

COOKING WITH CONJUNCTION: A STUDY OF COHESION

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ABSTRACT

This article is entitled Cooking with Conjunction. It discusses about the Equivalence of conjunction in cookbooks. The shortness of imperative sentences in cook books sometimes makes the clauses are mostly jointed from one sentence to another using conjunction. It is very important in constructing the flow of the sentences so that it is easier to be translated. The objectives of this paper is to describe the shift of the types of conjunction, to explain the function of the conjunction both in the original text and translated text; and to analyze the potential meaning covered by the shift of types and conjunction. The theories used are: The theory of cohesion proposed by Halliday (1976) and the theory about conjunction and creation of text proposed by Halliday (1994). Another instrument used in translating the original text as a comparison to the translated text in the book is Google Translation Tools (GTT). After getting the meaning, data was analyzed by binding the data together with previous clauses and the clause after to see the intertwining of those clauses. The finding of the analysis shows that the translation of conjunction sometimes shifts into the different types and categories. Some types and the categories of conjunction are not explicitly translated; The function carried out by the translated conjunction in TL sometimes shift from the functions of the original conjunction written in the original text. The meanings of the conjunction that are translated into TL is not really different from the original text in SL. some suggestions which can be drawn are: type of conjunction which is implicitly written better be avoided, in order to create a clear cohesiveness to the text; the shifting of the type and function of conjunction in the translation text is natural as far as the meaning of the original text is kept by the shifting and never destroys the meaning of the original text.

keywords: *cook books; conjunction; shifting; equivalency; implicit*

1. BACKGROUND

Cook book is a book of cooking directions and recipes (Merriam-Webster's; 2003:274) and since it is a book of direction, it is involving or using step by step procedures. As a text, cook books have meanings and goals that want to be shared to its readers, whether people who read cook books as their hobby or people who like to cook and read cook books to develop their skills, or maybe people who rarely read cook books. Since the text of cook books have meaning in it, the semantic relation must appear among the clauses that construct the text. The

construction makes some ties and lead to the dependency among the clauses; hence the cohesion will appear. The procedures of imperative sentences in cook books and their translation are generally constructed in short sentences and have characteristics in constructing sentences and delivering it into target language. The shortness of imperative sentences sometimes makes the clauses are mostly jointed from one sentence to another using conjunction. Conjunction is the most grammatical cohesive devices used in the text of cook books but the shift created by the use of conjunction in its translation is various. Hence, Conjunction is very important in constructing the flow of the sentences so that it is easier to be translated. By the use of conjunction in cook books and its translation in Indonesian, it must serve to intertwine those sentences in cook books regarding the procedures written in the book consist of short sentences. The assumption of the translator in translating the text is based on the use of conjunction because every text must be cohesive in order to be understood by its readers.

From the background stated above, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of conjunction and to what extent does the shift of translation of conjunctions keep the original function?
2. To what extent does the translation of conjunction in imperative sentence discover the meaning of its original message?

By means of cohesion, Halliday (1976) states that it's concept is semantic one. It reveals the meaning within the text and it occurs if the relation among the element in the text is dependent one to another. It always takes function to intertwine every clause in a text whether it is stated in the text or not. By that explanation, the cohesive can be found as well within the sentence as if it is found between the sentences.

In relation to translation, every text that is constructed by sentences in the SL text, which is intertwined by the existence of conjunctions, must overt the potential meaning in the TL text. Regarding the scope of the study, cohesiveness construction by the relation of the clauses in the source text and the target text is considered based on:

1. The translation of conjunction in target text, whether it is translated in the same type of conjunction or translated in different types of conjunction.
2. The function of the conjunction in the original and translated text, whether they have the same function or, on the other hand, change the function.
3. The meaning overt by the use of conjunction in the text, whether the translation of the conjunction change the meaning of the original text or not.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The data was taken from the cook book entitled “*The Essential Book of Sauces and Dressing*” (1996) by Murdoch Books and its translation entitled “Saus dan Dressing yang Essential” (2006) translated by A Hadnyana P. It tells about the steps in making any kind of sauces and dressing in every kind of food. It also explained about the function of basic ingredients of sauces and dressing. The reason why this cook book was chosen because practically, it was one of cook books which were sold in bilingual (the original and translated version). Secondly, it clearly shows the procedures in making the dressing which was written in imperative sentence and there were some structures in the target text were translated quite different from its source text. Yet, such difference was appropriately acceptable in both linguistic systems of its reader.

The form of the corpus data was clauses and sentences which was taken from the data source *The Essential Book of Sauces and Dressing*” (1996) by Murdoch Books and its translation entitled “Saus dan Dressing yang Essential” (2006) translated by A Hadnyana P. The method used in this study was conducted through library research. The observation method was used to observe the shifts of conjunction in SL and TL, how the conjunction was translated, was the function of the shifting change, and how the meaning was presented through the use of conjunction. To collect the relevant data, a close reading of the source text was conducted in order to find out in a glance how the conjunctions were translated in target text. The next step was identifying the text which clauses and sentences seem to have the shifting in translating the conjunction. Note taking was the next step. The recording of the sentences or clauses were noted and sorted in order to establish a corpus data. The corpus was sorted based

on the shift and the use of conjunction in the text by typing and coding every clause which was noted in the computer.

After the data was sorted, the qualitative method was conducted to analyze the data. First, data was classified based on the theory used. The data in SL and TL were compared together and they were analyzed through the meaning component of TL and SL concept. Another comparison for the translation of SL was also included in Google Translation Tools (GTT). It functions as a third party of the discussion of translation in which GTT had another view of point in translating text of cooking regarding that GTT is a Translation Tools for any kind of text. Secondly after getting the meaning, data were bind together with the previous clause and the next clause to see the intertwining of those clauses and then the cohesiveness construction was established through those analyses. Explanation, description, table, figures were used to give clearer description of the sentence which was analyzed. The data which had been analyzed was presented in narrative descriptive method. Eclectic method was used to uncover the semantic structure of cohesion in the data source and cohesiveness of the text by collaborating the theory of cohesion proposed by Halliday (1976) and the theory about conjunction and creation of text proposed by Halliday (1994). Those theories were also supported by others relevant theories of both concepts. It was described in clauses or sentences, and chart and tables to give a general picture of the analysis. The cohesion shift was presented first and then after the cohesion shift is explained, the next step was to give description about the conjunction translation, the function, and the ability of TL in discovering the meaning of its original message. And finally, the description about the cohesiveness construction was presented in method of text analyzing for conjunction. This method was presented after all of conjunctions in a text are being analyzed.

3. FINDINGS

The corpus data in this research consists of 49 data which can be divided in detail as follows:

1. Twenty-five data of the translation of conjunction *and* into [0] and replaced by punctuation comma [,]

2. A data of the translation of conjunction *and* into *agar*
3. Five data of the translation of conjunction *and* into *lalu*
4. Three data of Translation of conjunction *and* into [0]
5. Five data of translation of conjunction *and* into [0] with omitting the clause
6. Six data of translation of conjunction *or* into [0]
7. A data of the translation of *but* into [0]
8. Three data of the conjunction of *until*

4. DISCUSSION

Translation of conjunction *and* into *agar*

SL : Remove from pan, cover with foil *and* keep warm

TL : Angkat, bungkus dengan foil *agar* tetap hangat

Perspective of	Clause 1	Clause 2	Conjunction	Clause 3
SL	Remove from pan	cover with foil	<i>And</i>	keep warm
TL	Angkat	bungkus dengan foil	<i>Agar</i>	tetap hangat
GTT	Angkat dari panci	tutup dengan foil	<i>dan</i>	tetap hangat

Table 4.2 The description of the shifting of conjunction *and* into *agar*

The table indicates that the shifted obviously occurred on the types of conjunction. Conjunction *and* is positive addition extension which means that the clauses which conjoined by conjunction *and* have the same level of role in constructing the sentence. The independency among the clauses are conjoined, however it can be stand alone without any effect if the other clause is omitted. Conjunction *agar* is a member of reason causal-conditional enhancement which means the conjunction *agar* keeps the clause to have dependency one to another

resulting from the occurrence of one clause due to the previous clause. Thus, that clause cannot be stand alone. The clauses *remove from pan* and *cover with foil* is linear sequences of manner to something, in this case the recipe and the conjunction *and* bring another manner to the third clause *keep warm*. However, the conjunction *agar* never let clause *tetap hangat* stand alone. The clause *angkat dari panci* and *bungkus dengan foil* is two different steps. But the clause *jaga agar tetap hangat* occurred from the second step which means the third clause and the second clause are one step that dependent one to another. The conjunction *agar* makes the relation between the clause two and the clause three not linear, since clause 2 *bungkus dengan foil* is the super ordinate and the clause three *agar tetap hangat* is the sub ordinate. Apparently, the translation of GTT gives a clearer meaning of what is being done in first two clauses. They are *remove from pan* into *angkat dari panci* and *cover with foil* into *tutup dengan foil*. However, the rest of the sentence does not give a clear meaning about the goal that want to be achieved in the clause three as TL does. From the translation shift diagram above, the translation text in TL is more effective in constructing the independency among the clause and more effective in discover the meaning of the original text rather than the GTT. It is effective because it reflects the goal which wants to be reached by the third clause *agar tetap hangat* from the action of the second clause *bungkus dengan foil*.

Translation of conjunction *and* into *lalu*

SL : Add the wine, stock, cream and garlic *and* bring to the boil

TL : Masukkan anggur, kaldu, krim dan bawang putih *lalu* didihkan.

Perspective of	Clause 1	Conjunction	Clause 2
TL	Add the wine, stock, cream and garlic	<i>and</i>	bring to the boil

SL	Masukkan anggur, kaldu, krim dan bawang putih,	<i>lalu</i>	Didihkan
GTT	Tambahkan anggur, kaldu, krim dan bawang putih	<i>dan</i>	didihkan

Table 4.3 Description of the shifting of conjunction *and* into *lalu*

The shifting clearly occurred on the types of conjunction from the both sentences. The original sentences in SL use conjunction *and* to conjoin the first clause *add the wine, stock, cream and garlic* and *bring to the boil* while its translation use conjunction *lalu* to conjoin the clause *masukkan anggur, kaldu, krim dan bawang putih* and *didihkan*. Conjunction *and* on the sentence above has functions to shows that there are interdependency between the clauses. Yet the interdependency is limited only in a circumstance that one step is done almost exactly at the same time with another one. There is no *result in-result from connection* between them since the level of sentences are linear one to another. In its translation the deep structure of the interdependency is never change but cohesiveness is tighter than its original message since the chronological sequence which wants to be shown by the use of conjunction *lalu* in Indonesian is clearer rather than the use of *dan*. Conjunction *lalu* has a feature to shows the sequential step yet the conjunction *and* only shows the coordination between the sentences. Thus, the translation text in TL is more effective in discovering the meaning of the original text in TL rather than the GTT which translated the conjunction *and* into *dan* which result in the lack of the sequential action reflected in the clauses above. The meaning of conducting one different step after the other is reflected by the conjunction *lalu*.

The translation of conjunction *until* into *hingga*

SL: stir until the cheese has melted and the sauce is smooth

TL: Aduk rata hingga keju nya larut

Perspective of	Clause 1	Conj. 1	Clause 2	Conj.2	Clause 3
SL	stir	<i>until</i>	the cheese has melted	<i>And</i>	the sauce is smooth
TL	aduk rata	<i>hingga</i>	kejunya larut	-	-
GTT	aduk	<i>sampai</i>	keju mencair	dan	sausnya lembut

Table 4.8 The description of the shifting of conjunction *and* into (0) and clause 3 into (0)

The structure shows that they are clearly different one to another since the sentence in SL contains of three clauses while the TL only two clauses. However, what are going to be described here that the internal part of them. In the example above, the clause *stir* occurs first and it is reach the goal or in other word stop by two indicators. They are: *the cheese has melted* and the *sauce is smooth*. Hence, if one of those steps has not happened yet, the step one, which is *stir*, have to be done. However, the sentence in TL is not translated as so. The third clause, *the sauce is smooth*, is omitted which semantically shown that there are only one indicator which becomes the result how the first step, *aduk rata*, is finished. The TL left the second clause, *kejunya larut* as indicator. The conjunction *and* above is not only function as addition clauses. Those indicators must be translated because clause two, *the cheese has melted*, and the clause three, *the sauce is smooth*, coordinates one to another to define the first clause. The omission of remaining conjunction and clause in the sentence destroys the sense of indicatory which is shown by the clause *the cheese has melted* and *the sauce is smooth*. In the translation text of TL, the sense that they are two indicators of stopping the action *stir* is vanished by the omission of clause the *sauce is smooth*. Furthermore, the GTT is more effective in discovering the meaning that they are the sense of indicators which explains the action *stir* (*aduk*).

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Some points which can be drawn after analysing the translation of conjunction, the function of conjunction, and the shifting of meaning of conjunction translated in cook book

entitled 'The Essential Book of Sauces and Dressing' into 'Saus dan Dressing yang Esensial', that are:

1. The translation of conjunction from the original text in SL into the translation text in TL sometimes shifting into the different type and such type and of conjunction are not explicitly translated, on the other hand it is implicitly written and some of them are omitted. The omission occurred because the shared information in this cook book is expected to be known by reader of the book and might even be insulted if the information is included, which in fact, the reader of the book is not only people who like to cook but everyone.
2. The function carried out by the translated conjunction in TL sometimes sifting from the function of the original conjunction written in the original text. However, the shifting of the function still refers to the type of conjunction which is translated to the translated text and still has some senses in constructing the cohesiveness of the text whether in the original text in SL and the translation text in TL.
3. The meaning of conjunction translated in the translation text in TL is not really different from the original text in SL. The type of conjunction which is translated into different types has change the meaning, too. However, such shifting is delivered effectively, which result into the creation of natural sentence which never be awkward sentence in form, function, and meaning. Unless when some conjunctions and some clause which is omitted in the translated text will destroy the meaning which is build in the original text. Therefore, the cohesiveness construction still can be kept by the meaning created in the translated text in TL.

Suggestion

From the analysis of the type, function, and meaning of conjunction to create the cohesiveness, there are some suggestions need to be states as follows:

1. Type of conjunction which is implicitly written whether of the original text in SL or the translation text in TL, better to be avoided to create a clearer cohesiveness to the text, which result in the clarity in translating the text.
2. The shifting of the type and function of conjunction in the translation text is natural as far as the meaning of the original text is ever be kept by the shifting and never destroys

the meaning of the original text, which will result in differences of the construction of cohesiveness in both text, the original text and translation text.

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