

Translation of English Marked Sentences into Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at conducting analysis on the linguistic phenomena in the translation of English marked sentences into Indonesian with two major focuses of discussion, namely (1) the types of English marked sentences found in the data source, (2) the translation of English marked sentences into Indonesian. The theories utilized in the analysis is the Translation Shift (Catford, 1965). The results of the analysis showed four types of marked sentences found in the data; they are passive sentence, existential sentence, it-cleft sentence, and pseudo-cleft sentence. The translation of each sentence has the following variations, 1) the English passive sentences were mostly translated into passive sentences in Indonesian, 2) the Existential sentences were translated into inverted sentences with the existential verbs *ada* and *terdapat* in the beginning of the sentences, 3) the it-cleft sentences were translated into two different structures, namely inverted and declarative sentences. The forms of these translations are the results of transforming the notional subject found in the it-cleft sentences, either by changing the form of the phrase or maintaining it. There is also it-cleft sentence form found in Indonesian for focusing on certain information. 4) The pseudo-cleft sentence is marked by WH-clause. This sentence was translated into three different sentence structures, namely relative clause with the question word *apa*, the nominal clause *yang*, and the declarative sentence.

1- INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from the source language into the target language. The transferring process is not only in form of the structure but also the meaning found in the language. This refers to some experts' ideas such as Catford (1965) who stated that translation may be defined as the replacement of the textual material in one language (source language), by textual material in another language (target language). This statement is emphasized on the text or the form of language. The replacement of a language form will be easy if both the Source Language and the Target Language have the same grammatical structure. However, the structure of Source Language and Target Language are different. Therefore, translator faced difficulties in finding the equivalent words during the translation process. Translating activity is getting harder when the source text is having specific topic and presenting the information by using English marked sentences. Due to differentiation between form and meaning,

there is raised idea namely translation based on message or content.

As mentioned above, translation process cannot be separated from two languages, namely source language and target language. However, the grammatical structure found in one language can be different from that in the other language, resulting from the difference between language systems. For example, the it-cleft construction found in English language cannot be found in Indonesian. However, by understanding the basic concept of the it-cleft sentence as well as the information found in this sentence, the translator is expected to be able to translate certain grammatical construction which is different from that found in the target language. Each language has its own uniqueness and rules. In delivering certain information, each language has its own way of using the elements of language.

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2005:238), a marked sentence in English is a study of information

structure. It is marked by the noncanonical word order. There is a relationship between marked sentence and thematization structure since the forming process of marked sentence is related to the thematization process of information structure, as stated by Grzegorek (1984) that there are four main types of thematization in English. They are (1) passivation, (2) clefts and pseudo-clefts, (3) topicalization, left-dislocation, focus movement, and (4) presentation of sentences with proposed expressions. In line with Grzegorek's statement, Bell stated that markedness in a sentence structure can be made through preposing, predicating, clefting or fronting of the theme. For example, in forming a pseudo-cleft sentence, when a clause is formed based on the highlighted information, thematization system is applied to build relation between the information found in the sentence. The forming process of the sentence is related to thematization process since these sentences are aimed to deliver specific information by emphasizing the focus on certain sentence element and dividing the information based on given and new information. In the English – Indonesian translation process, the understanding of marked structures is an important thing to be mastered by the translator because the word order found in the marked sentences indicates the order of meaning found in the sentence. By mastering the concepts of markedness and thematization, a translator is expected to produce good translation results. Translation process can cause thematization structure to shift from the source language to the target language.

This study has two aims, that is, a general aim and a specific aim. The two aims of the study are described as follows.

- 1) To describe and analyze types of English marked sentences found in *The Intelligent Investor* book.
- 2) To describe and analyze the translation shift of marked sentences grammatical packaging found in *The Intelligent Investor*.

2- LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation Shift

According to Catford (1965) translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of the source language into the target language. Catford (1965) divided shift into two major types, namely level shifts and category shift. Category shifts are divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. This study focused on the category

shift in translating English marked sentences into Indonesian.

Category Shift

According to Catford, category shifts consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. Structure shift is the changing of words order in a sentence. Structure shift happens when we found that the translation in the target language has different structure with those in the source language. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different word class from the original item. Unit shift happens when we found that the translation in the target language has different rank with those in the original text. Intra-system shift indicates that the shift occurs internally within the system of the language concerned, which involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the target language system.

Markedness

The marked forms discussed in this study are non-canonical constructions. These constructions packaged or presented the information directly. Grzegorek (1984) introduces four main types of marked thematic sentences in English namely, (1) passivization, (2) clefts and pseudo-clefts, (3) topicalization, left-dislocation, focus movement, and (4) presentation sentences with proposed expression. Thematization is governed by a variety of factors, most of which are of pragmatic rather than purely syntactic nature. Halliday (1994) characterizes thematization in English as the process of shifting various sentence elements to the initial position plus any grammatical changes within a sentence, which are caused by such a movement. Halliday (1994) believes that each clause conveys a message that has two parts, namely theme and rheme. The theme usually constrains given information and the rheme has new information.

In linguistics, markedness refers to the way words are changed or added to give a special meaning. The marked sentences that discussed in this study are passive, existential, it-cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences. 1) Passive is a marked form of voice. There are three markers in passive voice, namely *be*, *-ed* and *by*, these markers have their meaning and significance respectively. Passive could be classified into two categories, passive with agent or agentive passive and passive without agent or non-agentive passive. 2) Existential is one of information packaging involves postposing the constituent to the postverbal position in a sentence to meet certain pragmatic function of the speaker (Birner and Ward,1998). Existential sentence consists of

expletive *there* and its complement as the focus of the message. Element *there* in the beginning of existential sentence is attempting to introduce the focus. This element is a syntactic subject but semantically empty. Existential construction indicates the presence or existence of certain entity found in the sentence. 3) Cleft and pseudocleft construction express a relationship of identity between the elements realized as the highlighted elements and the relative clause (Collins, 1991). Cleft consists of two parts, namely the open proposition, the presupposition of the utterance, and the focus element. The open preposition shows the presupposition or the given information. It is in the form of relative clause. Meanwhile, the element focus represents new information which is also known as the highlighted element.

3- METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive-qualitative study; a qualitative study is focused on the quality of the data. The corpus data found in this translation studies are in form of bilingual parallel corpora. The primary data of this study were in form of written data found in The Intelligent Investor book (2006) revised edition by Jason Zweig. This study analyzed English marked sentences and their translations in Indonesian. This study the applied library research method supported by observation method and note taking technique in collecting the data in the form of English marked sentences found in The Intelligent Investor book and their translations into Indonesian. The qualitative analysis was conducted through data identification using the reading technique, then data were analyzed based on translation phenomenon in receiving equivalence, namely the translation shift and skewing found in the translation of marked sentences and thematization structure found in each sentence found in the data.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Marked Sentences in the Intelligent Investor Book

Types of marked sentences found in The Intelligent Investor book consist of passive sentences, existential sentences, it-cleft sentences, and pseudo-cleft sentences. Further, the discussion of each sentence are as follows:

Passive Sentence

Passive sentence is the transformational result of the noun phrase in the forms of agent and patient. The process of passive construction involves rearranging the word order to emphasize the focus on certain sentence elements. Passive structure can be used to topicalize given information. Passive sentences found in the data source are varied based on the tenses and

modals used. The passive sentences found in the data were classified based on the tenses and modals found in the sentences; they are present tense, past tense, perfect tense and modal. The Indonesian translation forms of English passive sentences are dominated by the passive construction because Indonesian also has passive construction. Passive sentence is a sentence whose subject is experiencing the result of the action showed in the predicate conducted by the object of the sentence. Passive sentence has a deep structure as the patient of the sentence which brings the given information. The Indonesian passive constructions found in the data have two different variations based on the verbs used in the sentences, namely the passive verb with prefix *di-* and *ter-*. The use of the passive verb with prefix *di-* was the most frequently found in the data, that is 46 sentences. There were only 2 sentences with prefix *ter-* found in the data. Apart from translating the passive construction into Indonesian passive sentences, SL passive sentences were also translated into different sentence forms; they are 3 active intransitive, 4 active transitive as well as 1 equative sentence.

In translating English passive sentences into Indonesian, translation shift cannot be avoided since English and Indonesian have different sentence structures. Level shift is the most common translation shift found in translating the passive marker from English into Indonesian. The reason is that the English passive marker, that is, the verb phrase consists of the copula *be* and past participle, which were translated into the Indonesian passive verbs marked by the prefixes *di-* or *ter-*. The translation shifting from verb phrase into verb is known as level shift.

English passive sentence is a marked sentence structure with marked theme. There is prepositioning of certain grammatical elements in forming English passive sentences. The sentence element that occupies the theme position gives information, meanwhile the sentence element that occupies the rheme position has new information. The theme of the sentence in the Source Language sentence is noun phrase that is presented in the beginning of the sentence before the verb phrase, while the remaining element of the clause is a rheme that contains new information. SL passive sentences were mostly translated into Indonesian passive sentences. The Indonesian passive sentences were marked by the prefix *di-* followed by the preposition *oleh*.

Existential Sentence

Existential sentence is one of non-canonical sentence variations formed in accordance with the information structure found in the sentence. Existential sentence

has specific characteristics that are different from other marked sentences. Existential sentence has the expletive element *there* followed by the copula *be* in the initial position of the sentence. This sentence element is not only used as the sentence marker, but it is also used to express the existence or nonexistence of a certain entity as well as a person in the discourse. The expletive element *there* and copula *be* are the markers of existential sentences. The English existential sentences were translated into Indonesian inversion structure that conveyed existential information by using certain verbs informing the existence of certain entities. The Indonesian inverted sentences have P-S word order. The most common Indonesian existential sentence variations found were the existential inversions with the existential verbs *ada* or *terdapat* in the initial position of the sentences. The translation variations of existential sentences into Indonesian were dominated by structure shifts since the existential sentence with S-P word order was translated into sentences with P-S word order.

Existential sentence is a syntactical construction with the empty subject *there* followed by the copula *be*. This existential marker was translated into a verb that conveyed existential meaning, namely *ada* and *terdapat* found in the initial position of the sentences. The empty subject *there* and the copula *be* function as the starting point of the message to show the existence of a certain entity. English existential sentence consists of the existential theme *there* and the copula *be* and is mostly translated into inverted structures with the Indonesian existential verb *ada/terdapat* (exist) presenting the existence of an entity translated from the SL notional subject. Existential theme is followed by the rheme presented by expansion adverbial in form of prepositional phrase or relative clause.

It-Cleft Sentence

It-cleft is a construction used for information packaging which consists of the pronoun *it*, the copula *be*, nominalized predicate and relative clause. This structure is formed to develop thematization structure through transformation process. The transformation of sentence elements causes transformation of semantic representation to be found in the sentence. The transformation involved the addition of the pronoun *it* and the copula *be* in declarative sentence. This process transforms the former subject right after the copula by adding the pronoun *it* in the initial position of the sentence. There are two TL sentence types used in translating it-cleft sentences, namely declarative and inverted sentences. These two sentence variations have similar

characteristics; there is no translation for the empty subject *it* and the copula *be* in accordance with the characteristic of the empty subject since Indonesian structure has no similar concept of empty subject as found in English structure. Therefore, in the translation results, there is no specific equivalent form for the empty subject *it*. However, Indonesian has cleft construction. The Indonesian cleft construction is the result of inversion process; it can be found in the form of nominalized relative clause with *yang*, nominalization cleft, and the use of the verb marker *-lah* to emphasize information.

The translation of English it-cleft into Indonesian is also dominated by the structural shift. Indonesian has no similar structure as found in the source language. However, Indonesian also has a clefted concept which emphasizes certain sentence elements; therefore, the translation of the English it-cleft into Indonesian is also presented involving the structural shift.

Part of sentence that becomes the focus of analysis is also known as predicated theme. Cleft sentence is a sentence that is clefted using the “it is” element followed by the relative clause. The function is to select one part of the particular sentence by highlighting the focus on the element of the sentence that has focused information. Cleft construction is generated through the process of predicating and theme is a predicated element. The elements that function as theme and rheme are not interchangeable. The selection of focusing elements is important in the sentence formation and information packaging.

4.1.4 Pseudo-Cleft Sentence

Pseudo-cleft sentences are the fewest sentence variations found in the data. Pseudo-cleft construction is a sentence that has information cleavage. This sentence is marked by the WH-relative pronoun used to form nominalized clause followed by the copula *be*. The initial nominalized clause gives information called theme, and highlighted element followed the theme as the rheme that brings new information. Pseudo-cleft sentences were translated into three different sentence variations; they are *apa*-nominalized clause, *yang*-relative clause, and declarative sentences.

There is translation shift in form of structural shift found in translating the pseudo-cleft sentences into Indonesian in the forms of the *apa*-nominalized clause and the *yang*-relative clause. These clauses are made as the result of nominalization process. Structural shift is also found in translating pseudo-cleft into declarative sentence.

Pseudo-cleft is a grammatical structure that explicitly divides information into given and new information. This sentence has SVC word order with subject or complement subject in form of relative clause. Pseudo-cleft is formed through transformation process by moving conical constituent into the end part of the sentence to present new information and put the identification construction, such as “*what X do is...*” in the initial position of the sentence which brings given information. Transformation found in the pseudo-cleft sentence causes the semantic representation to be modified.

The application of thematization structure to conducting translation analysis of marked sentences can define the translation quality, due to the uniqueness of marked sentences used to highlight certain information in the discourse. There is a relationship between discourse analysis and translation studies. The Systemic Functional Linguistics model proposed by Halliday is proved to be an effective means of studying discourse relations, sentence patterns, and translations since the application of this model shows a strong connection between the choice of grammatical elements used, the purpose of communication, and the context of the sentences.

Passive, it-cleft, existential, and pseudo-cleft sentences are grammatical structures used in the thematization process. These sentences are also known as noncanonical structures of declarative sentences. These sentences are used in the thematization process to focus on certain information in the sentences. In analyzing the thematization structure of the SL sentences and their translation found there is a close relationship between information structure, especially thematization, and translation studies. Understanding the process of forming marked sentences can help the translator translate marked sentences into Indonesian. Grammatical packaging used in translating English marked sentences into Indonesian provide word order variations in sentences. This word order patterns can be used to map the translation of marked sentence variations into Indonesian and their grammatical packaging. The retention of highlighted information structure in the translation process can be used as a guideline to validating the translation quality with the sentence structure purposed as the means of information focus found in certain sentence element. If the information found in the SL sentences can be transferred properly into Indonesian, it can convey the quality of the translation product.

English sentence structures are significantly different from Indonesian sentence structures. In the process of translating marked sentences, it was found that the

passive sentences were mostly translated into Indonesian passive sentences as there is also passive construction found in Indonesian. It can be seen when translating the English passive marker *auxiliary verb + past participle* into Indonesian passive sentence marker, that is, the verb with prefix *di-*. Different translation variations were found in translating other marked sentences, such as existential, it-cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences. The English existential sentences with the sentence marker *there* in the initial position of the sentences function to express the existence of an entity. This sentence is translated into different Indonesian sentence forms, such as inverted structure that prepositions the existential verb into the initial position, such as *ada* and *terdapat*. The inverted structure is also used to maintain the SL highlighted information about the existence of entity in form of noun or noun phrase found in the sentence. It-cleft sentence with the dummy subject *it* functions to highlight sentence information in the cleft constituent found after the copula *be*, this structure was translated into different variations, such as 1) the declarative sentence with the translation of constituent cleft as the subject of the sentence, 2) the inverted structure with transforming constituent cleft into verb and put it in the initial position of the sentence, nominalized verb, addition of particle *lah*, and addition of the linking verb *adalah*. Meanwhile, pseudo-cleft has different translation variations, such as *apa*-relative clause; *apa* is the translation of what, *yang* nominalization in forming relative clause, and declarative sentence. The translator showed variations of sentence structures in order to maintain the SL information.

The difference in English and Indonesian sentence structures cause shifts in translation. Shifts can be accepted if they do not change the message or information that is highlighted in each sentence according to the function of each marked sentence to emphasize the focus of information. The different translation forms were found in translating passive, existential, pseudo-cleft and it-cleft sentences. However, the translator tried to translate the English marked sentences into Indonesian in accordance with their function and the highlighted information found in sentences, since marked sentences have the purpose of focusing information.

As long as translation variations do not change the message found in the source language, these variations can be used as the reference in translating marked sentences in the future. These sentence variations can be used as a guideline to translating sentences found in similar texts. It has implication as translation guidelines and translation studies, since marked sentences have different characteristics from

other declarative sentences, because of differences in English and Indonesian sentence structures, translation variations of marked sentences refer to highlighted information found in the sentences. The translation forms can be applied to translating other sentences with similar patterns. When these patterns are applied to translating marked sentences often, the patterns will be increasingly tested and can be applied to various translation marked sentences activities.

5. CONCLUSION

There are four types of declarative marked sentences found in The Intelligent Investor book, namely passive, existential, it-cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences. The most common sentence type is the existential sentence. There are 104 existential sentences found in the data. SL passive sentences were translated into Indonesian passive structure, transitive and intransitive forms, and equative-transitive sentence, existential sentences with the dummy subject *there* were translated into existential inverted structure that conveyed the existence of an entity by placing the Indonesian existential verbs such as *ada* and *terdapat* in the initial position of the sentences, declarative sentences and other inverted forms with different initial verbs. It-cleft sentence with the dummy subject *it* is used to focus information. This sentence was translated into declarative and inversion forms in the target language to show the occurrence of cleft using the SL noun phrase as the subject of the sentence in the target language. Pseudo-cleft sentences were translated into declarative sentences, the relative clause with the nominalization of *yang* and the question word *apa*. The differences between English and Indonesian grammatical structures lead to translation shifts that aim to obtain equivalence in translation process. The translation shifts found in the translation are structural shift and level shift.

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