



Analysis Translations Quality on External and Internal Conjunctions that Connect the Clauses in the Novel *Cantik Itu Luka*

Desi¹; M.R. Nababan²; Dan Djatmika²

¹ Mahasiswa Pascasarjana, Ilmu Linguistik, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

² Professor, Ilmu Linguistik, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to identify 1) The types of conjunctions in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka*. 2) Determine the translation quality in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka*. This type of research is qualitatively descriptive with the embedded research. This study used primary data that was divided into two, namely linguistic data and translator data. The amount of data in this study amounted to 50 data. Linguistic data is obtained through content analysis while translation data is obtained through FGD (Forum Group Discussion). The results of this study found two types of conjunctions, namely external conjunction and internal conjunction.

Keywords: *Conjunction; Translation; Translation Quality*

Introduction

People in giving opinion need conjunction for connected one clause to another clauses. Conjunction can be conveyed in written and oral, therefore the communicated will be clearly and fluency. Each language has a different conjunction system, generally they have two types of conjunctions, namely external and internal conjunctions.

External conjunction is a connects two ideas within a complex clause. Meanwhile, internal conjunction is a connects ideas contained between two complex clauses or two ideas in paragraphs (Santosa, 2003: 76). In addition, using of conjunction depends on both formal and informal contexts and situation (Baker, 2011:200).

From some definitions according to the experts above it can be concluded that conjunction or connecting words are a particle or unit of syntax that serves to connect words between words, phrases between phrases, inter-clauses and sentences between sentences in order to from a solid paragraph. The existance of conjunction will also make a sentence can be understood in full.

Literary works are also a media for expressing the minds of authors. Furthermore, literary works are also imaginative aesthetically and pleasing to the reader. Danomo (1984:1) said literary works created

by authors or litterateur to be enjoyed, be used and understood by society in life. Novel is one form of literary work that is realitis or real that appeared from the surrounding environment, which develop from non-fiction narrative forms and stilistically emphasizes the importance of definite detail.

The structure of the novel and everything communicated is always directly controlled by the manipulation of the author's language. In order to obtain the effectiveness of language disclosure in literature, so that the story in the novel is able to make the mood of the readers become emotional and even carried away in every story content imagined by the authors.

Novel is a literary work that has been favorite by many Indonesian people since long ago until now. Novels are not only found in Indonesia. However, it has been found in several other country languages. For example, a novel written by a philosophy from Indonesia, the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* novel has been translated into several languages. One of them has translated into English. The translator can make it easier for people from various continents to read and understand novel derived from Indonesian that are translated into the English language. The role of the translator is very important in bridging the source language into the target language.

A translator should have an ability of translations, like translation techniques, translation shift and translation quality. Molina dan Albir (2002) have classified a techniques translation into 18 types. They were adaption, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

Earlier reseacrhrs who studied conjunction (Bhekti Wahyuningsih dkk, 2017; Muhamd Ghifari Fardhana Bahar, 2021; Muhammad Solihin Pranoto, 2020). have found conjunction that connecting phrases and phrases, clauses and clauses, sentences and sentences and pharagrap.

Eventhough, another reseacrhrs (Roely Ardiansyah, 2018; Irwan Siagian dkk, 2020; Monika Puspita Sari dkk, 2020) who analyzed about subordinative and koordinative conjunction. However, they did not explained translation techniques.

Based on the review of some the articles above, recserch on conjunction translation has never been done. Most studied focus on research looking at forms of conjunction in general. Research that specifically examines translation techniques used by translators in translation internal and external conjunctions has not been studied in depth. In addition, previous research has also not examined the translation of conjunctions from Indonesia into English.

Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Spradley (1980:39) said location should have 3 element such as participant, event, and setting. This location of this research is *Novel Cantik Itu Luka* like has translation into *Beauty is a Wound*. The data source was novel *Cantik Itu Luka* and rater. Then, analysis begins by classifying conjunction of external and internal.

Discussion

The findings of research and discussion include the types of conjunction and translation quality contained in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan. Then, Martin and Rose (2003) stated types of conjunction external and internal there are addition, comparison, time, consequence (cause, means, purpose and condition).

Table 1 Types of Conjunctions

Types of Conjunction	Sub-Categories	Frequency	Percentage
External	Addition	5	10 %
	Comparison	4	8 %
	Time	12	24 %
	Cause	20	40 %
	Means	1	2 %
	Purpose	1	2 %
	Condition	5	10%
Internal	Addition	1	2 %
	consequence	1	2 %

Type Conjunctions

This research has found 50 data about external and internal conjunction in novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan. The data was dominated by external conjunction that is 48 data; the external conjunction was included addition, comparison, time, consequence (cause, means, purpose and condition). Then, the internal conjunction was included addition and consequence. The explanation of conjunction will be described below:

Addition

According to Martin and Rose (2003) there are two types of additive conjunction such as addition and alternative. *Additive* is adding events or quality descriptions that parallel to the previous clause. Generally, these conjunctions are in the middle of complex clauses, but are often also used to connect two complex clauses. Likes the statement below:

Example 1 (07/2/06)

Bsu: Kegaduhan itu pasti berasal dari cambuk malaikat penyiksa, '*dan*' mereka tampak bosan, dan berharap sedikit keajaiban yang lain.

Bsa: The sound must have been coming from the whip of a tormenting angel, '*but*' they grew bored, hoping for some other small marvel.

Alternatives give a choice of events or quality descriptions in the previous clause. Generally, this conjunction is in the middle of a complex clause, but it is often also used to connect two complex clauses. Likes the example below:

Example 2 (064/27/26)

Bsu: " Aku tak peduli dengan cara apa ia datang, '*atau*' dengan cara bagaimana ia datang tanpa kau dan aku tahu, tapi ia datang dan mengajarnya segala hal, dan bahkan ia mengajarnya bercinta."

Bsa: “I don’t care how he came, ‘*or*’ how he came without you or me knowing. But he must have come and taught her everything, even how to make love.”

Comparison

According to Martin and Rose (2003) types of conjunction comparison there are two such as similar (compare) and different (more than, opposite, expecting and replacing). Similar is compare conjunction which happened or the first happened or quality of similar relative.

Different more than is show conjunction to happened between the second of quality more than to the first quality. There are two data of *different more than*. For example is below:

Example 3 (0185/118/93)

Bsu: Banyak orang mengatakan, ‘*bahkan*’ sang putri sendiri telah menyadarinya, bahwa kecantikannya membawa malapetaka.

Bsa: People said ‘*that*’ the princess herself had realized that her beauty brought misfortune.

Different comparisons are opposite comparing two opposite events or qualities.

Example 4: (02/01/06)

Bsu: Semuanya berawal dari kegaduhan di kuburan tua, dengan nisan tanpa nama dan rumput setinggi lutut, ‘*tapi*’ semua orang mengenal kubur Dewi Ayu.

Bsa: All it started with a noise coming from an old gravesite with an unmarked tombstone covered in knee-high grass, ‘*but*’ everybody knew it was Dewi Ayu’s grave.

Different benchmarking exceptions exclude events or qualities in the second clause, Likes the statement below:

Example 5: (030/9/12)

Bsu: Ini hanya di antara kita: katakan hal itu pada pelacur lain, ‘*tapi*’ tidak pada Dewi Ayu.

Bsa: But just between you and me: tell that to another prostitute, ‘*but*’ not to Dewi Ayu.

And the last part of comparison is different comparisons replace occurrences or qualities with others in the second clause.

Example 6: (032/9/12)

Bsu: Ia tak bisa bicara kecuali suara menggerundel tanpa arti, ‘*tapi*’ ia bisa tersenyum dan ia suka memberi senyum.

Bsa: She couldn’t speak, expect in an incoherent mumble, ‘*but*’ she could smile, and she liked to smile.

Time

There are two kinds of external conjunctions of time, namely *sequential time* and *simultaneous time*. Sequential time is divided into two sub-categories, that is, sequential time of a moment and sequential time immediately. Sequential time used for connecting two sorts events at a specific moment. For example likes below:

Example 7 (018/3/7)

Bsu: "Bayi yang malang," kata si dukun bayi lagi, '*sebelum*' pergi mencari seseorang untuk menyusunya.

Bsa: "Poor baby," said the midwife again, '*before*' going to look for someone to nurse her.

Secondly, *sequential time immediately* sort two events that occur immediately. For instance:

Example 8 (019/4/8)

Bsu: Si dukun bayi tampak tak berdaya menghadapi serbuan orang-orang yang menyibakkan kain penutup wajah si bayi, namun '*ketika*' mereka telah melihatnya dan menjerit dalam horor yang tak pernah mereka hadapi sebelumnya, si dukun bayi tersenyum dan mengingatkan mereka, bahwa ia telah berusaha untuk tidak memperlihatkan wajah mereka.

Bsa: The midwife was unable to stave off the onslaught of people pushing aside the cloth hiding the baby's face, but '*once*' they'd seen it, and screamed from a horror unlike any they had ever experienced before, the midwife smiled and reminded them that she had tried her best not to show them the hellish countenance.

Simultan time is divided into two-categories, namely nearest simultaneous time and interrupted simultaneous time. Near-time simultaneously sequences two events that occur at the same time. For example this below:

Example 9 (034/9/12-13)

Bsu: Itu cukup membuat Dewi Ayu tertawa terbahak-bahak, ia menyukai selera humor Rosinah yang kekanak-kanakan dan tepat tertawa, '*meskipun*' ia bisa membantah bahwa Gandri tak melahirkan seratus anak sebanyak seratus kali, ia hanya melahirkan segumpal daging yang kemudian jadi seratus anak.

Bsa: That made Dewi Ayu laugh out loud. She liked Rosinah's childish sense of humor and was still laughing '*as*' she retorted that Gandari didn't give birth to a hundred children a hundred separate times, she just gave birth to one big hunk of meat that then turned into one hundred children.

Consequence**Cause**

According to Martin and Rose (2003) the conjunction of causal consequences explains the causation of two events. This conjunction can also be in a complex clause and two clauses.

Example 10 (062/26/25)

Bsu: Rosinah menggeleng. Ia tak bercinta dengan siapa pun. Atau Ia bercinta dengan seseorang, tapi kau tak akan tahu, '*sebab*' kau tak akan melihatnya.

Bsa: Rosinah shook her head. She wasn't making love to anyone. Or, she was making love to someone, but you would never know it was, '*because*' you wouldn't see anyone.

The conjunction of consequences is used to indicate that an event occurred due to the concession of the next occurrence.

Example 11 (088/43/38)

Bsa: *'Meskipun'* Ma Iyang tinggal di rumah yang berbeda dan dijaga oleh dua orang jawara, Ted telah memutuskan untuk membawa Aneu tinggal bersamanya sejak ia dilahirkan, meskipun untuk itu ia harus bertengkar hebat dengan Marietje.

Bsa: *'Even though'* Ma Iyang lived in a different house guarded by two tough guys, Ted had decided to bring Aneu to live with them after she was born. At first Marietje put up a terrible fight but what could be done.

Conjunction of consequences of how to show to carry out events.

Example 12 (07/02/2006)

Bsa: Kegaduhan itu pasti berasal dari cambuk malaikat penyiksa, dan mereka tampak bosan, *dan* berharap sedikit keajaiban yang lain.

Bsa: The sound must have been coming from the whip of a tormenting angel, *but* they grew bored, hoping for some other small marvel.

The conjunction of the consequence of the goal indicates the purpose of the event in the first clause.

Example 13 (028/8/11)

Bsu: Gadis itu telah bertindak bijaksana mengantisipasi kemungkinan bahwa Dewi Ayu akhirnya sungguh-sungguh mati, untuk memperoleh uang dari kesempatan langka semacam itu, *'sehingga'* ia tak perlu mengkhawatirkan susu Beruang dan masa depan mereka berdua di rumah itu, sejauh ketika kakak Si Cantik sama sekali tak diharapkan akan muncul di sana.

Bsa: The girl, wisely anticipating the possibility that Dewi Ayu might actually die in the end, acted in order to make some money from such a rare opportunity, *'so that'* she wouldn't have to worry about the Bear's Milk or their future alone together in the house, since Beauty's three older sisters could never be expected to turn up there at all.

Conjunction of condition consequences indicates the requirements that must be met before resolving the event.

Example 14 (015/3/8)

Bsu: *'Jika'* tidak ada, ia harus mencari susu sapi, susu anjing, atau susu tikus sekalipun.

Bsa: *'If'* there was none, she'd have to look for cow's milk, or dog's milk, or maybe even rat's milk.

Furthermore, the internal conjunction contained in this data is in accordance with the opinion of Martin and Rose (2003).

Addition

The addition of alternative development, this type of conjunction is used to develop arguments or evidence by way of providing alternatives to previous arguments or evidence.

Example 1 (0207/133/103)

Bsu: Sang preman telah mengetahui alasan undangan ini, *'atau'* paling tidak ia bisa menduganya.

Bsa: The preman already knew why he had been invited, *'or'* at least he could guess.

The consequences of concluding is conjunction draw conclusions from previous arguments or evidence.

Example 2 (035/10/13)

Bsa: '*Demikianlah*', tanpa merasa terganggu sedikitpun, Rosinah terus bekerja.

Bsa: That was the cheerful way Rosinah kept working, not in the least bit put out.

Technique of Translation

The following table is a classification related to the translation techniques used when translating the types of conjunctions in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan and its description.

Table 2 Types of Translation Technoques in the *Novel Cantik Itu Luka*

Teknik Terjemahan	Frekuensi	Presentase
Padanan Lazim	25	50 %
Delesi	5	10%
KD	7	14%
Modulasi	8	16%
Implisit	5	10%

According to Martin and Rose (2003), in this study 50 data related to translation techniques were found to translate external and internal conjunctions of Indonesian into English. The most commonly found techniques is a common match with a total of 25 data or 50%. Then followed by the discursive creations technique, which amounted to 7 data or 14%. Furhermore, modulation technique found 8 data or 16%. And the last, delesi technique found 5 data or 10% and implicit technique also found 5 data or 10%.

However, techniques that affect the quality of translation from the aspects of accuracy, readability and acceptability are found in two techniques, namely the deletion technique and the discursive creation technique. Below is a further expalanation of examples of translations techniques used in translating the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan.

Deletion

Bsu: *Demikianlah*, tanpa merasa terganggu sedikitpun, Rosinah terus bekerja.

Bsa: That was the cheerful way Rosinah kept working, not in the least bit put out.

Discursive Creations

Bsu: Ia tengah tidur mendengkur ketika sebuah mobil Colibri berhenti di depan rumahnya, *dan* suara mesunnya yang mendengus-dengus di tengah malam buta cukup untuk membuatnya terbangun.

Bsa: He was fast asleep and string when a Colibri car stopped in front his hoouse, *but* the sound of its engine councing in the middle of the pitch-black night startled him awake.

Quality of Translations

According to Schaffner, (in Nababan et al, 2012: 41). There are three aspects, namely: 1), the translated text is accurate in terms of its content, meaning that the message contained in the translated text

must be the same as the message contained in the original text, 2) the translated text is expressed with the rules that apply in the target language and does not conflict with the norms and cultures prevailing in the target language, 3) translated text can be easily understood by the target reader.

In this study, two techniques were found that effect the quality of translation in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* from the aspects of accuracy, readability and acceptability. Namely, creation discursive technique and deletion technique. Below description of the impact of translation quality techniques in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka*:

Creation discursive is a translation technique performed by translating a single unit of language in a search language into a single language unit in target text using temporary equivalents that are far from the original context. This is done in order to attract the attention of potential readers. The use of this technique to translate conjunctions causes a change in the shape, expression, function, or meaning of conjunctions or causes the translation to go out of context Nababan (2002).

Discursive creation affects translation quality, especially in terms of accuracy. Things that affect aspects of accuracy such as reducing messages that are in the source language to the target language or eliminating messages that are in the source language to the target language.

So that the message conveyed is inaccurate and reduces the content of the existing message. But in the aspect of acceptability and readability, it can be tolerance, if the translated message does not violate the existing culture or norms and can still be understood by the reader. So that the aspects of acceptability and readability have no significant effect. However, this study has found that the level of readability and acceptability and did not reach the target.

Meanwhile, in this study was also found that the use of discursive creation techniques amounted to 7 data or 14%, one of which occurred in the following data number 020:

Exampale 020/4/8

Bsu: Mereka masih berdiri setelah pekikan sesaat itu, dengan wajah-wajah idiot kehilangan ingatan, *'sebelum'* si dukun bayi segera pergi.

Bsa: They just stood for a moment, with the faces of idiots whose memories had been suddenly erased.

Deletion

Deletion is a translation technique that is carried out by omitting in the target language the information present in the source language (Monila and Albir, 2002).

Deletion techniques found in this study greatly affect the quality of translations both in terms of accuracy, readability and acceptability. This happens because of the deletion of conjunctions from source language into the target language.

In this study, it was found that the use of deletion techniques amounted to 5 data or 10%, one of which occurred in the following data number 035:

Example 035/10/13

Bsu: *Demikianlah*, tanpa merasa terganggu sedikitpun, Rosinah terus bekerja.

Bsa: That was the cheerful way Rosinah kept working, not in the least bit put out.

Conclusion

The first conjunctions are found in everyday communication both in writing and orally. With the conjunction, it will facilitate human communication between fellow social creatures. Second, in this study has found 5 translation techniques. However, the techniques that affect the quality of translation from the aspects of accuracy, readability and acceptability are two techniques, namely, deletion technique and discursive creation technique.

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