berharap', 'berharap

translator used 'semoga' because in Indonesian there are no tenses that rules regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure.

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	And I wish there was some way to keep <i>him</i> away - I don't want him to suffer with me, but I don't think there's any way around it. (E: 404)	Dan aku ingin ada cara untuk menjauhkan <i>dia</i> dariku – aku tidak ingin dia ikut menderita bersamaku tapi kurasa tak ada cara lain. (G: 654)
2.	It was gloomy under the trees, and I wished I could walk closer to Edward and hold his hand. (E: 316)	Suasana gelap di bawah pepohonan, dan aku ingin bisa berjalan lebih dekat dengan Edward dan menggandeng tangannya. (G: 511)

'Berharap'

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	I guess I just wish I had something to study, anything to do." (BD: 177)	Kurasa aku hanya berharap ada sesuatu yang bisa dipelajari, pokoknya melakukan apa saja." (AYB: 281)
2.	I wished I were lucky enough to see it from a distance. (NM: 158)	Aku berharap akan beruntung dan bisa melihatnya dari jauh. (DC: 261)

kalau saja', 'ingin', 'semoga', and zero translation. The percentages are, seandainya(saja) 6%, kalau(saja) 43%, harap 4%, berharap 31%, berharap kalau saja 7%, ingin 4%, semoga 1% and zero translation 4%. The writer realizes that her research paper is far from perfect. There are shortcomings in this paper that should be worked on. The writer suggests the next researchers to analyze further on such topic such as, the next researchers can analyze about unit shift of *wish* that occurred during translation. The next researchers also can analyze about the different usage of 'wish' and 'wished' that the writer did not discuss.

In the sentences above, the writer found that the translator uses 'berharap' as the equivalent of 'wish'. Sentences number 1 and 2 expressed wish or hope something that is not true or contrary to the fact (wish + past form), sentences number 3 and 4 showed regret (wish + past perfect form), and sentences number 5 and 6 showed dissatisfaction because someone's desire is ignored or somebody keeps doing something we dislike (wish + would). Based on KBBI, the word 'berharap' means want or wish something will happen. But in these sentences, 'berharap' had several functions such as wish which is not true or contrary to the fact, regret and dissatisfaction. The translator used 'berharap' because in Indonesian there are no tenses that rules regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure.

and 2 indicated there is something which is wanted or wish but contrary to the fact (wish + past form). Based on KBBI, 'ingin' means want or wish something. But in these sentences, 'ingin' had two functions such as showed about wish which is contrary to the fact and dissatisfaction. The translator used 'ingin' because in Indonesian there are no tenses that rules regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure.

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'Berharap kalau saja'

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	Seth dipped his head once, and I wished I was able to growl. (E: 352)	Seth menundukkan kepala satu kali, dan aku berharap kalau saja aku bisa menggeram. (G: 568)
2.	Yet I still wished I could somehow hold Edward's hand, like I had before, when Jacob was unconscious. (E: 396)	Meski begitu, aku berharap kalau saja aku bisa menggenggam tangan Edward, seperti sebelumnya ketika Jacob tidak sadar. (G: 642)

In sentences above, the writer found that the translator uses 'berharap kalau saja' as the equivalent of 'wish'. Sentences number 1 and 2 expressed wish which is not happen or contrary to the fact (wish + past form). The translator used 'berharap kalau saja' to express these situations because in Indonesian there are no tenses that rules regarding to the time position when the action is done like in English (present, past, future). Because of that, almost all of the sentences with wish are said in the same structure.

'Zero translation'

For the sake of the naturalness of translating to a target language, there are sentences that are not translated word per word. That is why in the sentences above, the translator did not translate the word 'wish' literally. In the other word, if the message of the sentences are clearly conveyed to the reader, the translator can delete or omit the translation of the word,

'Ingin'

In sentences above, the writer found that the translator uses 'ingin' as the equivalent of 'wish'. Sentences number 1

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	He was apologetic, now, as if he wished he had better news for the strikingly beautiful woman. (NM: 290)	Nadanya kini meminta maaf, seolah-olah menyesal harus menyampaikan kabar buruk pada wanita yang sangat memesona. (DC: 473)
2.	I'd only picked the name because I knew of my father's preference for Jacob, but I quickly wished I hadn't; Edward's teeth clenched together with an audible snap. (E: 41)	Aku sengaja menyebut nama itu karena tahu ayahku menyukai Jacob, tapi dengan segera aku menyesalinya; rahang Edward terkatup rapat dengan suara nyaring. (G: 69)
	He chuckled. "Now I wish I'd spent money on your present. (NM: 37)	Edward tertawa kecil. "Tahu begitu, aku akan mengeluarkan uang untuk membeli kadomu. (DC: 63)

in this case is 'wish'.

CONCLUSION

According to the result of the research, the writer found there are three kinds of translation of *wish* in Indonesian. *Wish*

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