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Translation Technique of Projection Type Clause Complex in the Novel "An Abundance of Katherines" by John Green

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Abstract.

This research aims to describe the translation techniques used in translating projection type clause complexes in English novel "An Abundance of Katherines" by John Green to Bahasa Indonesia. This is a descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are projection type clause complexes in Chapter 5 of novel "An Abundance of Katherines" and its translation. In Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory, clause complex is the combination of two or more single clauses or simplex. Based on SFL theory, projection type clause complex is clause complex used to construct dialogue in narrative, which is widely found in novel. The result shows that there are 4 translation techniques applied to translate 64 projection type clause complexes found, i.e. literal (60,9%), transposition (35,9%), particularization (1,6%), and linguistic compression (1,6%). The use of translation techniques causes the form of 23 projection type complex clauses shifts, while the form of the other 41 projection type complex clauses remains the same. Literal translation technique is dominantly used to maintain the original form of the source language, so that the meaning conveyed can be delivered to the readers. The form of the source language is maintained in the target language because in literary translation, structure and form are important.

Keywords: translation techniques, SFL, projection, clause complex

Introduction

Translation is generally said as a process of transferring message from the source language to the target language. It is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language (Larson, 1984). In line with Larson, McGuire in Machali (1988) states that, in translation, the structure of the source language can be changed into the structure of the target language as longs as the meaning can be preserved.

Translating a novel or other literary works does not seem as easy as translating general texts or article. The translator of a literary work, in this case is novel, does not only concern with the content or message, but also the form. It is because the form that makes literary works valued. The translator often uses transletion techniques in order to make the novel can be understood easily by the readers. Translation techniques are used so that the meaning or

the value in the source language can be conveyed through the same way in the target language.

Thahara (2016) conducted a study that revealed the use of 14 types of translation techniques to translate similes in the novel "Angels and Demons" and the study result shows that they are used to retain the simile in the target language. On the other hand, Aresta et.al (2018) in his study also found the use of translation techniques in translating novel "Me Before You" from English to Indonesian language which causes some translation become less accurate and not accurate. From these studies, it can be concluded that the use of translation techniques affect the result of the translation, mainly novel translation.

One of many aspects that can be affected by the use of translation techniques in novel translation is clause complex. Clause complex plays an important role in literary work like novel because clause complex is used to construct a series of events or the character's experience (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). The storyline in a novel is usually filled with conversations between characters in the form of complex clauses of projection type. Projection is an explanation of the speech or thought representation of a direct experience (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). In this case, what is conveyed by the characters in the story is projected or expressed by the writer in a quote or report style (Adika, 2018) in the form of the character's dialogue.

Based on the above explanation, this research discussess the use of translation techniques in translating projection type clause complex in English novel "An Abundance of Katherines" by John Green to Bahasa Indonesia. This research aims to reveal what kind of projection type clause complexes and translation techniques found. It describes how translation techniques are used to translate the projection type clause complexes. It is hoped that this research can contribute to the development of the concept of systemic functional linguistics in general. In addition, this research is also able to provide new knowledge about understanding the translation of projection type clause complex in novels based on the SFL approach.

Literature Review

Translation is a process of transferring the meanings of the Source Text (ST) into an equivalent Target Text (TT) (Bell, 1991; Manfredi, 2008). The translation of literary work should reflect the imaginative, intellectual, and intuitive side of the author because basically what distinguishes literary work is the aesthetic aspect (Hassan, 2011). According to Belloc (in Bassnett, 1991), in translating prose or fiction, the translator should pay attention not only to the meaning, but also to structure of the ST and TT. To maintain the meaning and the form of the ST in TT, translator often uses translation techniques.

Translation Technique

Translation technique is defined by Molina and Albir (2002) as a procedure for analyzing and classifying how equivalence can be used by translators. Translation technique is referred to as the realization of the decision, the process of making, where the translation product can be identified in the translation result. It refers to the steps taken by the translator to translate texts. There are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) are as follows.
   a. Adaptation
   A shift in cultural environment, i.e., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. *cycling* for the Frenchmen, *cricket* for the Englishmen and *baseball* for the Americans.

b. Amplification

Amplification occurs when the TL uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps, e.g. *look at them* is translated to *coba kau amati burung-burung itu*.

c. Borrowing

A word taken directly from another language, e.g., the English word *bulldozer* has been incorporated directly into other languages.

d. Calque

A foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language, e.g. *Assistant Residencies* is translated to Asisten Karesidenan.

e. Compensation

An item of information, or a stylistic effect from the ST that cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT is introduced elsewhere in the TT, e.g., *A burning desire to share The Secret with the world **consumed me*** is translated to *Hasrat yang menyala-nyala untuk membagikan Rahasia kepada dunia **membakar** diri saya.*

f. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate the Italian *panettone* as *traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve*.

g. Discursive Creation

This is an operation in the cognitive process of translating by which a non-lexical equivalence is established that only works in context, e.g., *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is translated to *The Dancer*.

h. Established equivalent.

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. *watered* is translated to *ngiler*.

i. Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. *non-alcoholic liquid* is translated to *Minuman non alkohol*.

j. Linguistic amplification.

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. *Pardon me* is translated to *dapatkah anda mengulang kata-kata anda?*.

k. Linguistic compression.

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. *I want you to know* is translated to *Ketahuilah*.

l. Literal translation.

To translate a word or an expression word for word but the structure follow the rule of the Target language , e.g. *She had read a book of mine* is translated to *Dia telah membaca buku saya*.

m. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. *We'll get you right in* is translated to *Kau akan segera ku bawa*.

n. Reduction

To suppress a ST information item in the TT, e.g., *Ramadan - the month of fasting* is translated to *Ramadan*.

o. Substitution

To change linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. *nodded his head* is translated to *ia setuju*.

p. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. *exercise* is translated to *senam*.

q. Transposition

To change a grammatical category (active to passive, sentence structure, singular to plural), e.g., *she answers* is translated to *jawabnya*.

r. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., *By the way* is translated to *ngomong – ngomong*.

Projection Type Clause Complex

Projection type clause complex is an element of logical function which is also an element of metafunction in SFL theory. As a function or logical relation, projection consists of at least two clauses. Projection is a logical meaning relationship which explains that a clause exists not as a direct representation of linguistic experience but as a representation of a linguistic representation (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Projection, according to Bloor & Bloor (1995), expresses a representation of speech (speech), thoughts (thoughts), or feelings (feeling) from a representation of direct experience. The linguistic experiences that usually use projections are: 1) reporting news; 2) restate the views in scientific discourse; 3) recreate the dialogue in the story and frame the questions in the conversation (Halliday, 2004).

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) states that there are systems that separate the kinds of projection, two of which are the level of projection and the mode of projection. In the first system, the level of projection (projection level), the increase in meaning is realized by means of one clause projecting the other clause verbally (locution) or mentally (idea). Locution clause complex consists of one projecting clause which is realized by verbal process and a projected clause.

The second system, which is the mode of projection (projection model), consists of paratactic and hypotactic (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). Paratactic clause complex is the combination of clauses which have the same status value, either dependent clause or independent clause. On the other hand, hypotactic clause complex is the combination of clauses which have different status, one clause dominates the other clause. The cross between the first system (projection level) and the second system (projection model) makes it have four types of projection nexus, namely, parataxis locutions, hypotaxis locution, parataxis ideas, and hypotaxis ideas.

Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The instrument of data collection is content analysis. The source of the data is determined based on the theory of narrative text

structure by Sadler & Hayllar (2004). The structure of narrative text, incuding novel, consists of four parts: orientation, complication, climax, and resolution. The heart of the whole story in narrative is placed in complication (Sari et al., 2011), because complication marks the problem in the story. In line with that, the data source of this research is Chapter 5 of English novel "An Abundance of Katherines" since the problem of the charachter starts arising in this chapter. Thus, this chapter shows more dialogues between the charachters which are in the form of projection type clause complex.

The data used in this research are all projection type clause complex in Chapter 5 of novel "An Abundance of Katherines" by Joh Green and its translation. The data of this research are obtained based on Transitivity theory in SFL by Halliday (2014). There are 64 projection type clause complexes found, which then identified, analyzed, and described by using Translation Technique theory by Molina and Albir (2002).

Finding and Discussion

The result of this research shows that there are 4 kinds of projection type clause complex found in ST and TT. They are Paratactic Locution (PL), Paratactic Idea (PI), Hypotactic Locution (HL), and Hypotactic Idea (HI). Paratactic Locution appears 57 times (89.1%) in ST and 34 times (82.9%) in TT. Paratactic Idea appears 2 times (3.1%) in ST and 2 times (4.9%) in TT. Meanwhile, there are 2 Hypotactic Locution Clause Complexes (3.1%) in ST and 2 Hypotactic Locution Clause Complexes (4.9%) in TT. There are also 3 Hypotactic Idea Clause Complexes (4.7%) in ST and 3 Hypotactic Idea Clause Complexes (7.3%) in TT. The number of projection type clause complexes found in the data shows that there are 23 projection type clause complexes which change form or shift. They change from Paratactic Locution of projection type clause complexes into simplex or simple clause in the TT.

Table 1: Kinds of Projection Type Clause Complex

No.	Kinds of Projection Type Clause Complex	Total		Percentage	
		ST	TT	ST	TT
1	Paratactic Locution	57	34	89.1%	82.9%
2	Paratactic Idea	2	2	3.1%	4.9%
3	Hypotactic Locution	2	2	3.1%	4.9%
4	Hypotactic Idea	3	3	4.7%	7.3%
	Total	64	41	100%	100%

On the other hand, in this research, there are 4 translation techniques applied to translate the projection type clause complexes. They are literal translation, transposition, amplification, and linguistic compression. Literal translation is used in 39 projection type clause complexes (60.9%), transposition is used in 23 projection type clause complexes (35.9%), particularization is used in 1 projection type clause complex (1,6%), and linguistic compression is used in 1 projection type clause complex (1,6%). The result shows that literal translation is the dominant technique applied by the translator.

Table 2: Translation Technique of Projection Type Clause Complex

No.	Kinds of Projection Type Clause Complex	Total	Percentage
1	Literal translation	39	60.9%
2	Transposition	23	35.9%

3	Particularization	1	1.6%
4	Linguistic compression	1	1.6%
	Total	64	100%

Transposition

The first translation technique applied by the translator is transposition. It is a translation technique resulting in the change of grammatical unit or category, such as a phrase in the ST changes to a word in TT or vice versa. Transposition according to Catford (1965) refers to the term 'shift'. The use of transposition in translating projection type clause complex can be seen in this data.

ST :   "I think that's Gutshot," *he said*,
TT :   "Kurasa itu Gutshot," *katanya*,

In the above data, the kind of projection clause complex in ST is a Paratactic Locution clause complex, since the clauses are in the same status and the projected clause is in the form of quote. However, after being translated to the TT, the PL clause complex changes to simplex. The second clause *he said* in ST is translated to a word *katanya* in TT. The clause *he said* consists of subject 'he' and predicator (or verb) 'said'. Meanwhile, in TT, the clause becomes a noun 'katanya' which functions as the object of *"Kurasa itu Gutshot,"*, with elliptical predicator 'adalah'. In TT, the full form of the dialogue is as follow:

"Kurasa itu Gutshot," *adalah* katanya

This change of form from PL clause complex to simplex has to do with the use of transposition technique. The translator uses transposition because *katanya* is more natural than '*dia berkata*' in TT. So, the use of transposition technique changes the form of the clause complex, or as in stated by Catford (1965) the use of transposition makes the PL clause complex 'shift' to simplex. However, the meaning from the ST does not change or shift in the TT.

Literal Translation

Literal translation is translation technique which translates a word or an expression word-by-word based on the function and meaning in the sentence level (Hartono, 2018). For an instance, the text *he addressed me brightly* in ST is translated into *dia menyapa saya dengan riang* in TT. The use of literal translation in projection type clause complex can be seen in the data below.

ST :   He thought of Democritus: "Everywhere man blames nature and fate, yet his
        fate is mostly but the echo of his character and passions, his mistakes and
        weaknesses."
TT :   Ia teringat Democritus: "Dimana-mana manusia menyalahkan alam dan takdir,
        namun takdir seseorang adalah gema dari karakter dan gairahnya sendiri,
        kesalahan dan kelemahannya."

The kind of projection type clause complex in the data above is Paratactic Idea (PI) clause complex. The projecting clause in ST is *He thought of Democritus:* and the projected clause is *"Everywhere man blames nature and fate, yet his fate is mostly but the echo of his character and passions, his mistakes and weaknesses.".* The verb 'thought' in the first clause implies that the clause projects what is in the charachter's mind, so it is an Idea type. It is paratactic because the two clauses are independent, thus they have an equal status. This PI clause complex is translated word for word to the TT using literal translation, so that the form of the

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clause complex does not change in the TT. The form of the clause complex in TT is also PI. Therefore, literal translation technique keeps the form of the projection type clause complex, so that it does not shift.

Particularization

Translation technique that is also used in translating projection type clause complex in the novel "An Abundance of Katherines" is particularization. It is a translation technique that uses a more precise or concrete term (Molina and Albir, 2002). It is a technique to make the information in ST more specific in TT. The use of particularization can be found in the data as follow.

ST :   "Who?" *she* asked.
TT :   "Siapa?" *wanita itu* bertanya.

The projection type clause complex in the ST and TT above is Paratactic Locution. The clauses linked in the clause complexes are independent clauses both in the ST and TT. So, the form of the clause complex in ST does not change, but the subject of the projecting clause in ST changes from a word *she* to a phrase *wanita itu* in TT. This is caused by the use of particularization by the translator to specify the word *she*, which has general meaning 'dia' in TT. In the TT, 'dia' is a third person pronoun that can be used for male or female, therefore the phrase *wanita itu* is more specific because it refers to the female charachter who asked. Thus, particularization technique does not make the projection type clause complex shift.

Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is a translation technique used to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. For an instance, the text *Are you hungry?* in ST is translated to *lapar?* in TT. It is usually applied in translating subtitle. Linguistic compression used to translate projection type clause complex can be seen in the data below.

ST :   "No, just *tell me why*," he said.
TT :   "*Ceritakan*," Colin mendesak.

Based on the data above, the kind of projection type clause complex in ST is Paratactic Locution. The projected clause is the clause in the form of quote, while the projecting clause is the following clause. In TT, the projected clause *"No, just tell me why,"* is translated to "*Ceritakan*," by the translator by using linguistic compression. Even though there is a shift of form from phrase to word in translating the projected clause, the form of the clause complex in TT is also PL. It is because in TT, "*Ceritakan*," is an imperative clause that can consist of only one word. Hence, by using linguistic compression technique, the form of projection type clause complex does not shift after being translated to TT.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the application of translation techniques has impacts in translating projection type clause complex. Meanwhile, the use of projection type clause complex determines and affects the message conveyed in a novel, or literary work in general. Projection type clause complex expresses a representation of speech (speech), thoughts (thoughts), or feelings (feeling) from a representation of direct experience (Bloor and Bloor, 1995). It is realized in the form of dialogues between charachters. So, if the projection type clause complex is translated with a certain translation technique, the message of the novel may be affected.

Based on the result of the research, the are 4 translation techniques applied in translating the 64 projection type clause complexes. From the 64 projection type clause complexes found, 23 clause complexes shift form, while the 41 clause complexes does not shift form. The translation technique which affects the form of the projection type clause complex is transposition, while translation techniques which does not affect the form of the translation technique are literal translation, particularization, and linguistic compression.

From the 4 techniques used, literal translation technique is dominantly used. The translator applied literal translation to maintain the original form of the source language, so that the meaning conveyed can be delivered to the readers. The form of the source language is maintained in the target language because in literary translation, structure and form are important.

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