

**An analysis on the translation of Indonesian passive voice in “atheis”, a
translated novel by R.J. Maguire**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

People need language as an instrument of communication to express what they want, need, and feel. Samsuri (1991, p. 4) states that language is a tool that is used by people to express their thoughts, feelings, their willing and their behaviors; a tool that is used to influence and to be influenced. As a means of communication, language has an important role in all aspects of human life, such as science, technology, politics, trade, and religion. It is proved that translation is very important since people cannot understand the message of the scientific literature whose languages are not their mother tongue or their first languages. Connecting with this, Hartoko in Widyamartaya states “*Kebutuhan menerjemahkan buku bukanlah tanda keterbelakangan, justru sebaliknya tanda keterbukaan, tanda kegiatan hendak ikut serta dalam tukar-menukar informasi* (2003: p. 9). That is why there must be an effort to develop translation activities. It can be the translation of foreign languages into Indonesian or from Indonesian into other languages especially English.

There are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and understandable. The translator has to have: (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL), (3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation theory (Nida: 1964, p. 145).

The needs of translated books, especially English, become wider in order to support the development of science and technology in developing country such as Indonesia. The wider the development of science and technology in Indonesia, automatically the more Indonesia's role is noticed in international world. Connecting with this, Soedarno states that:

“Dengan semakin tampilnya negara dan bangsa Indonesia di tengah-tengah dunia internasional, maka semakin terasa pula perlunya penguasaan bahasa Inggris lisan maupun tertulis. Termasuk dalam kegiatan ini adalah keterampilan, kecepatan dalam menerjemahkan suatu teks dari bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa asing, khususnya bahasa Inggris (1991, p. 1)

Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Literary works are translated from foreign languages into Indonesian or vice versa especially into English such as poetry, short stories, novels, biographies, comics, etc. Those books can be enjoyed not only by people who have a certain educational background well but also by those who don't. For one, the novel *Atheis* can be read by everybody.

People can find literary works such as novels easily in bookstores everywhere. Commonly, novels usually tell about romance, comedy, action, etc.

In the novel *Atheis*, the researcher finds unusual character experienced by the main character that is in the attempt of searching of God. The novel not

only functions to give the readers entertainment but also to share valuable experience done by the doers in the novel.

The problem of Indonesian passive voice translated into English in the translated novel makes the researcher interested in conducting this research. In translating this, there may be many possible structures in sentence. The differences of language system make a translator use different sentence structures between target language and source language, for example in passive voice translation. A translator has to face at least two languages that are different in system, for each language has its own rules which cannot be applied to the others. Passive voice sentence is not always translated in the same sentence structure. Bellow are examples taken from the novel entitled *Atheis*:

1. SL: *Sudah sedari kecil jalan hidup ditempuhnya dengan tasbeh dan mukena.*

TL: Since childhood they had faced life with tasbeh their rosary and the veil.

2. SL: *Kemudian, oleh karena aku tidak beradik lagi, dipungutnya seorang anak yatim dari seorang pamanku, yang banyak anaknya, dan baru saja ditinggalkan mati oleh isterinya.*

TL: Later, since I no longer had younger brother or sister, they adopted an orphan from my uncle who had many children and who had recently lost his wife.

From the illustration above, it is seen that a translator can use different sentences without changing the meaning and the message of source language.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is going to analyze the Indonesian passive voice translation. Therefore, the title of this research is **“AN ANALYSIS ON THE TRANSLATION OF INDONESIAN PASSIVE VOICE IN “ATHEIS”, TRANSLATED NOVEL BY R.J. MAGUIRE”**.

B. Problem Limitation

The Indonesian passive voice has many kinds of variation. It can be in the form of *ber-*, *di-*, *ke-an*, *ter-*, and so on. This research focuses on the study of Indonesian passive voice sentence using *di-* and *ter-*.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the researcher formulates the research problem as follows:

1. What kinds of translation are used in the novel *Atheis*?
2. What kinds of sentence structure varieties used in the Indonesian passive voice translation in the novel *Atheis*?

D. Research Objectives

The research is performed with the following objectives:

1. To describe the types of translation used in Indonesian – English translation in the novel *Atheis*.
2. To describe the type of sentence structure varieties used in the Indonesian passive voice translation in the novel *Atheis*.

E. Research Benefit

The researcher expects that this research can be useful for:

1. Lecturers.

The result of the research can be useful as additional information for their lectures, especially in translation.

2. The English Department students

The result of the research is expected to be additional information to improve their ability in analyzing passive voice translation and use it as an additional reference.

3. Translators.

The translators are expected to be more careful in their translations, so that the variety of translations will not change the message of the SL.

4. Other Researchers

The result of the research can be used as additional references for conducting further research dealing with Indonesian passive voice translation.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

Generally, translation means the process of transferring message from source language into target language. Like other sciences, in the translation field there are so many definitions of the related study. Some of them are described below.

Brislin states “Translation is general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form” (1976: p. 1). Similar definition is proposed by Sudarno “*Secara sederhana, apa yang dimaksud dengan penerjemahan adalah mengalihbahasakan sesuatu yang diucapkan secara lisan maupun tertulis dari bahasa satu ke bahasa lainnya tanpa mengubah maksud atau pesan dari bahasa sumber*” (1986: p. 1). Here, he adds that translation is not only transferring the language from source language into receptor language, but also without changing the message from the source language.

While Catford defines translation as follows “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (1965: p. 20).

Furthermore, other linguists giving their idea on translation are Nida and Taber. They assert that “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly on terms of style (1974: p. 12).

From all the quotations above, it can be concluded that translation is process which firstly emphasizes more on the substituting or transferring message, thoughts, and ideas either in written or oral form from one language (SL) to another language (TL), and secondly in terms of style.

B. The Principle of Translation

Many linguists have established the principles of translation to facilitate the process of translation. A good translation has to fulfill some requirements, as follows: (1) *Isi berita yang diterjemahkan itu setia pada naskah aslinya;* (2) *Isi berita dari naskah aslinya itu diungkapkan dalam bahasa sasaran yang betul;* (3) *Hasil pengungkapan isi berita itu harus nampak seperti aslinya.*

(Soemarno, 1983: p. 5-6)

In addition, Nida (1964: p. 166) states the principles of translation, that the translation should be closest to source message, natural, and equivalent with source message.

1. The translation should be closest to source message.

It means that the translator should make the message as closely as the original one. In accordance with this, Prochazka (in Garvin, 1995) in Nida states that “The translation should make the same resultant impression on the reader as the original does on its reader” (1964: p. 164). The information that is received by the source readers is as closely as that in target readers.

2. The translation should be natural.

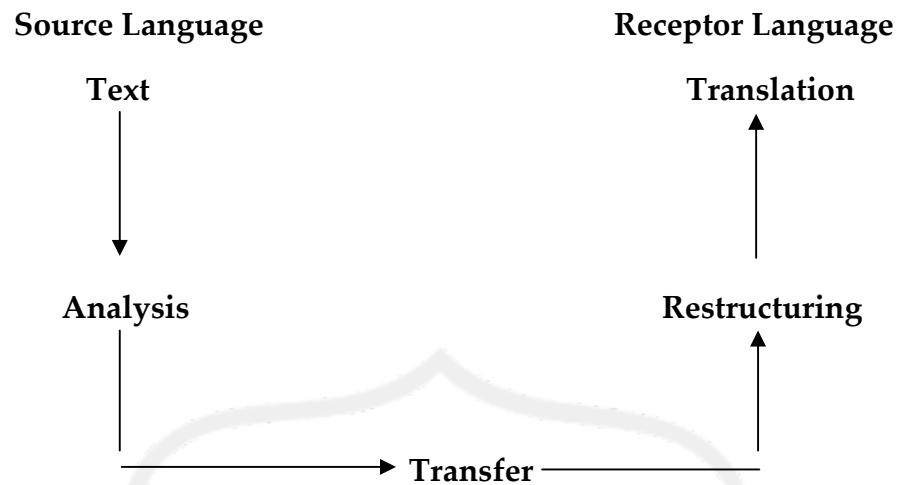
It means that the message should be delivered naturally based on the target language system. The translator should use words which are usually communicated in target language. By so doing, what target reader hears is something usual. Then, the words are arranged based on target language system as naturally as the translator can. In this case, source language word order and structure are adapted into those in target language. Therefore, it will be easy for audience to receive the translation.

3. The translation should be equivalent with source message.

It means that the message which the translator reveals should give target reader certain impact as equally as the original author wants. In relation to this principle, Nida says that “But all translating..... must be concerned also with the response of the receptor; hence the ultimate purpose of the translation, in the terms of impact upon its intended audience, is fundamental factor in any evaluation of translation” (1964: p. 162).”

C. Process of Translation

Since translation is a process, there are some steps that have to be done by a translator in order to gain a good result of translation. Related to this, Nida and Taber illustrate their idea in a scheme as follows:



(Nida and Taber, 1964: p. 33)

The model of Nida and Taber in the process of translation above can be explained as follows:

1. A translator reads over the text that refers to the SL document which is to be translated and understands the meaning and the message of the text. It will be much better to read the passage twice or three times in order to get a clear grasp of the entire content.
2. This phase is the process of discovering the meaning of SL which is to be translated. In the attempt to understand the whole content of the text, a translator has to conduct linguistic analysis either grammatical or meaning analysis.
3. Transfer discusses how the analysis result is transferred from the source language to the target language with the least possible change in meaning. In this phase, after finishing the analysis of the text and understanding the source message, then a translator transfers the message into target language.

4. Nida and Taber tell about restructuring as follows: “Restructuring, in the translated material, is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language” (1964: p. 33). After the translator analyzes the text and understands the message of the text, he starts to restructure the text in the target language. This stage is done to check for the naturalness and accuracy of his translation result. The translator has to maintain the message of the original text in his translation and he should obey the target language grammar rules. Last but not least, a good way to end the translation process is to make someone else read through and discuss the finished translation with the expert on the subject matter. (Bathgate in Widyamartaya, 2003: p. 41)

D. The Types of Translation

According to Catford (1974: p. 25), he divides three types of translation, namely: **word-for-word translation, literal translation, and free translation.**

1. Word-for-word Translation

Catford states that “Word-for-word translation generally means what it says: i.e. is essentially rank-bound at word rank, but may include some morpheme equivalences”. It means that this translation just seeks the equivalent of word in the target language. The translator tries to find the word in the TL, which has the same meaning as that in the SL.

This kind of translation is not suitable to be applied in the translation between the two languages of which the grammars of these languages are different. Concerning to this, Soemarno says that “*Seorang penerjemah*

yang cenderung menggunakan tipe ini menandakan bahwa ia belum mempunyai kemampuan yang cukup, sehingga akan mendatangkan ketidakpuasan bagi pembacanya” (1990: p. 7).

For example:

SL: *Dia telah menunggu temannya selama dua jam.*

TL: He wait friend him for two hours.

2. Literal translation

In the relation to this, Catford says that: “A literal translation lies between two extremes: free translation and word-for-word translation, it may start as it were, from word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with target language grammar (e.g. inserting additional word, changing at any rank, etc.)” From the statement, it can be concluded that literal translation lies between free and word-for-word translation. It is started from a word-for-word translation, and then the structures are adjusted to the TL system. We can see it in the example below.

For example:

SL: *Dia telah menunggu temannya selama dua jam.*

TL: He has been waiting for his friend for two hours.

3. Free Translation

Catford clarifies “A free translation is always unbounded equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at the higher ranks-sometimes larger units than the sentence.” This type of translation emphasizes on the transfer of the source language message. But sometimes, such type makes the translation deviate from the original.

So, the translation should not change the message of the SL even though a translator has a freedom to express the idea of SL into TL with his own language style and structure.

For example:

SL: *Dia telah menunggu temannya selama dua jam.*

TL: He has been so patient in waiting his friend.

E. Definition of Sentence

Cobuild, in his book entitled “English Grammar” states “A sentence is a group of words which express a statement, questions, or command” (1990: p. xxii). While Frank states that “A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. Furthermore Keraf adds that “*Kalimat ialah satuan kumpulan kata yang terkecil yang mengandung pikiran lengkap, dengan pola subjek (S), predikat (P), objek (O) untuk menetapkan kalimat itu sempurna atau tidak*” (1984: p. 140). In addition, Warriner in his ‘English Grammar and Composition’ states: “A sentence is a group of words containing a verb and its subject and expressing a completed thought.”(1986: p. 27).

From the definition above, it can be said that a sentence is a form of language that usually consists of subject and predicate and has a complete thought.

F. Classification of sentence

1. Classification of Sentences in English

Frank divides sentence into two ways, i.e. by the types and by the sentence structure.

1. Based on their types, the sentences are divided into :

a. Declarative Sentence

In a declarative sentence, the subject and predicate have normal word order, i.e. subject – verb – object (complement)

For example:

SL: *Yumi adalah seorang penyanyi*

TL: Yumi is a singer

b. Interrogative Sentence (Questions)

In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark (or, interrogation point) in writing.

For example:

SL: *Siapa dia?*

TL: Who is she?

c. Imperative Sentences (Command, Requests)

In an Imperative Sentences, only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person or tenses.

For example:

SL: *Buka bukunya!*

TL: Open the book!

d. Exclamatory Sentences (Exclamations)

Such sentences begin with an exclamatory phrase consisting of “what” or “how” and followed by S and P.

For example:

SL: *Indah sekali rambutnya!*

TL: What beautiful hair she has!

2. Based on the sentences structure, the sentences are divided into :

a. Simple Sentences

These sentences consist of only one full predication in the form of an independent clause.

Example:

SL: *Orang itu mencuri perhiasan.*

TL: The man stole the jewelry.

b. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is divided into: (1) Compound Sentences; (2) Complex Sentences; and (3) Compound Complex Sentences.

1) Compound Sentences

Such sentences have two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses.

Example:

SL: *Orang itu mencuri perhiasan dan menyembunyikannya di rumahnya.*

TL: The men stole the jewelry and hid it in his home.

2) Complex Sentence

These sentences also have two or more full predications. One of these is an independent clause (main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple sentence, and one or more of these are dependent clauses (Subordinate clauses).

Example:

SL: *Orang yang mencuri perhiasan itu menyembunyikan perhiasan tersebut di rumahnya.*

TL: The man who stole the jewelry hid it in his home.

3) Compound – Complex sentences

Compound – complex sentences contain two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Example:

SL: *Orang yang mencuri perhiasan itu menyembunyikan curiannya di rumahnya sampai dia merasa aman untuk pergi ke luar kota.*

TL: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town.

2. Classification of Sentences in Bahasa Indonesia

According to Keraf (1991: p. 198-209), sentences in *Bahasa Indonesia* are classified based on their meanings and their forms.

1. Based on their meanings, the sentences are classified into:

a. *Kalimat Berita*

Kalimat berita is a sentence that reports something to the reader or the listener.

For example:

SL: *Dia pergi ke Yogyakarta tadi pagi.*

TL: She went to Yogyakarta this morning.

b. *Kalimat Tanya*

Kalimat tanya is a sentence that asks a question.

For example:

SL: *Apakah kau mencintaiku?*

TL: Do you love me?

c. *Kalimat Perintah.*

Kalimat perintah is a sentence that gives a command or request to someone to do something of which the speaker wants.

For example:

SL: *Pergilah dari sini!*

TL: Get out of here!

d. *Kalimat Harapan*

Kalimat harapan or kalimat opatif is a sentence which states of hoping something will occur.

For example:

SL: *Aku harap kita bisa menyelesaikan pekerjaan ini secepatnya.*

TL: I hope we can finish this work as soon as possible.

e. *Kalimat Seru*

Kalimat seru is a sentence that expresses amazement or astonishment.

For example:

SL: *Cantik sekali gadis itu!*

TL: How beautiful the girl is!

2. According to their forms, sentences in *Bahasa Indonesia* are classified into:

a. *Kalimat Tunggal*

Kalimat tunggal consists of one proposition so that it has only one predicate, therefore, it contains only one clause.

For example:

SL: *Mereka menonton film.*

TL: They watch the movie.

b. *Kalimat Majemuk*

Kalimat majemuk consists of more than one proposition so that it has at least two predicates which cannot be combined into a compound predicate. So, *kalimat majemuk* always consists of two or more clauses. Based on the relationship between its clauses, *kalimat majemuk* is divided into *kalimat majemuk setara*, *kalimat majemuk bertingkat*, dan *kalimat majemuk campuran*.

1. *Kalimat Majemuk Setara*

Kalimat majemuk setara is *kalimat majemuk* of which its clauses express a coordinate relationship and the clauses are grammatically equal.

For example:

SL: *Kami membaca dan mereka menulis.*

TL: We are reading and they are writing.

2. *Kalimat Majemuk Bertingkat.*

Kalimat majemuk bertingkat is *kalimat majemuk* of which its clauses show relationship where one clause functions as the main clauses and the other as the subordinate clause which gives an explanation about the main clause.

For example:

SL: *Karena para pemain bola itu sangat kelelahan, mereka boleh beristirahat.*

TL: As the football players are tired, they can take a rest.

3. *Kalimat Majemuk Campuran*

Kalimat majemuk campuran is *kalimat majemuk* which contains one independent clause and at least two dependent clauses, or at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clause.

For example:

SL: *Dia merayakan pesta ulang tahunnya, yang dimeriahkan oleh artis-artis terkenal serta dihadiri oleh para wartawan.*

TL: She celebrated her birthday party which was solemnized by famous artists and also attended by journalists.

E. Active and Passive Sentence

1. Active Sentence

Active sentence is a verbal sentence with a characteristic that defines that the subject does an activity; the sentence in which its verb performs an activity (Poedjowijayatno, 1964: p. 59)

For Example:

SL: *Pelayan itu melayani para pelanggan.*

TL: The waiters serve the customers.

2. Passive sentence

When the subject is the patient, target or undergoer of the action, it is said to be in the passive voice (www.wikipedia.com/passive voice). The verb of the English passive voice is always preceded by one of the 'be' forms followed by past participle verb. In line with this, Keraf (1991: p. 91) also says that "*Sebuah kalimat disebut kalimat pasif kalau subjek kalimat menjadi patients (penderita) akibat perbuatan yang menjadi predikat kalimat.*"

Example:

SL: *Dony membuka pintu itu.*

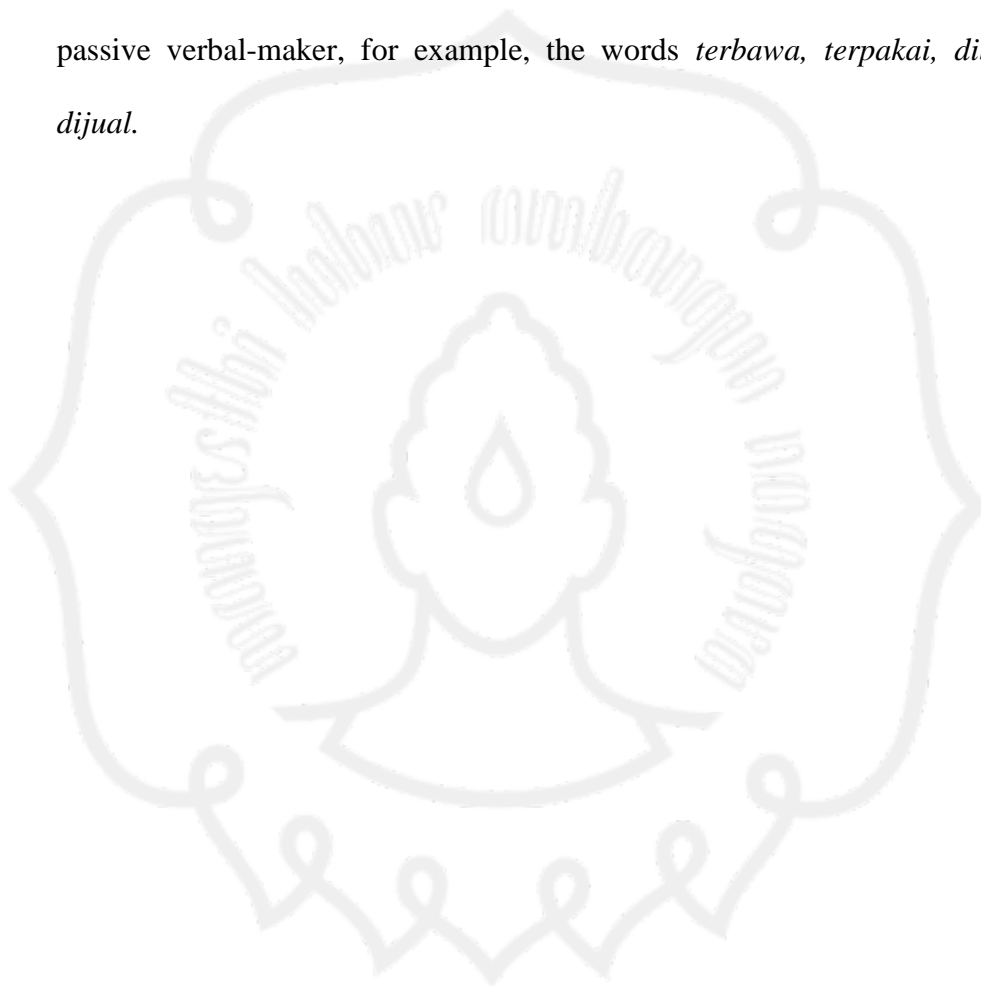
TL: Dony opens the door.

SL: *Pintu itu dibuka oleh Dony.*

TL: The door is opened by Dony.

Indonesian passive voice sentences can use *di - form* and *ter - form*. According to Ramlan, a passive voice sentence is a sentence which its predicate uses *di- form*, *diri-form*, *ter-form* or *ke-an*. *Struktur kalimat pasif*

tidak berbeda jauh dari kalimat aktif, hanya saja kata benda atau frase benda atau kata gantilah yang menduduki fungsi subjek pada kalimat pasif yang melakukan pekerjaan dan kata kerja dasar mendapat imbuhan di-. (Lubis: 1986: p. 74) The prefixes above have their own meanings and functions. Prefix *di-*, prefix *ter-* in Indonesian passive voice sentences function as passive verbal-maker, for example, the words *terbawa*, *terpakai*, *dibuang*, *dijual*.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Objectives

The research is performed with the following objectives:

3. To describe the types of translation used in Indonesian – English translation in the novel *Atheis*.
4. To describe the type of sentence structure varieties used in the Indonesian passive voice translation in the novel *Atheis*.

B. Type of the Research

This research is a descriptive study in which the researcher collects and analyzes the data from which she draws conclusion. This is in line with what Surakhmad's posited, "Descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of collecting the data, classifying the data, analyzing and interpreting them, and then drawing the conclusion (1994: p. 147)."

The data in this research are the whole text of the Novel *Atheis* by Achdiat Karta Mihardja and its translation. Based on those reasons, this study belongs to descriptive qualitative study in which the researcher collects and analyzes the data which are in the form of words, and from which the researcher draws conclusion. In line with this, Sutopo says "The data collected are the words in the sentences or in pictures." (1989: p. 10).

C. Source of the Data

Arikunto (2002: p. 107) in his book entitled *Prosedur Penelitian* states that “Yang dimaksud dengan sumber data dalam penelitian adalah subjek darimana data diperoleh”. In conducting this research, the researcher takes novel as the data source. The data in this research are the Indonesian passive sentences and their translation. Therefore, the data of this research come from two sources, those are:

1. The first data source is the translated novel by R.J. Maguire, *Atheis* (AM), which consists of 179 pages, published by University of Queensland Press, St. Lucia, Queensland, 1972.
2. The second data source is the novel entitled *Atheis* (AA), written by Achdiat K. Mihadja, the twenty sixth's print, which consists of 232 pages, published by Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 2003.

D. Population

Singarimbun, in *Metode Penelitian Survei* states that “Populasi atau universe adalah jumlah keseluruhan dari unit analisa yang ciri-cirinya akan diduga” (1982: p. 152). In other words, the populations are all of the objects which are going to be researched.

The population in this research includes all of the Indonesian passive sentences containing *di-form* and *ter-form* in the Achdiat K. Mihadja's novel *Atheis*, and their translation in *Atheis* by R.J. Maguire.

E. Sample and Sampling Technique

According to Arikunto (2002: p. 109), “*Sample adalah sebagian atau wakil populasi yang diteliti*”). Besides, sampling is a technique used for getting sample (Hadi, 1983: p. 24). Arikunto adds if population is less than 100; the sample can be of all the population. Meanwhile, if the population is more than 100, the sample is about 10-15% or 20-25% from the number of population (2002: p. 112). Here, the researcher uses 20% of the population as the sample. Then, the samples are three chapters out of fifteen chapters of the novel.

In this research, the researcher employs cluster random sampling. Hadi says, “*Dalam cluster sample satuan-satuan sample tidak terdiri dari individu-individu, melainkan dari kelompok-kelompok individu atau cluster.*” (1986: p. 85). In line with Hadi’s statement, Nawawi adds “*Random dilakukan terhadap sejumlah kelompok atau cluster.*” (1995: p. 155).

From those statements, it can be concluded that cluster random sampling is a technique for getting sample where the population is segmented into groups. In this research, the population is segmented based on the number of chapters in the novel, which are fifteen chapters.

The steps for getting samples are as follows:

1. Making a list of all the population members.
2. Giving each chapter a number (from one to fifteen)
3. Writing each code on a piece of paper and enrolling them.
4. Filling the rolled papers into a box.
5. Taking the rolled papers from the box randomly and the result will be the samples of the research.

F. Research Procedure

In conducting this research, the researcher makes a sequence of works as follows:

1. Reading the novels several times in order to know the content of the novel.
2. Collecting the data in this research that is the Indonesian passive voices found in Achdiat K. Mihadja's novel, *Atheis*.
3. Searching for the translation of the Indonesian passive sentences in the translated novel by R.J. Maguire, *Atheis*.
4. After all the data are collected, the researcher encodes each datum.

For example:

Code 05/ AA/ 10 means the datum is number 5 and taken from the original novel *Atheis* page 10.

Code 05/ AM/ 15 means the datum is number 5 and are taken from the translated novel *Atheis* page 15.

5. Analyzing the data based on the types of translation used by the translator.
6. Analyzing the data based on the sentence structure.
7. Drawing conclusion.

G. Technique of Analyzing Data

1. First, the researcher describes the types of translation used.
2. After that, the researcher analyzes the change of varieties of Indonesian passive voice using *di-* and *ter-*, in the term of sentence structure. It is done to find out whether the Indonesian passive voice sentences are

translated into passive voices or active voices or into other sentence structure, clause, or any phrase.

3. Finally, the researcher determines the percentage of the occurrence of each variety of Indonesian passive voice.



CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this research, the researcher displays the data analysis that is already done. The result of the data analysis becomes the answers of the problem statements in this research. The data that have been collected are 90 data.

A. Type of Translation

The first analysis has a purpose to seek the type of translation used. From the data collected, the researcher finds two types of translation used in TL, namely **literal translation** and **free translation**. The type of word-for-word (A1 Classification) translation is not found in the data.

1. Literal Translation (A2 Classification)

The literal translation lies between free translation and word-for-word translation. The process of this type of translation begins from a word-for-word translation, and then the structure is adjusted to the TL system. The words are transferred into TL using their equivalent words without changing the source message.

For example:

SL: *Aku terbangun oleh keributan orang-orang yang berkemas-kemas.*

TL: I was awakened by the noise of people getting their things together.

The type used in the translation above is the literal translation. The word *aku* is translated into I. The word *terbangun* is an Indonesian passive voice which is translated into was awakened, an English passive voice too. The word *orang-*

orang yang berkemas-kemas is translated into people getting their things together.

The equivalent words are adjusted to the rule of the target language. It seems that the translator translates every word into the same word in source language. But, the translator has already applied the rule of target language into his translation. The different rules of the source language and target language do not change the meaning and the message of source message.

The data which are included in this type are:

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 06 | 12 | 21 | 31 | 32 | 52 | 53 | 56 |
| 60 | 72 | 73 | 81 | 83 | 87 | | |

2. Free Translation (A3 Classification)

In free translation, the translation is always unbounded equivalences. This type of translation emphasizes on the transfer of the source message, and the source language structure is ignored. Even a translator has a freedom to express his idea in the translation, he should not change the original message.

For example:

SL: *Sekarang ditambah lagi dengan kewajiban-kewajiban yang berat yang diperintahkan oleh ajaran mistik yang baru kuanuti itu.*

TL: My obligations, already heavy, were increased by new demands.

The example above shows the free translation. The message is transferred from SL into TL without any bound to the structure of the original sentence. The translator only translated the important words that can represent the content of SL. The message of SL has been well translated by the translator and

does not change the original information or meaning although he used free translation and different sentence structure.

The data that belong to this type are those with numbers:

01 02 03 04 05 07 08 09 10 11
 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 22 23 24
 25 26 27 28 29 30 33 34 35 36
 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 45 46 47
 48 48 50 51 54 55 57 58 59 61
 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71
 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 82 84 85
 86 89

The summary of data analysis is displayed in the form of a table which consists of the calculation and percentage of each classification.

Below is the distribution of the research findings:

As the word-for-word translation (A1 classification) is not found in the collected data, then only other types of translation can be found, they are the use of Literal Translation (A2 Classification) and Free translation (A3 Classification)

Table 1

| No | Class | Data Number | Number | % |
|----|-------|--|--------|------|
| 1 | A1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | A2 | 06 12 21 31 32 52 53 56 60 72 73 81 83 87 | 14 | 15.5 |
| 3 | A3 | 01 02 03 04 05 07 08 09 10 | 72 | 80.0 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----|-----|
| | 11 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 22 23 | | |
| | 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 33 34 35 | | |
| | 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 | | |
| | 46 47 48 49 50 51 54 55 57 58 | | |
| | 59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 | | |
| | 70 71 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 82 | | |
| | 84 85 86 89 | | |
| The Untranslated Sentences | | 4 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL | | 90 | 100 |

The table above explains that free translation type which has the biggest number is more dominant than the other types. Free translation is about 80.0% or 72 data. Literal translation is about 15.5% or 14 data. The last untranslated sentences are about 4.4% or 4 data.

B. Analysis of Sentence Structure

In this analysis, the researcher studies the change of sentence structures used in the translation. There are nine classifications of sentence forms. The types of sentence structures used in the translation are as follows:

1. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B1 Classification)

The change variety of this sentence structure is from simple passive voice sentence in SL into simple passive voice sentence in TL.

For example:

SL: *Kadang-kadang suara seropot itu disusul oleh suara sendawa.*

TL: Sometimes his swipes were followed by a resounding bleech.

The Indonesian sentence is a passive voice sentence. The predicate *disusul* is translated into were followed, a passive voice too. The word a resounding bleech is the equivalent word of *suara sendawa*. The message of SL has been transferred well and the translation doesn't change the meaning of the original work.

The data which belong to this classification are those with numbers:

06 09 23 32 39 50 52
60 83 87

2. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Active Voice Sentence (B2 Classification)

The second classification is the change of simple passive voice in SL translated into simple active sentence in TL.

For example:

SL: *Kemudian disahuti pula oleh suara “euueueu” juga dari kerongkongan ayah.*

TL: Father dutifully responded with a bleech too.

From the translation above, we can see that the Indonesian simple passive voice word *disahuti* is translated into English simple active voice word responded as its equivalence predicate. The word *suara “euueueu”* is translated into a bleech. The translator omitted the adverb *dari kerongkongan ayah*. Even so, the message and meaning of SL has been transferred well.

The examples of this classification are those with numbers:

10 13 20 25 27 55 85

3. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B3 Classification)

The change variety of sentence structure in the third classification is simple passive voice sentence translated into complex passive voice sentence.

For example:

SL: *Raden Asan akan disiksa kembali oleh kuda itu.*

TL: You will be tortured by horses in return for the torture you inflicted.

In the example above, the Indonesian sentence is a simple passive voice. In the translation, the subordinate clause is for the torture you inflicted, and the main clause is you will be tortured by horses in return. It means that the Indonesian passive voice sentence is translated into an English complex passive voice sentence.

Only one datum that belongs to this classification, which is number:

36

4. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B4 Classification)

This classification is the change variation from complex passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence.

For example:

SL: *Seluruh badannya penuh dengan luka-luka seperti diiris-iris karena harus menarik-narik dirinya di atas jembatan pisau itu.*

TL: From tip to toe, his body will be gashed from dragging himself over that knife.

The complex passive voice sentence is showed in the SL. It consists of two clauses. The independent clause can be seen in *Seluruh badannya penuh dengan luka-luka* in the Indonesian sentence. While *seperti diiris-iris karena harus menarik-narik dirinya di atas jembatan pisau itu* is the dependent clause. In the translation, the translator changes the form of sentence into simple passive voice that only consists of an independent sentence. The translation, however, doesn't change the meaning and message from the original one.

We can see the data which are included in this classification below

35 45 73

5. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B5 Classification)

The change variety of sentence structure in this classification is complex passive voice sentence translated into sentence complex passive voice sentence.

For example:

SL: *Kartini mencari tempat dekat ketiga wanita itu, sedang aku diberi kursi di samping Anwar, yang menggeserkan kursinya sedikit ke pinggir untukku.*

TL: Kartini found a spot near the female trio, while I was given a seat next to Anwar who moved his chair aside a little to make room for me.

From the source language, it shows a complex passive voice sentence translated into sentence complex passive voice sentence to in target language. The Indonesian sentence is in the form of complex sentence which has an independent clause and a dependent sentence. *Kartini mencari tempat dekat ketiga wanita itu* is the independent clause in SL which translated into Kartini found a spot near the female trio in TL. And the Indonesian sentence *sedang aku diberi kursi di samping Anwar, yang menggeserkan kursinya sedikit ke pinggir untukku* is translated into English as I was given a seat next to Anwar who moved his chair aside a little to make room for me.

There are 32 data with numbers as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 02 | 05 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 31 | 37 |
| 39 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 49 | 53 | 54 | 56 | 57 |
| 59 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 71 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 86 | | | | | | | | |

6. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Active Voice Sentence (B6 Classification)

The next analysis of the sentence structure change is complex passive voice sentence translated into sentence complex active voice sentence.

For example:

SL: *Dan komisaris itu ditempelengnya, sehingga ompong.*

TL: He hit the Dutchman and knocked his teeth out.

In the example above, it is obviously seen that the SL is complex passive voice sentence translated into sentence complex active voice sentence. The passive predicate of SL *ditempelengnya* is translated into active predicate *hit*. Even the SL is translated into an active sentence, the meaning of the SL does not change.

The data which belong to this classification are the data with numbers:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 03 | 04 | 07 | 08 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 24 | 28 |
| 30 | 33 | 34 | 51 | 58 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 74 |
| 76 | 77 | 82 | 84 | 89 | | | | | |

7. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Non-Verbal Sentence (B7 Classification)

The sentence structure analysis in this classification is the change of complex passive voice sentence into non-verbal sentence.

For example:

SL: *Dan meja yang dilingkungi kawan-kawan itupun sekarang sudah “diduduki” pula oleh cangkir-cangkir yang berisi kopi manis dan beberapa stoples kue-kue.*

TL: And on the table in the middle were cups of sweet coffee and glass jars of cakes.

The SL sentence is a complex passive voice translated into a non-verbal sentence in TL. The predicate *diduduki* in SL is translated into auxiliary *were*. The

translator translates the SL sentence into TL sentence which has the structure of a non-verbal sentence that has no predicate doing an activity.

The examples of this classification are the data with numbers as follows:

26 29 62 68

8. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Clause of Sentence (B8 Classification)

The last analysis of this classification is the change of passive voice sentence translated into clause of sentence.

For example:

SL: *Dulu aku terutama dilimpahi dengan perasaan yang megah.*

TL: Beforehand, I was bursting with pride.....

The SL of the sentence above is a passive voice sentence translated into a clause. The SL sentence in TL becomes a part of a sentence that is a clause. However, the message and meaning of the SL has been transferred completely in the TL.

There are four data that belong to this classification which numbers as follows:

41 46 47 66

In this research, the researcher finds the variation of sentence structures used by the translator. The researcher finds 8 variation of sentence structure in the translation, which can be seen below:

The summary of data analysis is displayed in the form of a table which consists of the calculation and percentage of each classification.

Below is the distribution of the research findings:

Table 2

| No | Class | Data Numbers | Number | % |
|----------------------------|-------|--|--------|------|
| 1 | B1 | 06 09 23 32 39 50 52 60 83 87 | 10 | 11.1 |
| 2 | B2 | 10 13 20 25 27 55 85 | 7 | 7.7 |
| 3 | B3 | 36 | 1 | 1.1 |
| 4 | B4 | 35 45 73 | 3 | 3.3 |
| 5 | B5 | 01 02 05 11 12 19 21 22 31 37 38 40 42 43 48 49 53 54 56 57 59 61 63 64 67 71 75 78 79 80 81 86 | 32 | 35.5 |
| 6 | B6 | 03 04 07 08 14 15 17 18 24 28 30 33 34 51 58 65 69 70 72 74 76 77 82 84 89 | 25 | 27.7 |
| 7 | B7 | 26 29 62 68 | 4 | 4.4 |
| 8 | B8 | 41 46 47 66 | 4 | 4.4 |
| The Untranslated Sentences | | | 4 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL | | | 90 | 100 |

Explanation:

1. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B1 Classification)

2. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Active Voice Sentence (B2 Classification)
3. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B3 Classification)
4. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B4 Classification)
5. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B5 Classification)
6. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Active Voice Sentence (B6 Classification)
7. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Non-Verbal Sentence (B7 Classification)
8. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Clause of Sentence (B8 Classification)

From the table above, it is obviously seen that the change of sentence structure that is mostly used is complex passive voice sentence translated into complex passive voice sentence, which is about 35.5% or 32 data. The second place is occupied by the change of complex passive voice sentence translated into complex active voice sentence, about 27.7% or 25 data. The third is about 11.1% or 10 data can be found in the transfer from simple passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence. The next, the translation from simple passive voice sentence translated into simple active voice sentence has 7 data or about 7.7%. After that, we can see the seventh and eighth classification, which are passive voice sentence translated into non-verbal sentence and passive

voice sentence translated into clause of sentence, and also the untranslated sentences. Each of them has 4 data or about 4.4%. And then for complex passive voice sentences which are translated into simple passive voice sentences, there are 3 data or about 3.3%. The last is the classification of the smallest data number, which is simple passive voice sentence translated into complex passive voice sentence. There is only 1 datum found in this classification or about 1.1%.

C. Discussion

In this session, the researcher presents the research findings from the analysis which has been done. The findings cover the types of translation and the change variety of sentence structures that become the answer of the research problems.

The analysis of the data shows the types of translation used and the change variety of sentence structure in the translation. We can see from the research findings below:

1. The Types of Translation

As the word-for-word translation is not found in the data which have been collected, then other types of translation can be found, they are the use of Literal translation and Free translation.

2. The Variation of Sentence Structure.

In this research, the researcher finds the variation of sentence structure used by the translator. The nine variations of sentence structures in the translation can be seen below:

1. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B1 Classification)
2. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Active Voice Sentence (B2 Classification)
3. Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B3 Classification)
4. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence (B4 Classification)
5. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence (B5 Classification)
6. Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Active Voice Sentence (B6 Classification)
7. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Non-Verbal Sentence (B7 Classification)
8. Passive Voice Sentence translated into Clause of Sentence (B8 Classification)

The use of the variation of translation types and sentence structures is to transfer the message, ideas, or information from SL to TL that may not change the meaning from the source message.

For example:

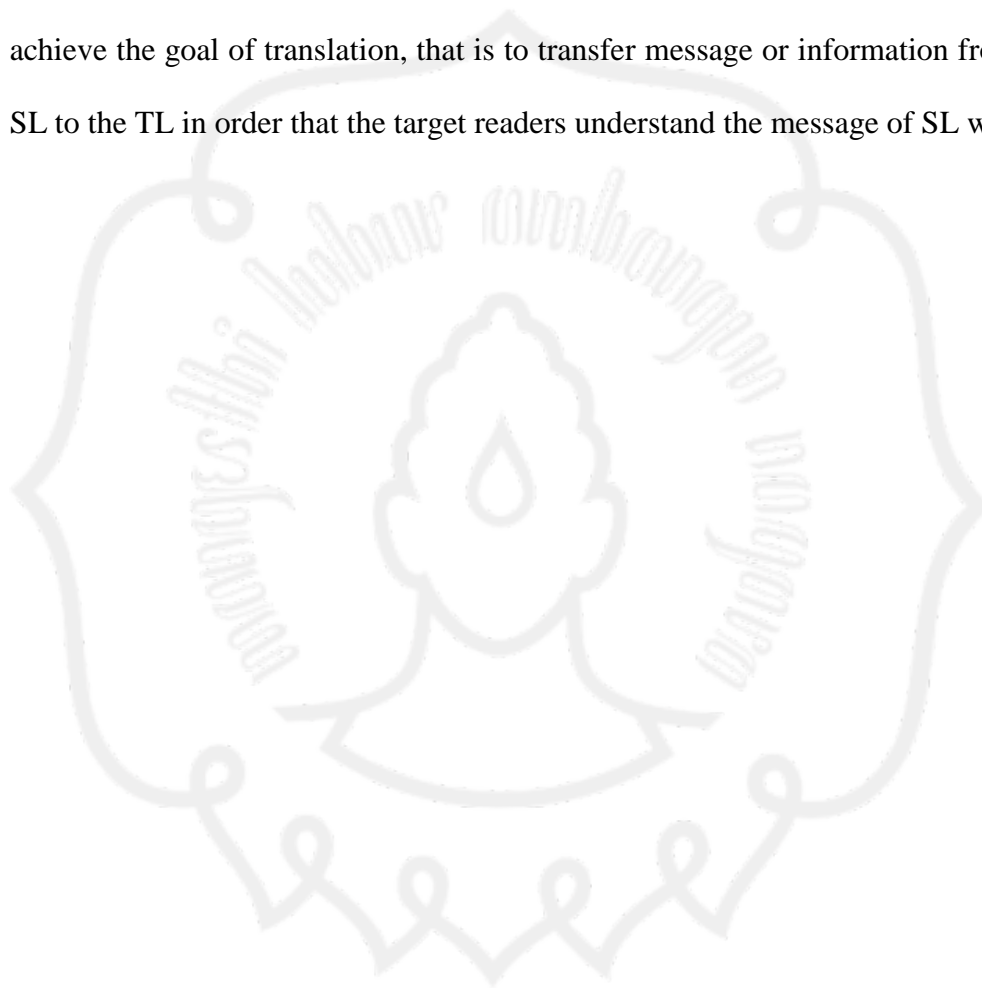
SL: *Dan komisaris itu ditempelengnya hingga ompong.*

TL: He hit the Dutchman and knocked his teeth out.

The example above indicate that the translator uses free translation and changes the form of the sentence structure, from passive sentence in SL

into complex active sentence in TL to translate the text. The priority of his translation is to convey the meaning well. The equivalent words are used to translate the important words to deliver the message from the original text.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the use of free translation and different sentence structure from the original texts I in order to achieve the goal of translation, that is to transfer message or information from the SL to the TL in order that the target readers understand the message of SL well.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After conducting the analysis, the researcher draws conclusions, as follows:

1. The translation analysis of 90 data shows that there are 2 types of translation used by R.J. Maguire in translating the novel entitled *Atheis*, written by Achdiat Karta Mihardja. Those types of translation are: Literal Translation and Free Translation. Meanwhile the type of Word-for-word translation is not found in the translation.
2. There are eight classifications of the change variety of sentence structure, namely: (1) Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence; (2) Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Active Voice Sentence; (3) Simple Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence; (4) Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Simple Passive Voice Sentence; (5) Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Passive Voice Sentence; (6) Complex Passive Voice Sentence translated into Complex Active Voice Sentence; (7) Passive Voice Sentence translated into Non-Verbal Sentence; and (8) Passive Voice Sentence translated into Clause of Sentence.

From the sentence structure variety, many of the translated texts have different sentence structures of the original one. The researcher finds 44 data out of 90 data in the analysis.

B. Implication

Translation means to communicate. It means that the translation can be classified into good translation if the content of the text can be fully understood and moreover can be enjoyed by the target readers as well.

The result of the analysis shows that the translator uses two types of translation and some different sentence structures from the original texts in order to achieve the goal of translation, that is to transfer message or information from the SL to the TL text in such a way that it does not sound like a translation and the target readers can catch the message.

C. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher would like to give suggestions, as follows:

1. Translators

The translators are expected to give more attention to the meaning and the nature of their translations, because it is not easy to produce the exact information in the translations by applying the types of translation and using different sentence structure in target language. In doing translation, they don't have to be bound with the sentence structure of SL as long as the message of the original text can be delivered well for the target readers in TL.

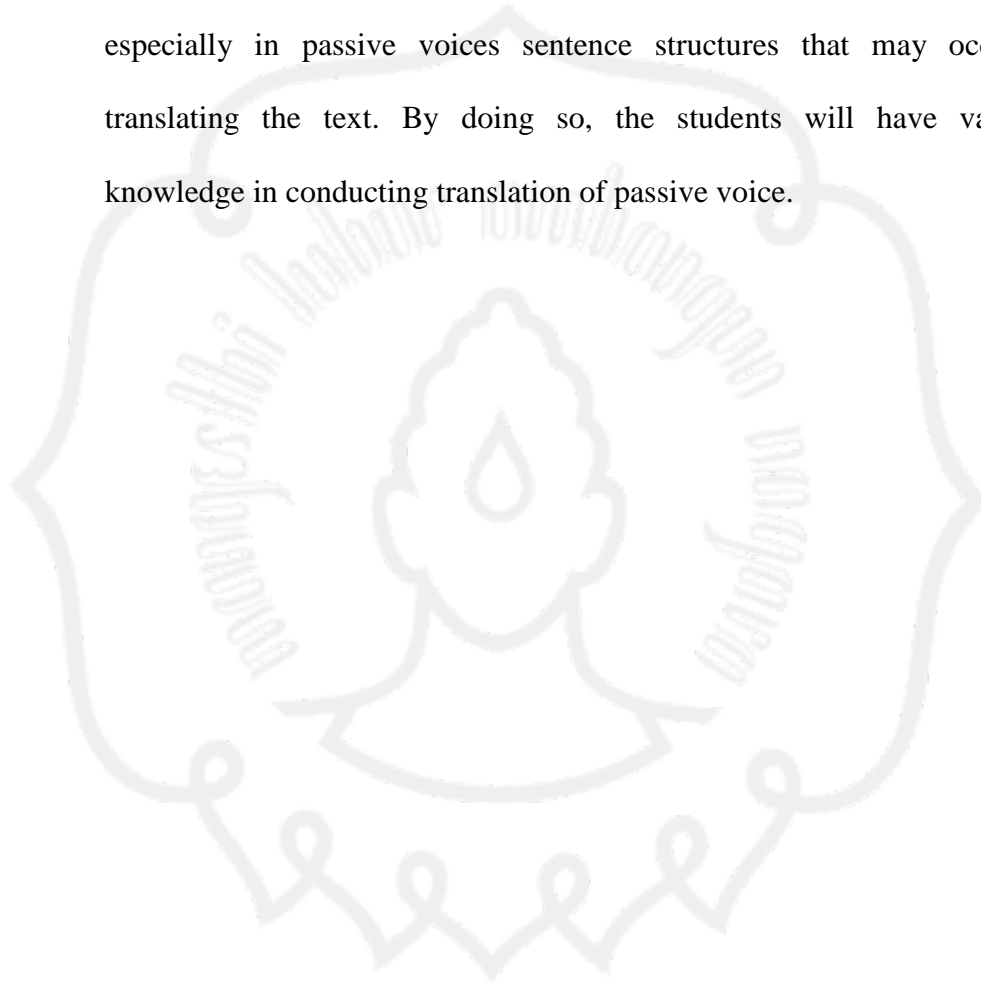
2. Students

It is strongly suggested that the students have to understand the grammatical rules of the SL and the TL as well, especially in passive voice

sentence structure. They have to master the pattern of both language structures, so that they are able to do the translation. Moreover, they must understand the message of the SL thoroughly.

3. Teachers

The teachers are hoped to teach passive voice sentence more deeply, especially in passive voices sentence structures that may occur in translating the text. By doing so, the students will have valuable knowledge in conducting translation of passive voice.



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