

# Interjections Translation from English to Indonesian in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever*

Ni Made Verayanti Utami<sup>1,a)</sup> and Putu Desi Anggerina Hikmaharyanti<sup>2,b)</sup>

Author Affiliation

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Foreign Languages, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar  
Jalan Kamboja No.11A,Bali-Indonesia

Author Emails

<sup>a)</sup> Corresponding author: verayanti.utami@unmas.ac.id

<sup>b)</sup>putudesi812@unmas.ac.id

**Abstract.** The research focused on the analysis of strategies in the translation of interjection from English to Indonesian and their functions were found in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever* by Jeff Kinney and translated by Maria Lubis. The purpose of this study is to find out the strategies used by the translator to translate the interjection and their functions as well. In the content analysis, the research collected sentences in the utterances of the characters in the novel. The investigating of the strategies identified using Baker (1992) and Cuenca (2006) meanwhile for analyzing the functions used Ameka's (1992) theory. The result of the data analysis show that: 1) six strategies used by the translator to translate the interjection that found in the novel, there were Literal Translation, Translation by Using an Interjection with Dissimilar Form, But the Same Meaning, Translation by Using A Non-Interjective Structure with Similar Meaning, Translation by An Interjection with Different Meaning, Omission, and Addition of Elements. 2) There were three functions of interjection, Expressive Interjection, Conative Interjection then Phatic Interjection.

**Keywords:** translation, interjections, novel

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is the art of transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language. Catford (1965) said "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language" and the main idea "translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. It is really important to the translator using some strategies to translate the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) to get equivalent meaning to produce a good translation product and to avoid misunderstanding in future as well. The strategies have action as the reference by the translator to do translation. Every written or spoken of English Language consist of sentence or sentences. Sentence includes a few words fall into the nine part of speech. These include nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, articles or determines, and interjections.

Interjections are a part of language which is so ambiguous. This is a peculiar word class. Cuenca (2002) defines that interjections as "communicative units (utterances) which can be syndactyly autonomous, and intonationally and semantically complete". Interjections can be found in literary novels and daily conversation. An anger, sadness, joys, emotions, anxiety, disappointment, and others can be shown trough interjections words. Interjections are used to express feelings of the speakers in conversations and their emotions in handling or expressing feelings that cannot be expressed easily in common sentences. Interjections are used to give a different meaning in various situations or occasions. Interjections are quite important but there is no direct attention has been paid to them in linguistic or translation theories. This is the reason for the authors to discuss this matter further.

This study analyzed the interjections were uttered by the characters in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever* by Jeff Kinney, translation from English to Indonesian Language to understand the strategies of interjection was used by translator and the functions of interjection found on it.

There were two theories used to answer the problems of this study. The first theory was from Baker on his book entitled *In Other Words, a Coursebook of Translation Studies* in 1992 and the journal from Cuenca entitled *Interjections and Pragmatic Error in Dubbing* in 2006. Cuenca's journal was used as the main theory because she differentiated six strategies in translating interjections that adapting from Baker (1992), and then the second theory was from Ameka (1992) in her journal of pragmatics 18 entitled *Interjections: The universal yet neglected part of speech*, about the communicative functions of the interjections.

This study utilized the strategies of translating interjection mentioned by Baker (1992) and Cuenca (2006). These strategies included: First, **Literal translation** which is a word for word translation. It is the direct transfer of a source language text grammatically and idiomatically appropriate in the target language text. Literal

translation is also called as the transfer through the use of the closest equivalent in the target language. Second, **Translation by using an interjection with dissimilar form, but the same meaning** which is the exact equivalent of the original does not exist in the target language. In such cases the translator has to find an interjection with conveys same meaning, but with dissimilar form. Third, **Translation by using a non-interjective structure with similar meaning** which the translator can not find any suitable interjection to convey the meaning. She or he has to translate the interjection by using non-interjective structure. This strategy means that interjection from source language (SL) is translated into target language (TL) not in the form of interjection. This strategy is chosen by the translator because there is no equivalent interjection of the TL for the certain context, which the translator prefers to paraphrase it. Fourth, **Translation by an interjection with different meaning** which translator uses this strategy for the certain purpose. It maybe there are no equivalent words at all of the TL or the translator has the different point of view to expression. Fifth, **Omission** which means that words or other expressions of SL text are not translated into TL. The translator considers that it does not disturb the meaning. Last, **Addition of elements** that means the translator add some elements to the meaning of an interjection to make an equivalent or natural expression, then the target readers grab the meaning correctly.

According to Ameka (1992), a classification of interjection will be proposed based on the specific communicative functions, they fulfil and according to the types of meaning they predicate. Three categories are particularly relevant for the expressive with focus on the speaker's state, the conative with emphasis on the speaker's wishes, and the phatic which has to do with the establishment of contact. First, **expressive interjections** are vocal gestures which symptoms of the speaker's mental state. Second, **conative interjections** are those expressions which are directed at an auditor. They are either aimed at getting someone's attention or they demand on action or response from anyone, whom speaker's wants. Last, **phatic interjections** are used in the establishment and maintenance of communicative contact. A variety of conventional vocalizations, which express a speaker's mental attitude towards the ongoing discourse, that is backchanneling or feedback signaling vocalizations, may be classified as phatic.

## METHODOLOGY

The data of this study were taken from a book entitled *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever* and its Indonesian translation. The English version is written by Jeff Kinney and it is translated into *Diary si Bocah Tengil-Demam Kabin* by Maria Lubis. *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever* was one of collection of stories by Jeff Kinney. The book was published in 2011 with 217 pages by Amulet Book. The Indonesian version the book was published in 2013 with also 217 pages by Penerbit Atria. This book was chosen as the data source because it use children daily conversation and expression in source language (SL) then it is translated to Indonesian. The interjection translation can help the readers to understand more about the SL daily conversation and can feel the expression through interjection. The book is famous that it is planned to produce into an animated movie. The trailer can be found at this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpM5LuN6xRI>. Unfortunately, there is no update about the plan until now. However, many fans of this collection stories have been wait for the animated movie.

Data in this study was collected through direct observation method and note taking technique. This technique was applied through several procedures namely: reading *The Jungle Book* novel in English and also read the Indonesian translated by Djokolelono, finding and underlining the interjections sentences, identifying the types and functions that applied on those novels. This study was qualitative research that analyzed the collected data descriptively to answer the problems of this study. First, using Baker (1992) and Cuenca (2006) as the main theory about six strategies of translation in translating the interjection furthermore about the types function of interjection using Ameka (1992) focus on specific communicative functions.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data source *Diary of a Wimpy Kid-Cabin Fever* by Jeff Kinney and its Indonesian translation, there were six interjections translation strategies used by the translator to translation from English into Indonesian. Also, there are three functions of interjection used by the writers. All of the types were represented with one data in this article. They can be seen on the following discussion.

### Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word for word translation without change the form grammatically in the translation process. In this context the literal translation in the interjection is also called as the transfer through the use of the closest equivalent in the target language.

TABLE 1. *Literal Translation Data*

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“Hey! Dookie!”  (Kinney, 2012:16)	“Hei! Pupi!”  (Lubis, 2012:16)

The translator used literal translation strategy to translate the interjection from SL to TL. Literal translation is the process to rendering directly from source language to target language by word for word, one by one. Here, the translator translated the word *Hey* from English into *Hei* in Indonesian. Based on KBBI there is no word *Hei* means an exclamation or interjection word to greet someone else. The meaning of this translation is equivalent to the meaning of *Hey* in the source language, English. According to Oxford Dictionary, *Hey* means an exclamation used to attract attention, to express surprise, interest, or annoyance. The equivalent meaning has made the translation is acceptable with correct translation strategy.

Referring to the definition of interjection *Hey*, this word was used by one of the kid in Greg’s school to call Cody. In kindergarten Cody stepped in some dog poop at recess, and ever since the people have called him “Dookie”, which is translated into “Pupi” in Indonesian. One of the kid in school tried to attract Cody’s attention by calling him. “Hey! Dookie!” According to this utterance, the interjection *Hey* was categorized as **conative interjection**. It is because it either aimed at getting someone’s attention or they demand on action or response from anyone, whom speaker’s wants.

### Translation by Using an Interjection with Dissimilar Form, but the Same Meaning

This type of translation where the translator changes the form of interjection from primary interjection or vice versa to get an exact equivalent meaning of the target language from the source language.

**TABLE 2.** Translation with Dissimilar Form Interjection Data

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“Well! The easter bunny is going to be disappointed in you boys!”  (Kinney, 2012:10)	“Nah! Kelinci Paskah akan sangat kecewa terhadap kalian, anak-anak!”  (Lubis, 2012:10)

Based on data above, the word *Well* was translated into *Nah* in Indonesia language, where the word *Nah* has not literal meaning in KBBI, it proved that *Nah* is primary interjection. Here, the word *Well* as secondary interjection because it has independent semantic values. The word *Well* is the exclamation was used to express surprise, anger, or relief (Oxford dictionary:1709) and based on Echols and Shadily’s dictionary page 642, the word *Well* is a noun, an adjective and an adverb. Hence, the existence of this case could be classified into translation by using an interjection with dissimilar form, but same meaning. Both interjection *Well* and *Nah* used when pausing to consider someone’s next words. The translation process has changed second interjection *Well* form into first interjection *Nah* form.

Even the primary interjection *Nah* does not have meaning in dictionary but, according to this situation *Nah* and *Well* have the same function. Here, the interjection *Nah* and *Well* were used by Greg’s mom as **phatic interjection**. She used when she was pausing to consider her next words. She was trying to use the threat of Santa to get her sons to behave. She was paused during her sentence, to establish and maintain the communicative contact.

### Translation by Using a Non-interjective Structure with Similar Meaning

This strategy means the interjection from source language is translated into target language not in the form of interjection.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“Gee, thanks.”  (Kinney, 2012:107)	“Baik, terima kasih.”  (Lubis, 2012:107)

The translator used non-interjective structure to translate the source language *Gee*. *Gee* is an interjection in English which a mild expression, typically of surprise, enthusiasm or sympathy (Oxford Dictionary). In this sentence the interjection *Gee* shows the enthusiasm of the character when he receive a gift from someone.

However, the interjection *Gee* is translated into non-interjective word *Baik*. In KBBI *Baik* is a particle which means yes or accept toward something. In this context *Gee* and *Baik* has similar meaning that makes the translation strategy is acceptable. This strategy was chosen by the translator because there was no equivalent interjection of the TL for the certain context, then the translator preferred to paraphrase it.

In this situation the interjection *Gee* has purpose to express the speaker's state with respect to the emotions and sensations they have at the time. The man shows his gratitude by saying "*Gee, thanks*". This interjection was said by the stranger when he received a gift from Greg. It was the same as the function or the definition of particle *Baik* in Indonesian. "*Baik, terima kasih*" shows acceptance and gratitude of the speaker to the hearer. So, this interjections belongs to **expressive interjection** by its function.

### Translation by an Interjection with Different Meaning

This strategy used by the translator because there are no equivalent words at all of the target language or the translator has the different point of view to express.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
"Well, that settled it for me."  (Kinney, 2012:110)	"Ya ampun, itu membuatku yakin akan satu hal."  (Lubis, 2012:110)

Referring to utterance above, the process of translating the interjection was called translation by an interjection with different meaning, because the secondary interjection *Well* have very different meaning when it was translated into Indonesia language. The word *Well* in this sentence used to express certainty about something that the speaker came to a conclusion meanwhile the phrase *Ya ampun* in this sentence shows a surprise feeling of the speaker.

This interjection was categorized into **expressive interjection**, which was used by Greg to express his feeling of certainty after talking to his mom. He certain enough that he will never have a child when he grown up.

### Omission

Omission is the translation strategy which is the word or words even others expressions of source language text are not translated into target language, as well it does not damage the meaning of the whole text or the purpose of the speaker.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
"Well, it turns out my first-edition copy of "Tower of Druids" is totally worthless."  (Kinney, 2012:114)	"Ternyata edisi pertama "Menara Druid"-ku tidak berharga."  (Lubis, 2012:114)

According to the definition of the omission process, which is the translator omit the interjection. In this case, it happened with interjection *Well*. In SL utterance there was mentioned interjection *Well* but in target language utterance there was no any interjection stated, as long as the meaning was not damaged, this process was permitted, in addition to, the expression *Well* have been supported by other statement or utterance afterwards.

The interjection *Well* has function as **phatic interjection** which was used by Greg to establish and maintain the communicative contact. Here, the translator did not put interjection as well because the Greg clearly conclude his story about his book that failed to be published and the sentence *Ternyata edisi pertama "Menara Druid"-ku tidak berharga* communicates well to the hearer.

### Addition of Elements

This strategy let the translator adds some elements to the meaning of an interjection to make an equivalent or natural expression.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
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“Dear the ladies, why, yes I’am!”  (Kinney, 2012:114)	“Para nona yang terhormat, <b>yah</b> , tentu saja!”  (Lubis, 2012:114)
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The translator added the element *Yah* as the primary interjection in target language even in source language did not mention any interjection. Because of this situation, it could be categorized as addition of elements strategy. The translator did it because he needed the target readers grabbed the meaning and the purpose of this utterance correctly. On this original story in source language the writer did not mention any interjection to get the attention of the listeners or the readers, he only mentioned the listener, *why, yes I’am*, but in target language the translator added the interjection *Yah* to emphasize and get more the attention of the readers, it helped them to know that the utterance was really important to understand. Referring to KBBI, the interjection *Yah* is the exclamation was used to conclude a statement or expressing enthusiasm in giving a response. According to this function it could be concluded as the **conative interjection**, which meant aimed at getting someone’s attention or they demanding action or response from someone of what the speaker wants. In this story the interjection *Yah* was used by Greg to get the attention of the ladies.

## CONCLUSION

After the data analyzed, it comes to the conclusion. There were six strategies used by the translator to translate the interjection that found in the novel, there were Literal Translation, Translation by Using an Interjection with Dissimilar Form, But the Same Meaning, Translation by Using A Non-Interjective Structure with Similar Meaning, Translation by An Interjection with Different Meaning, Omission, and Addition of Elements. All the interjection used as the data has its own function in the sentences. There were three functions of interjection, Expressive Interjection, Conative Interjection then Phatic Interjection.

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