

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION INTERJECTION INTO ENGLISH IN THE NOVEL MATAHARI

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Received: 02/11/2023

Accepted: 02/12/2023

Publication: 02/12/2023

Abstract

Language is a system of sound and character signs used to communicate within and between communities. Interjection is one of the language parts that are commonly used as a daily expression. Translation has a significant role in order to reach the receptor for understanding the source language. The study of this research focuses on the analysis of translation techniques for Interjections in the novel “Matahari” into English. The purpose of this study is to describe the translation techniques applied in translating interjections and to know what translation technique is mostly employed in translating interjections from Indonesian-English in the novel “Matahari”. The researcher conducts a qualitative descriptive method. This study is also conducted by using analyzing the translation technique, comparing and classifying the data, getting the data percentage, and drawing the conclusion. The researcher collectes the data from the novel and there were 45 data. The result of the data analysis shows that there are 13 data (28,9 %) using borrowing, 12 data (26,7%) using literal translation, 5 data (11,1%) using adaptation, 5 data (11,1%) using linguistic amplification, 5 data (11,1%) using established equivalent, 3 data (6,7%) using substitution, and 2 data (4,4%) using amplification. The researcher found the most common technique used is Borrowing.

Keywords— Interjection, Translation, Translation Technique

Introduction

Language is a system of sound and character signs used to communicate within and between communities. Each language has its own characteristics and rules that are different from one another. One way to make communication easier, especially when the sender and receiver of a message are in different languages, is through translation.

Translation is an attempt to reproduce in the language target the closest natural equivalent of the message in the source language, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida & Taber, 1969). To get a good translation, a translator must be able to convey the message and be able to find the most suitable equivalent. This is very necessary so that Target Language (TL) readers can have the same understanding as Source Language (SL) readers. Messages conveyed in translation, whether expressions, utterances in the form of words, or sentences, can lead to a variety of interpretations because each expression or utterance has various meanings.

The most important thing in translation is the delivery of messages, but conveying messages from one language to another is not easy because there are changes in the sentence structure in the process of translating. The differences and characteristics of each language allow for a shift in the translation of both structure and meaning. The shift in meaning is considered a challenge in translation because it can affect the delivery of messages from SL to TL and affect the reader's understanding. In connection with the problem of language style, a translator is often faced with a difficult problem, namely the problem of choosing the meaning or style of language. Furthermore, (Nida, 1964) stated that if the translator in doing the translation sacrifices the meaning and emphasizes the style of the language, then the result of the translation will be in the form of an impression and fail to convey the message or meaning.

Translation can be expressed in various forms, such as media written (comics, novels, magazines, and others). Novel is a literary work that reflects the culture of its era. A translated novel requires the translator to make the readers of the novel understand the meaning contained in a language which is influenced by various factors, such as cultural factors and geographical factors. Cultural factors in the novel can be seen from the choice of words (diction) used by the author. In every use of language, humans can always string words together to form sentences. (Gorys Keraf, 2009) explained that sentences that are formed must have meaning so that communication can be established properly. Through words or sentences, a person can express all the feelings and intentions of his heart.

The word used to express the emotional outburst of one's feelings is called an interjection. (Kridalaksana, 1989) stated that Interjection is a category that is in charge of expressing the speaker's feelings and is not syntactically related to other words in speech. Interjections are generally more informal. As an element of the language system, interjection can be recognized because it has a certain pattern. Interjection is found in the oral variety because of its function to convey a person's reaction or feeling. However, there are times when the interjection is delivered in written form, such as dialogue in comics or novels. Obtaining a reasonable interjection equivalent in TL is very necessary. There are times when the same utterance is used to express completely different feelings. This occurs due to the context of the sentence in an utterance. Despite the many obstacles that arise, translation remains one of the things that are really needed, especially to enrich knowledge.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about translation techniques using (Molina & Albir, 2002) theory. The reason why the researcher chooses (Molina & Albir, 2002) translation theory because the researcher is interested in determining the translation techniques used in the data object which the novel written by Tere Liye entitled "Matahari" and its English version "Sun".

The motivation why the researcher chooses the novel "Matahari" as the object of the research because this novel is the third book of "Bumi" series by Tere Liye which is one of the most famous series books and already has the translation version written in English.

Literature Review

Muhammad Izzul Wahid and Achmad Basari, 2020 (Techniques of Translating Interjection in the Novel "Looking for Alaska" in terms of Functions, Meanings, and Categories). The goal of this study is to discover the functions, meanings, and categories of interjections, as well as the translation technique used by the Indonesian translator to translate the English interjection contained in the novel "Looking for Alaska" or "Mencari Alaska" in Indonesian. The researchers found out that there are six translation techniques used by the translators to translate interjections, six kinds of interjections in terms of functions and meanings, and three kinds of interjections in terms of categories found in the novel. The findings of this study show that the translation techniques mostly used by the translators to translate an English interjection is translation by literal translation and translation by borrowing technique. In contrast, the least used translation technique is the addition technique that the translators rarely used it to translate the interjection.

Burhanuddin Yasin, Ika Apriani Fata, and Husyitiara, 2018 (Analyzing the English Translation of the Novel 'Laskar Pelangi' (The Rainbow Troops)). In this research the researchers sought to assess the translation classification and quality of the English version of the novel 'Laskar Pelangi' (The Rainbow Troops). The research employed a documentation technique of descriptive qualitative study. The study found that among 3556 (words, phrases and sentences) data there are 1889 data classified as loss of information, 1527 data categorized as addition of information, and 140 data labeled as skewing of information.

Erna Wiles, 2020 (Translating "Interjections, Exclamations dan Phatic Expressions" from Indonesian Literature Bumi Manusia by Pramoedya Ananta Toer into English This Earth of Mankind by Max lane). To see the challenges when translating interjections, exclamations

and phatic communion used in an Indonesian literary work into English, analysis has been conducted by comparing Bumi Manusia (Toer, 2002) and the English translation ‘This Earth of Mankind’ (Toer & Lane, 1996). To facilitate the analysis of the literary work Bumi Manusia, the term interjection is used as the primary interjection, whereas the term exclamation is used for secondary interjection and exclamative sentences. Data collected shows that over 20 various types of interjections are found expressing various kinds of feelings and most interjections have been translated according to their respective functions. Data collected shows that there are seven types of exclamations from the TL Bumi Manusia, namely aduh, aduhai, betapa, eilok, Masaallah, ya Allah and ya Tuhan; and one type of exclamation from English God used in the novel. There are almost 20 types of expressions fall under phatic communion category found in Bumi Manusia. Some have been translated well. A few can still be adjusted, in order to maintain the equivalent with the SL.

Research Method

This research employed qualitative descriptive method as the research methodology. (Moleong, 2021), qualitative research is a research process that produces descriptive data in the form of written or verbal words from people and observable behavior. Therefore, the data in this research are not statistic data however the data are in the form of sentences and words. According to (Gay et al., 2011), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the data descriptively and the presentation of the result was in a form of explanation of words which would be supported by data presented in the form of tables.

The source of data used in this research is from novel “Matahari” written by Tere Liye published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. This edition first published in July 2016 with 390 pages and the English translation translated by Gill Westaway and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2020 with 400 pages. Besides, the researcher did several steps for collecting the data. The first step is reading the novel “Matahari” and its English translation “Sun”. Afterward is scanning for interjections that contained in the novel “Matahari” and its translation into English. Also, marking and underlining the interjections found in the novel and its translation. Finally, the researcher is typing and collecting the data from source language and target language put in together side by side in the some table. Furthermore, the researcher does several steps for analyzing the data. First of all, the researcher analyzing the translation technique which is used by the translator to translated the interjections into English. Second, comparing and classifying the data one by one based on the theory of Molina Albir in the form of table. Next, getting the data percentage in order to find out the most dominant techniques that employed by the translator in translating interjections in novel “Matahari”. The last is the researcher conducting conclusion regarding the analysis.

Results and Discussion

Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, from 45 data found in the novel “Matahari”, the researcher only found 7 techniques from 18 kinds of translation technique, the techniques are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic amplification, and substitution. The number of data can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Translation Techniques Used in Novel “Matahari”

NO	TECHNIQUE	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1	Adaptation	5	11,1%
2	Amplification	2	4,4%
3	Borrowing	13	28,9%
4	Established Equivalent	5	11,1%
5	Literal Translation	12	26,7%
6	Linguistic Amplification	5	11,1%

7	Substitution	3	6,7%
Total		45	100%

Translation Using Adaptation

Datum 1

SL: “*Ya ampun...*,” *gumamku*. (Matahari, P.13)

TL: “Goodness me...” I mumbled. (Sun, P.14)

The phrase “*Ya ampun*” in source language is used to emphasize what the speaker is saying when he/she is surprised, annoyed, etc. “*Ya ampun*” was translated into “goodness me” in the TL which changed the cultural term from SL to TL. Hence, this technique used adaptation. The function of adaptation technique is to change the cultural element from SL into the cultural element in the TL.

Translation Using Amplification

Datum 2

SL: “... *Kita jadi kalah, tahu!*” (Matahari, P.67)

TL: “...It made us lose, you realize!” (Sun, P.69)

Based on the data above, the translator applied amplification technique in translating interjection “*tahu!*” into “you realize!”. According to KBBI dictionary, the word “*tahu*” has the same meaning as “*sadar*” or “realize”, which can be used as an exclamation to express annoyance. The translator added the word “you” in order to give more detailed expression and meaning to the reader from the interjection of the SL. That is why the researcher used amplification. Amplification technique is used to introduce or add detailed meaning in the target text. As (Molina & Albir, 2002) stated, amplification used to introduce some information or explicative paraphrasing in the TL.

Translation Using Borrowing

Datum 3 Pure Borrowing

SL: “Wow, *Ali, kamu berteman dengan murid kelas dua belas, anggota tim basket?*”

TL: “Wow, Ali, so you’re friends with students from Class Twelve, with members of the basketball team?”

Based on the data above, the interjection “wow” in the SL is put the same as the interjection “wow” in the TL. According to KBBI dictionary (2008) the interjection “wow” used to express surprise and joy. However, based on Oxford dictionary, the word “wow” is used to express great surprise or admiration. In translating “wow”, the translator used pure borrowing technique, because it does not make any change form in the source language to the target language.

Datum 4 Naturalized BorrowingSL: “*Hei, Princess sudah pulang..*” (Matahari, P.25)

TL: “Hey, my princess is back...” (Sun, P.25)

The data above is included into naturalized borrowing technique because translator still used similar word to translate the interjection and adapting the word “*hei*” into “hey” which there is a slight change in the morphological system. The word “*hei*” into “hey” has been naturalized according to the target language. Based on Molina and Albir’s theory, they stated that naturalized borrowing is taking a word or expression with a slight change or has been naturalized from another language.

Translation Using Established Equivalent

Datum 5



SL: “*Baiklah, Ra!*” (Matahari, P.39)

TL: “OK, Ra!” (Sun, P.39)

As seen in the data above the word “*Baiklah*” was translated into “OK” in the target language. It used established equivalent technique because the word “OK” in the target language is a familiar word that is commonly used by the English speaker as their daily expression. According to (Molina & Albir, 2002), established equivalent is a technique applied in using words and expression that is recognized by the dictionary or commonly used as daily expression.

Translation Using Literal Translation

Datum 6

SL: *Sial!* (Matahari, P.16)

TL: Damn! (Sun, P.16)

Literal translation technique is used in the data above. The word “*Sial*” was translated word by word into “Damn” in the TL. “Damn” is a slang word to show anger or annoyance which the same with “*Sial*” in Indonesian language. In addition, (Molina & Albir, 2002) explained that literal translation is a word for word translation.

Translation Using Linguistic Amplification

Datum 7

SL: *Kejutan! Aku seperti tidak mengenali basement itu lagi.* (Matahari, P.75)

TL: What a surprise! I almost didn't recognize that basement. (Sun, P.77)

The literal translation for the word “*Kejutan*” in the target language is “Surprise”, but the translator added some linguistic elements to the target language in order to give more understanding. The translator then translated the word “*Kejutan*” into “What a surprise”. Hence, this data used linguistic amplification. According to (Molina & Albir, 2002), linguistic amplification is used by adding some linguistic elements that is not contained in the source language to the target language.

Translation Using Substitution

Datum 8

SL: “*Eh, iya sih. Tapi di rumahku tidak...*” (Matahari, P.38)

TL: “Yes, I suppose so. But in our house there wasn't...” (Sun, P.38)

The word “*Eh*” is an exclamation in the form of paralinguistic and then the translator changed it into the word “Yes”. The data above is used substitution technique. It changed the paralinguistic elements into linguistic elements. “*Eh*” is an expression used to attract someone's.

Conclusion

Based on translation techniques proposed by (Molina & Albir, 2002), there were 7 techniques out of 18 techniques found and the analysis of novel “Matahari” by Tere Liye. The techniques were: 1) Adaptation, used to change the cultural elements in the source language to the cultural elements in the target language, 2) Amplification, used to add additional information or detailed in the target language, 3) Borrowing, used to transfer the word both pure or naturalized from the text, 4) Established equivalent, used to translate the word according to the dictionary or daily expression, 5) Literal translation, used to translate word for word following the structure in the source language, 6) Linguistic amplification, used to add some linguistic elements in the target language, 7) Substitution, used to translate from paralinguistic elements to the linguistic elements or vice versa.

Moreover, based on the analysis, the most used technique was borrowing technique

with the number of data 13 (28.9%). This happened because the data is mostly the reaction that showed expression and sometimes the translator translate the word the same or straight to the TL. Meanwhile the least used technique was amplification technique with the number of data 2 (4.4%). This happened because there is no much additional information in translation interjection.

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