

**SYNTACTICAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL
TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD INTO INDONESIAN**

A Thesis

*Submitted in partial of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra*

By:

RAFLES PUTRA

06 985 063



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT – FACULTY OF LETTERS

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

PADANG

2010

ABSTRAK

Dalam tesis ini dibahas penyesuaian-penyesuaian kalimat dalam terjemahan (*syntactical adjustments*). Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis penyesuaian-penyesuaian kalimat dalam penerjemahan novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori Nida (1974), Larson (1984), Kaplan (1989), Davidson (2003), dan Sugono (2009). Terdapat delapan fitur-fitur penyesuaian kalimat dalam terjemahan, seperti urutan kata dan frasa (*word and phrase order*), negatif ganda (*double negatives*), persesuaian tunggal dan jamak (*singular and plural agreement*), konstruksi aktif dan pasif (*active and passive construction*), koordinasi dan subordinasi (*coordination and subordination*), penambahan (*apposition*), pelesapan (*ellipsis*), dan kekhususan hubungan (*specification of relationship*).

Sebanyak 20 kalimat dari novel sumber *To Kill a Mockingbird* dan versi Indonesianya diambil sebagai data untuk dianalisis. Data dianalisis dengan cara membandingkan kalimat dalam novel sumber dengan kalimat dalam novel terjemahannya.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, ditemukan enam fitur-fitur penyesuaian yang terjadi dalam penerjemahan novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* ke dalam novel versi Indonesia, yaitu, urutan kata dan frasa (*word and phrase order*), negatif ganda (*double negatives*), persesuaian tunggal dan jamak (*singular and plural agreement*), konstruksi aktif dan pasif (*active and passive construction*), koordinasi dan subordinasi (*coordination and subordination*) dan pelesapan (*ellipsis*).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language diversities in the world have affected the needs of translation. It is seen from the international communication in this globalization era. One of barriers may be encountered in the international communication is the language. Hence, translation is one of solutions when such a condition occurs. Translating a language, written or spoken, means transferring the message of source language to the receptor language. Nida defines that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message" (1974: 12). Accordingly, what a translator must concern more while translating is to produce the messages or information of source language into receptor language although in the different form as what source language has.

As a matter of fact, translating is not an easy job. It requires the knowledge of both source and receptor language. A translator will encounter some problems or difficulties dealing with linguistic aspects and non-linguistic aspects, such as culture, beliefs, customs, and worldviews. In the case of linguistic aspects, one of strategies for a translator to resolve such problems is by doing adjustments. The linguistically adjustments should be taken by translator because each language has its own distinctive form (lexicon and grammar) for representing the meaning (Larson, 1984), where, one word of source language may have the transferability into some words or phrases. Furthermore, there is a number of ways to conduct in order to acquire a natural-looking

language in the receptor language. There are semantic adjustments and structural adjustment.

Since each language has its own structural rules, therefore the structural adjustments should be taken. In accordance with Roberts, "different languages are distinguished by being made up of different sets of sentences" (1986: 242). Thus, the obstacles may arise as a translator tries to adjust the source language into receptor language structurally. Because the structures of one language to others may not be the same, hence, there will be times the source language forms must be shifted to preserve the content of the message. Simply, the shifts occur in the level of structures will often take place during translating, and the shifts of one hierarchy of language to another will frequently occur as well.

Syntax is one of linguistic studies that concerns with the complications of clause, phrase, and sentence. Another thought expresses that syntax is "the study of the form, positioning, and grouping, of the elements that go to make up sentences" (Roberts, 1986). There are many things to analyze in level of sentence. Within a sentence, there must be a lower construction fulfilling the construction. Catford (1965: 8) affirms that "a unit at any rank consists of one or more unit of the rank next below, or conversely, that a unit at any rank operates in the structure of the unit next above". Thus, the units of higher level consist of units of lower level. It is interesting to see how the syntactical adjustments take place during the process of translating; how the order or structural rules of source language be adjusted in receptor language by considering each language has its own rules governing the language.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The syntactical adjustments occur in the translation of the English novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* almost occur in entire points of syntactical adjustment in translation as introduced by Nida (1974). Referring to preceding chapter, the writer has found out that from eight points of syntactical adjustment Nida proposes, there are six points of adjustments take place. They are: word and phrase order, double negatives, singular and plural agreements, active and passive construction, coordination and subordination, and ellipsis.

In the case of word order, even though the translator has a chance to keep the order the same, but she does not keep it, since RL (Indonesian) employs some variant patterns of word order. She alters the order that bears the different meaning emphasis for particular elements, but the word order shift does not affect the intended messages as a whole. Then, the change in phrase order occurs in order to match to RL's phrase order rule. Moreover, the order shifts occur because SL (English) applies head-final order or Attributives precede the head word, and conversely, RL (Indonesian) places the head word before the attributives.

In terms of double negatives, since formal English only permits one negative marker in a clause, thus, through the datum observed, the English sentence is categorized into informal and ungrammatical use. However, the adjustment occurs is that the omission of the second negative marker in TL sentence to avoid the confusion for Indonesian readers, because Indonesian language does not use two negative markers in

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bagus, Ida Putra. (2004). *Penyesuaian Leksikogrammatikal dalam Penerjemahan Indonesia-Inggris*. [Cited on March 13th, 2010]. Available in <http://www.google.co.id/search?hl=id&client=opera&rls=en&q>
- Boediono, Lisa. (2003). *A Study on the Indonesian Translation of "Hati Seorang Ibu" From The Original English Version As Seen From the Informative Function Theory*. A thesis. Petra Christian University, Surabaya. [Cited on March 28th, 2010]. Available in <http://dewey.petra.ac.id>
- Catford, J.C. (1974). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the theory of Syntax*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Davidson, George. (2003). *Phrase, clauses, and Sentences*. Singapore: Learners publishing pte ltd.
- Francis, W Nelson. (1958). *The Structure of American English*. New York: The Ronald Press Company.
- Harper, Lee. (1960). *To Kill a Mockingbird*. [Cited on February 25th, 2010]. Available in <Http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/mockingbird/.html>.
- Homeidi, Moheiddin A. (2006). *Syntactic Analysis of Some of the Verbal Complements and the Importance of that for the Translation between Arabic and English* [Cited on July 24th, 2010]. Available in <http://www.arabization.org.ma/downloads/majalla/46/pdf/12.pdf>
- Kaplan, Jeffrey P. (1989). *English Grammar: Principles and Facts*. Prentice-Hall Inc, New Jersey.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. (1984). *Kamus Linguistik*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta.
- Larson, Mildred L. (1984). *Meaning-based Translation*. Lanham: University Press of America, TM Inc.
- Meyrianiwaty. (2001). *The Common Problems of Content Transfer Analysis of The Indonesian Translation Entitled "Chicken Soup for Unsinkable Soul"*. A thesis. Petra Christian University, Surabaya. [Cited on March 28, 2010]. Available in <http://dewey.petra.ac.id>
- Newmark, Peter. (1981). *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford England: Pergamon Press.
- Nida, E and Charles R Taber. (1974). *The Theory and Practice Of Translation*. Leiden: E.J Brill