



Analysis of Parallelism Translation Quality in the Novel Negeri 5 Menara

Nurlaili¹; M.R. Nababan²; Riyadi Santosa²

¹ Postgraduate in Linguistic Studies, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

² Professor in Linguistic Studies, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Parallelism is a linguistic phenomenon that is widely used in writing. Parallelism refers to the use of parts of a sentence in the succession and the middle of the succession is mediated by the conjunction. This study aims to identify the translation quality of parallelism in the novel Negeri 5 Menara. This study is descriptive qualitative research. It is qualitative because the data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and clauses, while it is called descriptive due to the research of the linguistic phenomenon. In this research, the source data are taken from the document and rater. Further, document analysis and focus group discussion are used to collect the data. The document analysis is done by taking notes or marking the data in the novel, while the focus group discussion is done by discussing the translation techniques and translation quality. From the result, there are two types of parallelism in the novel. They are word parallelism and phrase parallelism. Moreover, the translator translated the parallelism using the 9 categories of translation techniques. They are established equivalent, paraphrase, modulation, transposition, explicitation, implicitation, reduction, borrowing, and compensation. Word parallelism is mostly used to express parallel ideas, while verbs are used widely to state parallelism, both word and phrase parallelism. Furthermore, the established equivalent is the most applied in translating parallelism. Therefore, the data of parallelism is translated into accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Keywords: *Parallelism; translation techniques; translation quality; Accurate; Acceptable; Readable*

Introduction

According to Nurgiyantoro (1981), parallelism is the use of parts of a sentence in the succession and the middle of the succession is mediated by the conjunction. If the part of the sentence is the adjective, then the other part should be the adjective and the last of the succession should be followed by the conjunctions 'and' or 'or'. Moreover, Keraf (2001) also stated that parallelism placed the ideas in the same position and functions in the same grammatical structure. If the idea is expressed in the noun, then the other idea should be also expressed in the noun. Torreri (2010: 123) said that parallelism creates balances and rhymes in sentences. From the definition, the researcher concluded that parallelism puts the idea into the same structure, either the same position or the same function. Parallelism in writing is important because parallelism creates the coherence of the sentence. In other words, a sentence that is not coherent affects the indefinite information in the text. Therefore, the use of parallelism should be

unmistakable. Furthermore, Nurgiyantoro (1981) said that the use of parallelism in the text is mostly used in the wrong way. Because the writer does not understand enough about the parallelism style. This problem affects miscommunication or misconception among the target readers. Moreover, the construction of parallelism is in the form of word parallelism, phrase parallelism, clause parallelism, and sentence parallelism (Nurgiyantoro, 1981). However, the sentence parallelism barely appeared in writing. Therefore, this research is only focused on identifying word, phrase, and clause parallelism. Word parallelism is used when two or more words appear in a sentence and show the same function and position. If the word is a noun and the other word should be a noun. Phrase parallelism occurs when the idea is written with the construction of a phrase, thus the other idea in the same sentence should be written in the same construction. Phrases are known as grammatical units that consist of two or more words and do not consist of predicates. The phrase, in the syntax roles, is the subject, predicate, object, or adverb (Ahmad and Abdullah, 2012:79). Clause is the grammatical unit that is structured of a word or phrase and has a predicate. Clause parallelism occurs when the ideas are avowed in the construction of the subject and the predicate and the other idea is also expressed in the subject and the predicate.

From the translation perspective, the sentence or text should be clear either of the grammatical structure or the ideas that connect the elements of the sentence. Molina and Albir (2002) stated that the translation techniques are not only categories available to analyze a translated text, however, coherence, cohesion, thematic progression, and contextual dimensions also intervene in the analysis. Therefore, the coherence of the text should be noticed. Furthermore, translation is transferring the information from the source text into the target text. It is supported by Larson (1984) who said that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It means that the form is being transferred constantly. The translator should transfer the meaning from the source text into the target text without adding or reducing other elements or information (Nababan, 2016). Therefore, the translation is trustworthy. In translating text, the translators can use one or more translation techniques. Moreover, Molina and Albir (2002) said that the translation technique is a procedure to analyze and classify how the translation equivalence works. Moreover, the translation techniques are classified into 18 categories. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Thus, the classification of those techniques is used to identify the translation techniques in this research. Furthermore, the use of translation techniques will affect the translation quality of the target text. Nababan (2012) stated that there are three aspects of translation quality, they are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The aspect of accuracy refers to whether the text in the source language is equivalent to the target language. To get accuracy, the translator should avoid adding or reducing the information in the target text. The way of reducing or adding information in the target text will deceive the target readers. The aspect of acceptability refers to the translation that has been expressed based on the norm or the culture in the target language. The translator should pay attention to the aspect of acceptability, even though the translation is accurate, if, it does not receive the norm or culture in the target language, thus the translation will be useless. The aspect of readability refers to the fact that the translation can be understood by the target readers and the translation does not have ambiguity. Therefore, the classification of the translation quality from Nababan (2012) is used as the instrument to identify the translation quality in this research. Translating parallelism is more challenging for the translator itself. The translator should transfer the parallel idea from the source text into the target text. However, the language structure of the Indonesian language and the English language are different. The idea in the Indonesian language is expressed in one word, nevertheless, in the English language it can be two or more words or even it is in the form of a phrase or clause. Further, the meaning of the source text is not always available in the target text. Therefore, the translator decided to translate the information in the source text with the inequivalent meaning in the target text. Thus, the study of parallelism translation quality should be done to identify the translator's solution to these problems.

The previous study of parallelism (Ayuningsih, Widyarti, dan Malabar, 2020; Fakhrurozi, 2015; Anwar, 2018; Dewi, 2016; Jaafar, Aman, dan Awal, 2017; Osman dan Jaafar, 2021). Those studies have been done in identifying parallelism as a stylistic. Besides, the previous studies merely study parallelism in English literature. Even Though Anwar (2018) has studied parallelism in Indonesian literature, his findings merely focus on identifying the form of parallelism and the meaning of parallelism. The translation studies and previous studies of translation quality merely focused on repetition (Murtafi, Nababan, dan Djatmika, 2017; Prasetya, Yadnya, dan Malini, 2018; Najjar, 2015). The repetition is closed with the parallelism because either repetition or parallelism has reiteration elements. However, Nurgiyantoro (1981) said that repetition is a reiteration of a word while parallelism is a reiteration of a pattern. Thus, both of them are different. Moreover, the previous studies about the translation of parallelism (Ikbal, Abdullah, and Jabak, 2016; Mehawesh, 2013; Shamaileh, 2022). Though those studies have been studying the translation of parallelism, none of them are done with the study of how the translation techniques occurred in translating parallelism. Those studies merely focused on how the translation of grammatical parallelism affected the advertisement text both in Arabic and English text, it is conducted by Mehawesh (2013). Moreover, Samaileh (2022) conducted similar studies on the translation of parallelism, it is about the loss and compensation of parallelism when it is translated from Arabic to English. However, it merely shows how parallelism affected Political Speech. Then, the research conducted by Ikbal, Abdullah, and Jabak (2016) studied the strategies of parallelism translation. Based on the previous studies of parallelism translation, researchers concluded that those studies have been done yet in studying the translation aspect in specific. Based on the previous studies' reviews, the researcher found a gap for further research. It is about the translation quality of the parallelism translation. Those studied have not conducted the translation techniques that the translator used in translating parallelism and how the use of the translation techniques affects the translation quality. Therefore, this study aims to identify the translation quality of parallelism in Indonesian literature. This research also identifies the constructions of parallelism in the novel and how the translator applied translation techniques to translate the construction of parallelism.

Methods

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research is qualitative because data is in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. While it is called descriptive because this research is focused on identifying the linguistic phenomenon. Moreover, the location of this research is in the media. Lincoln and Guba in Santosa (2022:56) said that the research location is a focus-determined boundary. It means that the focus of the research is given implications for the research boundaries. If the focus of the research is in the media or the field the location of the research is also in the media or the field. Therefore, the location of this research is in the media novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. This novel is available in two languages, Indonesian language and has been translated into English language. This research used a syntax approach. It is used to categorize parallelism into nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Data for this research are taken from documents and rater. The document is used to get data on parallelism and the rater is used to get data on translation techniques and translation quality. Furthermore, this research is collecting data through document analysis and focus group discussion. Document analysis is used to collect data parallelism in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. Focus group discussions are used to collect data on translation techniques and translation quality. Moreover, there are four steps in analyzing data, this research used the content analysis design by Spradley (1980). The four steps include domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis. The domain analysis is used to separate data and non-data. The taxonomy analysis is used to categorize data based on their context. In this research, taxonomy analysis is translation techniques and translation quality. The componential analysis is used to gather the domain analysis and taxonomy analysis. Therefore, the componential analysis in this research includes parallelism and translation techniques, and translation quality. The cultural theme analysis is used to explain and discuss the transferability of this research

finding and the previous studies finding. The instrument to identify the translation technique is used in the translation techniques categories from Molina and Albir (2002). While the instrument to identify the translation quality is used the instrument from Nababan's (2012) theory.

Results and Discussion

1. The Constructions of Parallelism

Nurgiyantoro (1981) stated that constructions of parallelism included words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this research, two constructions of parallelism have been found: word parallelism and phrase parallelism. The use of parallelism in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* is found (103 data). Further, to state the parallel idea in the novel, the writer includes the parts of speech. They were verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. Here is the explanation and result of this research.

Table 1.1
The constructions of parallelism

The Construction of Parallelism	Frequency	Categories	Frequency
Word	75	Verb	47
		Adjective	23
		Noun	5
Phrase	28	Verb	21
		Noun	5
		Adjective	1
		Preposition	1
Total			103

Table 1.1 shows that the word parallelism is dominant, from the result it can be seen that the word parallelism is found (75 data). This result is supported by Nurgiyantoro (1981) who said that the word parallelism is the most used in writing, not only in the literary word but also in non-literary work. The use of word parallelism in writing is useful. The writer can keep the words in the sentence or text. The writer can arrange a brief and understandable text using word parallelism. Furthermore, both word and phrase parallelism is mostly stated with the verb rather than an adjective, noun, or preposition. It can be seen that the use of verbs to state the word parallelism is about (47 data) and the phrase parallelism is about (21 data). Moreover, the use of adjectives to state parallelism is mostly found to state word parallelism rather than phrase parallelism. It can be seen in table 1.1 that adjectives are found (23 data) while in the phrase parallelism are merely found (1 data). Furthermore, the construction of parallelism stated by a preposition is merely found in the phrase parallelism. The use of verbs to state parallelism in the novel proved that the writer mostly stated the activity, behavior, or experience between the characters in the novel. Besides, verbs, adjectives, and nouns are *full words* and they have a lexical meaning. Therefore, they are mostly used to state parallelism to express parallel ideas. While the least of using a preposition is to state the parallelism because the preposition does not have a lexical meaning, it is merely used to link the words in the sentences. Here are examples of word and phrase parallelism.

(1) *Hampir satu jam non-stop, kalimat ini bersahut-sahutan dan bertalu-talu. (15/N5M/41/39)*

Data (1) is categorized as a word parallelism that is stated with the verb. The words *bersahut-sahutan* and *bertalu-talu* are verbs that function as a predicate in the sentences.

(2) *Kawan-kawan di kelas dan di kamar datang dari berbagai daerah di Indonesia. (38/N5M/145/136)*

Data (2) is a phrase parallelism that is stated with the preposition phrase. The phrase *di kelas* and *di kamar* showed the same pattern and function in the sentence, therefore it is categorized as parallelism.

2. The Translation Techniques of Parallelism

Molina and Albir (2002) have categorized the translation techniques into 18 categories, however, this research merely found 9 different translation techniques in translating parallelism. Those are established equivalent, paraphrase, transposition, implication, modulation, explicitation, borrowing, reduction, and compensation. Here is the explanation.

Table 2.1
Translation techniques that is used to translate parallelism

The Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
Established equivalent	202	78,90
Paraphrase	12	4,69
Implication	10	3,90
Implication	9	3,52
Explication	8	3,13
Exploitation	6	2,34
Borrowing	4	1,56
Reduction	3	1,17
Compensation	2	0,78
Total	256	100 %

The use of established equivalents in translating parallelism is dominant among the other translation techniques. In table 2.1 the established equivalent is used 202 times or (78,90%), then paraphrase is in the second and transposition is in the third. Moreover, the least translation techniques used are implicitation, modulation, explicitation, borrowing, reduction, and compensation. The use of established equivalents in translating parallelism indicates that the information in the source text is correctly delivered. In this research, the translator mostly used the term, word, or phrase that is equivalent to the target text. It means that the construction of the parallelism in the source text is transferred into the form of parallelism in the target text. Furthermore, the translation techniques that affected the loss of parallel ideas are paraphrase and reduction. It is called parallelism when the ideas are expressed with the same pattern or function and mediated by conjunction. Since the translator rearranges the information

from the source text into the target text, the construction of parallelism is lost, and it means that the translator uses the translation techniques paraphrase. Moreover, the translator also uses the reduction technique to reduce the parallel idea in the target text.

3. The Translation Quality of Parallelism

The use of translation techniques can affect the translation quality of the text. When a translator tries to reduce and add meaning, information, or items in the target text, it affects the translation with less accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Therefore, the translator should be faithful to the source text to create a good-quality of translation.

Table 3.1
The Score of Translation quality

Category of Translation Quality	Scores
Accuracy	2,95
Acceptability	2,95
Readability	2,95

To produce a good translation, it should be compiled with accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this research, the translation quality of parallelism is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable. The score of accuracy (2,95), acceptability (2,95), and readability (2,95). It can be concluded that the data of parallelism in the source text is successfully transferred to the target text, both meaning and construction of parallelism. It is also acceptable with the norm or culture in the target text and also understandable by the target readers. Furthermore, there is only one technique that affects less accuracy, acceptable, and readability. It is because the translator reduces the meaning or items from the source text into the target text and it makes the construction of parallelism lost. The translation technique used is reduction.

Conclusion

From the result, it can be concluded that parallelism is used to convey the parallel idea in the novel. The writer mostly used the word parallelism to express the ideas. Further, the parallel idea in the novel is dominated by the verb word. The use of the verb appears in both word parallelism and phrase parallelism. Moreover, in translating parallelism, the translator is widely used the translation technique established equivalent. The use of the established equivalent indicates that the parallel idea in the source text is transferred into the parallel idea in the target text. Further, the data parallelism in this research is translated into accurate, acceptable, and readable. It means that the data of parallelisms are translated with the equivalent term in the target text, acceptable in the norm of the target text, and the target readers do not find difficulties to read the translation. To develop the study of parallelism, a similar future study is suggested to identify parallelism in the context of meaning and identify how the translator translates the parallelism in the context of meaning.

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