ANALYSIS OF VERBS EQUIVALENCE IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF THE SHORT STORY THE BOGEY-BEAST

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Abstract

This research is about the analysis of verbs equivalence in translating the short story The Bogey-Beast. The research was conducted by using qualitative method. The source of the data was collected from the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation in Indonesian and the data was restricted on the verbs. The objective of the research is to find out the type of verbs equivalence in the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation, the most dominan type of equivalence found in the short story text, and the naturalness of expression in the translation of short story the Bogey-Beast. The data was analyzed based on Nida (McGuire, 1991) theory about translation equivalence. There are two types of equivalences, they are: (1) Formal Equivalence, which focus attention on the message itself, in both form and content, and (2) Dinamic Equivalence translation, which is based upon the principle of equivalence effect.

Keywords: Translation, Equivalence, verb, short story

Introduction

Today, English is the most prominent language in the world, but the reality is that not every body can speak English and some people often have misscommunication in their interaction because of the language differences used among the speakers. And just because a person can speak some English, that does not mean they can speak it well enough to cope with all situation. Therefore, the role of translation isneeded.

Translation is defined as the transfer (of meaning) of a text from a source language into a (text in the) target language (Snell-Hornby, 2005). It means that translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly in other to make the clear meaning of source language. But sometimes it is hard for the translator to find a suitable word when translating text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). 'Nasi Tumpeng' in Indonesia, for instance, has no lexical item in English.It happened because 'Nasi Tumpeng' is Indonesian food that means Indonesian culture. Meaning as the property of a language is influenced and determined by the culture of a speech community (Larson, 1984:7). As the way to solve such kind of the issue,

translator must modify the translation by using another word in target language (TL) that equivalent with the word in source language (SL) so the reader of the translation in target language (TL) can understand more what the original author want to tell. Translators must have deep knowledge about both languages, particularly culture knowledge, in order to find the equivalent word. As a result, Nasi Tumpeng translated as a ceremonial dish of yellow rice served in a cone shape. Translation equivalence is any meaning from the source language (SL) which expresses the same meaning in the target language (TL). (Baker 1992). Crystal (1987:334) stated,"translation equivalence refers to the equivalence relationships between target text (TT) and source text (ST)".

The writer would like to find out translation equivalence of verbs in short story the Bogey-Beast because the existence of verbs in a sentence is fundamental. Besides, short story is an art form which is particularly easy to translate. The width in the gendre demands that translator must be made aware of, for instance, language variation and context, in other to produce a good translation. To analyze translation equivalence the writer use

Nida theory (1964) who classified two types of equivalence. They are formal equivalence which focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, and dynamic equivalence which is based on principle of equivalence effect. The writer choose short story which covers the short story's dominant emotional mood, is particularly suitable for making translators pick out the best approximations in the target language.

REVIEW OF LITERATUTE

Nida and Taber (2003:12) define that translation as "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". By this defenition, in reproducing and transferring the message is more focused on meaning rather than style. The translator needs to pay attention to the accuracy in translating the source text into the clearest and most acceptable form in order the translation could easily understood by the target language readers as it is intended by the writer of the source language (SL) text (Nida and Taber, 1974:8)

Translation Equivalence

Equivalence is the most fundamental thing that must be obtained in translation process. Newmark (1988:81) explains that "in applying a method, translators must follow certain procedures to handle smaller units in a text such as words, phrases, and sentences in order to obtain equivalent translation. Also Catford (1995) states that "translation equivalence occurs when a source language and a target language text are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substances'. Furthermore Nida (1964) in her book Towards a Science of Translating defines that there are two different types of equivalence, namely Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence, which are:

Formal Equivalence

Nida (1964:159) states that formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concern with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Formal equivalence translation basically source-oriented; that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form (e.g. syntax and idiom) and content (e.g. themes and concept) of the original

message. In doing so, a formal equivalence attempts to reproduce several formal elements, including: (1) grammatical units, (2) consistency in word usage, and (3) meanings in terms of the source context.

Dynamic Equivalence

Nida (1964:159) argued that dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalence effect. In dynamic equivalent translation the focus of attention is directed, not so much toward the source message, as toward the receptor response. A dynamic equivalent translation may be described as one concerning which a bilingual and bicultural person can just justifiably say, "That is just the way we would say it". One way of defining a dynamic equivalent translation is to describe it as "the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message." The closest natural equivalent as follows: (1) equivalent, which points toward the source language message; (2) natural, which points toward the receptor language; (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation.

Grammatical Equivalence

Grammar is a set of rules that determines how units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the the type of information that must be created explicitly regularly in speech. Baker (2011:92). As Bassnett, (2022: 94) states that a language can be used to express all kinds of information that a speaker needs to reveal, but a certain grammatical system of language will determine the ease with certain definitions such as time or gender references can be made explicit.

Baker (120:2011) defines that there are five grammatical categories which are covered in grammatical equivalence they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice. The grammar system in one language will be different from other languages and the expression of those categories will vary from language to language, for example, gender matter in English: "We" set of pronouns (she, he, it). In Indonesian, gender is less important, the pronoun set has a form which refers to masculine, feminine, and neutral. Therefore, in translation the translator needs to make a lot of adjusments to achieve comparability and translator sometimes have to change a lot to keep the meaning equivalent.

SHORT STORY

Short story is a part of literary genres. Klarer (1998:3) the roots of short story lies on antiquity and the middle ages story, myth, and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestasions, "texts" which were primarily orally transmitted. Short story as a part of literary works is interesting to be analyzed. Although it has a quite short plot, small number of characters and a few places and time as setting, the story can be fully developed. There are many short stories tha have been analyzed. Typically, the analysis is related to intrinsic elements of the story.

METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research method by describing the results of data analysis in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of number. Qualitative research method is a method based on post positivism philosophy used to examine the condition of natural objects. (Sugiyono, 2011). The source of data was short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation in Indonesia. They were collected by downloading the text both English and Indonesia and then analyzed the translation equivalence of verbs found in both source language and target language texts. The first, identifying verbs in both texts, the second, classifying the equivalence of verbs, the third tabulating the number of verb equivalences in English and Indonesia translation texts, the last determining the most dominant type of translation equivalence of verbs appearance in the short story text, and describing the naturalness of expression in the short story translation text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below are the list of utterances contain of verbs found in the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation:

Formal Equivalence

No	SL	TL	Kind of Verb		Time	Realization
			SL	TL		
1	I **will buy** a grand house	Saya **akan membe**	Predicate/ Fin	Predikat / Fin	00:01	V → V

		li rumah besar	ite/Transitive	it/transitif	:50	
2	She *lifted* the lid and looked d inside	Dia *mengangkat* tutupnya dan melihat ke dalam	Predicate/Finite/Transitive	Predikat/Finit/Transitif/Verba Turunan	00:01:50	V → V
3	She *was standing* on her head or her heels	Dia *berdiri* diatas kepalanya atau tumi	Predicate/Finite/Intransitive	Predikat/Finit/Intransitive	00:02:02	V → V

		tnya	sitive	/Verba dasar terikat		

The findings revealed that those examples above, translated verb in source language (SL) into verb as well in target language (TL). There are no changes in the form. Although, those verbs classified into different kind of verbs in both languages, still those examples are verb in both languages.

Dynamic Equivalence

No	SL	TL	Kind of Verb (SL)	Time	Realization
1	And so it *was,* brimful	*Dan begitula*	Auxiliary / Le	00:02:50	Untranslatable

	of great gold coins	*h,* penuh dengan koin emas besar	xical verb		
2	It *was* nothing, but a lump of silver	Itu hanya alah gumpalan perak	Auxiliary Verb	00:03:05	Untranslatable
3	The old women stared after it till	Wanita tua itu menatap	Auxiliary Verb	00:03:15	Untranslatable

It was fairly out of sight	nya sampai tidak terlihat			

From the example above, all the verbs in source language (SL) were mostly untranslatable to target language (TL). Only some examples that can be translated and it was not in its place as verb in target language (TL). Although, most verbs can't be translated into verb in the examples above, the reader can understand the message of the translation text in Indonesian. These are examples of dinamic equivalence (DE) translation. And all of the verbs in examples above are classified to auxiliary verb. In English grammar, auxiliary must be followed by lexical item. As for, in Indonesian, there were no such grammatical rules, so those verbs can't be translated as a lexicon in Indonesian, but it can be changed into another term that is equivalent with the source language (SL)..

From the first 30 minutes of the texts of the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation, the writer found 106 verbs from utterances used by the character in the short story. The most dominant type of translation equivalence of verbs is formal equivalence (FE) with quantity 82 utterances (77,4%), as for the rest is dynamic equivalence (DE) with quantity 24 utterances (22,6%).

To assess the naturalness of translation product (Verb), the writer used three assessments proposed by Larson (1984). As the examples of formal equivalence (FE) and dynamic equivalence (DE) provide.

The two examples from each types of translation equivalence found in the Bogey-Beast text and its translation fulfilled the requirement as natural translation (expression) by Larson. From formal equivalence (FE) translation example above, the word 'went' translated as 'pergi' in target language (TL). The meaning of 'went' is conveyed accurately as 'pergi'. Besides, the word 'pergi' in target language (TL) uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary in Indonesian and 'pergi' as translated text have represented the ordinary context.

However, Dynamic equivalence translation example above, the word 'is' is untranslatable. It caused by no such grammatical rules in Indonesian. Above all, still the translation product is understandable and fulfilled the requirement as a natural translation.

CONCLUSIONS

Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence translation proposed by Nida were found in the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation. The most dominant type of equivalence found in the short story the Bogey-Beast and its translation is Formal Equivalence (FE) (77,4%), followed by Dynamic Equivalence (DE) (22,6%). The expression of The Bogey Beast text of verbs was natural as the Bogey-Beast text translation has fulfilled the three requirement of translation assessment proposed by Larson (1984).

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