

TRANSLATION ACCURACY OF ENGLISH COMPLEX SENTENCE INTO INDONESIAN IN THE NOVEL OF "JULIET" BY ANNE FORTIER

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Abstract

Translation has contributed a huge effect to everyday life since its existence. The translation is a very complex language activity that requires the translator to know language and grammar while culture, social, religion, and material. The purpose of this study is to assess the translation accuracy of English complex sentences into Indonesia in a novel entitled "Juliet" written by Anne Fortier using the theory of Nababan's translation accuracy assessment. The novel is the most dominant literary work to read. Nowadays, there are a lot of novels have been translated into various languages. It contains various sentence structures, and the structure should be translated well. The complex sentence has a complex and challenging structure. The method used in this study is qualitative. 52 data are collected and ranged from 1 to 3, depending on their accuracies. The higher the score shows, the more accurate translation; and the lower the score, the less accurate translation. The result showed that the translations are accurate, with a score of 2,7.

Keywords: Translation, Accuracy, Complex Sentence, "Juliet" novel

INTRODUCTION

The fact that translation has given many effects to everyday life is proved with people's ease to get information faster from the whole world. The great German writer Goethe summed up the paradox about translation, which often quoted that translation is impossible, necessary, and important (in Bassnett and Bush: 2006). The translation is impossible of its untranslatability because sometimes there is no equivalence meaning in the target language. However, it is also necessary and important considering its huge effect in human life.

The Goethe's statement of impossibility of translation is the strong evident that translation is a difficult process. Although it is translated with high level skill, Bassnett and Bush (2006) mentioned that "much has been lost in translation". In translating English into Indonesia, the translator may find difficulties or problems which can be classified into: (1) difficulties in finding suitable meaning, (2) difficulties in parallelism between

English verbs and Indonesian, (3) difficulties in un-parallelism translating English verbs into Indonesian, (4) difficulties in un-parallelism of structure English verbs and Indonesian, and (5) difficulties in consistency of English verbs into Indonesian (Silalahi: 2016).

The difficulties in translating mentioned above are not limited around textual and grammatical problem. Further, Nida (in Hymes: 1964) states that the problems in translating are not limited to them, but also social culture, religion culture and material culture. Translation is very complex and the translator should have a satisfactory knowledge about language and grammar, at the same time culture, social, religion and material. This statement is confirmed by what Mohanty (1994) said about the essence of translation is not simply replacing a language into another language, but the translators need to look into the cultures in both languages. In the other word, translation is not only bilingual activity, but also bicultural activity.

The translators may have some difficulties in translating literary work as they need to look at fluency, accuracy, register, feeling for style on appreciation means and transparency (Landers: 2001). Due to these difficulties, it is not easy to produce a good translation. According to Larson (1998), to reveal whether the translation is good or not, accurate, clear and natural, it needs to be tested.

Nababan (2012) says that translation quality can be seen from three aspects; accuracy, acceptability and readability. Accuracy is determined by how equivalent the source language translated into the target language. Equivalence means the target language has the same message as the source language. Acceptability is determined by deciding whether the message in the source language is delivered well in accordance with norms, cultures, and the rules of the target language. Readability is determined by deciding whether the content of the target language is easy or hard to read and understand. Here, accuracy is chosen to be analyzed, because it is the core concept of translation and it even determines whether or not a text is a translation (House: 2015). The value for accuracy is 3 in translation, while acceptability is 2 and readability is 1 (Nababan: 2012). Thus, accuracy is the biggest aspect to determine whether a translation is good or not. The accuracy in translating a work will give satisfying reading for the readers.

As one of literary works, translating novel, as the most dominant literary work to read, requires satisfactory knowledge. Nowadays, there are a lot of novels have been translated into various languages. Novel has been being popular since the eighteenth century replacing poetry and drama. Those happen because novel is the closest representation of majority of people. It also represents complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. It contains various sentence structures inside which have to be understood well by the translator. Complex sentence has the difficult and complex structure. It contains an independent clause and dependent clause. The clause which can stand by itself to present a complete thought is named independent clause. The clause that needs another (independent clause) to present a complete thought is named dependent (Steffani 2007).

Moreover, accuracy or can be said as equivalence is determined by how equivalent the source language translated into the target language (Nababan: 2012). Equivalence means the target language has the same message as the source language. It is the core concept of translation (House: 2015). It is not just determining the quality of translation, more than that, it determines whether or not a text is a translation. Thus, any additions or reductions affecting the change of the message of the source language should be avoided. However, the concept of equivalence should not be linked to subjectivity or the sameness structurally and textually in translating the source language, because languages are different. The translators are still able to negotiate with the complexity of translation in linguistic and contextual conditions by utilizing some strategies as long as no message changes in the target language. For instance, the strategy of deletion and addition which is intended to produce a more relevant translation without changing any messages in the target language.

According to Nababan (2012), translation evaluation is needed to assess the worth or the accuracy of a translation. Translation Quality Assessment is the instrument to measure those aspects of translation accuracy. The instrument contains three parts. The first part is the category of translation. In the second part, the category of translation is represented by score with the scale 1 up to 3 which show the higher the score the higher accuracy of translation. The third is the qualitative parameters describing the translation categories. The following is the table of Nababan’s translation accuracy assessment instrument.

Table 1. Nababan’s Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentence, or source language texts are accurately translated into the target language; absolutely no meaning distortions.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentence, or source language texts are accurately translated into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions or double-meaning translation or deleted meaning which distract the wholeness of the message.
Inaccurate	1	The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentence, or source language texts are inaccurately translated into the target language or deleted.

The table shows the indicator of translation accuracy assessment according to Nababan (2012). The higher the score shows the more accurate translation and the lower the score, the less accurate translation. After scoring the translation based on the quality, the translation will find the total score which has to divided into the total data to find the average score.

In addition, a complex sentence is a kind of sentence which combines of both kind of clauses, independent and dependent. A sentence is named complex sentence when it has only an independent clause. In short, a complex sentence is made up of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. The dependent clause often begins with subordinating conjunction/relative pronoun (Steffani: 2007). It is part of speech that joining independent clause and dependent clause. It provides a transition between two ideas in the same sentence. The transition indicates place, time or cause and effect, such as when, after, because, although, if. For example: "Until dad arrives, we have to be prepared for surprising him". The sentence contains an independent clause "we have to be prepared for surprising him" and a dependent clause "dad arrives" which begins with a subordinating conjunction "until". Until is the transition indicates time.

Based on the description above, this study aims to analyze the translation accuracy of English complex sentences into Indonesia in a novel entitled "Juliet" written by Anne Fortier. The researchers compare the novel with its translated version in Indonesian published by Qanita Publisher. It was chosen as Juliet's character before the tragedy entitled Romeo and Juliet written by William Shakespeare.

METHOD

This research is conducted to determine the translation strategy and the translation quality of English complex sentences in the novel "Juliet" by Anne Fortier. The data are existing, natural, and impossible to be manipulated. Thus, the only one possible way is to analyze inductively. The first thing to do is finding the problem followed with collecting them, then the researchers collect all definitions, theories, and previous studies related to the topic. Considering the kind of data, the process of analyzing, and how to conclude this result of research, the method appropriate to this study is qualitative method. It deals with what Cresswell states (2017) that some characteristics of qualitative method are inductive data analysis, naturalistic inquiry, qualitative data, interpretive and so on. The source of data in this study is secondary source, meaning the data collected for another purpose beside the matter of research, such as documents. Merriam (2009) states that documents include songs, poems, novels, diaries, autobiographies, government documents, etc.

The document in this study is the novel "Juliet" by Anne Fortier and its translation version in Indonesian language. It is one of the popular novels, moreover the character Juliet has been carried out before in the tragedy entitled Romeo and Juliet written by William Shakespeare. The reason for taking this novel as the object of study is because after comparing the novel with its translation version in Indonesian, the researchers found problems related to translation accuracy in the complex sentences. There are three steps to collect the data; choosing a novel and its translation to be analyzed, selecting the complex sentences and highlighting them using highlighter and put them in a table, and looking for the translation of each complex sentences in the Indonesian version translation, then put them side to side to the English complex sentences. The researchers then analyze the data collected using Nababan's theory of translation accuracy assessment (2012). The

instrument contains three parts. The first part is the category of translation; accurate, less accurate and not accurate. In the second part, the category of translation is represented by score with the scale 1 up to 3 which show the higher the score the higher accuracy of translation. The third is the qualitative parameters describing the translation categories. After analyzing, the researchers are able to draw the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on accuracy, the translation is divided into three categories, accurate translation, less accurate translation and inaccurate translation. In this novel, the data findings only show two categories, accurate and less accurate translation.

Accurate Translation

There are 36 data presented in this part which are accurately translated, meaning the score is 3. They are accurate since the word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentence, or source language texts are accurately translated into the target language; absolutely no meaning distortions (Nababan, 2012). Some examples of data are presented below:

Data 23:

Table 2: First example of accurate translation

SL	Tomorrow, on Madonna Assunta proper, the majestic cathedral would thus be illuminated by a forest of flickering flames when vassals from surrounding towns and villages arrived to pay their tributes. (p.157)
TL	<i>Besok, tepat pada hari Madonna Assunta katedral megah itu akan diterangi lautan lilin yang berkerlip-kerlip saat para penyewa tanah dari berbagai kota dan desa sekitar tiba ntuk memberikan penghormatan. (p. 253)</i>

The sentence is accurately translated into the TL with no meanings distortion, so it is counted as accurate translation (Nababan, 2012). It deals with the theory of Nida and Taber (1982) that the translation is accurate since there is no distortion meaning in SL and TL and the meaning is equivalent. In the sentence above, the TL conveys the same message as the SL and covered all information given in the source text. Although there is a word has no precise equivalent, such as “forest”, but the translator chose the words with the same function and equivalent to the SL, lautan.

Data 24:

Table 3: Second example of accurate translation

SL	And after our little hide-and-peek in the university archive, he was probably not in a particularly generous mood. (IV.III)
TL	<i>Dan setelah kami kucing-kucingan di ruang arsip universitas, ia mungkin sedang tidak ingin bermurah hati. (p.273)</i>

There are no problems found related to accuracy of this sentence. Even the term which has no precise and one-to-one equivalent in, such as “hide and seek” is translated accurately into kucing-kucingan in the TL. The TL of the sentence conveys the same message as the SL. It covered all information given in the source text. So it is accurately translated with no deleted meaning, meaning distortion, and other things distracting the wholeness of the message. Although there are some words having no precise TL, but the translator chose the words with the same function. The message is also fully delivered without addition or reduction. It deals with what Larson (1998) argue that accurate translation should not ignore, add or reduce the SL. Thus, this is the accurate translation and the score in accuracy is 3.

Data 46:

Table 4: Third example of accurate translation

SL	Expecting her to carry on, I was puzzled when she didn't. (p. 384)
TL	<i>Mengira ia akan terus menyerocos, aku heran ketika ia tidak melakukannya. (p.609)</i>

The score for the above sentence is 3. According to Larson (1998), accurate translation can be seen from the equivalent information between both SL and TL. The translation is accurate, meaning there is no deleted crucial meaning, no meaning distortion and so on. Even in translating a clause which seems little bit difficult to find the equivalent and suitable meaning, such as “Expecting her to carry on”, the translator succeeded in choosing another word which is not precise and one-to-one equivalent but has the same function, *mengira dia akan terus menyerocos*.

Less Accurate Translation

16 data presented in this part are less accurately translated, meaning the score is 2. They are less accurate since most of the word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentence, or source language texts are accurately translated into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions or double-meaning translation or deleted meaning which distract the wholeness of the message (Nababan, 2012).

Some examples of data are presented below:

Data 1:

Table 5: First example of less accurate translation

SL	It has taken me a while to figure out where to start. (p. 5)
TL	<i>Aku memerlukan waktu cukup lama untuk menentukan awal ceritaku. (p.9)</i>

Most of the word meanings in the sentence are translated accurately into the TL. However, there is a meaning distortion in translating the phrase “a while” that distracts the message's wholeness. Here, “a while” is translated into *agak lama* which was supposed to be translated *beberapa saat*. Although those phrases look like the same, but still, the

meanings are different. As the result, the translation becomes less accurate that according to Larson (1998), the meaning of SL and TL has to be similar to be said accurate.

Data 2:

Table 6: Second example of less accurate translation

SL	You could argue that my story began more than six hundred years ago, with a highway robbery in medieval Tuscany. (p.5)
TL	<i>Kau bisa mengatakan bahwa kisahku dimulai lebih dari enam ratus tahun lalu, dengan perampokan di jalan raya Tuscany pada abad pertengahan. (p.9)</i>

Although most of the meanings in the second sentence are translated accurately into the TL, but there is a meaning distortion in translating “with a highway robbery in medieval Tuscany” into *dengan perampokan di jalan raya Tuscany pada abad pertengahan*. The SL gives information about a robbery happened in medieval era in a highway in Tuscany, a region in central Italy. However, the TL gives different information that the robbery happened in a highway named Tuscany, when there is no one highway named Tuscany in Italy. The message conveyed becomes so much different which contrary with the main idea of accurateness that the message delivered must similar, no addition or reduction (Larson: 1984). As the result, the translation is counted to less accurate translation with the score 2.

Data 14:

Table 7: Third example of less accurate translation

SL	Measured in footsteps alone, their journey this evening was not long, barely five hundred strides. (p.108)
TL	<i>Jika ditempuh dengan berjalan kaki, perjalanan mereka malam ini tidak jauh, bahkan tidak mencapai lima ratus langkah. (p.174)</i>

The SL is translated less accurately in translating “measured in footsteps alone,..” into *jika ditempuh dengan berjalan kaki*. The SL gives the information about measuring the distance by footsteps, but the TL give information about walking on foot. Due to the difference between both translations, the wholeness of the message is definitely distracted and the meaning between SL and TL becomes not similar. According to Larson (1998), this thing is contrary with accurate translation.

Data 45:

Table 8: Fourth example of less accurate translation

SL	With nothing but the headlamp of the bike to guide us, we wound our way through a wilderness of shrubs and tall weeds before finally pulling up in front of a completely dark house. (IX.I)
TL	<i>Dengan hanya dituntun lampu depan motor, kami berkelok-kelok menembus semak-semak liar dan ilalang tinggi sebelum akhirnya parkir di depan sebuah rumah yang sangat gelap. (p.607)</i>

Most of the word meanings in the sentence are translated accurately into the TL. However, there is a clause less accurately translated. The clause is “we wound our way through a wilderness of shrubs and tall weeds”, which is translated into *kami berkelok-kelok menembus semak-semak liar dan ilalang tinggi*. The translation is not accurate because it is supposed to be *kami melewati hutan belantara dan semak-semak tinggi*. The message conveyed becomes different and contrary with the main idea of accurateness that the message delivered must similar, no addition or reduction (Larson: 1998). Although those phrases look like the same, but still, the meanings are different. As a result, the translation becomes less accurate.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to reveal the translation accuracy measured in the novel's complex sentences, entitled Juliet and its Indonesian translation version. There are 52 complex sentences that have been collected and analyzed. The result showed that the translations are accurate. From 52 data, 36 data are classified into accurate translation, 16 data are classified into less accurate translation, and no data is classified into inaccurate translation. The total score of accuracy is 140. The researchers then divided the total score into the total data to get the average score, $140 : 52 = 2,7$. The average score of accuracy is 2,7. From the average score, it is known that the translation is categorized as an accurate translation.

The researchers hope this study will give information in translation research and contribute to the development of translation knowledge. The research is also expected to be useful reference for students in translation analysis and the public readers to enrich their knowledge about translation analysis of complex sentences, especially in translation accuracy of complex sentences.

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