TRANSLATION PROCEDURES ON ENGLISH ARTICLES IN LIGHTNING (KILAT MENYAMBAR) NOVEL BY DANIELLE STEEL

PROSEDUR PENERJEMAHAN ARTIKEL BAHASA INGGRIS DI LIGHTNING (KILAT MENYAMBAR) NOVEL OLEH DANIELLE STEEL

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Abstract
Translation is replacing the text material in the source language with an equivalent text language in the target language, and other translation meanings mention translating the meaning of a text into another language as intended by the author. This study aims to determine the types of translation of English articles into Indonesian and also through the translation procedures of the novel Lightning by Danielle Steel and its translation Kilat Menyambar. The data obtained is explained using the descriptive method given by Sudaryanto (1993). Theories about types of English articles are given by Catford (1965; Cyssco (2000); Warner (1985) and Alter (1991) and theories regarding translation are given by Atford (1965); Pinchuck (1977); and Larson (1988). The author in this study found types of article translation such as zero article, definite article, indefinite article, and partitive article, English from the source language to the target language, namely from English to Indonesian, and also the researcher found the translation procedure such as literal, transposition, modulation.

Keywords: translation, procedures and types of translation

Abstrak
1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford 1969:20). This process involves two language, i.e. the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In the other word, in translation, the forms of the SL have to be replaced by the forms of the TL. Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often ‘lower’ or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original (Newmark 1988:6). So the writers assume it is true that persons who know both the SL and the TL well can often make the transfer from one form to the other very rapidly, without thinking about the semantic structure overtly. The translation of English article is a phenomenon of mismatches of forms between the SL and the TL text or item during translation; sometimes in translation of English article into Indonesia there are some differences. In translation, however, English article sometimes happens that the equivalent of an article is not the formally corresponding term in the system Catford (1965:81).

For example:

1. SL: He is a teacher  
   TL: Dia seorang guru  
2. SL: He has a broken leg  
   TL: Kaki nyapa tahan  
   Catford (1965:81)

In the example above the writer gives the translation-equivalents of English Article found in English texts into as follows. In example (1) the translation of “a” is seorang. In example (2) the translation of “a” is zero article. Based on the definitions and phenomenon describe above the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of English article into Indonesia found in the novel Lightning and its translation KilatMenyambar. Because the writer have a question in her mind why the translation of English article have different translation into Indonesia language.
In English, the definite articles serve to indicate old and new information (Lyon 1995:274). In translation, English article might be regarded as having formally corresponding systems of deictic, particularly articles; each may be said to have four articles, zero, definite, indefinite and partitive (Catford, 1969:81). It is tempting, then, to set up a formal correspondence between the terms of the systems such as; Zero (-), Definite (the), indefinite (a, an), partitive (same and any).

Translation Procedures

According to Pinchuck (1977: 188) there are seven types of translation procedure; translation, transliteration, borrowing, literal, transposition, modulation and adaptation.

Translation

Translation means rendering the sounds of an SL into a TL form.

SL: Ahmad
TL: Ahmed

Pinchuck (1977: 188)

Transliteration

This is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system. For example, from Arabic alphabets into the Latin. No translation takes place between Indonesian and English since both uses the Latin alphabet.

Borrowing

Many types of borrowing are made from one language to another. A procedure often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL units is to adopt them without change but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustments.

SL: Kampung, Sandal
TL: Kampung, Sandal

Pinchuck (1977: 188)

From the example above, it shows the word “kampung” and “sandal” are borrowed from one language. Because there is no equivalent word for the SL units so it adopt them without change but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustment.

Literal

This is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word-for-word translation. This presupposes a kind of interlingual synonymy.

SL: Andi has come
TL: Andi telah datang

Pinchuck (1977: 188)
From the example above, the word Andy just translated into Andy and has translated into telah and come translated into dating. From the example the writer assume its literal translation.

**Transposition**

This is one of the most common procedures used in translation. It involves replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect.

SL: I would have come if I known
TL: saya tentu datang kalau tahu.
Sayang, saya tidak tahu maka tidak datang.
Pinchuck (1977: 188)

**Modulation**

Modulation entail a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view.
SL: Time is money
TL: Waktu itu sangat barharga
Pinchuck (1977: 188)

**Adaptation**

This procedure is used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation though not identical to it. An adaptation may at the same entail modulation and transposition. To make this analysis be qualified as a research, the writer will explain more detail about the theories. Translation is the major topic of the a research. Nida and Taber (1969:12) say that translating consist in reproduction in the Receptor Language closest natural equivalent of the Source Language messega, fisr of meaning, and the secondly is term of style. From the definition above we get some point that there are two important things in translation, meaning and style or form, there are other important things which are related to every language for example, tructural, ccultural context, and other aspect that related to each other.

2. **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

In this research, the writer uses descriptive method. So it will be a descriptive research, because in this research the writer explains about English article in English (SL) and its translation in Indonesian (TL), and then the writer analyzes the equivalent English article between SL and its translation into TL. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to get hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study.
3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The translation procedures of english article

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### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The writer has some conclusions about translation of English article that found in the novel Lightning and its translation into Indonesia, KilatMenyambar. After analyzing and findings the types of English article, they are zero article, definite article, indefinite article, and partitive article, and then the writer find some the translation procedures in translating English article from English into Indonesia in botgof the novel. Firstly, cero article is not use in fornt of the plural noun, such as people, animal, food, places, plants, product, and things, and in front of the uncountable noun such as in colors, abstract, substsnce, activities, and languages. And also do
not use article in front of the names continent, country, city and province. Secondly, definite article is used when speak of a particular person or object, before a singular noun that is meant to represent a whole class, before, before an adjective when the noun is understood, before an object of which there is only one, before superlatives and before a noun to give it the force of a superlative. Thirdly, indefinite article is used to refer to any one of kind, in expressions of speed, price, ratio, time and measurement, to refer to occupations, to mean a certain person and used to pick out an individual as the representative of a class. Fourthly, partitive article is used before countable noun and uncountable noun to show inaccurate amount, “some” use in positive statements and “any” in negative statement, use “any” in interrogative sentence and “some” also use in interrogative sentence but if we want the answer is yes, “some” use to show a request, “some” use to show something accurately. The writer also find translation procedure of English article they are literal, transposition, translation and modulation in translated English article from Indonesian into English.

5. REFERENCES


