

ANALYSIS THE CLAUSES USING MODAL WITH PERFECT INFINITIVE ON NOVEL *THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT* AND ITS TRANSLATION IN BAHASA INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Ada aspek yang ditemukan di dunia penerjemahan; aspek budaya, cara berpikir, kebiasaan dan lain-lain. Menarik jika dididkusikan bukan hanya di masa lalu namun juga yang akan datang karena itu menjadi ilmu yang berkembang di masa depan nanti. Penelitian ini berfokus tentang analisis klausa dengan modal diikuti perfect infinitive yang akan dilihat secara sintaktis dan semantis. Data diambil dari novel karya Shidney Sheldon *The Other Night of Midnight* dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Penulis harus menemukan jenis kalimat tersebut dan terjemahkannya. Setelah itu dibandingkan dengan melihat sudut pandang tertentu. Penulis menggunakan acuan buku yang ditulis oleh para ahli bahasa; Alwasilah, Sylvia Chalker dan Marcella Frank. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif komparatif. Peneliti fokus pada kalimat atau klausa yang menggunakan modal diikuti oleh perfect infinitive. Lalu data yang ditemukan dikategorikan berdasarkan fungsinya dan dianalisis. Hasilnya akan muncul sebuah pergeseran secara sintaksis ataupun semantis. Itu tidak bisa dihindarkan karena masing-masing bahasa; bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran mempunyai tatabahasa sendiri. Namun begitu penerjemah harus pintar-pintar memberikan pesan dari bahasa sumber tanpa mengurangi makna.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, sintaksis, semantik, pergeseran

INTRODUCTION

Language has important functions in humans' life, which is often described as having the following major functions; descriptive function, organizing a speaker's or writer's experience and conveying information which can be stated or denied, social function is used to establish relationship between people. There are many elements of language, one of them is word. Word is the smallest of the Linguistic Units which can occur on its own in speech or writing (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 599). From the statements above, we can conclude the point social function has relationship with the statement that language is a tool of communication. By a language, human can cooperate and meet their needs in their daily activities. English is similar to other languages, which consists of four basic language skills. All of them should be mastered

by students. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Those four items are important as based of mastering language. Speaking and writing refers to productive skills while reading and listening refers to receptive skills (Harmer, 2003). Besides, there are spelling, grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation that must be taught to the learners in order to achieve the four skills above.

Here, I focus on grammar, it is description of the structure of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language. It usually takes into account the meanings and functions these sentences have in the overall system of the language. It may or may not include the description of the sounds of a language (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 230). Grammar is one of the language skills that should be mastered. Grammar has been considered important because it becomes the basic knowledge of language to understand English perfectly. Modal comes from *mood*. Webster (1981: 741) says that, “*distinction of form or particular set of inflectional forms of a verb to express whether the action or state it denotes is conceived as fact or in some other manner (as command, possibility, or wish)*”. Hortman and Sork (1963: 144) states, “grammatical distinction in verb forms which express a speaker’s attitude to what he is saying.”

The next I compare them with *Bahasa Indonesia* which has different characteristic semantically and syntactically. This research is to know the using modal with infinitive in a sentence, such as: (1) You could have come yesterday.; (2) I ought to have known you’d do a silly thing like that.; and (3) The door is locked, he must not be at home. He must have gone out.

The three sentences have their own expression which is semantically different. They are: (1) *Dia bisa saja datang kemarin.*; (2) *Seharusnya saya mengetahui anda akan melakukan hal-hal bodoh seperti itu.*; and (3) *Jika dia tahu hatinya telah tertutup, mungkin saja dia marah.* In these sentences have function: (1) it is used for criticize someone when doing mistake in the past; (2) it is used for express sorry; and (3) it is used for giving conclusion or hypothesis.

There is a bit different syntactically in Bahasa Indonesia. (1) Subject + modal + have infinitive + adverb of time (English), Subject + *bisa saja* + verb + adverb of time

(bahasa Indonesia), (2) Subject + ought + have infinitive + (that) clause (English), *seharusnya* subject + verb + clause (bahasa Indonesia), (3) ... subject + have + infinitive + adverb of place (English), ... *mungkin saja* + Subject + be + adjective.

We can see in another case. For example: He might have been killed. In this sentence we can take the meanings; (a) possible assumption now or future- we do not know., (b) there was a past chance of such an event- but we know he wasn't killed.

The assumption of this sentence using modal with perfect infinitive do not catch the past tense, yet it just works in now and future. So the clause using modal with perfect infinitive has many lexical and grammatical meaning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Syntax, Chaer (1994: 206) says, sintaksis menjelaskan syntax contains many predicative word. It means that constructs phrase or clause functioned as subject, object and adverb. So we can conclude that clause have predicative word that can be a sentence.

Tarigan (1994: 74) clause in *Bahasa Indonesia* classified as: (1) *Klausa bebas* means this clause can stand for as a full sentence. For example *Ayah membeli motor.*; and (2) *Klausa terikat* means this clause cannot stand for as a full sentence. For example; *Apa yang kami bicarakan adalah benar.*

Phrase, Chaer (1994: 222) said that phrase is a grammatical one that contains words and non-predicative or words to take a sintaxis function. In *Bahasa Indonesia* for example *gunung tinggi*. There are four phrase in Bahasa Indonesia based on Tarigan (1994: 58-62): (1) *Frasa nomina* or noun phrase, is the phrase which the former is noun. For example: *Gadis cantik itu saudaraku.*; (2) *Frasa verba* is phrase which the former is verb. For example: *Ayah sedang membaca koran.*; (3) *Frasa adjektiva*, is the phrase which the former is adjective. For example: *Anak itu sangat pandai.*; (4) *Frasa adverbial*, the phrase which former is adverb. For example: *Aku pergi ke jakartya besok pagi.*; (5) *Frasa preposisional*, the phrase which has two items; the former and the noun. For example: *ke pasar, di kantor pos.*

Word, Chaer (1994: 219) said that ... word in syntax is the smallest, becomes the former of the bigger one, that is phrase. The other researcher, Bloomfield (1985: 120) said that the word is minimum free form. From the researchers we can say that the word is the smallest one in syntax which can form the bigger component; phrase and can express the idea.

Word Class

Hallyday (1950: 67) divided the word class into two categories: (1) Closed word class: (a) Preposition; of, at, without, in spite of etc.; (b) Pronoun; he, they, anybody, one, which etc.; (c) Determiner; that, a, the, every, some etc.; (d) Conjunction; and, or, but, when, although etc.; (e) Modal verb; can, may, should etc.; and (f) Primary auxiliary verb; be, have, do etc. (2) Open word class: (a) Noun; room car, fish, house etc.; (b) Adjective; happy, new, large, old etc.; (c) Full verb; search, play, help, go etc.; (d) Adverb; carefully, completely, hard etc.

Secondary auxiliary verbs, Alwasilah (1993:24-40) mentioned that there are samples of auxiliary verb: (1) Will. It expresses a will, shows the characteristic or habit.; (2) Would. It shows uncertainty, habit in the past, express the politeness.; (3) Shall. It expresses the strong will, shows the order of the speaker.; (4) Should. It expresses the possibility, shows the feeling, does responsibility, order or advice, makes a hypothesis, rhetorical statement and shows expression in the past.; (5) Can. It expresses someone's ability, will, makes a permission, possibility and shows the characteristic.; (6) Could. It can use for doing permission politely and shows ability in the past.; (7) May. It can use to express permission, possibility, speculation, wish and concession.; (8) Might. It is used to express permission politely, possibility, wish and concession.; (9) Must. It can be used for expressing certainty and strong speculation.

Frank (1972: 102) stated that the sentence using modal with perfect infinitive can be used to express: (1) Expectation, for example they should have arrived by now.; and (2) Reproach, for example you might have tried to shield me from criticism.

Semantics, Hurdford and Heasley (1983: 1) said that semantics is the study meaning in language. Aminuddin (2001: 15) said also that semantics in *Bahasa*

Indonesia means symbols. So semantics means the study meaning or symbols in language.

Shifts in translation, Cartford (1965:73) divided shift into two: level shifts and category shifts. In the level shifts, there is grammatical level and phonological level. In grammatical level, phrase is higher than word. But in phonological level there is morpheme, a lower level which happens if the source language has an equal translation in the different level. In category shifts, we can divide them into three; structure shifts, class shifts and unit shifts.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Analysis the clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express reproach

Corpus 1

Source language

He would have made a perfect gigolo and that was probably exactly what he was.

(182, 24)

Target Language

Sungguh mirip-mirip lelaki gigolo dan barangkali juga dia benar-benar gigolo sejati.

(253, 22)

In source language there is clause using modal with perfect infinitive; *would* is modal and *have made* is perfect infinitive. This sentence is complex compound which is marked by *and*. It also in target language. It connects to two sentences with conjunction *dan*. Here we cannot see any shifts syntactically.

We can see here that means reproach both in source language and target language. In semantics, there is shift appears from source to target language; Clausal ellipsis. In target language there is no translation of modal itself.

It is semantics translation where the translator tends to translate the source language by allowing personal's perspective.

Corpus 2

Source Language

Why would he lie?

Because he's afraid I'll take his job away. There was a sharp anger in Larry's voice. The son-a-of-a-bitch is timid old maid who should have been retired ten years ago. (281,8)

Target Language

Mengapa dia harus berbohong?

Sebab dia takut saya akan merebut pekerjaannya. Kemarahannya yang memuncak nyata terpantul dari suara Larry. Si jahanam itu memang seperti perawan tua malu-malu kucing. Seharusnya dia mendapat pensiun sepuluh tahun lalu. (300, 19)

There is clause using modal with perfect infinitive; *should have been retired*. This sentence is complex compound. Both in source language and target language express reproach. It is clear when the author write son-of-a-bitch. It can express something in the past.

The translation is communicative translation, the translator tried to adjust the level of understanding so it gives the easiness to the reader to understand.

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express dissatisfied

Corpus 5

Source Language

I should have known it. He was affrad to. (133, 29)

Target Language

Mestinya sudah kuketahui lebih dulu. Dia takut. (180, 26)

The clause uses modal with perfect infinitive. This sentence is single. Here there is sintactical shift; noun ellipsis in source language. And the word *it* in Source Language is not be translated in Target Language.

This translation is communicative translation because translator tried to be informative, focused on natural translation

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express wish

Corpus 8

Source Language

You'd have had to win those at a carnival. (181, 28)

Target Language

Mestinya anda memperoleh medali-medali dalam suatu karnaval. (199,1)

It is single sentence. The modal with perfect infinitive reffers to the past. There is no sintactical shifts. It is semantic translation. The translator follows his style and tried to appear the pragmatism based on the target language.

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express assumption

Corpus 10

Source Language

Nothing she had ever read or heard could have prepared her for this. (199,8)

Target Language

Tiada kata-kata dalam buku mana pun atau kata-kata yang pernah dibisikkan ke telinganya dapat dibandingkan dengan apa yang tengah dirasakannya saat ini. (276, 30)

Both the source language and target language are the complex sentence. There is a sintactical shifts; active sentence to passive sentence. This translation is

communicative translation, because the translator tried to inform the message that makes reader easy to understand.

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express hypothesis

Corpus 16

Source Language

It was a four-story Georgian house that must have been over two hundred years old. (130,6)

Target Language

Bangunan itu bertingkat empat, arsitekturnya bergaya Georgia, dibangun kira-kira dua abad lampau. (175,30)

There is no translation of modal with perfect infinitive into target language. But here more than one sentence in target language because this sentence contextually gives us information about something based on hypothesis. It is communicative translation.

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express criticism

Corpus 22

Source Language

You could have mailed it to me. (136, 2)

Target Language

Engkau toh bisa mengirim surat lewat pos, bukan? (184, 15)

There is syntactical shifts; ellipsis of object and then adverb appears after verb in the target language. Here that the translator gives us information about the speaker and the hearer, the condition in the past to build the context.

Analysis clause using modal with perfect infinitive which express ability

Corpus 23

Source Language

He should have been able to see the airport light by now. (332, 9)

Target Language

Sebenarnya dalam keadaan seperti ini, cahaya lampu-lampu penerangan lapangan terbang seharusnya dapat ditangkap pandangan Larry. (473, 3)

Both the sentences are single sentence. Here there is syntactical shifts; active to passive sentence and there is inversion of adverb in target language. It is communicative translation because it tends to keep easy and natural but still gives strong message to reader.

CONCLUSION

The clause using modal with perfect infinitive can be applied in any sentence. Single, complex, compound or complex sentence. It can be translated contextually according to the target language. For example would have known can be translated to *seharusnya tahu*. The clause using modal with perfect infinitive express reproach, dissatisfied, expectation, assumption, hypothesis, criticism and ability. It is the found of the function of modal with perfect infinitive; to show reproach: 7 corpuses, dissatisfied: 8 corpuses, expectation: 7 corpuses, assumption: 1 corpus, Hypothesis: 2 corpuses, criticism: 4 corpuses and ability: 2 corpuses.

The translation of the clause using modal with perfect infinitive is communicative translation. Is is informative, oriented to message easiness. Also it can be expressive, it means following the author's style and perspective.

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