

## THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF PARATACTIC CLAUSE COMPLEX IN CHILDREN'S SHORT STORY ENTITLED MOWGLI'S BROTHER

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### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini *adalah* (1) mendiskripsikan teknik penerjemahan dan (2) menjelaskan dampak penggunaan teknik penerjemahan terhadap hubungan interdependensi dan makna logiko-semantik dalam klausa kompleks Parataktik. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif – kualitatif dengan menerapkan purposive sampling. Sumber data adalah klausa kompleks dalam cerita pendek *Mowgli's Brother* dan versi terjemahannya berjudul 'Saudara-Saudara Mowgli'. Teknik analisis data menggunakan *content analysis*. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan 8 teknik penerjemahan yaitu teknik transposisi, teknik harfiah, partikularisasi, generalisasi, amplifikasi linguistik, amplifikasi, reduksi, dan peminjaman. Dampak yang disebabkan dari teknik tersebut adalah 21 klausa kompleks parataktik mengalami pergeseran sedangkan 43 klausa tetap. Teknik yang berdampak terhadap pergeseran adalah teknik transposisi. Penerjemahan yang tidak mengalami pergeseran disebabkan oleh teknik harfiah. Pergeseran bisa saja terjadi dalam penerjemahan untuk memudahkan pembaca khususnya anak-anak memahami teks.

**Kata Kunci:** Klausa Parataktik, Teknik Penerjemahan, Pergeseran Penerjemahan, Cerita anak.

### I. Introduction

The quantity of translated children story book in Indonesia is very massive recently. Translating story for children is not easy. It needs more attention because the target readers are the children. The children have different capacity from that of adults in understanding the text and words. As Lefevre in Stolze (2003:1) states that the starting point of an approach to translating for children is often a view of translation as rewriting for different audiences in different times, places, and cultures. Based on that, the translators should be careful in transferring the meaning in the target language. They have to choose the easy language and easy sentence structures so that the children can understand the story easily.

Translation is closely related to meaning. Nababan (2003: 47) states that the purpose of translation is the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language.

Meaning in a text can be represented by the sentences. However, translating the complex sentences is the problem in translation. Nababan (2003: 73) states that a complex sentence is more difficult to understand than a simple one. The readers sometimes have difficulty in understanding the meaning in a complex sentence. Likewise, the translators have to be careful in understanding the structures that build the meaning in sentences. In translating the complex sentences, the translators should choose the best technique in order to make a readable translation, particularly for children.

In Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), Halliday uses the term clause to replace sentence. Clause in SFL is the source of meaning. Clause has the metafunctional meaning that is textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and ideational meaning. Textual meaning regards the clause as a message, interpersonal meaning regards the clause as interaction process between the writer and the reader and ideational meaning regards the clause as experience representation. The clause that the researcher wants to talk about is the one of the ideational meaning. There are two kinds of meaning in ideational: experiential meaning and logical meaning (Wiratno, 2011:85).

In clause complex, logical meaning can be seen from the use of internal conjunctions and external conjunctions. The conjunctions show the interdependence and logico-semantic relationship in clause complex. The interdependency relationship differentiates the clause into paratactic and hypotactic. The logico-semantic relationship is the expansion of meaning into two ways: projection and expansion (elaborating, extending, and enhancing).

Based on that statement, this paper tries to find out the translation techniques that are used to translate the paratactic clause in the *Mowgli's Brother* short story and also analyzes the impacts of the technique in the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning in the clause.

## **II. Literature Review**

### **1. Translation**

Translation is generally said as transferring the message from the source language to the target language. Some experts define translation in many ways. Newmark (1988: 5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author has intended. This definition explains that translation is related to the meaning of the text. In addition, Larson (1984) describes that translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. In line with Larson, McGuire in Machali (1988:1) states that translation is the rendering of a

source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) one so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. Based on both definitions, it can be concluded that in translation, the structure of the source language can be changed into the structure of the target language.

## 2. Translation Technique

There are 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002: 209).

a. Adaptation

A shift in cultural environment, i.e., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. cycling for the Frenchmen, cricket for the Englishmen and baseball for the Americans.

b. Amplification

Amplification occurs when the TL uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps, e.g. look at them → coba kau amati burung-burung itu.

c. Borrowing

A word taken directly from another language, e.g., the English word bulldozer has been incorporated directly into other languages.

d. Calque

A foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language, e.g. Assistant Residencies → Asisten Karesidenan.

e. Compensation

An item of information, or a stylistic effect from the ST that cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT is introduced elsewhere in the TT, e.g., the French translation of *I was seeking thee, Flathead*. from the *Jungle Book*, Kipling used the archaic *thee*, instead of *you*, to express respect, but none of the equivalent French pronoun forms (*tu, te, toi*) have an archaic equivalent, so the translator expressed the same feeling by using the vocative, *O*, in another part of the sentence: *En verité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate*.

f. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate the Italian *panettone* as traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve.

g. Discursive Creation

This is an operation in the cognitive process of translating by which a non-lexical equivalence is established that only works in context, e.g., Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk → The Dancer

h. Established equivalent.

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. watered → ngiler

i. Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. non-alcoholic liquid → Minuman non-alkohol

j. Linguistic amplification.

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. Pardon me → dapatkah anda mengulang kata-kata anda?

k. Linguistic compression.

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. I want you to know → Ketahuilah

l. Literal translation.

To translate a word or an expression word for word but the structure follow the rule of the Target language , e.g. She had read a book of mine → Dia telah membaca buku saya.

m. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. We'll get you right in → Kau akan segera ku bawa.

n. Reduction

To suppress a ST information item in the TT, e.g., Ramadan - the month of fasting → Ramadan.

o. Substitution

To change linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. waved → menyuruh pergi.

p. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. exercise → senam

q. Transposition

To change a grammatical category (active to passive, sentence structure, singular to plural), e.g., Musical Instruments → alat musik.

r. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., By the way → ngomong – ngomong.

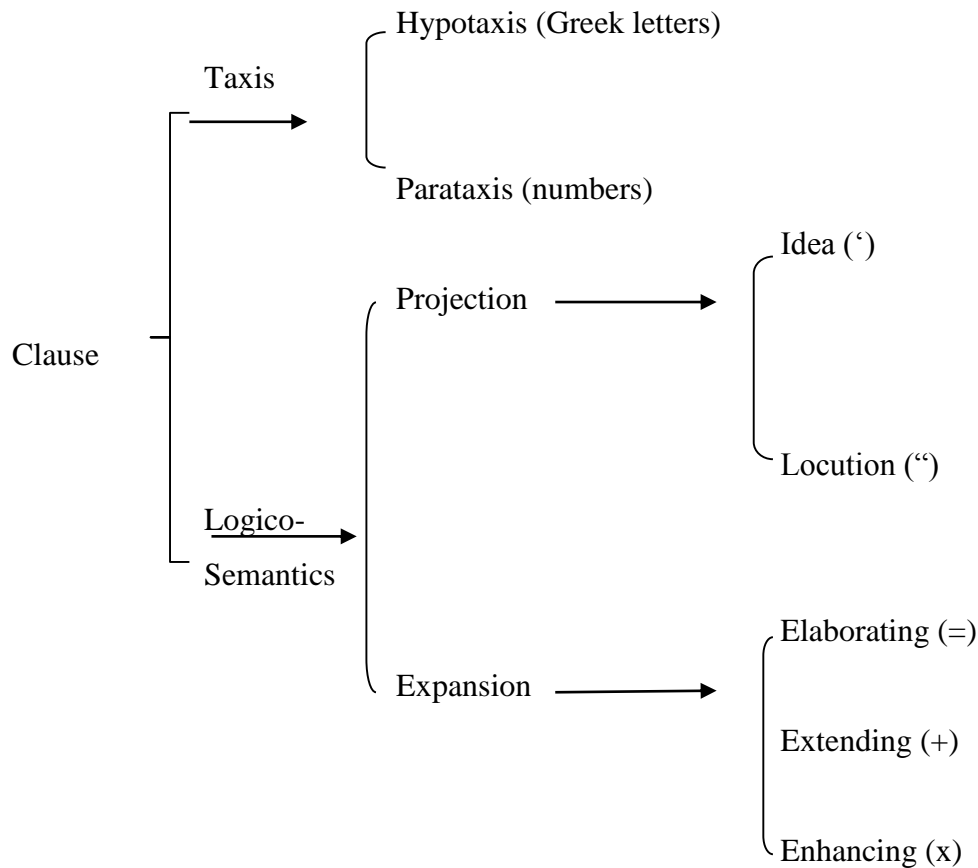
### 3. Clause Complex

Eggin (2004: 255) defines clause complex as *“the term of systemicists use for the grammatical and semantic unit formed when two or more clauses are linked together in certain systematic and meaningful ways”*. Halliday (2004: 363) states that *“clause complexes are clauses that are linked to one another by means of some kind of logico-semantic relation”*. Thompson (2004: 196) also defines that *“clause complex is a combination of two or more clauses into a larger unit, with their interdependence normally shown by explicit signals such as conjunctions.”*

Clause complex has interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning. Halliday (2004: 373) states that *“Interdependent is the meaning of relational structure – one unit is interdependent on another unit.”* Interdependent relationship is signed by the internal and external conjunction. This interdependent relationship differentiates the clause complex into paratactic and hypotactic. Halliday (2004: 376) defines the logico-semantic relationship as follow:

*There is a wide range of different logico-semantic relations any of which may hold between a primary and a secondary member of a clause nexus.*

Logicosemantic relationship expands the meaning of clause complex into two: expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement) and projection (locution and idea). The system of clause complex will be described in the picture below.



*The system of clause complexing (adapted from Halliday; 2004, gerrot&wignell; 1995).*

**a. Paratactic**

Paratactic is the relationship between two equal and independent clauses. The conjunctions that combined these clauses are and, or, so, yet, neither...nor..., either...or... . Besides, paratactic clause also combined with a comma (,) and semi colon (;).

**b. Elaboration**

In elaboration, one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it (Halliday, 2004:396). Paratactic elaboration involves exposition (restates the thesis of the primary clause), exemplification (develops the thesis of the primary clause) and clarification (the secondary clause clarifies the thesis of the primary clause).

**c. Extension**

In extension, one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it (Halliday, 2004:405). There are three major subtypes of paratactic extension: addition, variation, and alternation.

**d. Enhancement**

In enhancement, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition. (Halliday, 2004:410).

### **III. Research Methodology**

#### **1. Research design**

This research is descriptive-qualitative applying purposive sampling. The researcher uses the Systemic Functional Approach and translation technique theory in defining the translation techniques that have impacts in translating the clause complexes.

#### **2. Data collection**

The data gathering that is used in this research is document analysis in getting the paratactic clause complex. The data in this research is the paratactic clause complex in the source text and in the target text.

#### **3. Data analysis**

Content analysis is used to analyse the data. In the first stage, the researcher makes a note of the paratactic clause complex in the story. After the data are gathered, the researcher analyzes the translation techniques and the impacts of the translation techniques on the structure of the sentences in the target language.

### **IV. Research Findings and Discussion**

#### **1. Translation technique**

The finding of translation techniques was done in micro and macro levels. It means that the translation techniques were analyzed from smaller units, namely words, phrases, and clauses. There are 8 translation techniques that were found in the short story. The finding of translation techniques can be seen in the table below.

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Transposition	19	22.9%
2.	Literal Translation	49	59.1%
3.	Particularization	2	2.40%
4.	Generalization	2	2.40%
5.	Linguistic Amplification	4	4.81%
6.	Amplification	2	2.40%
7.	Reduction	2	2.40%

8.	Borrowing	1	1.20%
Total		83	100%

## 2. The Impact of translation technique

The application of the translation techniques have the impacts in the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning in the sentences. The shift usually happens in translating the clause complex. From 64 of paratactic clause complexes that are found in the short story, 21 clauses are shifting while 43 clauses are non-shifting. Below are the examples of translation techniques and the impacts in the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning.

## 3. Clause shifting

### Data 1/shift/trans/part/amp

Source language : He will frighten every **head of game** within ten miles, **and I – I have to kill for two**, these days.

Target Language : *Dia akan menakut-nakuti setiap **binatang buruan kami** dalam jarak sepuluh mil, **padahal aku – aku harus berburu untuk dua anggota tambahan belakangan ini.***

There is a shift from paratactic extension to hipotactic enhancement. Paratactic extension in the source language is shown by the conjunction ‘and’ then hipotactic enhancement in the target language is shown by the conjunction ‘padahal’. The translation technique that changes this meaning is transposition. Particularization and amplification are also applied in this clause. These two techniques do not change the interdependent and logico-semantic meaning because they are only found in the phrase. The particularization technique is used in translating ‘head of game’ into ‘binatang buruan mereka’. The translator seems to use a concrete term for that phrase. The application of amplification technique is found in the phrase ‘kill for two’. The translator uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps. He translate that phrase into ‘berburu untuk dua anggota tambahan’.

### Data 18/shift/AL/Red

Source language : Mother Wolf threw herself down **panting among the cubs**, and **Father Wolf said to her gravely**

Target language : *Ibu Serigala mengempaskan dirinya ke tanah **dengan perasaan lega, napasnya terengah-engah di antara anak-anaknya, dan Bapak Serigala berkata dengan nada khawatir***



There is a shift on the translation above. The translator uses linguistic amplification technique that is adding the linguistic element in translating ‘Mother Wolf threw herself down’ into ‘Ibu Serigala mengempaskan dirinya ke tanah **dengan perasaan lega.**’ This technique impacts the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning from paratactic extension into paratactic elaboration by adding comma on that clause. Reduction technique is used in the sentence ‘Father Wolf said to her gravely’ that is translated into ‘Bapak Serigala berkata dengan nada khawatir’. The translator reduces the word ‘her’ and this technique does not change the meaning.

**Data 37/shift/trans/har**

Source Language : **Baloo knows it; I know it;** the Pack know it; and even the foolish, foolish deer know.

Target Language : *Baloo tahu itu. Aku tahu itu. Kawanan tahu itu, bahkan kijang-kijang yang sangat bodoh itu pun mengetahuinya.*

The transposition techniques used on that translation change the clause from paratactic elaboration which is signaled by a semi colon (;) into simple clauses.

**Data 47/shift/har/red**

Source Language : Then, by the Bull that bought me, I will pay Shere Khan full tale for this, **and it may be a little over.**

Target Language : *Maka, demi Lembu Jantan yang telah menebusku, akan kubayar upah Shere Khan atas perbuatannya.*

The shift of clause happens on that translation. The translator reduces ‘and it may be a little over’. This reduction technique change the meaning of the clause from paratactic elaboration and paratactic extension into paratactic elaboration.

**Data 51/shift/trans/har**

Source Language : **They would have killed him last night,** but they needed thee also.

Target Language : *Mereka bisa saja membunuhnya tadi malam. Tapi mereka juga mau dirimu.*

The transposition technique is used in translating that clause. The clause in the source language is paratactic extension with conjunction *but*, while in the target language the clause becomes two simple clauses. The data above shows that there is a shift which is caused by transposition technique.

The five examples of the data above show the shift in translation. It can be concluded that transposition, linguistic amplification and reduction have an impact in translation shift.

#### 4. Clause non-shifting

The techniques that do not change the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning are written below.

##### Data 3/no-shift/har

Source Language : It is neither bullock nor buck he hunts to-night.

Target Language : *Bukan sapi atau rusa yang diburunya malam ini.*

The literal translation is used to translate the clause. The translator translates a word or an expression word for word but the structure follows the rule of Indonesian language. There is no shift in the translation above. The clause of SL and TL is paratactic extension.

##### Data 17/no-shift/har/gen

Source Language : **The cub** is mine, and to my teeth he will come in the end, O bush-tailed thieves!

Target Language : *Anak manusia itu sudah menjadi milikku, dan hanya di gigi-gigiku inilah dia akan berakhir, dasar kalian maling berekorlebat!*

The translator applies the literal translation and generalization techniques to translate the clause above. The generalization technique can be seen in the phrase ‘the cub’ which is translated into ‘anak manusia’. The translator seems to use the general meaning for that word.

##### Data 21/no-shift/AL/Har

Source Language : **He had fallen twice into a wolf trap in his youth**, and once he had been beaten and left for dead; so he knew the manners and customs of men.

Target Language : *Dia pernah terjatuh ke dalam jebakan serigala bikinan manusia sebanyak dua kali semasa mudanya, dan sekali dia pernah dipukuli dan ditinggalkan dalam keadaan sekarat; jadi dia tahu tabiat dan kebiasaan manusia.*

The linguistic amplification technique is applied by the translator to translate the sentence ‘He had fallen twice into a wolf trap in his youth’ into ‘Dia pernah terjatuh ke dalam jebakan serigala bikinan manusia sebanyak dua kali semasa mudanya’. The translator adds the linguistic element ‘bikinan manusia’ on that sentence. He adds that word to emphasize the meaning of ‘wolf trap’ made by the human. However, the application of linguistic amplification technique does not change the meaning in the clause as it applies in the phrase level. The clause in SL and TL is paratactic extension (and) and paratactic enhancement (so).

##### Data 24/no-shift/har/red

Source Language : I have no gift of words, **but I speak the truth.**

Target Language : *Aku tak tahu harus berkata apa, tapi itu benar.*

The reduction technique is applied to translate the clause ‘but I speak the truth’ into ‘tapi itu benar. The translator reduces the word ‘I speak’. This technique does not change the meaning of the clause. Literal translation is also used to translate the sentence above.

## V. Conclusion and Suggestion

There are 8 translation techniques that are applied to translate the short story *Mowgli's Brother* in the target language. The techniques have the impact on the interdependent relationship and logico-semantic meaning in the clause. The technique that has a great impact in clause shifting is transposition while literal translation has a great impact in non-shifting.

From the data analysis, it can be found that translating clause complex is difficult. The translator should understand the meaning in the clause well. Therefore, it is suggested to translators that they should not omit or add the information in the translation if it makes distortion in the meaning. In translating the clause complex, the shifting or non-shifting may be applied to make the target text easily to be read.

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