THE VARIATIONS OF TRANSLATING CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB *'THEN'* IN JUDY BLUME'S NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRAK

Proses penerjemahan sangatlah komplek karena tidak hanya melibatkan dua bahasa yang berbeda namun juga dua budaya, dimana setiap bahasa memiliki sistemnya sendiri. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menganalisis variasi terjemahan *'then'* ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Data diambil, dikumpulkan, dan dianalisis dari buku terjemahan karya Judy Blume yang terkenal berjudul "*Just As Long As We're Together*" dan terjemahannya yang berjudul "Selama Kita Bersama". Buku ini dipilih karena ceritanya memberikan inspirasi bagi kawula muda yang bercerita tentang persahabatan dan mengandung banyak kata penghubung *'then'* yang menarik untuk dianalisis. Metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif diterapkan berdasarkan teori Dynamic Equivalence oleh Nida yang menyatakan bahwa penerjemahan bertujuan untuk mengekspresikan segala sesuatunya secara natural atau alami dan merupakan kombinasi dari seni/estetika, keahlian, dan pengetahuan. Analisa kuantitatif digunakan untuk menujukkan jumlah kemunculan kata *'then'* dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Sedangkan metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menjabarkan variasi terjemahannya.

Variasi kata yg dipilih oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan kata penghubung *'then'*, antara lain lalu, kemudian, kalau begitu, dengan begitu, maka. Kata yang paling sering dipergunakan adalah lalu. Selain itu ditemukan pula beberapa yang tanpa terjemahan. Penggunaan variasi bahasa ini berdasarkan pada pilihan, seni/estetika, dan rasa yang didapatkan oleh penerjemah berdasarkan pemahaman dan keahliannya dalam memahami isi dari konteks cerita.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, kata penghubung *'then'*, pilihan, seni/estetika, dan rasa penerjemah

I. INTRODUCTION

Converting one language (Source Language) to another (Target Language) so that the TL could convey the intended message in SL is presumed as the definition of translation**.** In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his understanding of the TL form**.** Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for in the process of translation, the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents.

If a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning or message encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another, then these two units are considered to be equivalent. The domain of equivalents covers linguistic units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, idioms and proverbs. So, finding equivalents is the most problematic stage of translation. It is worth mentioning, however, it is not meant that the translator should always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in the two languages, that is, sometimes two different linguistic units in different languages carry the same function. Nida brings in the reminder that while there are no such things as "identical equivalents" in translating, what one must in translating seek to do is find the "closest natural equivalent". Here he identifies two basic orientations in translating based on two different types of equivalence: Formal Equivalence (F-E) and Dynamic Equivalence (D-E). The principles governing an F-E translation would then be: reproduction of grammatical units; consistency in word usage; and meanings in terms of the source context. D-E on the other hand aims at complete "naturalness" of expression. A Dynamic Equivalence translation is directed primarily towards equivalence of response rather than equivalence of form. (Nida, 1975)

In order to render a satisfactory translation, the translator needs to be acquainted with phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, idiomatic, religious, and cultural systems of both SL & TL to either find standard equivalents, give an explanation, or otherwise convey the author's intended meaning to the TL audience. The English Language (EL) is one of the languages used internationally. Being one of the languages used internationally, EL has a great importance in science and technology, for example, there are many books written in or translated into EL. One of the effective ways to make the Indonesian people study those books written in EL easier is by translating them into Indonesian.

There are many effects to translate the English books into Indonesian in order that the people who do not master EL can understand them. It shows that how important the translation toward the development of science and technology is. The translated books are not only the scientific and technology books but also literary ones. A translator has to be able to reconstruct the result of his translation to be a work that appeared like the original work. Besides, a translation involves a skill, an art and science. As stated by Nida in Purwo (1990: 188) that "…translation is the combination from skill art and science. So those capabilities cannot be ignored to produce a better translation. Since a translator may use some shift in translated a text, or he wants as long as keeps the message of Target Language (TL) closely the some as source language (SL), it is common that some chance and variation happened in translation. Bassnet and Mc Guire (1991: 2) state that: "Translation involves the rendering of a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL). So as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted".

Actually translation is not as easy as common people think in general. The process of translation does not only change some foreign words into the source words, but also the process of translation is very complex, since it deals with two different languages. Due to their culture, every language has its own system, as stated by Mona Baker states that: "As translator, we are primarily concerned with communicating the overall meaning of a stretch of language. To achieve this, we need to start by decoding the units and structures which carry that meaning".

The objective of this research is to describe the variations of the translation of English 'then' (a conjunctive adverb) into Indonesian. The data was taken, collected and analyzed from the translation book of "*Just As long As We're Together*" by Judy Blume into Indonesian "*Selama Kita Bersama*". The quantitative analysis used to show the occurrence of word '*then'* and its translation into Indonesian. While the qualitative method used to describe the variations of the translation.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
2.1 *Then,* A Conjunctive Adverb

An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause. An adverb indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree and answers questions such as "how," "when," "where," "how much". **Then** is a common adverb in English, indicating the apodosis of a conditional sentence. It is never equivalent to or synonymous with the conjunction *than* (although in a small number of accents the two may be considered homophones) nor the adjective *thin*. It may can also mean *that (period of) time*, much as *there* can mean *that place*. (Wikipedia).

Conjunctions have one job, to *connect*. They join words, phrases, or clauses together to clarify what the writer is saying. Their presence provides smooth transitions from one idea to another. When the job of an adverb is to connect ideas, we call it a *conjunctive adverb*. Here is a list:

accordingly	however	nonetheless
also	indeed	otherwise
besides	instead	similarly
consequently	likewise	still

conversely	meanwhile	subsequently
finally	moreover	**then**
furthermore	nevertheless	therefore
hence	next	thus

A conjunctive adverb can join two main clauses. In this situation, the conjunctive adverb behaves like a coordinating conjunction, connecting two complete ideas. Conjunctive adverbs join phrases or clauses to indicate *when, how,* or *to what degree an action occurred*. Conjunctive adverbs are not conjunctions. A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects two clauses. Conjunctive adverbs show cause and effect, sequence, contrast, comparison, or other relationships (Wikipedia).

A conjunctive adverb used to join ideas of equal value. But in joining these equal ideas, a strong relationship needs to be shown. A conjunctive adverb joins mutually dependent but equal ideas. The ideas may reside in separate sentences or in the same sentence. Conjunctive adverbs join equally important but mutually dependent ideas. The ideas need not exist in the same sentence. Commas are placed after conjunctive adverbs that start sentences. Semicolons are placed before and commas after conjunctive adverbs that join clauses. The conjunctive adverb "then" does not take the comma.

In order to analyse the translation of word **'then'** in Judy Blume's book entitled "*Just As long As We're Together*" into Indonesian "*Selama Kita Bersama*", it is relevant to find out the meaning of 'then' in some dictionaries and other sources, as below details:

- Cambridge Dictionary:
  Then = time (adverb, adjective), e.g. *I was working in the city then.*
  = next or after that (adverb), e.g. *He smiled, then turned to me and nodded.*
  = additionally or in addition (adverb), e.g. *This is the standard model, then there's the de luxe version which costs more.*
  = result / as a result / in that case (adverb), e.g. *Then I suppose you'll want to leave quite soon?*
- Oxford Dictionary:
  Then = existing at that time (adjective), e.g. *The then prime minister.*
  = at the time / at that time (adverb), e.g. *He'll still be too young then.*
  = next / after that / afterwards (adverb), e.g. *We spent a week in Rome and then we went to Naples.*
  = in that case / that being so (adverb), e.g. *It isn't here. Then it must be in the next room.*
- Encarta Dictionary:
  Then as a core-meaning is an adverb used to indicate a particular time in the past or future (e.g. *We were much happier then.*).
  1. Adverb => indicating specific time: indicates a specific time in the past or future. (e.g. *Life was easier then*)
  2. Adverb => after that or subsequently in time, order or position. (e.g. *We went for a walk, then came home.)*
  3. Adverb => therefore: that being the case, or in that case (e.g. *Then why don't you go back?*)
  4. Adverb => in addition: in addition to something else, or besides what has been mentioned. (e.g. *I have to pay the money, then a penalty on top of that!*)
  5. Adjective => being at that time: existing or belonging to the time mentioned. (e.g. *The then governor*)
- Google translation of '*then*' into Indonesian => *kemudian, lalu, maka, waktu itu, setelah itu, pun, terus, sesudah itu, hatta, tambahan pula, tambahan lagi, tambahan*.
- English – Indonesian Dictionary mentions the meaning of '*then*' in Indonesian are *maka, lalu, kemudian, pada waktu itu* (adverb).

2.2 Translation Analysis of *'then'* into Indonesian

The finding counted of conjunctive adverb 'then' in Judy Blume's book entitled '*Just As Long As We're Together*' is as amount 127 words. While in its translation into Indonesian, the word 'then' is translated into some words such as *lalu, kemudian, kalau begitu, dengan begitu, maka.* The finding is shown on the table below:

Indonesian	Frequency of occurrence
Lalu	84
Kemudian	20
Kalau begitu	15
Dengan begitu	2
Maka	1
No translation	5
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A. *Lalu*

Based on the table above, the most frequent word chosen by the Indonesian translator to translate 'then' is *lalu*. It used 84 times, for example:
(3-1)   **Then** I walked her. => ***Lalu** aku mengantarnya lagi.*
(3-2)   **Then** she walked me. => ***Lalu** dia mengantarku.*

B. *Kemudian*

Then it followed by *kemudian* for 20 times, for example:
(3-3)   **Then** Rachel walked me home. => ***Kemudian** Rachel mengantarku pulang.*
(3-4)   **Then** Alison looked up at me. => ***Kemudian** Alison menatapku.*

The three examples chosen above are quite interesting to be analysed because they occur in one paragraph.

> **Then** Rachel walked me home.
> **Then** I walked her.
> **Then** she walked me.

The translator preferred to translate the first adverb 'then' into *kemudian*, while the second and the third are translated into *lalu*. It might be related with the sense of the translator itself, in which she presumed this kind of translation is more suitable to its context. The other reason is probably she wanted to avoid the consistency of word choice that tend to be boring or uninteresting, in order to attract the reader's attention. It's part of the art conveyed by the translator in translating.

C. *Kalau Begitu*

The next word chosen is *kalau begitu*, it occurs 15 times. For example:
(3-5)   "**Then** it's true?" Alison asked => *"**Kalau begitu** cerita itu benar?" Tanya Alison*
(3-6)   "**Then** how come she's always hanging around here?" => *"**Kalau begitu** mengapa dia selalu nongkrong disini?"*

D. *Dengan Begitu*

The translation *dengan begitu* is rarely used. The translator only chose it twice, as below sentences:
(3-7)   "**Then** I have the rest of the weekend free to enjoy myself." => *"**Dengan begitu** aku bisa menikmati sisa akhir pekanku untuk bersenang-senang."*
(3-8)   You could also get rid of all the nuclear weapons in the world and **then** maybe Bruce, my brother, could get a decent night's sleep. => *Anda juga bisa membersihkan semua senjata nuklir di seluruh dunia dan **dengan begitu** mungkin Bruce, adik saya, bisa tidur nyenyak.*

E. *Maka*

The last word chosen is *maka* used only once.

(3-9) So **then** Leon blows up and tells Sadie she has no understanding of his work. => ***Maka*** *Leon pun naik pitam dan mengatakan bahwa Sadie tidak mengerti pekerjaannya.*

An interesting translation found and need to be analyzed on the paragraph where the above sentence is included:

(3-10) ... So he tells Sadie, *If I wanted to do that I'd be a teacher instead of a writer.* So **then** Sadie says, *What will I tell my friends?* So **then** Leon says, *Tell them your son is a selfish man who guards his free time.* So **then** Sadie says, *My friends will be very disappointed.* So **then** Leon blows up and tells Sadie she has no understanding of his work. **Then** he slams out of the house....

=> ... Jadi dia bilang pada Sadie, *Kalau aku melakukannya, lebih baik aku jadi guru daripada penulis.* **Lalu** Sadie berkata, *Apa yang harus kukatakan kepada teman-temanku?* **Kemudian** Leon berkata, *Katakan pada teman-temanmu bahwa anakmu yang egois sedang menikmati waktu liburnya.* **Lalu** Sadie berkata, *Teman-temanku pasti akan sangat kecewa.* **Maka** Leon pun naik pitam dan mengatakan bahwa Sadie tidak mengerti pekerjaannya. **Lalu** dia keluar rumah sambil membanting pintu...

There are five adverbs of 'then' occur in this paragraph. The four first words are joined with word 'so' into 'so then', while the last word is pure 'then'. They are translated in different way. The translator chose three different Indonesian words to translate it, such as *lalu, kemudian,* and *maka.* It seems that the word 'so' is not translated in this paragraph. The choice of words in translation is obviously based on the comprehension and the sense of the translator in understanding the context of the story. On this translation, the translator, once again, tend to choose different kind of Indonesian adverbs to attract the reader's attention and to make the translation more various without changing the sense or the context.

F. No Translation

Omission translation found in the translation of five words of 'then' in this book. There is no clearly word of Indonesian translation mentioned to translate 'then' in these below sentences:

(3-11) He was really cute back **then**. => *Dia sungguh tampan disitu.*

The translator might translate the phrase 'back then' into *disitu*, but it is obvious that she chose no specific Indonesian word to translate the word 'then' in this sentence. The word 'then' on this sentence has a meaning as a result or that being so.

(3-12) Not **then**, anyway. => *Tidak saat itu.*

(3-13) Since **then** we don't waste a lot of time in the cafeteria. => *Sejak itu kami tidak banyak menghabiskan waktu di kantin.*

(3-14) "There's no way I can get back before **then**, Steph." => *"Tidak mungkin aku pulang sebelum itu, Steph."*

Those three words 'then' have meaning as the time or at the time. It seems if the translator translated it into Indonesian word *itu*, although *itu* is not a relevant word for its translation. But, in relation with the context situation of the story, the word *itu* is the most appropriate equivalence word to translate 'then' on those sentences.

(3-15) I felt kind of bad **then** and I guess Mom could tell because she said, "Your posters do look nice though. You've arranged them very artistically. Especially the one over your bed." => *Aku merasa tidak enak dan tampaknya Mom tahu, sebab dia berkata, "Poster-postermu bagus. Kau menatanya dengan sangat artistik. Terutama yang di atas tempat tidurmu."*

It is so clearly to see that the word 'then' mentioned above is not translated. In this case, the translator chose to omit the translation of word 'then'. She might presume there is no

equivalence word in Indonesian to translate it, and to omit it would not change the context of this paragraph.

G. Another Finding

However, another finding was found related with the words used to translate the adverb on this book. The translator also used those five Indonesian words, *lalu, kemudian, kalau begitu, dengan begitu, maka,* to translate others different English words, for example:

(3-16) "**So**.... who cares?" => *"Lalu... siapa peduli?"*

(3-17) **Later**, as I came out of the bathroom on my way to bed,.... => ***Kemudian**, waktu aku keluar dari kamar mandi menuju tempat tidur...*

(3-18) "**So** you'll be together all the time." => *"**Kalau begitu** kalian akan selalu bersama."*

(3-19) **So** I said, "It looks good." => ***Maka** kubilang, "Itu bagus."*

(3-20) "**Well**... I'll let you get down to business, Mr. Kravitz. => *"**Kalau begitu**... Aku akan meninggalkanmu bekerja, Mr. Kravitz.*

(3-21) "**That way**, if you find yourself in Tahiti and you want to bake brownies, you won't have to worry." => *"**Dengan begitu**, jika kau berada di Tahiti dan ingin membuat brownies, kau tidak perlu khawatir."*

III. CONCLUSION

In translation studies the question of loyalty towards the original is one of the most discussed ones. It has been widely argued that literary translations should maintain the style and structure, the "spirit" of the original as intact as possible. However, it must be borne in mind that translators are also individuals and it is impossible for them to totally set aside their own personality and "get under the original author's skin". There are several factors influencing the translation process and, consequently, the final product, the translation. Translating is not just a simple decoding-recoding action performed merely on the level of words – and even if it were, even the best of dictionaries could not by far offer equivalents and examples to every possible context of a certain word or expression. Also, there are often more than just one suitable equivalent.

Based on the finding analysis of the translation of English 'then' in Judy Blume's book entitled "*As Long As We're* Together" into Indonesian "*Selama Kita* Bersama", there are some variations of Indonesian words chosen by the translator, such as *lalu, kemudian, kalau begitu, dengan begitu,* and *maka.* The most frequent word used is *lalu*, while *dengan begitu* and *maka* are rarely used. There is also omission translation occurs for five words of 'then'. Usage of these variants is obviously up to the translator's choice, her art and sense.

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