

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**"Strategies for Creating Highly Competitive Graduates
to Welcome ASEAN Economic Community Era"**

Friday, October 23rd, 2015

**Syariah Hotel Solo , Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 47 Solo,
Indonesia**



**APTISI COMMISSARIAT II SURAKARTA
October, 2015**

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“Strategies for Creating Highly Competitive Graduates to Welcome ASEAN Economic Community Era”

Oleh: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vanida Durongritichai dkk.

Edisi Pertama

Cetakan Pertama, 2016

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FOREWORD

Thank to Almighty God who has given His favor to the Association of Indonesian Private University (APTISI) Commissariat II Surakarta for organizing a international seminar and call for paper on the theme "Strategies for Creating Highly Competitive Graduates to Welcome ASEAN Economic Community Era".

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) provides challenges and opportunities for Indonesia. One impact of the implementation of the AEC market is the exchange of goods, services, and human resources among ASEAN countries. Therefore, Indonesia must prepare qualified graduates.

International seminar and call for paper is the result of cooperation between APTISI Commissariat II Surakarta and Huachiew Chalrprakit University Thailand. The purpose of the international seminar and call for papers is to increase knowledge about how to prepare graduates who can compete in the era of the ASEAN economic community and to provide an opportunity for researchers to disseminate the results their research at a scientific forum. Seminar and call for papers was attended by academics from various disciplines, including health, art, technology and other fields of science.

We thank to the speakers who have participated at this international seminar. Hopefully, the proceeding can be useful and can be used as a medium for scientific communication. We realize that the proceeding has still many short comings, therefore we are looking forward to getting any criticism and suggestions.

Surakarta, October 2015

Chairman Of The Committee

SCHEDULE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND CALL FOR PAPER

“Strategies for Creating Highly Competitive Graduates to Welcome ASEAN Economic Community Era”

Friday, October 23rd, 2015

Syariah Hotel Solo, Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 47 Solo,
Indonesia

No	Activity	Time	Officer
1.	Registration and Coffee break	08.00 - 09.00	Committee
2.	Opening		Master of Ceremony
	a. National Anthem Indonesia Raya	09.00 - 09.10	All audient
	b. Report speech	09.10 - 09.20	Mr. Tominanto, S.Kom., M.Cs
	c. Welcome Speech and Official Opening by the chairman of Aptisi	09.20 - 09.30	Mr. Drs. Sumargana, M.Si
3.	The Conference		Moderator : Mrs. Yunita Widiyantari, SS., M.Hum Associate Professor Vanida Durongrattichai
	a. 1 st Keynote Speaker	09.30 - 10.00	Assistant Professor Nick Soonthorndhai
	b. 2 nd Keynote Speaker	10.00 - 10.30	Moderator
	c. Discussion	10.30 - 11.15	Mr. Drs. Sumargana, M.Si to Keynote Speakers
4.	Giving souvenir for memories	11.15 - 11.30	All
5.	Break	11.30 - 13.00	Speakers and moderators
6.	Call for Paper (Oral Presentation)	13.00 - 15.00	Master of Ceremony
7.	Closing	15.00 - 15.15	

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ARTICLE
AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSPOSITION STRATEGY
IN THE TRANSLATION OF EDENSOR NOVEL

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are (1) to know the forms of transposition strategy in the translation of Edensor novel from Indonesia into English version, and (2) to know the accuracy of transposition strategy applied in the translation of this novel. This research used qualitative descriptive method. The main data of this research are Edensor novel written by Andrea Hirata at 2008 in 294 pages and the English version released at 2011 in 238 pages. The affective source in this research are the expert readers in linguistics and translation. Based on the result of the study, there are four kinds of transposition used to translate this novel. It seems that transposition can be a must, including the translation of nomina phrase and the translation of singular into plural forms or vice versa. Next, transposition as a choice in translate the complex sentence or in translate the text in different structure of Source Language and Target Language. Related to the accuracy of the translation, the result showed that 38 data or 64.4% are accurate translation, 17 data or 28.8% including less accurate translation and the rest 4 data (6.8%) are inaccurate translation.

Keywords: *analysis, transposition, strategy, edensor, novel*

INTRODUCTION

The development of translation activity has been addressed in several areas of scientific investigation. It spread in many field including philology (literary studies in particular), philosophy, theology, ethnography, anthropology, culture, linguistics etc. The current information about that issues usually write down in English. Not all of the people have the good ability to understand the English text. Many people still have some difficulties to understand it. In this case, translation is the 'bridge' to overcome this problem.

It also happen in the term of understanding literary work. The translator have the big role in the development of literary world. Many kinds of it- book, short story, poem, novel- of the wellknown author can't be enjoyed by the public without the work of the translator.

Literary is an art. It contains of the high value and philosophy of the life. When people love it, they will have a good sense in their live. Literary work is universal. It means that its creates not only for certain people who mastering the Source Language, but it creates to many people all over the world. It is a wise way to use the translation work as the reference book. It will give the different point of view toward knowledge and happiness. It needs the hard work to give the good product of translation to the reader.

Something to be proud, currently in our country, we find the balance situation in the translation field. Indonesia market is not only dominated by the translation of foreign literary. But, Indonesian literary, especially novel, now are also translated into another language. One of the popular Indonesian novelist is Andrea Hirata. His national best seller novel- tetralogi laskar pelangi- have been translated into English. Laskar Pelangi, the first novel, was traslated into The Rainbow troops. Sang Pemimpi, was translated into The Dreamer novel and Edensor, the third novel was translated in the same title in English, Edensor. The last fou, Maryamah Karpov was translated in thenice novel entitled Strange Rhytm.

The third novel, Edensor, tell about the author himself as a student and a backpacker. The story full of the high value of life. This novel write down in a good way. The reader will be comfort to read it. The point of culture is appeared in the delivery of the story. Andrea Hirata has a unique style in his novel. But, can we still find the same style after the novel translated into English? Can we find the same interesting point in the translation of Edensor?

In this case, the strategy which use by the translator has the big role. The accuracy of the translation will give thebig effect into the quality of the translation product. Transposition strategy almost dominated the translation of this novel. For example:

1. SL. : *Tapi di sekolah lama Mollen Bass Technise School di Tanjong Pandan, aku pernah melihat fotonya.*
TL. : I had seen a photo of him in the old Mollen Bass Technise School at Tanjong Pandan.

2. SL. : *Weh mengawasi lekat siapapun yang mendekati fotonya.*
 TL. : Anyone approaching that photo would fall under his close gaze.

The examples above using transposition strategy. *Transposisi adalah keharusan ketika tanpa strategi itu SL tidak tersampaikan dengan baik. Di sisi lain transposisi adalah sekedar pilihan apabila dilakukan karena alasan gaya bahasa saja. Dengan strategi ini penerjemah mengubah struktur asli SL di dalam kalimat TL untuk mencapai efek yang padan* (Zuchridin, 2003: 68).

Based on the explanation above, it seems that the translation strategies application will give the effect toward the quality of the translation especially the accuracy. In this research the researcher want to know the kinds of transposition use in translate this novel and the accuracy of the translation.

Translation Strategy

One of the standart of translation quality is based on the reader acceptability towards the text. When the reader understand it and like it, it means that this is a good translation. But when the reader difficult to understand the text, it means that the translation text is unreadable. The good quality of translation product will be affected by the strategy used in the process of translation. The strategy applied in the process of translation related to the structural and semantic terms. Structural strategy including addition, subtraction and transposition. And then, semantics strategy including borrowing, cultural equivalent, synonym, formal translation, deletion, addition, omission and modulation.

Transposition

Transposition is one of strategy in translation. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark (1981: 85), Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. So, this strategy including the changes of grammar and also the lingual unit such as phrase, clause and sentence. Next, Zuhridin Suryawinata (2003: 68) said that? "...transposisi bisa dipandang sebagai suatu keharusan atau sebagai pilihan. This statement explained that transposition is a must if the result will be unequivalent without it. And transposition as a choice happened if the result of the translation accepted by the reader without this strategy. The form of transposition are:

1. Transposition as a must
 - a. The translation of Plural form into singular
 - b. The translation of the sentence which has different system in SL and TL including the position of Head and Modifier
2. Transposition as a choice
 - a. The translation of the sentence which has different structure between TL and SL
 - b. The translation of the complex sentence into some simple sentence or some simple sentences unite into the complex one

METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive method. The main data of this research are Edensor novel written by Andrea Hirata at 2008 in 294 pages and the English version released at 2011 in 238 pages. The affective source in this research are the expert readers in linguistics and translation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The form of transposition find in Edensor translation

1. Transposition as a must
 - a. Plural form translated into singular or vice versa
 e.g. 1:
 No : (57/ E Ind: 138/ E Eng: 120)
 SL : *Dengan rapi, ibu merundukkan huruf-huruf kecil di bawah garis rendah dan huruf kapital diukir seperti kecambah pada awal kalimat.*
 TL : My mother had neatly squeezed small letters under the low lines, and capital letters were carved like sprouts at the beginning of sentences.

In the first example, there are two words to translate in transposition. The word 'kecambah' which is singular in the Source Language is translated into 'sprouts' (plural) in the target language. And then the word 'kalimat' in Indonesia (singular) is translated into 'sentences' in English which is plural. This strategy is applied to make the equivalent translation in target language.

e.g. 2:

No : (58/ E Ind 190/ E Eng:143)

SL : *Di sana ada prasasti untuk menghormati tentara Kanada yang menyelamatkan kota kecil itu dari kangkangan nazi.*

TL : There was a plaque that honored the Canadian troops who had saved the little city from Nazi rule.

The next example is number 58. In this sentence the word 'tentara' is translated into 'troops'. The singular form is changed into plural.

- b. The different position between Head and Modifier in Source Language and in Target Language.

e.g. 1:

No : (13/ E Ind:5/ E Eng:5)

SL : *Akhir pekan, pagi buta, kami bertolak ke Tenggara*

TL : That weekend we pushed off in the early morning and headed southeast

e.g. 2:

No : (43/ E Ind:43/ E Eng:52)

SL : *Minggu pagi, kami bertolak ke Bandara Soekarno- Hatta naik Fokker 28 dari bandara perintis buluh Tumbang di Tanjong Pandan .*

TL : On Sunday morning , we left Buluh Tumbang airport in Tanjong pandan for Soekarno- Hatta airport on a Fokker 28

The changes of the word position in the noun phrase is one of the strategy in transposition. In Indonesia, the position of the Head is before the modifier. In the other hand in English the position of the head is after the modifier. So, the phrase 'pagi buta' is translated into ' early morning'. And in data no 43 the phrase 'bandara Soekarno-Hatta' is translated into 'Soekarno-Hatta airport. This transposition is a must to make the equivalent translation.

2. Transposition as a choice

- a. The different structure between Source Language and Target Language

e.g. 1:

No : (25/ E Ind:11/ E Eng:11)

SL : *Sulit kugambarkan perasaanku*

TL : It is difficult for me to describe what I was feeling

In the translation process, sometimes the translator find the different structure between Source Language and the Target language. If it is forced to be translated using the Source Language structure, sometimes the meaning will be accepted but the structure will be different with the Target Language. In the example above, the Source Language start with an adjective translated into English by add the subject 'it is ...' to make the structure naturally in the Target Language.

E.g. 2:

No : (26/ E Ind:11/ E Eng:11)

SL : *Berat sekali ketika harus kembali kutinggalkan Weh dua minggu untuk ujian ke Tanjong Pandan.*

TL : It was difficult for me to again leave Weh for two weeks to go to Tanjong Pandan for exams.

In the example 2, the changes of the structure happened to make the natural structure in the Target Language. Subject 'it' and to be 'was' use to start the sentence. It makes the Target Language structure acceptable

- b. The break of the complex sentence into the simple sentence

E.g. 1:

No : (7/ E Ind:3/ E Eng:2)

SL : *Puluhan tahun ia telah hidup di perahu. Perkenalan kami terjadi gara-gara aku disuruh ayahku mengantar beras dan knur untuknya.*

TL : He had already lived in the boat for decades, and we came to meet when I was sent by my father to bring him rice and fishing rope

E.g. 2:

No : (19/ E Ind:8/ E Eng:7)

SL : *Sekarang baratdaya jelas bagiku. Kesalahan tujuanku. Sepanjang malam aku menatap belantik.*

TL : Southwest was now clear to me, the lay my destination. I gazed at Orion's belt all night.

In English, a complex sentence consist of some clauses but it still have the clear meaning. But, in Indonesia, the long sentences sometimes make unclear meaning. In data number 7, two sentences in the Source Languages was translated into a complex sentence in the target language. In data number 19 is also unite the two sentences from the Source of the language into a sentence in the Target language without changes the meaning of it.

The Accuracy of Transposition Strategy Application

The researcher use two expert readers to give the evaluation toward the application of transposition strategy in the translation of Edensor Novel. There are 59 data. And the accuracy of the scoring are as follows:

1. Accurate translation 38 data or 64.4%
2. Less Accurate Translation 17 data or 28.8%
3. Inaccurate translation 4 data or 6.8%

The explanation related to accurate translation, less accurate translation and inaccurate translation are as follow:

1. Accurate translation

The criteria of accurate translation is whether the application of transposition strategy will make the clear and equivalent meaning in the target language.

e.g. 1

No : (9/ E Ind:3/ E Eng:3)

SL : *Sampai aku pulang kami tak berkata apa-apa.*

TL : We didn't exchange a word until I went home

e.g. 2

No : (11/ E Ind:4/ E Eng:4)

SL : *Tak tahu mengapa, setiap hari di Tanjong Pandan, aku meridukan Weh.*

TL : I didn't know why, but I missed Weh everyday I spent in Tanjong Pandan

In the first example, it seems that there is the shift in the adverb position. The phrase '*sampai aku pulang*' in the sentence of the Source Language is translated into 'until I went home'. Although the position of adverb change into the end of the TL sentence, but the meaning is still equivalent. And then, in the second example, the transposition applied as a choice. But, this is the right decision, because the structure of the sentence of the Source Language is uncommon in the target language structure. In this example, the word 'I' use to start the sentence in Target Language. Although the position of adverb changes, but the meaning is equivalent.

2. Less Accurate translation

For this category, the expert reader using the indicator whether the application of transposition strategy make unclear meaning of the target language and so its need to be rearranged.

e.g. 1:

No :(14/ E Ind:6/ E Eng:5)

SL : *Tengah malam, Weh menyalakan obor, merapal sebaris mantra, aku merinding melihat gerakan- gerakan halus di bawah air.*

TL : When midnight came, Weh lit a torch and chanted a mantra while smooth movements beneath the water's surface made me shudder.

e.g. 2

No :(15/ E Ind:6/ E Eng:5)

SL : *Mereka tersihir cahaya obor dan aku tertenung kehebatan Weh.*

SL : The torchlight enchanted them just as Weh greatness transfixed me.

In the example above, the application of transposition strategy make the less accurate translation. Something important in the Source Language can't delivered well into the target language. In the first example, the sentence '*aku merinding melihat ...*' is emphasized as the situation face by the character. But when it translated into "...while smooth movements beneath the water's surface made me shudder', the word 'merinding' is not the main focus in it.

3. Inaccurate translation

In this category, the indicator are whether the application of transposition strategy will make the target language unclear or give the different meaning or unequivocal meaning from the source of the language.

e.g. 1

No : (16/ E Ind:6/ E Eng:6)

SL : *Air bah bersimbah setiap kali mereka menghempaskan dadanya yang dilekati teritip.*

TL : Each time they breached and slammed back down, we would be inundated with water.

In that example, the application of transposition strategy make the different meaning in the target language. It lost the certain meaning when the information about '....dadanya yang dilekati teritip' was not appeared in the English version. It makes the different sense of the sentece. And in the end of the sentence, the word 'air bah' was translated into 'water'. So, something special in 'air bah' (the power, the quantity) can't delivered completely in the word 'water'.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study, It seems that transposition can be a must, including the translation of nomina phrase and the translation of singular into plural forms or vice versa. Next, transposition as a choice in translate the complex sentence or in translate the text in different structure of Source Language and Target Language. Related to the accuracy of the translation, the result showed that 38 data or 64.4% are accurate translation, 17 data or 28.8% including less accurate translation and the rest 4 data (6.8%) are inaccurate translation.

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