

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

After collecting the data, the reseacher begins to analyze the data which is reported in this chapter. This consists of four parts. The first is about reference realization in translation, and the second is about substitution realizations and the third is about ellipsis in translation. And the last one is about synthesis of findings.

IV.1. REFERENCE

IV.1.1. REFERENCE REALIZATION IN TRANSLATION

A. ANAPHORIC

- 1., SL : Elaine Conti awoke in her luxurious bed in her luxurious Beverly Hills mansion, (01;13)
 TL : Elaine Conti menggeliat bangun dari tempat tidur mewah di mansionnya yangg super mewah, di komplek perumahan Beverly Hills. (01;15)
2. SL : The maid appeared, inscrutable, calm, obvious to her mistress's scream (12;13)
 TL : Lina datang. Acuh tak acuh. Bersikap tak perduli menghadapi teriakan majikannya (21;15)
3. SL : The scene began all right. It was a simple bit of business which involced Ross saying three lines to Sharon's, then strollin nonchalantly out of shot. (28;16)

number 3 and 5.

Zero translation occurs in the translation of anaphoric reference. It can be seen in example number 4, that the reference word he which refers backward to Neil is not translated in the Target Language.

From the above examples and analysis, the writer can conclude the patterns taken by the translator to realize anaphoric sentence in Target Language, they are :

- (a) the anaphoric reference in Source Language is realized as the anaphoric too in Target Language
- (b) the anaphoric reference in Source Language is realized as the anaphoric too but the reference word is manifested into the word being referred in Target Language
- (c) the anaphoric reference in Source Language is realized as the anaphoric too, but the reference word is not translated (zero)

B. CATAPHORIC REFERENCE

1. SL : On her knees, Stella, the make up girl, worked diligently on his weak erection (34;19)

TL : Stella, si juru rias cantik, berlutut di bawah kaki Ross, tubuhnya berkeringat. (21;28)

2. SL : He was never a normal boy, Deke Andrews wasn't, always a strange one. (01;26)

TL : Deke Andrews memang aneh, lain dari yang lain. (01;42)

The translator tends to realize the cataphoric reference in the Source Language as the anaphoric reference in Target Language. He seems to expect that the role in *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* is fulfilled that the reversed reference (word order) in a sentence can be ambiguous or "pembalikan urutan kata itu bisa membingungkan" (Muslich 1990;138).

(1) Tono berlatih menyanyi dengan gitarnya

(2) Dengan gitarnya, Tono berlatih menyanyi

If the order of reference in the first sentence is changed to become the second sentence, we have to add semicolon and pay attention in its intonation if there is reference word which precedes in that sentence (2). Cataphoric reference is something like this. And we find another interesting phenomenon here, that the personal reference he in the Source Language is deleted in the Target Language, in example number 2. (See further in the analysis of personal reference).

C. PERSONAL REFERENCE

Because of the large area of personal reference and the many occurrences in the text, the researcher takes possessive pronouns as her main source of data, such as:

1. SL : Elaine Conti awoke in her luxurious bed in her
luxurious Beverly Hills mansion (01;13)

TL : Elaine Conti menggeliat bangun dari tempat tidur





- mewah di mansion-nya yang super mewah di komplek perumahan elit Beverly Hills (12;15)
2. SL : He could not remember his friging lines (26;15)
 TL : Apa yang sedang terjadi pada dirinya ?
3. SL : Creamed her panties every time (7;16)
 TL : -
4. SL : It certainly had not harmed her career ... (13;17)
 TL : Tetapi karier wanita itu melesat ... (18;23)
5. SL : ... and cast their eyes arround the restaurant (32;18)
 TL : ... kemudian masing masing melihat ke sekeliling ruangan untuk memastikan ada kenalan atau tidak (20;26)
6. SL : I'm going to have my eyes done (08;19)
 TL : Aku akan operasi kerut mata (15;27)
7. SL : He was never a normal boy, Deke andrews wasn't, always a strange one. (01;26)
 TL : Deke Andrews memang aneh, lain dari yang lain. (01;42)

We often found the cohesive marker of possessive pronouns through the text. I refers to the pronouns of possessiveness which is mentioned in the previous sentence. English and Indonesia have this kind of cohesive marker. We can see it in example number 1 and 2. Her refers to the Elaine Conti. And it is realized in the Target Language as nya. Both of her aand nya are the possessive pronouns in

English or Indonesia.

The translator also realizes possessive pronouns in the Target Language as the word being referred, like example number 5.

In the example number 7, the possessive pronoun he which refers forward to Deka Andrews can also realized to dia, but the translator delete it in the Target Language. The translator seems to expect that by the reversing of word order, -from cataphoric to anaphoric-, is clear enough to be understood, so that cohesive marker in deleted in the Target Language. It means that the translator has a tendency to shift from reference to ellipsis.

However, the researcher still finds the possessive pronouns which are not translated into the Target Language. She thinks it is because the translated sentence will become unusual if the possessive pronoun is stated. Like example number 8, "Aku akan operasi kerut mata (ku)". The possibility of existence of possessive pronouns in that sentence will make the sentence unusual. The other example is in number 5.

From the above examples and analysis, the researcher conclude that the patterns used to realize the possessive pronouns in the Target Language are:

- (a) translating it to the possessive pronouns (to the equivalent cohesive marker) in the Target Language
- (b) translating it into the word being referred

- (c) translating it by the deletion of the possessive pronouns and the reversing of word order
- (d) not translated

IV.1.2. FREQUENCY OF OCCURENCE

To describe clearly the patterns used by the translator, the researcher presents the tables, as below:

Table I. Reference Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	V	y
Anaphoric Realization	24	3	-	-	4	31
Cataphoric Realization	-	-	3	-	-	3
Personal Reference	52	7	-	1	15	75

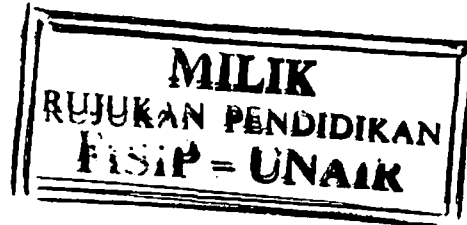
Table II. The percentages of Reference Realization

	I	II	III	IV	V	y
Anaphoric Realization	77,4%	9,7%	-	-	12,9%	100%
Cataphoric Realization	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
Personal Reference	69,3%	9,3%	-	1,4%	20%	100%

- I translating it to the equivalent cohesive markers in Target Language
- II translating it into the word being referred
- III translating it from cataphoric into anaphoric
- IV translating it by deletion of possessive pronouns and

reversing of word order

V not translated



IV.2. SUBSTITUTION

Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases within a text (see Chapter II).

IV.2.1. SUBSTITUTION REALIZATION IN TRANSLATION

A. NOMINAL SUBSTITUTION

1. SL : The last one had taken place over ... (23;17)
 TL : Yang terakhir terjadi dua tahun yang lalu (03;24)
2. SL : He never did get another one (11;26)
 TL : Dia tidak pernah membeli mobil lagi sejak itu
 (19;42)
3. SL : There was nothing like success for putting the
 hard-on back in a man's life (11;18)
 TL : Sukses terhebat di dunia adalah keberhasilan
 seorang wanita mengembalikan kejantanan seorang
 lelaki (18;25)
4. SL : He was never a normal boy, Deke Andrews wasn't
 always a strange one (01;26)
 TL : Deke Andrews memang aneh sejak dulu, lain
dari yang lain (01;42)

There are many ways taken by the translator to manifest the cohesive markers in the Target Language, e.g. in the first example one is translated as yang in the

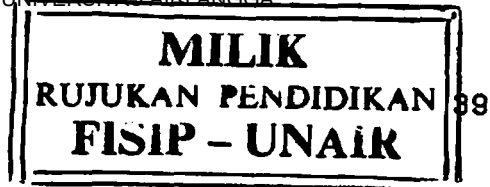


Target Language. It is because the Target Language does not have the cohesive marker one in its system. One as a nominal substitution is always functions as the Head of nominal group and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of nominal group.

Meanwhile, yang is a subordinating attribution which modifies a certain condition or verb which is done by a personal in the main clause, as stated by Muslich (1990:157). So yang has a function to link between two clauses. Then there is a difference in grammatical aspects between the function of nominal substitution one and yang. Moreover, there is no cohesive marker one in the Target Language, so this becomes the consideration for the translator to manifest one to yang.

Since nominal substitution used in place of the repetition of a particular item and since there is no cohesive marker one in the Target Language, so the translator tends to manifest one into the referring word. We can see it in the second example.

But the translator also has the tendency to use the another word, phrase or clause which is equivalent to substitute the cohesive marker one. It is expected to make the translated text to be understood easily or communicatively by the readers. As stated by Blum-Kulka (see Chapter II), translation should be viewed as an act of communication, that the process of translation necessarily entails shift both in textual and discoursal



relationship (1986:18).

From the above examples and analysis, the researcher finds the patterns used by the translator to manifest the cohesive marker one. They are:

- (a) by translating it to the cohesive marker in the Target Language
- (b) by translating it to the word being referred
- (c) by translating it to the another equivalent word
- (d) by translating it to the another equivalent phrase or clause
- (e) not translated (zero)

It would be interesting to see whether these patterns also occur in other types of substitution, as discussed below.

B. VERBAL SUBSTITUTION

1. SL : They married a week later in Mexico, and his career took a sharp upwards swing. It stayed up for five years, then slowly, gradually, it began to slip. And so did their marriage. (22;25)

TL : Mereka menikah seminggu kemudian di Meksiko. Karier Ross menanjak lagi dengan pesat. Dan mampu bertahan terus selama lima tahun. Kemudian secara perlahan tapi pasti ia mulai meluncur kembali ke bawah. Begini juga perkawinan mereka. (07;14)

2. SL : And if did well ... (41;14)

TL : Ini berkat operasi plastik yang dilakukan suami

pertamanya. (23;18)

3. SL : She stared blanky, making him blow his second line every time. She's doing it purposively. (34;16)

TL : Gadis itu menatapnya terus hingga ia lupa lagi skenarionya. Dia sengaja melakukan ini.

4. SL : He hadn't said that she could call him by his first name. Mr. Conti would do nicely. (25;20)

TL : Ia belum pernah mengizinkan Stella memanggilnya Ross. Mr. Conti lebih baik. (08;30)

In the first example did substitutes for began to slip and so serves to link the two sentences by anaphora exactly in the same way as the nominal substitute one. This verbal substitute did is also typically associated with contrast. We can see that which began to slip is his career and in the succeeding sentence it refers to their marriage. And it is translated to begitu which is also cohesive marker in the Target Language.

The other way to make a text cohesive is by replacing all the referring words or partial of them, as stated by Muslich (1990;165). It can be seen in the example number two above.

There are some other patterns in translating verbal substitution. Herewith the writer would like to catagorize it, as follows:

(a) translating it to the cohesive marker in the Target Language



- (b) translating it by repeating the word being referred to
 (c) translating it to the another word which is equivalent
 (d) translating it to the another phrase or clause
 which is equivalent

C. CLAUSE SUBSTITUTION

1. SL : And so did their marriage (22;25)
 TL : Begitu juga perkawinan mereka (07;41)
2. SL : I wouldn't be suprised if they did it (33;27)
 TL : Aku tidak akan terkejut jika yang melakukan
 pembantaian ternyata mereka (30;44)
3. SL : They gave all the pretty ones to him, but this was
 the prettiest in along while. Three people hacked
 to pieces for no apparent reason. No sexual
 assault. No robbery. No nothing. And not a good
 godamn thing to go on. Except maybe Deke Andrews,
 the son of the household who seemed to be missing.
So, was this just another nice-old fashioned
 family murder! (18;27)
 TL : Ia selalu diberi kasus-kasus yang selalu memuakkan
 rasa kemanusiannya. Dan kasus di Friendship Street
 ini sudah kelewat batas. Tiga manusia dibantai
 tanpa alasan. Tak ada perampokan. Tak ada
 kejahatan seks. Rak ada apa-apa. Kecuali Deke
 Andrews, putra korban yang hilang lenyap begitu
 saja. Jadi apa arti semua ini ? Hanya musibah
 keluarga biasa ? (12;44)

The patterns found in translating clause substitution from the Source Language into the Target Language is almost the same as the other substitution. They are;

- (a) translating it to the cohesive marker in the Target Language
- (b) translating it by repeating the words being referred to
- (c) translating it to the another word which is equivalent
- (d) translating to the another phrase or clause which is equivalent
- (e) not translated (zero)

IV.2.2. FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

To describe the frequency of occurrence clearly, the researcher presents the types of substitution in Tables, as below:

Table III. Substitution Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	V	y
Nominal Substitution	2	7	16	6	3	34
Verbal Substitution	1	3	9	4	3	20
Clausa Substitution	3	-	1	3	-	7

I refers to the translated text by substituting it with the cohesive marker in the Target Language

II refers to the translated text by repeating the word being referred in the Target Language

III refers to the translated text by substituting it with to the another word which is equivalent

IV refers to the translated text by substituting it to another clause which is equivalent

V not translated (zero)

Table IV. The Percentages of Substitution Realization

	I	II	III	IV	V	
Nominal Substitution	6 %	20%	47%	18%	9 %	100%
Verbal Substitution	5 %	15%	45%	20%	15%	100%
Clausa Substitution	43%	-	14%	43%	-	100%

From the above tables, we can see that the translator tends to use another equivalent word to translate the text for nominal substitution from the Source Language into the Target Language.

The verbal substitution do has a function to operates as the head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by lexical verb and its position is always final in the group, and moreover do does not exist in the Target Language, so the translator tends to use another word which is equivalent, to translate the verbal substitution.

And for the clause substitution, we know that the translation into a cohesive marker and to another clause has the same percentages. It is because the item substituted by clause substitution is not an element within a clause but an entire clause. So, the translator

tends to realize them in the cohesive marker in Target Language which is equivalent or manifest them using the another clause. In this way, the trnsaltor seems to expect that the Target Langage can be understood more easily, because the reader does not have to find the item/clause being substituted.

IV.3. ELLIPSIS

IV.3.1. ELLIPSIS REALIZATION IN TRANSLATION

A. NOMINAL ELLIPSIS

1. SL : He heard nothing. Seen nothing. Knew nothing

TL : Ia tidak mendengar apa-apa. Tidak melihat apa-apa.
Tidak tahu apa-apa

2. SL : She was inquisitive and anxious to learn, trying out a series of jewelery and selling it on the street.

TL : Segala pekerjaan dicobanya. Bekerja sebagai pelayan rumah makan, pembuat perhiasan perak dan menjajakannya sendiri di jalanan

3. SL : Elaine flung off the robe, slipped out of her nightgown, and stepped under the invigorating sharpness of ice cold shower.

TL : Elaine melempar kimononya ke lantai, membiarkan baju tidurnya melorot jatuh. Telanjang. Dibiarkannya tubuhnya disiram air shower yang sedingin es.

4. SL : The young man completed his task, zipped up his

jeans and strolled casually out to view. (09;13)

TL : Anak muda itu selesai membuang hajat. Dengan santai ia menarik resleting jeans-nya, lalu berjalan dan berjalan menghilang dari pandangan. (16;25)

5. SL : Cold water was best for the skin, tightened everything-up. (03;14)

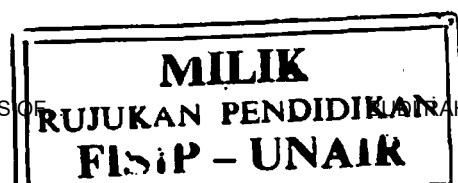
TL : Air dingin merupakan obat terbaik untuk mengencangkan kulit. (28;16)

6. SL : Detective Leon Rosemont rubbed the bridge of his large nose and stared at a cheap framed print on the wall

TL : Detektif Leon Rosemont menyeka pinggirannya hidungnya yang besar. Matanya memperhatikan lukisan murah di dinding.

In the example number three, Elaine as the personal pronouns is deleted in the next clause, because the next clause has the same subject as the first one. In the Target Language, that word is missing too, but the word in Source Language is mentioned once then it is realized three times in a difference personal pronoun in Target Language. The translator also add the objective pronouns (reference) in its translation. And the syllable di is used too. It seems to expect that the sentence can be understood easily.

In the example number four, the conjunction lalu is



not found in the Source Language, but it occurs in the Target Language.

From the above examples and analysis, the reseacher finds the patterns used by the translator to manifest the cohesive marker ellipsis. They are:

- (a) the nominal which is deleted in the Source Language is also deleted in the Target Language
- (b) the nominal which is deleted in Source Language is deleted too in the Targat Language but there is a conjunction added in the translated text
- (c) the nominal which is deleted in the Source Language is changed to the objective pronouns in the Target Language and added "di" in the Target Language.
- (d) the nominal which is deleted in Source Language still occurs in the Target Language
- (e) the nominal which is deleted in the Source Language is not translated in the Target Language

Apart from the patterns above, there is an interesting phenomenon in the above examples: the translator shifts in the type of cohesion. These shifts are:

- (1) from ellipsis to conjunctive relation in (b)
- (2) from ellipsis to reference in (c)

B. VERBAL ELLIPSIS

1. SL : He wished he was at home in bed with his wife, sweet black Millie, and wouldn't that give this old bigot something to think about



- TL : Ia berharap saat ini sedang berada di rumah, di atas ranjang bersama istrinya, yang hitam manis, dan tidak pernah berbicara dengan orang tua di hadapannya ini.
2. SL : Montana was twenty - nine, Neil fifty - four
 TL : Usia Montana dua puluh sembilan tahun, usia Neil lima puluh empat
3. SL : Let's go home and make out
 TL : Mari kita buktikan di rumah, apakah aku benar-benar tidak berbakat jadi istri Hollywood
4. SL : Her father was geologist. Her mother a folk singer.
 TL : Ayahnya insinyur geologi. Ibunya penyanyi lagu-lagu rakyat

Verbal ellipsis means that the verbal or verbal group is omitted in the second clause or sentence. Therefore, we must look at the previous clause or sentence.

English and Bahasa Indonesia have this kind of cohesive markers which are an action of deleting a certain word in a such a way, so we need not repeat the word.

The way is used to make the text understood easily without the wasting words. In translating to the Target Language, the ways done by the translator are:

- (a) the verb/verbal group deleted in SL is also deleted in TL
- (b) the verb/verbal group deleted in SL is still exist in

the TL

(c) the verb/verbal group deleted in SL is also deleted in TL, but there is conjunction word added in that translated text

(d) not translated

So, there is a shift in the type of cohesion from ellipsis to conjunctive relation.

IV.3.2. FREQUENCY OF OCCURENCE

To describe the frequency of occurrence clearly, the researcher presents the types of substitution in Tables, as below:

Table V. Ellipsis Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	V	y
Nominal Elipsis	37	8	10	7	1	63
Verbal Elipsis	8	1	-	-	2	13

Table VI. The Percentages of Ellipsis Realization

	I	II	III	IV	V	
Nominal Elipsis	58,6%	12,8%	15,7%	11,2%	1,7%	100%
Verbal Elipsis	61,5%	7,5%	-	15,4%	15,4%	100%

I refers to the nominal/verb/verbal group which are deleted in the Source Language are also deleted in

the Target Language

- II refers to the nominal/verb/verbal group which are deleted in the Source Language is deleted too in the Target Language but there is a conjunction added in the translated text
- III refers to the nominal/verb/verbal group which are deleted in the Source Language is changed to the objective pronouns and added syllable di in the Target Language
- IV' refers to the nominal/verb/verbal group which are deleted in the Source Language still occurs in the Target Language
- V refers to the nominal/verb/nominal group which are deleted in the Source Language is not translated in the Target Language

From the above tables, we know that the omission in target Language has the biggest percentages, both in nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis.

The second rating is for the nominal which is deleted in the Source Language is changed to the reference and using of di in Target Language.

