| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Expansion of Indonesian to English Phenomena: A Descriptive Analytical Study of the Novels Written by Ahmad Tohari

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| **ABSTRACT**

This research examines the Expansion phenomena in translation using the strategies by Chesterman (2016). The expansion here means simply the phenomena of adding words from Source Text into Target Text Translation. The main purpose of this research is to find out how effective the Expansion is in helping to resolve translation problems in translating Indonesian to English. This research uses a mixed qualitative and quantitative research method, with the main focus on qualitative. The research uses a quantitative method for presenting the result. The descriptive research method is used to explain how the data was collected, classified, analyzed, and then summarized to get the conclusion. The data of this research are expansion, taken from the novel by Ahmad Tohari, entitled "Mata yang Enak Dipandang." The Expansion would be identified and collected by comparing the texts in both the target language (Indonesian version) and The source Text (English version) up to 150 data. The random sampling technique is used. The researcher will take 150 data. From the 150 data, 21 data will be chosen randomly and then taken to be analyzed. Thus, the research uses a random sampling technique. There are three primary groups of categories in Chesterman's strategies, namely syntactic/grammatical (4 out of 21 data), semantic (8 out of 21 data), and pragmatic (9 out of 21 data). There are 150 data of expansion but only 21 data were purposely chosen to be analyzed, with the use of Chesterman strategies which are: Information Change (1 data), Trope change (2 data), Abstraction Change (2), Explicitness Change (5), clause Structure Change (2), Distribution Change (4 data), Cohesion Change (1), Scheme Change (1 data), Emphasis Change (1 data), Interpersonal Change (2 data), Illocutionary Change (1). The result shows that most of the translations in the novel by Ahmad Tohari most of it using Explicitness Change (5 out of 21 data). As part of Semantic strategies, Exlpicitness change serves as an indicator of an idea that to translate a novel; the translator must commit a lot of manipulating in the process to reach the equivalency of work. The use of translation strategies by Chesterman in the expansion phenomena proves that only 20% of translation uses syntactical; the rest of it belongs to Semantic (38%) and Pragmatic (42%). It means that translating a literary work is quite challenging. The fact that literature work, which in this case is a novel, has a deeper meaning than it appears and how the work mostly uses figurative language to convey the message pressurize the translator to immerse the Source text carefully and also demands the translator to have a broad knowledge of the language and its social content.

| **KEYWORDS**

Expansion, Chesterman, literature work.

1. Introduction
In the process of translation, the translator deals with the problems of conveying the content to be as natural as possible. The problems that occur due to differences in language systems, culture, background and the continent of certain language perspectives are unavoidable. There are words, phrases or sentences that make it difficult to perceive language equivalent between Source Language and Target Language. To deal with this, some adjustment has been made. The adjustment that we are going to provide in this research is semantic adjustment phenomena in translation, namely expansion.

Expansion is an act of increasing or making something increase in size, amount or importance www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com. In the sense of translation, Expansion occurs when the Source Language (Indonesian) adds some words or distributes more items of linguistic categories to convey the same statement to the Target Language (English) to reach a close equivalent of both language's text. The effort for translating an ideal translation is complicated and needs the depth of knowledge to reach a product that has the accuracy of the meaning, the fully informational content and the quality of expressions. In translating, the equivalent of the Source Language with the Target Language is considered very important to achieve an ideal translation as the goal of its process.

To preserve the content of the source text and maintain its intended meaning, semantic adjustment strategies are used in translating text (Nida & Taber, 2003). The content of the source language may be changed in length, and the number of words will be changed when the translators render the source language text to the target language text. The semantic adjustment for expansion phenomena is classified as categorization: "syntactic (or formal) expansions and lexical (or semantic)". Nida and Taber (1982, p. 167) argue that "there are three kinds of lexical expansions: (1) classifiers, (2) descriptive equivalence, and (3) semantic restructuring" to translate naturally, the equivalence in translation should be underlined.

According to Nida (1984), there are two types of equivalence in translation, namely Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The formal equivalence "…basically source-oriented that is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message" (Nida,165:1984). meanwhile, the dynamic equivalence "…not merely another message which is more or less similar to the source… it clearly reflects the meaning and intent of the source." Then, based on Nida's equivalence concept of translation, the Expansion of Indonesian to English has a closer relation to dynamic Equivalence due to its function of expanding the meaning and intent of the source text, Indonesian, to the target text, which is English. Expansion also occurs as a procedure that Vinay and Darbelnet state in Munday (2016:92), which is "Amplification: The TL uses more words, often because of syntactic expansion…" For instance, the phrase "*biduan pengembara*" has been translated as "Singing Girl at the Edge of the World" using the expansion phenomena, which is simply adding more words within the same segments to translate into the Target Language, expanding the intent of Indonesian as a Source Language.

The researcher conducts a Descriptive Analytical Study on the topic of Indonesian to English Expansion in a novel by Ahmad Tohari to find out how many expansion schemes can be found in the segments of translation, to find out how Expansion provides information to the translator in rendering the message to the target language and also to find out how effective the Expansion is to help to resolve of translation problems in translating Indonesian to English.

Hence, from the elaboration above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the Indonesian to English expansion strategy to broaden the knowledge and to develop the ability to translate. The word ability refers to analyzing the strategies of translation.

2. Method(S)
2.1 Research Design
This research uses a mixed qualitative and quantitative research method, with the main focus on qualitative. The research uses a quantitative method for presenting the result. The descriptive research method is used to explain how the data was collected, classified, analyzed, and then summarized to get the conclusion. In other words, the reason for using Descriptive analysis is to identify, describe and analyze the pattern of the Indonesian to English Expansion.

The data of this research are expansion, taken from the novel by Ahmad Tohari, entitled "*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*." The Expansion would be identified and collected by comparing the texts in both the target language (Indonesian version) and The source Text (English version) up to 150 data. The random sampling technique is used for the analysis of Indonesian to English Expansions. For example, the researcher will take 150 data. From the 150 data, 21 data will be chosen randomly and then taken to be analyzed. Thus, the research uses a random sampling technique.

2.2 Source of the data
The source of the data in this research is a novel by Ahmad Tohari, entitled " *Mata yang Enak Dipandang* (2013)" in the Indonesian version, the other is "*Kind-Looking Eyes* (2015)" which is translated into English by Tirsa Tanaraga. Both of the books were published by P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta. The novel is chosen due to its story that elevates the life of marginalized cultural groups. This novel conveys a simple language but is rich in meaning for the reader. The original book is also written in Indonesian, so it is easier for the researcher to conduct research using this novel as the source of data. The review is taken from goodreads.com: "Ahmad Tohari's collection of short stories in *Mata yang Enak Dipandang* paints a verisimilar picture of Indonesian marginal people. Even if their stories are not full of twists, their humbleness is what hits you right in the feeling." (Book's review, 2021, *Mata yang enak dipandang*, para.1)

3. Results and Discussion
The usage of translation strategies by Chesterman (2016) to analyze the data gives the result shown as follows:

To translate the novel of *Mata Yang Enak Dipandang,* the researcher has applied the strategies proposed by Chesterman to analyze the translation. There are three primary groups of categories in Chesterman's strategies shown in Figure 1, namely syntactic/grammatical (4 out of 21 data), semantic (8 out of 21 data), and pragmatic (9 out of 21 data). There are 150 data of expansion but only 21 data were purposely chosen to be analyzed, with the use of Chesterman strategies which are: Information Change (1 data), Trope change (2 data), Abstraction Change (2), Explicitness Change (5), clause Structure Change (2), Distribution Change (4 data), Cohesion Change (1), Scheme Change (1 data), Emphasis Change (1 data), Interpersonal Change (2 data), Illocutionary Change (1).
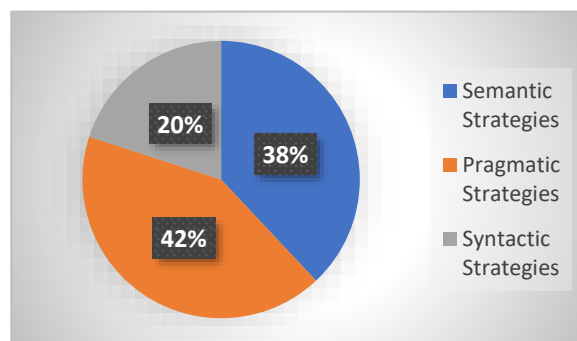

Figure 1: The Percentage of using strategies in Expansion

There are 150 data of expansion, but only 21 data were purposely chosen to be analyzed, namely: ...**the scorching heat of the sun,** Mirta, **The blind beggar, …, he planned to hold on by himself, were about to step off the side walk to cross the street, … anxiously, like a statue made of banana leaves, who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab samething to stand up, Do you feel hot, … had something to drink, Let's go inside or we'll lose our change, … in a low voice, … entered the station, The blind man's mouth was half opened, but its stinging rays could still be felt, …like wildfire, It was a long ago, a generous supply of advices**, but when the evening comes, Jebris rode the last bus away, and **at the break of the dawn**, she rode the earliest bus home, Because **Jebris** did not have **a well in her house, don't fell like it, get any money from them, You should read their eyes.**

Table 1. Collection of Data

No	p/par/l		Source Text	Target Text
	S T	**T T**		
1	9/01/1	9/01/1	**Di bawah matahari...**	**Under the scorching heat of the sun...**
			Di bawah matahari pukul satu siang...	**Under the scorching heat of the sun**, at 1 p.m.,
2	9/01/3	9/01/3	**Mirta berdiri di seberang jalan..**	**Mirta, The blind beggar,** stood motionless on the sidewalk...
			... **Mirta berdiri di seberang jalan** depan stasiun.	Mirta, **The blind beggar, stood motionless on the sidewalk** across the train station.
3	10/2/3	10/1/1	...**akan mencoba bertahan.**	...**planned to hold on by himself.**
			Ia **akan mencoba bertahan**.	He **planned to hold on by himself**.
4	10/2/12	10/1/9	**…** mencoba turun dari gili-gili,	**…were about to step off the side walk to cross the street,**
			Kaki yang bergetar itu **mencoba turun dari gili-gili**.	His shaky feet **were about to step off the side walk to cross the street,**
5	10/2/2	10/2/2	**goyang di atas gili-gili.**	**anxiously, like a statue mada of banana leaves.**
			...Mitra berdiri **goyang di atas gili-gili.**	He stood **anxiously like a statue made of banana leaves**.

6	11/2/4	11/1/1	**yang bersusah payah mencoba berdiri.**	**who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab samething to stand up.**
			Tetapi Tarsa hanya menonton ketika Mirta **yang bersusah payah mencoba berdiri.**	He just stared at Mirta, **who was flinging his arm wildly, trying to grab samething to stand up**.
7	11/3/13	11/2/6	**"Panas,.."**	**"Do you feel hot…"**
			"Panas, Kang Mirta?"	"**Do you feel hot**, Kang Mirta?"
8	11/5/22	11/3/13	**Mirta juga minum.**	**Mirta also had something to drink.**
			Mirta juga minum.	**Mirta also had something to drink.**
9.	13/3/4	12/4/17	**Ayo masuk. Nanti kita ketinggalan.**	**Let's go inside, or we'll lose our change.**
			"Kang, kereta datang. **Ayo masuk. Nanti kita ketinggalan**."	"Kang, a train is coming. **Let's go inside, or we'll lose our change.**"
10.	13/6/9	13/1/1	**…matahari.**	**…. the blazing sun**
			…dihajar hujan deras, ditimpa **matahari**.	… drenched by torrential rain, soaked by **the blazing sun**.
11.	14/8/18	14/3/6	**Kereta masuk.**	**A train entered the station.**
			Tarsa nyengir. Ada suara gemuruh dan bunyi rem logam yang menggurat telinga. **Kereta masuk**.	Tarsa grinned. There was a roaring sound of metal brakes. It screech the ears. **A train entered the station.**
12.	16/5/24	16/2/6	**Mulut Mirta setengah terbuka,**	**The blind man's mouth was half opened,**
			Ditolehnya Mirta yang masih menggeletak di tanah. **Mulut Mirta setengah terbuka**, bibirnya sangat pucat.	He glanced at Mirta, who was still sleeping on the ground. **The blind man's mouth was half opened**, his lips were pale.
13.	17/3/8	16/5/15	**namun panasnya masih menyengat.**	**but its stinging rays could still be felt.**
			Matahari makin miring ke Barat, **namun panasnya masih menyengat**.	The sun crept further to the west, **but its stinging rays could still be felt.**
14.	21/1/1	19/1/1	..**kian meluas**.	.. **had been spreading like wildfire**.
			Selentingan tentang Jubris **kian meluas**.	The rumour about Jebris **had been spreading like wildfire**.
15.	21/2/1	19/2/1	**Itu dulu.**	**It was a long ago.**
			Itu dulu.	**It was a long ago.**
16.	22/2/6	20/2/4	**…nasihat banyak-banyak.**	**… a generous supply of advices.**
			Ia pernah didatangi hansip yang memberinya **nasihat banyak-banyak**.	Once, a village security guard went to her house and gave her **a generous supply of advices**.
17.	22/3/17	20/3/13	**… menjelang pagi,**	… **at the break of the dawn.**
			Tetapi sore hari Jebris kembali berangkat naik bus terakhir dan pulang **menjelang pagi** dengan bus utama.	But as usual, when the evening comes, Jebris rode the last bus away, and **at the break of the dawn**, she rode the earliest bus home.
18.	23/2/1	21/1/1	**Karena tidak punya sumur sendiri,**	**Because Jebris did not have a well in her house**,
			Karena tidak punya sumur sendiri, setiap hari Jebris menggunakan sumur keluarga Sar.	**Because Jebris did not have a well in her house**, she used the well of Sar's family every day.
19.	13/8/15	13/3/6	**"Kali ini aku malas."**	**"Today, I don't fell like it."**

20.	13/13/24	13/8/16	"Kali ini aku malas."	"Today, I don't fell like it."
			…Jadi, kalau kamu tidak dapat duit, kamu sendiri yang tolol,kan?"	**"…If you did not get any money from them, you are the one who stupid."**
			"Kang, aku sudah membawamu kemana-mana. Kamu sudah kuhadapkan ke semua orang, ke semua penumpang. **Jadi, kalau kamu tidak dapat duit, kamu sendiri yang tolol, kan?"**	"Kang, I've taken you everywhere. I've guided you to a lot of people, a lot of passengers. **If you did not get any money from them, you are the one who stupid."**
21.			**"Betul, kan? Kamu memang tolol.** Perhatikan mata mereka…"	**"see, you are not good at it.** You should read their eyes. **.."**

The data collection was written to serve as a basic analysis. The translation strategies (Chesterman). Not all the analysis was explained here, but each sample of data that has been classified will be presented:

3.1 Syntactic/Grammatical Strategies
There are three syntactical strategies that the researcher found, namely Clause Structure Change, Cohesion Change and Scheme Change. According to Chesterman, syntactic strategy primarily manipulates form. He also states that this kind of strategy purely involves the syntactic change of one kind to another (2016, P91). The following data will be presented in the analysis of these three strategies.

a. Clause Structure Change
Data 13 and data 8 are classified as clause structure changes. According to Chesterman (2016, P.94), the clause structure change strategy is applied if the "*structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases. Various subclasses include constituent order...active vs. passive voice.*"

Data 13

ST : Matahari makin miring ke Barat, **namun panasnya masih menyengat.**

TT: The sun crept further to the west, **but its stinging rays could still be felt.**

In data 13, the number of words in ST is expanded from 4 (four) to 8 (eight) words. The clause structure change is used in this translation. The Indonesian active verb ***menyengat*** was changed into the English active verb ***be felt.*** Even the word ***menyengat*** is lexically the same as ***stinging*** in English, and the use of that word changes its function from a verb in the ST into a participial adjective.

3.2 Semantic Strategies
There are three semantic strategies that the researcher found, namely Trope Change, Abstraction Change and Distribution Change. According to Chesterman, semantic strategy *mainly has to do with lexical semantics, its manipulate nuances of meaning* (2016, P.98). The following data will be presented in the analysis of these three strategies.

a. Distribution change
Data 1, 10, 15 and data 16 are classified as distribution change. "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more …." items (expansion) (Chesterman.2016, P.100). **Data 1**

ST: Di bawah **matahari** pukul satu

   siang…

TT: Under **the scorching heat of the sun**,

   at 1 p.m., …

The word … ***Matahari…*** is expanded using the semantic strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), which is the Distribution change strategy due to the distribution of " ***the scorching heat of***…" precedence of the word **Sun**. Chesterman states that "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion)…." (2016:100). The number of words also changes from 1 (one) word to 6 (six) words Source Text to Target Text. According to the online dictionary of Indonesian Language Centre (KBBI) 5th edition, *Matahari* is a word that has the meaning of *bintang yang merupakan pusat tata surya,*

memancarkan panas dan cahaya bumi… . It is translated into the target text as "…**the scorching heat of the sun…"** to give an expression of the heat from the sun around noon, to emphasise nuances of meaning, in this case, the degree of temperature at noon, which is the highest in the daytime. That expression has a close equivalent to the situation from the novel.

Data 10

TT: …dihajar hujan deras, ditimpa **matahari**.

ST: … drenched by torrential rain, soaked by **the blazing sun**.

In data 10, The word **…Matahari** is translated into three (3) words, which is **the blazing sun**. *Matahari* means *Sun* in English. According to dictionary.cambridge.org**,** *Matahari* has a lexical meaning of "*the round body in the sky that gives light and heat to the earth*". The lexical meaning of it does not bring a strong effect; thus, the word ..**blazing**.. is added to the target language. Thus, the word *Matahari* is translated into **the blazing sun** to make the meaning equivalent and sound natural to the target language, and the phrase is expanded.

3.3 Trope change
Data 5 and data 14 are classified as Trope Change. Trope change strategy is "applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions) (Chesterman., 2016, P.101).

Data 5

ST: …Mitra berdiri **goyang di atas gili-gili.**

TT: He stood anxiously**, like a statue made of banana leaves**.

In data 5, the number of words in ST is expanded from 5 (five) to 7 (seven) words. The trope change is used in this translation. The Indonesian phrase … **goyang di atas gili-gili** is translated into **like a statue made of banana leaves**. The feature of metaphor is found here, which is **like a statue made of banana leaves.** There are 3 schemes of trope change proposed by Chesterman: ST trope X → TT trope X, ST trope X → ST trope Y, ST trope X → TT trope Ø and ST trope Ø → TT trope X. In this data, ST trope Ø → TT trope X is used due to the metaphor used in the TT, but in the ST only plain clause. The means of … **goyang di atas gili-gili** is literary the Subject, Mitra, standing unsteady on the sidewalk of the road; thus, there are not any **figurative in the ST.**

3.4 Pragmatic Strategies
The use of pragmatic strategies is to convey the message from ST to TT, not in relation to syntax, lexical or semantic. The difference between Pragmatic strategies and with other two strategies is that they lie for the purpose of manipulating the message, not the form or meaning. The translation is based on the translator global decisions about the appropriateness of the text. (Chesterman, 2016:104).

Four Pragmatic strategies appear, namely Information change, Explicitness Change, interpersonal change, and Illocutionary change. The following data will be presented in the analysis of these strategies.

Data 2: **Information change**

TT: … **Mirta berdiri di seberang jalan** depan stasiun.

ST: Mirta, **The blind beggar, stood motionless on the sidewalk** across the train station

The translator adds the information identifying the special condition of Mirta, who is a beggar who lost his sight. The phrase **The blind beggar** is a piece of relevant information that the translator decides to add to make the sentence more affluent. Since the number of words in the English target text is expanded, becoming longer than the source text, it falls into the categories of expansion.

3.5 Explicitness change
Data 3, 4, 7, 11 and data 18 are classified as Explicitness change. According to Chesterman (2016, P.105), "*It refers to the way in which translators add inferable information explicitly in the TT, information which is only implicit in the ST…*"

Data 18
ST:Karena **tidak punya sumur sendiri**,

setiap hari Jebris menggunakan sumur

keluarga Sar.

TT: Because **Jebris did not have a well in**

her house, she used the well of Sar's

family every day.

The translator adding the subject **Jebris** in the TT because the structure of English for making a good sentence always has the Subject, but In Bahasa Indonesian, the omission of the **Subject** is practically accepted, and the subject does not always appear. It makes a clear assumption of who is the person that does not have a well to the target text. The addition words in her house act as an expansion of ST word *sendiri*, shifting from word into phrase and shifting from adjective to prepositional phrase. The use of the explicitness change strategy has the effect of increasing the level of specificity to make the Translation more concrete in the TT structure sentence.

4. Conclusion
The result shows that most of the translations in the novel by Ahmad Tohari use Explicitness Change (5 out of 21 data). As part of Semantic strategies, Exlpicitness change serves as an indicator of an idea that translates into a novel. The translator must commit a lot of manipulation in the process to reach the equivalency of work.

Expansion strategies are quite effective in helping the translator. The translator might fail to convey the meaning of the text in a novel as the novel is a part of the literature work. As shown in figure 1, the use of translation strategies by Chesterman in the expansion phenomena proves that only 20% of translation uses syntactical; the rest of it belongs to Semantic (38%) and Pragmatic (42%). It means that translating a literary work is quite challenging. The fact that literature work, which in this case is a novel, has a deeper meaning than it appears and how the work mostly uses figurative language to convey the message pressures the translator to immerse in the Source text carefully and also demands the translator to have a broad knowledge of language and its social content.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
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