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THE ANALYSIS OF NOUN CLAUSE TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL OF THE KILL ORDER

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Abstract: This research analyzed the noun clause translation in the novel of The Kill Order and its translation novel. The data in this research are in the form of noun clause in The Kill Order novel and its translation novel. The data were collected by reading both novels and taking notes, then the data were analyzed using Spradley's theory. The data were analyzed through these following steps: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and finding cultural value. The result of the research reveals that there were 73 noun clause found in the novel of The Kill Order. This research applied technique of translation theory by Molina and Albir (2002), the researcher found 14 translation techniques with the frequency usage to 133 times. Furthermore, the quality of noun clause translation is qualified with the final assessment of 2.794 by using theory of quality of translation by Nababan et al (2012). The impacts of translation technique to the translation quality are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation are the techniques of translation which produced qualified data of translation. As the follow up, the researcher expects the next researchers to conduct the analysis on translation with other object of research. The researcher also expects the next researchers to identify clause with different relevant theories.

Keywords: noun clause, technique of translation, quality of translation.

INTRODUCTION

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism. It is an arrangement of structural grammar such as clauses, phrases, and sentences. To translate the novels, translator must understand how sentences are built. It could be done by gathering words into a phrase, then a phrase into a clause or a sentence.

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from one language into another. Nida and Taber (1969:12) states that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translation involves at least two languages; source language and target language. Translation must get an equivalent meaning between source language and target language. Hatim and Munday (2004:6) states that translation is the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context.

Based on the explanation previously, the researcher conducted this research based on some research problems and objectives. The research problems cover what techniques are used to translate noun clauses found in *The Kill Order* novel and its translation novel?, how is the quality of noun clause translation found in *The Kill Order* translation novel, and how are the effects of translation techniques on the quality of translation in *The Kill Order* novel?. Therefore, the objectives of this research are to find the techniques that are used to translate the noun clauses in the novel of *The Kill Order* and its translation novel, to reveal the quality of noun clause translation in novel *The Kill Order* and its translation novel, and to describe the effects of translation techniques on the quality of translation in *The Kill Order* novel.

This research focused only on the noun clause in *The Kill Order* novel and its translation novel. The significance of this research is hopefully to be able to give contribution in language learning, concerning on translation program, improving the knowledge of

translation technique and translation quality. The result of this research is also expected to be used as a teaching material and learning resource for teachers or lecturers about the study of noun clauses in translation class.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Translation

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from one language into another. According to Munday (2012:8), translation is the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

Technique of Translation

Molina and Albir (2002:509) define translation techniques as procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. The approach techniques of translation as illustrated by Molina (1998) quoted in Molina and Hurtado (2002: 509) are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing,

calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

Quality of Translation

Quality of translation is a part that cannot be separated in translation research. In determining the quality of translation the researcher is needed to make rater criteria to give score of quality of translation. Nababan, et al (2012:49) mentions that the quality of translation is defined by the level of accuracy of transferring message or meaning, level of acceptability from the source language into target language and level of readability of the translation text. Accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the source language and the target language text has been equivalence or not. The concept of equivalence leads to a common content or messages between both of them. Acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target

language or not. Readability is not only on the source language text but also in the target language text.

Noun Clause

A noun clause is a group of words which has a subject and predicate of its own. A noun clause can be introduced by conjunction that, relative pronoun, interrogative, and conjunction if and whether. Rozakis (2003:159) states that a noun clause is a dependent clause that functions as a noun. Because it functions as noun, this clause can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, and appositive.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher used qualitative research to analyze the data in The Kill Order novel and its translation novel. The data of this research were noun clause in The Kill Order novel by James Dashner and its translation novel by Yunita Chandra. The data of this research were also obtained from raters who gave assessment of accuracy, acceptability, and readability to definite the quality of translation. In this research, the researcher used two research

instruments to obtain the data, these are the instrument used in data collection and the instrument used in data analysis. In collecting the data, the researcher read both novels: The Kill Order novel and its translation novel, Finding out the noun clause in the novel The Kill order and its translation novel and noting them down using table of data collection. To analyze the data, the researcher used four steps of Spradley's theory, these are domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and cultural value. In addition, this research used scales proposed by Nababan (2012). The questionnaire used scales were the scoring of the quality assessment. The range of the scales is 1-3 scales which shows different parameters.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

a. Translation techniques:

1. Borrowing

SL : Mark has lost *that initial sense of panic*.

TL : *Mark telah kehilangan rasa paniknya*.

(13/SL-44/TL-58)

Borrowing technique in the noun clause (13/SL-44/TL-58) is shown by the word “*panic*” which was translated into “*panik*” in the target language. It was included to naturalize borrowing because the word is appropriated with the spelling in Indonesia as the target language.

2. Literal

SL : Though he knew *what they would say*.

TL : Meskipun dia tahu *apa yang akan mereka katakan*.

(23/SL-64/TL-86)

The noun clauses above is translated literally. This technique was used perfectly because the meaning from source language correspond with target language.

3. Amplification

SL : *Whatever is taking everyone down* is probably camped up nice.

TL : *Virus apa pun yang menyingkirkan orang-orang ini* mungkin telah bermukim dengan nyaman.

(37/SL-95/TL-125)

The noun clause (37/SL-95/TL-125) “*Whatever is taking*

everyone down” which was translated into “*Virus apa pun yang menyingkirkan orang-orang ini*” has detailed information of “*virus*” to describe the cause of everyone taking down so that, the meaning shift clearly in target language. The results of translation techniques found can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 The Translation Technique and the Frequency Usage

N o.	Translation Technique	Total Data	Percentage
1	Adaptation	5	3,7%
2	Amplification	11	8,2%
3	Borrowing	6	4,5%
4	Compensation	10	7,5%
5	Description	4	3,0%
6	Discursive creation	3	2,3%
7	Established equivalent	1	0,7%
8	Linguistic amplification	9	6,7%
9	Linguistic compression	14	10,5%
10	Literal	35	26,3%
11	Modulation	13	9,7%
12	Particularization	2	1,5%
13	Reduction	18	13,5%
14	Variation	2	1,5%
	Total	133	100%

b. Translation Qualities

• Accuracy

SL : Mark just hoped that one day it could all go back normal.

TL : Mark hanya dapat berharap suatu hari nanti semuanya akan kembali normal.

(31/SL-78/TL-103)

The noun clause (31/SL-78/TL-103) translated in linguistic amplification, borrowing, and literal technique. Three raters of accuracy gave score 3 to that clause, because all of the messages in source language were shifted perfectly in target language.

- Acceptability

SL : I wondering if they locked us.

TL : Aku ingin tahu apakah mereka mengunci kita.

(10/SL-33/TL-43)

The noun clause (10/SL-33/TL-43) was acceptable because translation text uses common technical term and familiar to the readers, and the sentences were appropriate with the rules in Indonesian. Three raters gave score 3 to this translation text.

- Readability

SL : Mark didn't know what to do.

TL : Mark tidak tahu apa

yang harus dilakukannya.

(8/SL-23/TL-30)

All of the raters of readability gave score 3 to the noun clause above. The assessment of those sentences is 3. It means that the noun clause is highly readable. The translation text above is easy to understand. The summary of translation quality can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 The Quality of Translation

	Quality	Total Data	Percentage
Accuracy	Accurate	51	70%
	Less Accurate	22	32%
	Total	73	100%
Acceptability	Acceptable	54	74%
	Less Acceptable	19	26%
	Total	73	100%
Readability	High	62	85%
	Medium	11	15%
	Total	73	100%

c. The effect of Translation

Technique Into Quality of Translation:

1. Borrowing

There were 6 data used borrowing technique, 3 data were accurate, 3 data were less accurate, 4 data were acceptable, 2 data were less

acceptable, 5 data had high readability, and 1 datum had medium readability.

SL : Mark has lost *that initial sense of panic*.

TL : Mark telah kehilangan *rasa paniknya*.

(13/SL-44/TL-58)

Borrowing technique in the sentence (13/SL-44/TL-58) is shown by the word of "*panic*" which was translated into "*panik*" in the target language. It was included to naturalize borrowing because the word is appropriated with the spelling in Bahasa as the target language. The sentence (13/SL-44/TL-58) was less accurate, because the word "*initial*" was not translate to target language, acceptable, and highly readable.

2. Amplification

There were 11 data that used amplification technique: 9 data were accurate, 2 data were less accurate, 5 data were acceptable, 6 data were less acceptable, 7 data had high readability, and 4 data had medium readability.

SL : She'd never told them *whether that was her real name*.

TL : Gadis itu tak pernah memberi tahu *apakah itu nama asli atau bukan*.

(6/SL-16/TL-20)

"atau bukan." in target language is the amplification. It was not changed the message from source language. The sentence (6/SL-16/TL-20) was accurate, acceptable and highlyreadable.

3. Literal

There were 35 data that uses literal technique, 34 data were accurate, 1 datum was less accurate, 28 data were acceptable, 7 data were less acceptable, 30 data had high readability, and 5 data had medium readability.

SL : Though he knew *what they would say*.

TL : Meskipun dia tahu *apa yang akan mereka katakan*.

(23/SL-64/TL-86)

The noun clause above was translated in a literal manner. The result of the translation text was easy to understand.

The clearer information about the impact of translation is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 The Impact of Translation Technique to the Quality of Translation

Technique of Translation	Total Data	Accuracy		Acceptability		Readability	
		Ac	LA c	Acp	LA cp	H	M
Adaptation	4	2	2	3	1	4	0
Amplification	12	6	6	11	1	12	0
Borrowing	12	10	2	8	4	12	0
Calque	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Compensation	3	1	2	3	0	3	0
Discursive creation	3	1	2	3	0	3	0
Established equivalent	9	6	3	8	1	8	1
Linguistic amplification	8	6	2	7	1	8	0
Linguistic compression	5	5	1	5	1	6	0
Literal	65	53	12	55	0	64	1
Modulation	10	6	4	9	1	10	0
Particularization	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Reduction	15	9	6	13	2	15	0
Transposition	8	4	4	8	0	8	0
Variation	8	4	4	4	4	8	0
Total	166	114	52	139	27	164	2

Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher found the appropriate techniques to translate noun clause and which data are qualified and less qualified in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this research, the appropriate techniques to translate noun clause are literal and linguistic

amplification. These technique mostly produce qualified technique than the other technique. Meanwhile, the techniques which produce low quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability are linguistic compression, modulation, and reduction. These technique change and make distortion meaning from source language to target language.

After the researcher found the result of data analysis, the researcher compared the result with the previous results of researches. They are, Firdaus research, Fransiska's research, and Fudhoili's research. There were differences between this research to the previous result of researches. First, in Firdaus' research showed that the appropriate techniques in translating relative clauses in *The Kite Runner* novel are literal, modulation, and reduction. These techniques mostly produced qualified translation than the other procedures. Second, in Fransiska's research showed that the appropriate techniques in translating illocutionary act sentence on *The Fault in Our Stars* novel is literal. It can be seen that this technique mostly produced qualified

translation than the others. Meanwhile, the technique which produce low quality in term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability are reduction and variation. The last, Fudhoili's research showed that the appropriate technique in translating violated maxim in *The Kill Order* novel are Literal and amplification. These techniques were more qualified than the others techniques, while generalization produces low quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Discussion

In this research, the analysis of noun clause translation used 14 techniques of translation from 18 techniques of translation from Molina and Albir (2002), they were: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation. Literal is the dominant technique which is found from the data. Most of the literal translation was accurate, acceptable and highly

readable and this technique is followed by the others techniques. At whole, the result of illocutionary act translation in *The Kill Order* novel were accurate, acceptable and highly readable with the assessment score of accuracy was 2,74; assessment score of acceptability was 2,68; and assessment score of readability was 2,85. Overall, the result of quality noun clause translation was 2,74. This means that they were qualified translation or well-translated.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There were 73 noun clause translation found in this research with 133 of technique translation. One sentence can be consisted of one or more of technique of translation. Noun clause translation of *The Kill Order* novel and its translation novel applied 14 translation techniques with the frequency usage to 133 times. Those techniques included adaptation 5 times, amplification 11 times, borrowing 6 times, compensation 10 times, description 4 times, discursive creation 3, established equivalent 1 time, linguistic amplification 9 times, linguistic compression 14 times, literal 35 times, modulation 13 times,

particularization 2 times, reduction 18 times, and the variation 2 times. The dominant technique used in this research was literal and followed by reduction and linguistic compression. The quality of noun clause of translation is qualified with the final assessment of 2.74 and the result of accuracy assessment is 2.74, acceptability assessment is 2.68, readability assessment is 2.85. The impacts of translation technique to the translation quality were adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation are the techniques of translation which are produced qualified data of translation.

The research about noun clause and translation in a novel still has room for further research, such as research with different data sources, research with different genre of novel, and research with different research. Therefore, those differences can be used as a next research topic of translation.

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