

**TRANSLATION OF INDONESIAN COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH  
CONCESSIVE CLAUSES IN THE NOVEL *9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS:  
DARI KOTA APEL KE THE BIG APPLE***

Ni Made Ariani<sup>(1)</sup>

Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya, M.A.<sup>(2)</sup> Dr. Ida Ayu Made Puspani, M.Hum.<sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>No. 64 Jalan Jero Gadung - Banjar Kutuh Kelod - Ubud-Gianyar - 80571

nimade.ariani45@gmail.com

081 999 138 851

<sup>(2)</sup><sup>(3)</sup>Program Magister Linguistik Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana

No. 13 Jalan Nias - Denpasar - 80114

0361 242 057

**ABSTRAK**

Artikel ini menyajikan pembahasan terjemahan konstruksi kalimat kompleks yang mengandung klausa konsesif dari bahasa Indonesia pada novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns: dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple* serta terjemahannya dalam bahasa Inggris berjudul *9 Summers 10 Autumns: from the City of Apples to The Big Apple*. Pembahasan ini bertujuan untuk memahami terjemahan kalimat kompleks yang mengandung klausa konsesif pada bahasa Indonesia kedalam bahasa Inggris. Apakah kalimat kompleks ini diterjemahkan kedalam bentuk konstruksi yang sama dari bahasa sumber (BS) kedalam bahasa target (BT) atau sebaliknya diterjemahkan kedalam bentuk konstruksi yang berbeda. Pembahasan artikel ini juga bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi prosedur penerjemahan yang dipergunakan dalam proses menerjemahkan konstruksi kalimat ini. Teori Sneddon (1996) dikombinasikan dengan teori Thomson dan Martinet (1986) serta Larson (1998) untuk memecahkan permasalahan pertama. Teori Vinay dan Darbelnet (pada Venuti, 2000) dipergunakan untuk menganalisis permasalahan kedua. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat kompleks bahasa Indonesia yang mengandung klausa konsesif diterjemahkan seluruhnya kedalam bahasa Inggris dengan bentuk konstruksi yang sama, yakni konstruksi klausa konsesif. Temuan yang kedua menunjukkan bahwa *literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence* dan *adaptation* merupakan prosedur penerjemahan yang dipergunakan dalam proses penerjemahan.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Klausa Konsesif

**ABSTRACT**

This article presents an analysis on the translation of Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses into English found in the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns: dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple* and in its English translation entitled *9 Summers 10 Autumns: from the City of Apples to The Big Apple*. The analysis is conducted in order to investigate on whether the complex sentences with concessive clauses in the Source Language (SL) are translated into similar form of concessive in the Target Language (TL) or instead into a different form. Secondly, the analysis is also conducted in order to identify what the translation procedures utilized by the translator in translating this sentence construction. Theories by Sneddon (1996) combined with the one by Thomson and Martinet (1986) and as well Larson

(1998) are applied in responding to the first question. The theory by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000) is used in coping with the second problem. Findings of the research show that the Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses collected are translated into English through the same form, the form of concessive clauses. In terms of procedure, the finding of the research, shows that Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence and Adaptation are applied.

Keywords: Translation, Translation Procedure, Concessive Clause

## INTRODUCTION

This article is primarily concerned with investigating two of its formulated problems. The first concerns how the Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses are translated into English, whether the complex sentences with concessive clauses in the SL are translated into the similar form of concessive in the TL or instead into a different form. Secondly, the analysis of this article is also conducted in order to identify what the translation procedures utilized by the translator in translating this sentence construction. It is very interesting to observe the product of translation in which a particular form of SL is also available in the TL. One of the particular forms addressed here is the construction of concessive clauses which is available in both Indonesian and as well in English. A concessive clause has widely been perceived as a subordinate clause which refers to a situation that contrasts with the one described in its main clause. This type of clause is typically known denoting a circumstance which might be expected to preclude the action of its main clause, but literally it does not. A concession relation implied in this type of concessive clause is in fact a relation of unexpectedness between propositions. Some propositions in the relation are expressed as unexpected commonly known as the term of the Contra-Expectation in light of some other propositions. This is regarded as a subtype of condition as a cross-classification of various cause relations

The existence of a concession category is acknowledged by standard grammars as well as in work on rhetorical relations (e.g., Mann and Thompson 1987). As for defining it, there is general agreement that some kind of 'failed expectation' is involved; for example, Quirk et al. (1972) say that 'concessive conjuncts signal the unexpected, surprising nature of what is being said in view of what was said before that.' Similarly, Helbig and Buscha (1991) characterize a concessive sentence as one where an expected causal relationship does not hold – a cause given in a subordinate clause does not have the consequence one would anticipate from a law of cause and effect. For Halliday (1985), concession is a subtype of condition, its meaning being 'if P then contrary to expectation Q.' Martin (1992) sees concession as a cross-classification of various cause relation, and others see it as a subtype of contrast or adversative (Halliday and Hasan 1976, Lang 1989). On the other hand, Mann and Thompson (1987) define concession on a rhetorical level, having to do with increasing the reader's positive regard for a proposition. Both languages possess a concept of concession of their own. One question arises whether this particular form in SL is always translated into the identical form which is available in the TL. Or otherwise, whether there is a possibility that this is sometimes transferred into TL with a different form. By paying a very good attention of this, one more interesting fact can be obtained. The translator may have a particular good reason in taking out this decision. The decision taken out is whether to transfer a certain form in the SL into the TL through similar form or through a different form despite the existence

of such a form available in both languages. This is on which the entire analysis of this article is primarily based on.

One of the reasons on why the translator transfers a particular form, namely the concessive into a different form may be assumed done in order to obtain the naturalness in the TL. Take, for instance, one piece of information or a message may sound natural if it is transferred into concessive. On the other hand, there are surely many other messages which need to be transferred into different form rather than being transferred into concessive. This adjustment in language form seems to be further addressed by Halliday (1973). Heonce states that language is entirely a social phenomenon. There are no absolutes in translation, everything is conditional, any principle may be in opposition to another or at least there may be tension between them. Newmark (1988) also seems to have a similar idea by stating that there is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or 'correct' translation. A translator in fact is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he or she always tends to pursue facts and as well words. Still referring to the idea by Newmark, he further adds that a translator normally works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language which describes them – here, what is wrong, mistakes of truth, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage. Thirdly, an art which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation. Lastly, Newmark highlights a matter of taste, where argument ceases, preferences are expressed; and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences. With all of these varied things which need to be taken into account by the translator in conducting any translational works in order to produce such a satisfactory translation - it is no wonder that translation can be regarded as one of the most interesting fields of study. Last but not least, when the form is realized, it is also very crucial for us to understand on the translation procedures applied in order to render the message adequately. Interesting question may evolve upon the reason one procedure chosen among the other procedures. Likewise, how we are able to identify that a certain characteristic belong to a particular procedure is actually there and can be recognized in the collected data – in order for us to be sure that the data is in fact translated by utilizing this particular procedure.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative approach is utilized in conducting the entire analysis of this study by referring to the theory proposed by Creswell (2009). Focusing on the construction of Indonesian concessive clauses into their English equivalence, this study is primarily paying attention to its descriptive data in order to understand the entities of the data comprehensively. Observing the entire data thoroughly along with taking a certain comparison are expected to be able to maintain the workflow of the analytical process. Qualitative approach applied in this study is expected to be able to produce needed information in relation to the phenomenon of concessive clauses occurring in these two different languages. Hence, observation, field notes, case studies, journals, etc are names of few on how this study is mostly based on. A fifteenth edition novel by Indonesian novelist, Iwan Setyawan entitled *9 Summers 10 Autumns: dari Kota Apelke The Big Apple* is on which the data of this study primarily taken from. Setyawan seems to be writing readable page-turners on the thought-provoking story with a fine touch, a sharp eye for detail, and a firm grasp of the delicacy and complexity of human relationships. The Indonesian concessive clauses are paired up with their English translation taken from its English version entitled 9

*Summers 10 Autumns: from the City of Apples to The Big Apple* translated by Maggie Tiojakin. The method of collecting data in this study is observation method as uplifted by Sudaryanto (1992). The observation method is applied by observing the entire data presented in both novels comprehensively and thoroughly. The observed data is further handled with the note-taking techniques in order to collect the relevant data. Two methods are applied together in presenting the finding of this study. They are formal and informal methods. Several tables along with figures as two parts of formal method are utilized to provide brief general depiction of analysis for certain section being discussed in this study. Moreover, the brief general overviews depicted by the tables and figures are elaborated in great detail utilizing the narration technique as one part of informal method in order to provide the richest analytical elaboration. This technique allows readers to obtain a larger perspective and clearer understanding of the whole data arranged in these tables.

## DISCUSSION

Thirty-one Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses in Indonesian along with their English translations are successfully found in both novels as the primary data, on which the analysis of this research work is ultimately based on. These total numbers of 31 clauses are entirely seen denoting the contrastive condition in every message conveyed. Their expected casual relationships are in fact not holding – in contrast, causes given in their subordinate clauses do not have the consequence anyone would likely anticipate. This can be seen from the law of cause and effect. It should be further noted that the analysis is made by presenting some examples which are called as the sample data. It means that not all translations are presented considering the effectiveness of description to the similar type of translation. Thus the more interesting case is prioritized. After having a thorough observation on the classified data, 5 sample data are purposively chosen. The classification process is based on the more complex syntactical construction; these 5 data possess are compared to the other 26 clauses. The theory proposed by Larson (1998:340-341) concerning the communication relations is used which is strongly related when it comes to the discussion of concessive clauses; this part is mainly intended to provide the collected Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses along with their English translations. In addition, this section as well forms as a means to verify; should these entire 5 sample data are transferred into the similar form of concessive in the TL or instead into a different form.

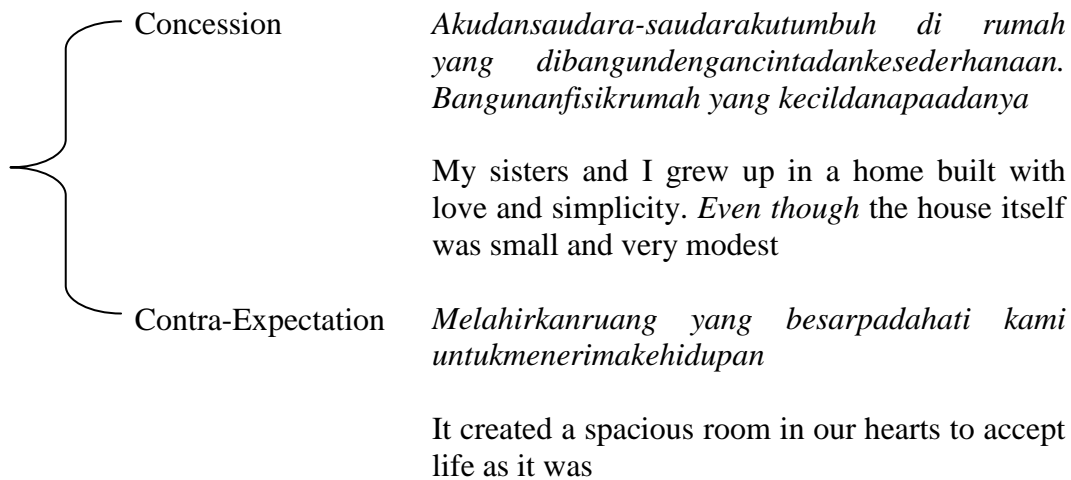
Data 1

SL	TL
<p><i>Aku dan saudara-saudaraku tumbuh di rumah yang dibangun dengan cinta dan kesederhanaan. Bangunan fisik rumah yang kecil dan apa adanya, melahirkan ruang yang besar pada hati kami untuk menerima kehidupan... (p.14)</i></p>	<p>My sisters and I grew up in a home built with love and simplicity. <b><i>Even though</i></b> the house itself was small and very modest – it created a spacious room in our hearts to accept life as it was... (p.14)</p>

From Figure 1 below, it can be learnt that the SL concessive clauses are translated into TL concessive clauses using subordinator *even though*. Clauses in both languages do possess a very strong idea or concept of concession relation. This clear sense of concession relation is caused by both the form and the communication relation within the clauses. This is seen by the description of the author's house. In spite of having their home built with love

and simplicity with its very modest and small size, yet this condition appears to be able to create a spacious room in the author and his siblings' hearts to accept life as it was.

Figure 1



The Cause	The author's sisters and he himself grew up in a home built with love and simplicity. The house itself was small and very modest
The Expected Effect	The condition would not have created a spacious room in the author and his siblings' hearts to accept life as it was
The Unexpected Effect	The condition created a spacious room in the author and his siblings' hearts to accept life as it was

In addition, despite no subordinator is utilized in the SL clause; however the condition expressed by its first sentence and the second toward the third one clearly against one another. It can be realized that the idea or the concept of concession relation obviously exists in the SL however it is communicated implicitly. When it comes to the discussion of the implicit information, it is worth looking at the idea proposed by Larson (1998:43) as depicted below:

“When people speak or write, the amount of information included in the text will depend on the amount of shared information that already exists between the speaker (writer) and the addressee. When we talk about something, we leave out some of the information because the addressee already knows these facts and might even be insulted if they were included.”

By looking at the above point, it is no wonder that in every communication, some information which is being communicated is left implicit. All communication is based on shared information. It may include shared language structure, culture, previous conversations, having read the similar material, a common experience, etc. In every text that one may want to translate, there will surely be information which is implicit. This is not stated in an explicit form in the text itself. This is just like what Data 1 above shows. The marker or the subordinating conjunction is left implicit. However, the concessive idea can be realized

clearly. This can be seen from the sense of its three sentences conveyed. The concessive information can therefore be realized as part of the total communication intended or assumed by the writer. Having these two contrastive facts which can be interpreted as opposing to each other seems to be taken out by the translator to correlate them within the sentence and represent them in a different form by choosing the subordinator *Even though*. The concessive constructions are thus seen implicating presuppositional contents.

Another very interesting case can be observed from this Data 1. Literal translation may appear as the procedure applied by the translator in transferring the entire message – this may appear at our first glance. Its grammatical structure, the reflection of the situation and as well the whole desired message alone may be seen as adherently maintained. In order to fully understand should literal translation is really the one taken as the procedure in translating this above data, below parse is provided.



When we analyze the above parse deeper, it can be observed that literal translation does not happen to be the one applied as the procedure in the translation process. One component is actually missing or not being stated explicitly. One missing component we are referring here is the concessive marker. The concessive marker in the SL is not explicitly stated. Therefore, literal translation is not the applied procedure for this data. There is in fact a change of grammatical categories evolving. When it comes to the discussion of a change of grammatical categories which is the nature of the transposition, an interesting supporting highlight can be cited from Brata (2014: 25-31). He explains that a change of grammatical categories as the nature of the transposition is inevitable in any forms of translational activities. The process of changing the grammatical categories or widely known as the term of shift can be classified into:

1. Structural Shift (This shift can be distinguished into two):
  - Linguistic factor
  - Cultural factor
2. Unit Shift (This shift can be distinguished into two):
  - From a lower to a higher unit
  - From a higher to a lower unit

3. Category Shift (This Shift can be distinguished into two):  
 Obligatory  
 Optional

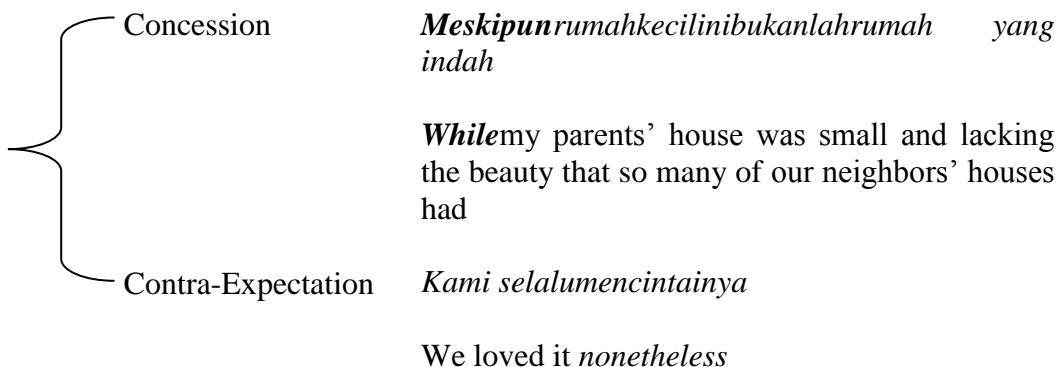
By paying a great detail of attention to the above elaboration, it can be understood that among those varied types of transposition, Data 1 is translated utilizing transposition (unit shift – from a lower to a higher unit). This can be seen that in the TL, the concessive marker is made explicit. This is unlike in the SL, the marker is left implicit. The concessive marker is not fully attached here; however it appears obvious in its English translation. In order to fully describe the change in the grammatical category, another parse with its alternative literal translation (LT) is provided below:

- SL: *Bangunan fisik rumah yang kecil dan apa adanya.....*  
 LT: The small and modest physical house building.....  
 TL: Even though the house itself was small and very modest.....

Data 2

SL	TL
<i>Meskipun rumah kecil ini bukan lah rumah yang indah, kami selalumencintainya (p.16)</i>	<b>While</b> my parents' house was small and lacking the beauty that so many of our neighbors' houses had, we loved it <b>nonetheless</b> (p.17)

Figure 2



The Cause	<i>While</i> the author's parents' house was small and lacking the beauty that so many of his neighbors' houses had
The Expected Effect	The author and his siblings would not have been so fond of their house
The Unexpected Effect	The author and his siblings loved their house <i>nonetheless</i>

The SL concessive clauses are translated into TL concessive clauses using subordinator *While* ..... *nonetheless* is on how the Data 2 above has been transferred from Indonesian into English. The opposing situation stands very strong expressed by the first and

the second sentence in both languages. The conditions of the author’s house which is loved by the author himself and his other siblings. In a general sense, most of people would dream of having such a beautiful and luxurious place of shelter – namely house to live in. When we look at the condition the author and his siblings have, it may sound quite contrary at first. The author’s house is described as a small one and it is not as beautiful as those houses of his neighbors’. This typical condition may not be able to build a sense of proud and love for some people. A sense to be proud to have the house like the one possessed by the author. The luxuriousness and the beauty may appear far from the author’s house, yet surprisingly the author and his all siblings constantly love it nonetheless. Likewise, the translator seems to naturally reconstruct the opposing idea naturally in the TL.

The translation procedure applied in translating the above Data 2 is modulation. The translator seemed to render the message into TL from a different point of view to that of the SL. This can be assumed being carried out as the translator attempted to achieve a degree of naturalness in delivering the whole intended message in the TL without really ‘sacrificing’ any meaning or accuracy originating from the SL. When it comes to the discussion of modulation, it is worth having another supporting understanding like the one proposed by Brata (2014: 218-222). He explains meticulously that the difference in view point, focus or cognitive category between SL and TL led to these five following points: (1) the density of meaning, (2) looseness of text meaning, (3) the Emphasis on the second person, (4) the emphasis on the third person, and (5) the emphasis on the role. From the above data, it can be obviously observed that the modulation with the density of meaning is taken out by the translator in transferring the message from Indonesian into English. In order to further verify whether there is really a change in point of view along with the density of meaning inside of it, below is therefore given an alternative of its literal translation (LT) as a comparison between the SL to the TL:

SL: *Meskipun rumah kecil bukanlah rumah yang indah, kami selalumen cintainya.*

LT: Even though this small house was not a beautiful house, we always loved it.

TL: *While my parents’ house was small and lacking the beauty that so many of our neighbors’ houses had, we loved it **nonetheless**.*

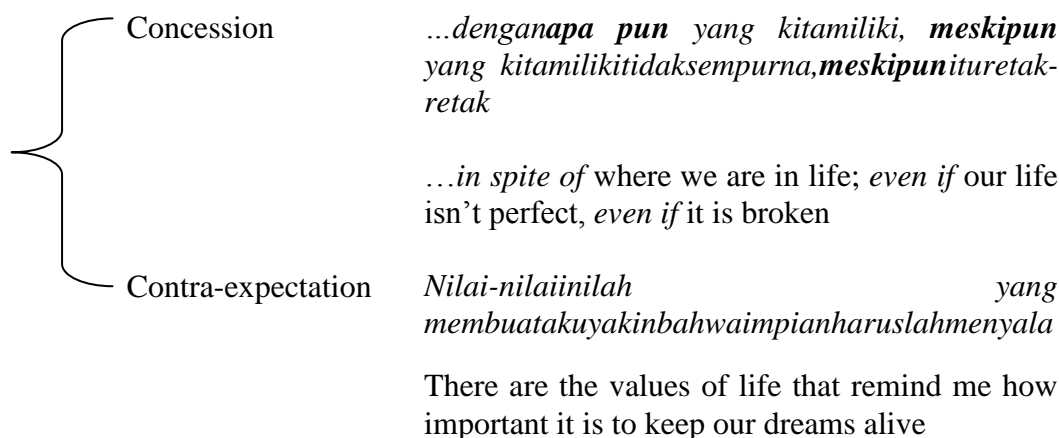
From the above parse, it is obvious that there is a change of point of view occurring in delivering the message. The translator inserts another additional point of view in comparing the condition of the author’s house to the ones of his neighbors’ houses. This enrichment in the form of additional information happens to be how we are able to recognize that there is where the density of meaning attached. Therefore, the formulation of the TL appears to be the combination on how the translator views the state of condition conveyed by the message in the SL.

Data 3

SL	TL
<i>Nilai-nilai inilah yang membuatakyakin bahwa impian haruslah menyaladengan apa pun yang kitamiliki, <b>meskipun</b> yang kitamiliki tidak sempurna, <b>meskipun</b> ituretak-retak (p.21)</i>	There are the values of life that remind me how important it is to keep our dreams alive <i>in spite of</i> where we are in life; <i>even if</i> our life isn’t perfect, <i>even if</i> it is broken (p.22)



Figure 3



The Cause	...in spite of where we are in life; even if our life isn't perfect, even if it is broken
The Expected Effect	These values of life would not have made the author believe the importance to keep dreams alive
The Unexpected Effect	These values of life remind the author how important it is to keep dreams alive

The Figure 3 above clearly presents us with two variations of subordinator being taken out by the translator in expressing the concession relation conveyed within the clause. *In spite of* and *even if* are utilized by the translator in transferring the sense of concession in a phrase that ...*in spite of* where we are in life; *even if* our life isn't perfect, *even if* it is broken. The use of these two variations of concessive markers is to show the emphasis between the concession relation conveyed. These values are generally regarded as tough ones to be dealt with. In a common sense, people tend to lose their spirit to fully accept the life as blessed to them. However, from the illustration above, it is realized that no matter hard and challenging they are, these values are to be taken out differently by the author as mentioned in the clause. These values in contrary are able to remind the author about how important it is to keep all dreams alive. It can moreover be understood that a particular situation represented by the values described – it can still be thought of an abstract semantic object. However, it is a more inclusive notion such that it can admit various kinds of events in one situation at the same time – one among various kinds of events here is depicted by the author's way in viewing these values; quite contradictive to the common expected effect relation. These challenging values would normally drag many people down. However, the unexpected effect here that the author is able to see and perceive this as a motivation as depicted by the data above.

Adaptation is used by the translator in transferring the message for the above Data 3. It is moreover seen that the translator made an attempt to render the SL into the TL whilst at the same time ensuring it is just as relevant and meaningful as the original one. One of the key parts on how the adaptation is being recognized here is depicted from below parse.

SL: .....*denganapa pun yang kitamiliki*.....  
 LT: .....*in spite of whatever we have*.....  
 TL: .....*in spite of where we are in life*.....

The phrase ‘*in spite of whatever we have*’ is slightly having a different meaning with the other phrase ‘*in spite of where we are in life*’. The first phrase is denoting the physical object; meanwhile the second one is putting an extra emphasis on the state of place. However, in spite of their different meaning, the expression possessed by the second phrase is considered to be more natural, acceptable to the TL audience. In addition, by choosing the second phrase, the translator is also seen to create a fairly new situation which can be considered as having the closest idea expressed by the SL. The development of this idea and the syntactic structure are well adapted into its TL.

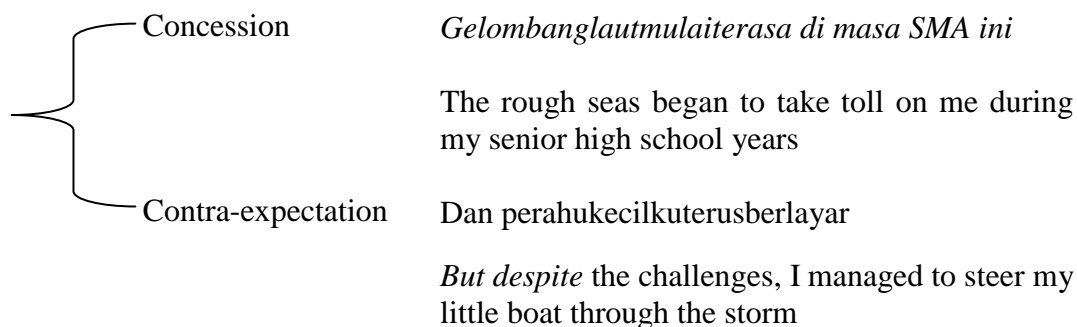
When it comes to the discussion of creating a fairly new situation, it is worth referring to the idea uplifted by Ludji (2014:97). She addresses the fact that in conducting any forms of translation work, a translator shall have to comprehend culture to enable him or her to be more confident and precise in rendering the message from the SL into the TL. She further draws another understanding that the most common strategy in translation is borrowing from the sequence perspective. This sequence perspective highlighted here can be defined that the translator shall have to consider the environment of the TL readers’ culture then the translation product needs to be referred to the words that can represent such a concept as in a SL text into the TL one. The sequence perspective can be observed in the above Data 3.

The sequence of perspective in viewing the condition .....*denganapa pun yang kitamiliki*..... in Indonesian may not be perceived well if it is rendered literally into .....*in spite of whatever we have*..... We can assume that the reason on why the translator chooses .....*in spite of where we are in life*..... as the closest translation is based on the fact that the Indonesian cultural concept of the message needs to be adapted to the English culture. Therefore, in order to be able to adapt this concept between Indonesian and English, creating a fairly new situation out of the SL is crucially needed. Through conducting this strategy, not only the concept is successfully transferred, but also the sequence of perspective can be obviously viewed by the TL readers.

Data 4

SL	TL
<i>Gelombang laut mula terasa di masa SMA ini dan perahu kecil kuterus berlayar (p.74)</i>	The rough seas began to take toll on me during my senior high school years; <b>but despite</b> the challenges, I managed to steer my little boat through the storm (p.80)

Figure 4



The Cause	The rough seas began to take toll on the author during his senior high school years
The Expected Effect	With these constant challenges, the author would not have managed to steer his little boat through the storm
The Unexpected Effect	<i>But despite</i> the challenges, the author managed to steer his little boat through the storm

Data 4 above is clearly seen being transferred from Indonesian into English by utilizing the subordinator *but despite*. When we look deeper, it can be seen that no marker is utilized in the SL. However, the concessive idea can be realized clearly. The concessive idea is in fact implied in this data. It can be assumed that the author left the marker implicit because of several reasons. They are because of the structure of the SL; some because it has already been included elsewhere in the text, and some because of shared information in the communication situation. However, the implicit information is part of the meaning which is to be communicated by the translation, because it is part of the meaning intended to be understood by the author. It can be realized that the marker is left implicit in order to add cohesion and possibly to mark theme of focus. Going back to the intended meaning in the Data 4, this is an example of content concession which relates to the phenomena involving the physical world domain. The rough seas and a boat steered through the storm events are physically realized in the real world. From the translation, moreover; it can be learnt that idiomatic expression is the one utilized in presenting the message. The clause shows relationship which relates the author's premise and as well conflicting conclusion. The physical situation of rough seas and the success of steering the boat are the intended conflicting conclusion.

Another important fact can also be learnt from the above data that its interpretation somehow has to posit a sequential order in terms of likelihood of the varioussituations. The situation referred here is that this is unlikely that a little boat is able to be steered successfully to get through the rough seas – on which its conflicting idea is realized. The conflicting idea conveyed by the above data is expressed through the form of concessive in the SL and transferred adequately into the similar form in the TL without sacrificing any part of the entire meaning. The meaning stands very constant and does not seem to be distorted.

To avoid the problem of untranslatability of the message in the above SL which is quite implicit in meaning, the translator takes transposition as the translation procedure for this Data 4. As clearly depicted, it is very well understood that idiomatic expression or even poetic way is utilized by the author in describing the situation he once encountered in life. The analogy of little boat successfully passed through the storm - in spite of the rough seas trying to take toll on it is on which the idiomatic expression drawn. As typically realized that an idiomatic expression in a certain language may be stated in a very limited length of sentence and often times, this shall have to be elaborated in great detail in the other language for the sake of clarity for the TL audience. Armed with the issue, transposition is therefore taken out by the translator that the intention of conveying the desired message is well conducted. In addition, the transposition by its nature provides a huge opportunity to the translator to choose and carry out this procedure of translation if the translation work itself can be able to fit better into the utterance or can allow a particular nuance of style to be

retained. The utterance and the particular nuance stated here can involve the typical utterance and nuance found in the idiomatic or poetic expression.

By referring to Brata (2014: 25-31) in determining which type of transposition applied - it can be drawn that the process of changing the grammatical categories adopted for the Data 4 above is the one of unit shift - from a lower to a higher unit. This can be observed clearly from the below parse:

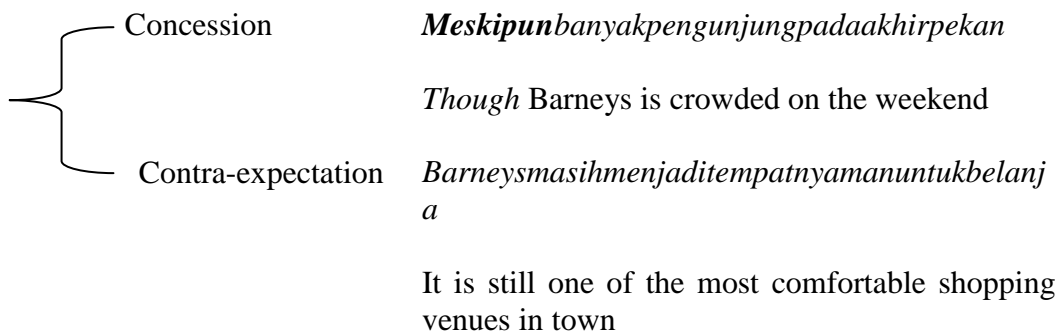
SL: .....*danperahukecilkuterusberlayar*  
 TL: .....*I managed to steer my little boat.....*

The word *berlayar* is one of the units in the data above and it is translated into English by utilizing a different grammatical category. It is not translated by the word *sail*. A different way of translating *berlayar* is chosen by the translator. The different way is .....*I managed to steer*. One unit of *berlayar* which is the lower unit is transferred to the higher unit consisting of *I* as the pronoun and *managed to steer* as the verb phrase. Henceforth, there is a change on how the translator renders the message into a different grammatical construction, and this is on which transposition can be realized as the procedure in translating the above data.

Data 5

SL	TL
<i>Meskipun banyak pengunjung pada akhir pekan, Barneys masih menjadi tempat nyaman untuk belanja</i> (p.181)	<i>Though Barneys is crowded on the weekend, it is still one of the most comfortable shopping venues in town</i> (p.177)

Figure 5



The Cause	Barneys is crowded on the weekend
The Expected Effect	Barneys would have been really cramped and it would not have been such a comfortable shopping venue any more
The Unexpected Effect	Barneys is still one of the most comfortable shopping venues in town

Barneys is an American chain of luxury department stores founded and headquartered in New York where the story in the novel is set in. Barneys has famously known as the first

clothing store in the United States to stock the full line of many international brands. Having known as one of the all time favorite places for New Yorkers and even for people all over the world to go on shopping spree, it can be imagined how crowded and busy this place can be – particularly on the weekend. Despite this place is being swamped with customers with their hustle and bustle, it can be learnt from the data above that Barneys is still considered as one of the most comfortable shopping venues in town. Two contrastive situations are clearly noted here. In a common sense, a crowded place is unlikely able to be a comfortable place at the same time. Affording limited space to move around, excessively filled with many people in and for sure full of hustle and bustle may appear as three pictures of a crowded place among many others. These three pictures are the expected effect when it comes to the discussion of a crowded place, instead of the picture of a comfortable place like the one described by the Data 5 above. Therefore, this clear sense of concession relation is seen from both the form and as well from the communication relation within the clause. The communication relation addressed here can be observed from the expected effect and the unexpected effect by paying attention to the opposing situations constructed. This opposing situation is therefore emphasized by the utilization of the subordinator *though*. This subordinator is used to picture a condition in a different way that though X exists, Y still happens.

Transposition is utilized in translating the Data 5. It can be observed that in order to find a degree of naturalness in the TL without really ‘upsetting’ any meaning or accuracy originating from the SL, a slightly changes in the grammatical category on how it is being transferred is actually seen. The forms of the message uplifted by each clause in these two languages are varied. The TL syntactical construction is also made differently from the SL one. To provide a clear picture on how busy Barneys is on the weekend, two different ways can be depicted by the below parse.

SL: *Meskipun* banyak pengunjung pada akhir pekan.....  
 LT: Though there were many visitors on the weekend.....  
 TL: *Though* Barneys is crowded on the weekend.....

Even though those above expression have an identical intention to state the busy condition with all of the hustle and bustle of one shopping place has, yet the way this condition is being presented is quite different. *Banyak pengunjung pada akhir pekan* is used to indicate the busy situation at Barneys. Quite contrary, the busyness over the weekend at the same place is reformulated or expressed differently in the TL by the utilization of *though Barneys is crowded on the weekend*. It can be observed that the number of people or visitors visiting the place is not explicitly stated here; however the concept and the full sense are there. Henceforth, the changing of the grammatical category is fully realized here. When we look deeper upon what type of Transposition applied among the total three types available as highlighted by Brata (2014:25-30), Unit shift – from a higher to a lower unit can be observed. *Banyak pengunjung* which is consisted of two words and regarded as a high unit translated into one single word in English – *crowded*. This is the key role in order to be able to picture that there really is a change in its grammatical category for this Data 5.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous section, two findings can be observed. As the answer to the first problem, it is identified that the Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses are translated into English by utilizing the similar form of concessive and

as well by various subordinating conjunctions. These varied subordinating conjunctions are *although, but despite, despite, even if, even though, even though ..... but, even though ..... nonetheless, in spite of, nevertheless, though, regardless, while ..... nonetheless, ..... but ....., and ..... yet .....* As the second answer to the other formulated problem of this study, it is investigated that among those 7 procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000:84-93), 5 procedures are utilized by the translator in transferring the entire 31 collected Indonesian complex sentences with concessive clauses including *literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation*. Meanwhile the other two procedures; which are *borrowing* and *calque* are not utilized.

Apart from these two conclusions, another interesting finding regarding the nature of concessive clause or the concession relation can be noted. The communication relation appears to be this intended interesting finding. The communication relation acts out to be one of the key elements needs to be identified on the very first place when we read a clause containing the concession relation inside of it. Larson (1998:301) supports this idea by stating that in order for us to understand what is being communicated; we must know what communication relation is intended. When it comes to the discussion of the relation implied by concessive clause, it can be observed that contrast relation is the one implied. The idea of contrast relation can be further learnt by another explanation from Larson (1998: 329). The explanation is that relation of contrast occurs when there are at least two points of difference between the two units. One of the points of difference involves an opposition.

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