A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS ON DAILY CONVERSATION OF ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN "DAILY ENGLISH CONVERSATION TRAVELLING"

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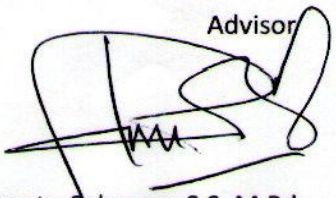

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A Contrastive Analysis
on Daily Conversation of English into Indonesian Translation in
"Daily English Conversation Travelling"

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *A Contrastive Analysis on Daily Conversation of English into Indonesian Translation in "Daily English Conversation Travelling" by Eddy M. Yussuf S.* This research directs to know the differences and the similarities of source language and target llanguage of a translation. The researcher used descriptive – qualitative method during the research since the aim of this research was to know the differences and similarities of the bilingual daily conversation book by Eddy M. Yussuf S. The researcher chosed 10 subchapters from the bilingual book that commonly used in daily life. Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found differences between Source Language and Target Language of a translation. The most differences are in the sentence structures. The first difference is the use of auxiliary verb "to be" in English sentence structure, but in Indonesian sentence structure does not use any auxiliary verb "to be". The second difference is the meaning changes in words, phrases, and clauses. The third difference is the arrangement of possessive marker used. In English the possessive is marker placed before a noun but in Indonesian it is placed after a noun. The similarities are in the aim of the utterance, the structure arrangement and the use of WH question. The first similarity is that all of the utterances both English and Indonesian translation has the same purpose such as asking a name, information, weather, etc. The second similarity is both English and Indonesian translation use the WH question to ask question. The third similarity, there are 4 utterances that have same sentence structures so, the researcher needs to notify the rule of each differences and similarities to find the correct analysis.

Keywords*: Contrastive Analysis, Translation studies, Conversation Analysis*

Skripsi ini berjudul *A Contrastive Analysis on Daily Conversation of English into Indonesian Translation in "Daily English Conversation Travelling" oleh Eddy M. Yussuf S.* Skripsi ini bertujuan untu mencari tahu tentang perbedaan dan persamaan hasil penerjemahan dari bahasa asal ke bahasa target. Skripsi ini menggunakan penelitan diskriptif qualitatif untuk mencari perbedaan dan persamaan yang terdapat pada buku daily conversation oleh Eddy M. Yussuf. Peneliti memilih 10 subchapter dari buku yang paling sering di gunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Dari data yang telah di analisis, peneliti menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan antara bahasa asal bahasa asal dan bahasa target. Perbedaan yang paling banyak di temukan ada pada bagian struktur dari kalimat. Perbedaan pertama terdapat pada penggunaan auxiliary verb to be "is" di bahasa asal, tetapi pada bahasa target tidak di temukan sama sekali penggunan auxiliary verb to be. Perbedaan kedua terdapat pada perubahan kelas kata dari kata yang di terjemahkan dari kata, phrasa dan klausa. Perbedaan ketiga terdapat pada letak dari kata penunjuk milik, pada bahasa asal kata penunjuk milik berada sebelum kata benda, tetapi di bahasa target terletak sesudah kata benda. Persamaan yang di temukan pada seluruh percakapan adalah persamaan tujuan, seperti menanyakan atau menjawab tentang nama, informasi serta cuaca. Perbedaan kedua yang di temukan, kedua bahasa menggunakan kata tanya 5W+1H. Persamaan terakhir yang di temukan adalah terdapat empat percakapan yang memiliki struktur yang sama antara satu dengan yang lain.

Kata kunci: *Contrastive Analisys, Translation Studies, Conversation Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Every language has their own characteristics such as pronunciation and grammatical structure. At the grammatical level, the Indonesian language has no certain time pointer as English language does. English has past tense, present tense, future tense, etc yet Indonesian language only has active and passive grammatical use in referring a certain time pointer.

According to Hornby (2000:721), language means the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country. The function of language include communication, the expression of identify, play, imaginative, expression, and emotional release. According to Wood (2004:34), communication is a systemic process in which individuals interact with and through symbols to create and interpret meanings. Language is important thing for the communication, because people have many languages, so people can translate other languages to their mother tongue. The process when people translate one language into their mother tongue is called as translation. It is the reason why the translation is a part of communication.

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL (source language) texts to equivalent written or spoken TL (target language) texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers (Ordudari, 2007:1). All of the written texts can be translated into another language such as, bilingual books, advertisements, game software, legal documents, and film subtitle. The translators work from one or more languages into their mother tongue. The problems of translation are retread to a simple tenor of one's own style and creatively adjust this to one's author. The researcher interested in bilingual book entitled *Daily English Conversation Travelling* by Eddy M. Yusuf S because, this bilingual book contains two languages (English and Indonesian). According to Scelletter (2002:32) bilingual language is a reported on the early lexical development of nouns English Indonesian bilingual language and also conducted a translation study. The bilingual book support this research about contrastive analysis to language of an English and Indonesia.

The step to compare of two languages is making a contrastive analysis (CA) of English into Indonesian translation. In general term, contrastive analysis (CA) is a conductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language. Contrastive comes from the word "contrast" which has meaning to compare two things so that differences are made clear, showing a differences when compared (Hornby, 1974:186). Analysis is separated into parts possibly with comment and judgment, instance of the result of doing (Hornby, 1974:29). Contrastive analysis is considered as the comparison of the structure of language to determine the point that differ them and the differences of the source of difficulty in learning target language (Lado, 1962:21). In other definition, contrastive analysis is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e.; contrastive, not comparative) two valued typologies (contrastive analysis is always concerned with part of language) and founded on the assumption that language can be compared (James, 1980:3). The reason of choosing contrastive analysis in this study is because it is related with translation study. The data of this research taken from bilingual book, which have the same aim in delivering their meaning.

In this research, the researcher used contrastive analysis approach, because the researchers described the differences and similarities on daily conversation of English into Indonesian translation. The researcher chooses the daily conversation from the bilingual book entitled *Daily English Conversation Travelling* by *Eddy M. Yusuf,* because the daily

conversation could also be analyzed as the source of data instead of analyzing another source of data such as bilingual novel or movie subtitle.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study is descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (2009:4), qualitative research is a research that produced descriptive data such as written words and attitude of people who has observed. Qualitative data tend to be in the form of word than number. In this research, to choose the data the researcher choose 10 sub chapther that close in daily conversation. The researcher analyzed a dayly English conversation of English into Indonesian translation used contrastive analysis approach. In general term, A Contrastive Analysis is an inductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language (Kardaleska, 2006:354). In common definition, the term can be defined as the method of analyzing the structure of any two languages with a view to estimate the differential aspects of their system, irrespective or their genetic affinity of level development (Geethakumary, 2006:507).

Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is the sutterances of daily conversation both in English and Indonesian.

Source of Data

The data were taken from bilingual book for travelling entitled *Daily English Conversation Travelling* by Eddy M. Yussuf S. This book was released in 2014 by PT Buana Ilmu Populer, Kerajinan 37 street, Jakarta. The writer, Eddy M. Yussuf S, was born in December 28, 1952. He studied English language since 1984. The reason of this book was released to help people when the people travelling to foreign countries.

Techniques of Data Collection.

The data of this research were collected by doing the following steps :

1. Searching, selecting and choosing the source of data for this analysis. The researcher took the bilingual book entitled *Daily English Conversation Travelling* by Eddy M. Yussuf S as the source of the data analysis in this study
2. Choosing and sorting the data
   The researcher decided which utterances of the whole utterances found in the bilingual book to be analyzed. The researcher sorts the data from 10 subchapters of the book, and took two utterances from each of the chosen subchapter.

Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, they were analyzed. It was analyzed through the following steps:

1. Describing the member of the data
   The researcher read and classified the differences and the similarities of the chosen data from the daily conversation of English into Indonesian.
2. Identifying.
   The researcher identified the daily conversation then put them into TL table and SL table.
3. Presenting and discussing.
   The researcher presented and discussed the data finding of contrastive analysis to give more detail information about the findings.
4. Writing report of the analyzed data.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

Based on the data finding, there are differences and similarities found. The following table 4.1 represents the summarized data finding of this study.

Table 4.1 The Summarized Data Finding

No	Differences				Similarities		Total	
	Structure	**Pragmatic Discourse Marker**	**Semantic Differences**	**Idiomatic**	**Structure**	**Purpose**	**Amount**	**%**
1	To Be						33	34,78%
2	S / Es Plural Marker						1	1,09%
3	Word Class						23	25%
4	Possessive Marker						22	23,91%
5		The addition "Ya" and "oh"					4	4,35%
6			Change of WH question				12	13,04%
7				Idiomatic translation			1	1,09%
8					WH Question		12	30%
9					Sentence Structure		6	15%
10						The intended meaning	40	100%

Discussion

The table 4.1 above shows that there are 4 main points of differences and 2 main points of similarities. Those differences are structure differences (to be [34,78%], s/es plural marker[1,09%], word class[25%], and possessive marker [23,91%]) , Pragmatic Discourse Marker (the addition word ''ya" and "oh" [4,35%]), Semantic Differences (the changes of WH question [13,4%]), Idiom (Idiomatic translation [1,09]). It shows that the dominant difference on this study is on the language structure. Those similarities are Structure (WH questions [30%], sentence structure [15%]), and the purpose of the utterances (the intended meaning [100%]). The detailed discussion about the data finding is presented in the following table and its discussions.

There are 20 data taken from the bilingual book of *Daily English Conversation Travelling* written by Eddy M Yussuf. Those data were presented in this subchapter including with the analysis of its differences, similarity, and discussion. The following table 4.1 is the summary of the whole finding.

Table 1. Introduction 1

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Page
1.	A: What is your name? B: My name is Susan Paris.	A: Siapa namamu? B: Nama saya Susan Paris. Nama panggilan saya	**1**

	My nickname is Sue.	Sue.	

It can be seen on the conversation first utterance, there are three difference structures found in the data. Those differences are as follows. The first difference is laying on the WH question of "what" which is translated into "siapa" in the TL; it is considered that the intended meaning of the SL can be well delivered into TL. The second difference found in the data is the use of auxiliary verb to be "is" in the SL which functions as a verb of sentence. However, this auxiliary verb to be "is" is not translated into TL, it means the translator omitted this auxiliary verb "to be" in order similar to the Indonesian grammar rule. The third difference is that according to the sentence structure, the possessive marker of the English sentence is put before the noun, is have as the Indonesian possessive marker put after the noun.

On the first utterance, there are 2 similarities found in the data. Those similarities are as follows. The first similarity is that both English and Indonesian utterances are written in question word, "what" in SL is translated into "Siapa"in TL. The second similarity is that both English and Indonesian utterance has similar purpose that is asking information about a name.

Meanwhile, on the second utterance, there are four differences structures that found. The first difference structure is that the English possessive marker of the second line is placed before the noun, but the Indonesian possessive marker is placed after the noun. The second [difference] that found in the data is the use of auxiliary verb to be "is" in the SL it functions as a verb of sentence. However, this auxiliary verb to be "is" is not translated into TL; it means the translator omitted this auxiliary verb to be in order to the Indonesian grammar rule. The third difference found in the data is the possessive marker on the third utterance, the possessive marker on the English utterance is put before the noun, as the Indonesian possessive marker put after the noun. The forth difference structure that found in the data is the word "nickname" is in the form of phrasal compound in SL but in TL it is translated in to phrase "nama panggilan".

From the differences and similarities of the Conversation, it can be concluded that English and Indonesian language has their own characteristics on their sentence structure. However, the differences of the structure do not change the meaning. To translate a sentence, the translator may add new words or eliminate some words to make the translation work acceptable. For example: the translation work of "What is your name → Siapa nama mu" is more acceptable than the translation work "What is your name → Apa namamu."

Table 11. Telling about the time and the date

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Page
55.	A: What day is it today? B: It's Monday.	A: Sekarang hari apa ya? B: Sekarang hari Senin.	25

It can be seen on the first utterance, there are four different structures found in the data. Those differences are as follows. The first difference found in the data is the use of auxiliary verb to be "is" in the SL which functions as a verb of sentence. However, this auxiliary verb to be "is" it's not translated into TL, it means the translator omitted this auxiliary verb to be in order to similar to the Indonesian grammar rule. The second difference is the location of question word "what" in SL in the beginning of utterance, but in TL put on the end of utterance. The third difference is the existences of the addition word "ya" in the TL. The forth difference is laying on the word of "it" which is translated into "sekarang" in the TL, it is considered that the intended meaning of the SL can be well delivered into TL.

On the first utterance, there are two similarities found in the data. The first similarity is that both English and Indonesian utterances has similar purpose that is asking about the day. The second the similarity is that both English and Indonesian utterances used WH question word "what" is translated into "apa".

Meanwhile, on the second utterance, there are three different structures that found. The first difference found in the data is the use of auxiliary verb to be "is" in the SL which functions as a verb of sentence. However, this auxiliary verb to be "is" it's not translated into TL, it means the translator omitted this auxiliary verb to be in order to similar to the Indonesian grammar rule. The second difference is laying on the word of "it" which is translated into "sekarang" in the TL, it is considered that the intended meaning of the SL can be well delivered into TL. The third difference is the adding new word "hari" in TL.

On the second utterance, there is only one similarity found in the data, the similarity is both English and Indonesian sentences have similar purpose that is answering the question about the day.

Based on the differences and similarities on conversation, it can be said that every language has different structure, but the differences is not a problem, because the structure of a language do not change the intended meaning. Unlike Indonesian utterance, in English utterances, there must be an appropriate to be to make the sentence with the correct grammar. For example "what day **is** it today? →sekarang hari apa ya?". The translator use literal translation to make the translation work more acceptable. In first line, the translator adds referent word "ya" in the end of sentence, and in the second line the translator add word "hari". Adding and eliminating some word is allowed as long as the word does not change the meaning and the aim of the sentence.

Table 20. Asking for a help

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Page
114.	X: Pardon me, can you give me a hand? Y: How can I help you?	X: Maaf, bisa bantu saya? Y: Perlu bantuan apa?	205

On the first utterance there are three differences, those differences are as follows. The first difference is that the phrase "pardon me" in English, transferred into word when the translator translated into Indonesian translation, "maaf". The second difference is that instead translated into "maafkan" which is the literal meaning of "pardon", the text is translated into maaf " or "sorry" in English. The third difference is that the idiom "give me a hand" when translator translated use word for word translation the meaning is "beri saya tangan". The meaning is not acceptable, so the translator change the meaning into "tolong saya", because there is some meaning between give a hand and "tolong saya".

On the first utterance, there is a similarity. The similarity is that both English and Indonesian sentences has same aim, the aim is asking for a help.

Meanwhile, on the second utterance there are three differences, those differences are as follows The translator eliminating word "how → bagaimana" when the translator translated this sentence into Indonesia translation. The second difference is that instead of translated into "bisa" which is the literal meaning of "can", the text is translated into "perlu" or "need" in English. The third difference is that the translator eliminating word "you" when the translator translated the sentence into Indonesian translation.

On conversation second utterance, there is a similarity. The similarity is that both English and Indonesian translations have same aim. The aim is give a response when people asking for a help.

Thought differences and similarities found in English and Indonesian utterance, it cause nothing as long as the intended meaning of the SL is well transferred into TL. It can be seen in this following utterance, the word “pardon” which literally means “alasan” in TL changed into “maaf” when combined with the word “me” instead of the “alasan saya”. The word “maaf” is more acceptable then “alasan saya”.

Conclusion

Based on the data finding, there are differences and similarities found. The following table 5.1 represents the summarized data finding of this study.

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No	Differences				Similarities		Total	
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