

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

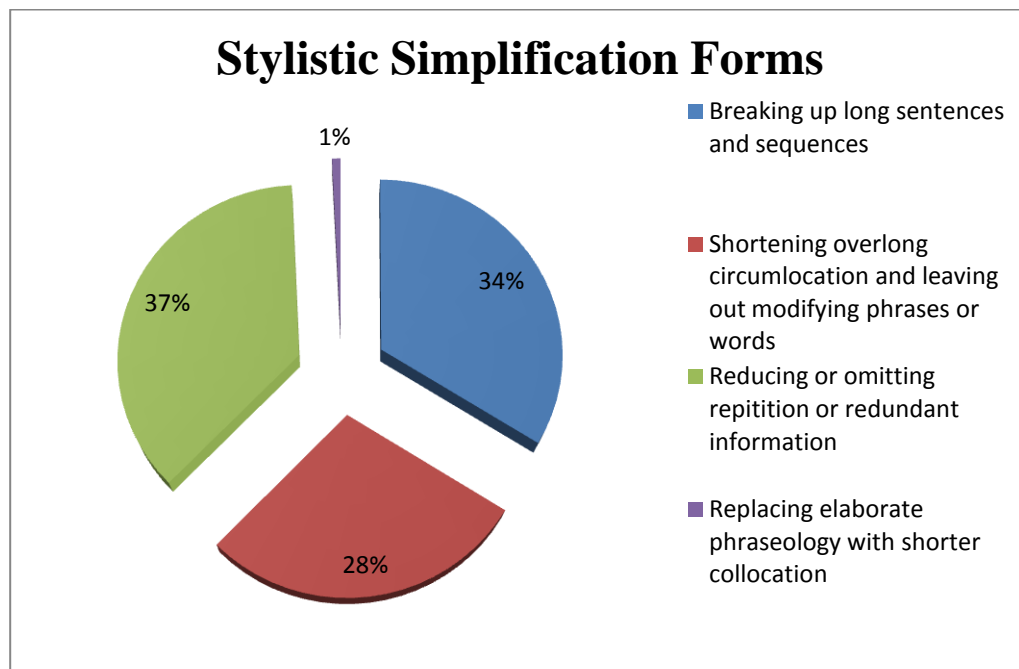
This chapter describes the findings and discussion of stylistic simplification forms through the use of punctuation marks in translated novel *This Earth of Mankind*. It begins with the percentage of stylistic simplification forms and punctuation marks. Furthermore, the analysis data comes after which has been classified to have the identification form based on theory of Laviosa-Braithwaite (1997) about simplification as one of the universal translation features.

#### **4.1 FINDINGS**

Based on the intention of this study to observe stylistic simplification forms through the use of punctuation in *This Earth of Mankind*, it has been analyzed by the procedures applied before. First, the study collected the data considering the four forms in stylistic simplification; breaking up long sentences, shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words, reducing or omitting repetition or redundant information, and replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocations. Secondly, the forms were analyzed by looking toward the use of punctuation marks in each phrases or sentences. These processes are to find the form mostly occurs in the translated novel and punctuation marks mostly occurs in each form which then to frame the description of how the forms occur through the use of

those punctuation marks. In addition, below are the charts of stylistic simplification forms and kinds of punctuation marks:

#### 4.1.1 Stylistic Simplification Forms



*Chart 4.1 Stylistic Simplification Forms*

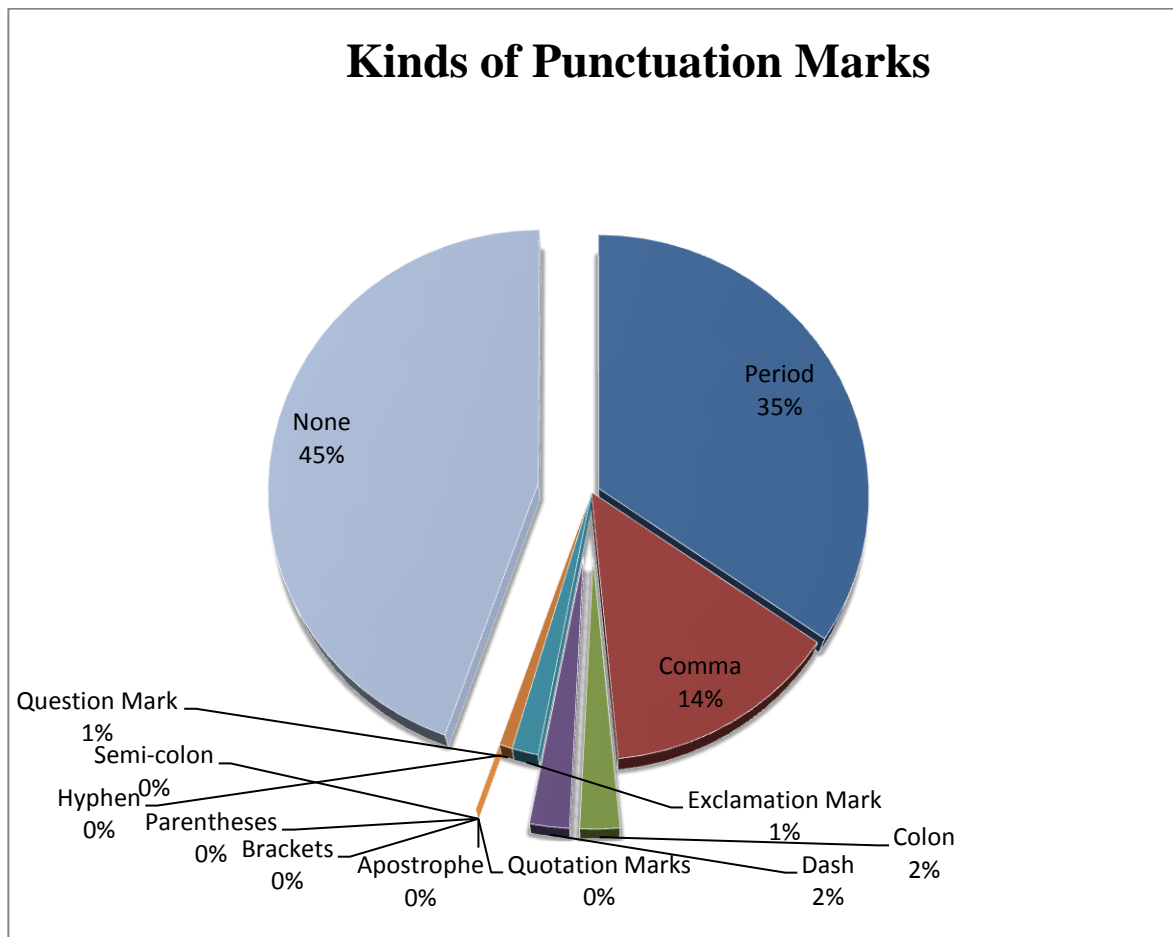
The pie chart above shows the data of stylistic simplification forms that is collected to be the first step to continue the analysis afterward. It shows that in This Earth of Mankind, the translator often reduced or omitted repetition or redundant information which in the chart it has 37%. The second form the translator used was breaking up long sentences and sequences as much as 34%. While, shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words follow to be employed as 28%. It is just 1% for replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter

collocation which means the translator did not consider it much in translating the original text.

**Table 4.1. Table of Stylistic Simplification Forms in This Earth of Mankind**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Breaking up long sentence and sequence	44	34%
2.	Shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words	37	28%
3.	Reducing or omitting repetition and redundant information	48	37%
4.	Replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocation	1	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.1.2 Kinds of Punctuation Marks



*Chart 4.2 Kinds of Punctuation Marks*

After collecting the stylistic simplification forms, the study analyzed the use of punctuation toward the forms. As the chart presented above, there are several punctuation marks that sign the stylistic simplification forms. First is period, it has been used in using the forms as 35% while comma 14%. In contrast, the other marks do not have much percentage in usage; colon has 2% as much as dash while question

mark and exclamation mark have 1%. Not all of the forms have punctuation marks to sign the occurrence because there are 45% for no punctuation marks.

**Table 4.2 Kinds of Punctuation Marks**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Kinds of Punctuation Marks</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Period	45	35%
2.	Comma	18	14%
3.	Semi-colon	0	0%
4.	Colon	3	2%
5.	Dash	3	2%
6.	Hyphen	0	0
7.	Question Mark	1	1%
8.	Exclamation Mark	2	1%
9.	Parentheses	0	0
10.	Brackets	0	0
11.	Quotation Mark	0	0
12.	Apostrophe	0	0
13.	None	58	45%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## **4.2 Discussion**

### **4.2.1 Stylistic Simplification Forms**

As regard to Laviosa-Braithwaite (1996), stylistic simplification is a feature in universal translation dealing with the style of translator in changing original text which occurs the form of breaking up long sequences and sentences, replacing

elaborate phraseology with shorter collocations, reducing or omitting repetitions and redundant information, shortening overlong circumlocutions and leaving out modifying phrases or words.

Related to the data, it indicates 135 data considering stylistic simplification forms in *This Earth of Mankind*. The samples are composed as follows:

#### **4.2.1.1 Breaking up long sequences and sentences**

The form of breaking up long sequences and sentences means the translator makes original text having different length of sequences or sentences in the translation. It may be caused of the consideration to simplify the source text to be more readable by the target language readers as below:

ST :Hari depan yang selalu menggoda! Misteri! Setiap pribadi akan datang padanya – mau-tak-mau, dengan seluruh jiwa dan raganya.

TT :That eternally harrasing, tantalizing future. Mystery! We will all eventually arrive there–willing or unwilling, with all our soul and body.

In the example above, the translator considered source text has a long sentence with two phrases of interjection signed by exclamation marks. Hence, he broke the long sentence and sequence in source text into two sentences as in the target text. The translator replaced the exclamation mark in *Hari depan yang selalu menggoda!* to

period as in *That eternally harrasing, tantalizing future*. Breaking up long sentence and sequence by replacing exclamation mark to period also happens in the following:

ST :Dan masih juga ada keheranan dalam hati mereka sampai sekarang! Betawi-Surabaya telah dapat ditempuh dalam tiga hari. Diramalkan akan cuma seahmal! Deretan panjang gerbong sebesar rumah, penuh arang dan orang pula, ditarik oleh kekuatan air semata!

TT :And astonishment remains in their hearts even today. The distance from Betawi to Surabaya can be traveled in only three days! And they're prediciting it will soon take only a day and a night! A long train of carriages as big as house. Full of goods, and people too, all pulled by water power alone.

In source text, the author wrote in two sentences while the translator, in target text, separated them into three sentences by changing the exclamation mark to period in *Dan masih juga ada keheranan dalam hati mereka sampai sekarang!* to *And astonishment remains in their hearts even today*. Besides, the last sentence in source text divided into two sentences from *Deretan panjang gerbong sebesar rumah, penuh arang dan orang pula, ditarik oleh kekuatan air semata!* to be *A long train of carriages as big as house. Full of goods, and people too, all pulled by water power alone* by turning the comma to period as the mark to break up long sentence.

Those two first samples are in line with Baker (2000) that individual literary translation can use typical styles of their own such as a preference for specific lexical items, syntactic patterns, cohesive devices or even style of punctuation.

On the other hand, the examples below signify breaking up long sequences and sentences by turning comma into period:

ST :Tigabelas tahun kemudian catatan pendek ini kubacai dan kupelajari kembali, kupadu dengan impian, khayal.

TT :Thirteen years later I read and studied these short notes over again. I merged them together with dreams, imaginings.

The source text is translated into one sentence. The translator puts a period to separate the long sentence in the source text. He separates *kupadu dengan impian, khayal* into *I merged them together with dreams, imaginings in the next sentence*. It indicates the form of breaking up long sentence. The translator may break the source text into two sentences because if the translator remains the target text same as the source text, it will be too long in a sentence because of the different structure of grammatical in both language. Duff in his book *Translation* (1989) explains when target language has different form of structure and word order from source language, the form can be altered. In English, the subject and the verb cannot stick together as in Indonesia *kupelajari, kupadu*, etc. The subject should be still distinguished as *I read, I merged*.

Similarly, the following sample describes the same thing:

ST : ...Satu perangkat perabot kamar," aku berikan padanya gambar sebagaimana dikehendaki pemesan.

TT : ...One sitting-room suite". I gave him a drawing of what the customer wanted.



Likewise the first example, the second example is to describe the breaking up long sentence form by dividing one sentence into two sentences. The translator altered comma in *Satu perangkat perabot kamar*, to period *One sitting-room suite*. to sign the stop that indicates the existence of a new sentence.

Otherwise, there is a case of breaking up long sentence and sequence by combining the sequences and dividing the sentence at once as below:

ST : Gambar pemandangan, orang besar dan penting, mesin baru, gedung-gedung pencakar langit Amerika, semua dan dari seluruh dunia –kini dapat aku saksikan sendiri dari lembaran-lembaran kertas cetak.

TT :...pictures of landscapes, important people, new machines, American skyscrapers. Now I could see for myself everything from all over the world upon these printed sheets of paper.

Source language is much more dominant than target language. It may cause the difficulties in translating naturally. However, the difficulties can be denied by comprehending the text by the context instead of word by word (Duff, 1989). The example above shows the translator broke up the sentence by replacing the dash into a period which in source text it indicates additional information. –*kini dapat aku saksikan sendiri dari lembaran-lembaran kertas cetak*. is a new sentence in target text instead of sequence to explain the main clause. The period as well indicates the stop sign of a sentence (Punctuation Basics, 2011).

Another evidence of breaking up long sentence and sequences form can be seen below which question mark was substituted into period:

ST : "Mengapa tak kau ambil semua untuk dirimu sendiri? Santapan pagi dan dewi itu?"

TT : "Why don't you take it all for yourself. Veal and this goddess?"

Similarly to the other examples of breaking up long sentence and sequence form, the translator broke a sentence in source text to two sentences by placing period in *Why don't you take it all for yourself.* as the change of question mark in *Mengapa tak kau ambil semua untuk dirimu sendiri.* In source text, there are two questions which can be too much in a sentence having two questions. With some adjustments, together with modifications that render the translation more explicit and more readable (Vanderauwera, 1985) thus target text clarified it by having just one question in the end of the sentence but dividing it into two sentences, the first one is an affirmative sentence while the other is question.

Additionally, another way of breaking up long sentence and sequence can be done by replacing dashes to period that is explained by two samples as followed:

ST :Sebaliknya orang lebih banyak menyebut-nyebut gundiknya: Nyai Ontosoroh –gundik yang banyak dikagumi orang, rupawan, berumur tiga-puluhan, pengendali seluruh perusahaan pertanian besar itu.

TT :But everyone talked about his concubine: Nyai Ontosoroh. People admired her very much. She was handsome, in her thirties, and she managed the whole of this great agriculture firm.

And:

ST :Pemuda itu tidak menyambut aku –pemuda pribumi–lirikannya tajam menusuk.

TT :He didn't greet me. I was just a Native. He looked at me piercingly.

When target language has different form of structure or word order, original form can be modified (Duff, 1989). In first sample, there is one sentence in source text and three sentences in target text. In target text, there is no dash because the translator divided the additional information signed by a dash in source text into new sentences. The translator considered the sequences in the source text are too long in a sentence then, it was broke up into three as in *–gundik yang banyak dikagumi orang, rupawan, berumur tiga-puluhan, pengendali seluruh perusahaan pertanian besar itu.* into *People admired her very much. She was handsome, in her thirties, and she managed the whole of this great agriculture firm.*

Exactly the same as the first, the second has also three sentences in target text from just a sentence in source text. It also separated the additional information inside the dashes into new sentences as in *–pemuda pribumi–lirikannya tajam menusuk.* which is translated into *I was just a Native. He looked at me piercingly.*

The last instance is to explain the breaking up long sentence and sequence form through the use of period as the modification of semicolon:

ST :Bahasa Belandanya cukup fasih, baik dan beradab; sikapnya pada anaknya halus dan bijaksana, dan terbuka, tidak seperti ibu-

ibu Pribumi; tingkah lakunya tak beda dengan wanita Eropa terpelajar.

TT :Her Dutch was fluent, and polite. Her attitude toward her daughter was refined and wise and open, not like of Native mothers. She behaved just like an educated European woman.

The author wrote a sentence with four sequences marked by semicolon which in the target language has different form of writing. Thus, the translator deliberated to split up those sequences into new sentences to modify the structure and word order based on the term of target language (Duff, 1989).. The translator placed the period as the sign of ending a sentence instead of semicolon in *Bahasa Belandanya cukup fasih, baik dan beradab*; to *Her Dutch was fluent, and polite*.and in to *not like of Native mothers. She behaved just like an educated European woman*.instead of *tidak seperti ibu-ibu Pribumi; tingkah lakunya tak beda dengan wanita Eropa terpelajar*.

#### **4.2.1.2 Shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words**

Shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words is another form in stylistic simplification. It is applied when sentences in a text seem too wordy without the exact meaning that sometimes disappearing the main point. By leaving out modifying phrases or words it indirectly shows the intention of

shortening the overlong circumlocution. Some of the examples are unfolded as follows:

ST :Aku belum pernah ke Eropa. Benar-tidaknya ucapan Tuan Direktur aku tak tahu.

TT :I'd never been to Europe, so I did not know if the director was telling the truth or not.

This first sample describes the translator combine the two sentences in the source text into one sentence only. It has no period which signifies the end of a statement but a comma to combine them and make the sentence shorter. In cohesive level, Newmark (1988) defines the structure is seen through the connective words which one of them is conjunction. In this case, 'so' is to link the sentence usually proceeding from known information to new information; continuation. The translator placed a word 'so' as the conjunction in the middle of sentence to give the tendency of continuity instead of breaking up sentences which means it needs a comma as the mark of continuation. The change of period to comma regarding to shorten overlong circumlocution and leave out the modifying phrases or words can be seen below:

ST :Lima tahun yang lalu belum lagi ada gambar tercetak beredar dalam lingkungan hidupku. Memang ada cetakan cukilan kayu atau baru, namun belum lagi dapat mewakili kenyataan sesungguhnya.

TT : Five years ago there were no printed pictures, only block and lithographic prints, which gave very poor representations of reality.

In this case, the translator left out the modifying phrases *beredar dalam lingkungan hidupku* and combined the supporting ideas of *Memang ada cetakan cukilan kayu atau baru, namun belum lagi dapat mewakili kenyataan sesungguhnya.* into one sentence in target text as the examples of main idea becoming *only block and lithographic prints, which gave very poor representations of reality.* As Toury (1995) described target text may have the lower information load than the source text because of the ambiguous information in original text that has been disambiguated in translation process. Those omitted phrases considered as the ambiguous information if it is transferred word by word. Then the translator disambiguated it by leaving out modifying phrases in source text.

In contrast, sometimes in shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words, there is no punctuation mark which is turned in target text. The translator just shortened the sentence:

ST :Menyalahi wujudku sebagai orang Jawa atau tidak aku pun tidak tahu.

TT :I don't know.

The target text here just has three words *I don't know.* Deletion must be occurred on target text be because the meaning conveyed by such a word or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations (Baker, 1992). Consequently, the translator focused of the meaning only to be more natural and left out the rest of the overlong circumlocution. The same case is also occurred in the next sentence:

ST : "Jean, aku pergi. Mevrouw bawel ini barangkali hendak menyuguh tarcis.

TT : "Jean, I'm going. She may be serving cake."

The translator put away the phrase *barangkali hendak* because it is too wordy for the target language. This can be done for the reason of target-accomodating as Vanderauwera explained about to make the target text more accessible (1985). It also happens when the translator used a dash as a tool to shorten the source text as the replacement of period. For instances:

ST : Memang tidak dengan uap. Dengan minyak bumi.

TT : Indeed, not with steam –with oil.

And:

ST : Pintu dan jendela terbuka lebar. Tidak seperti pada rumahplesir Ah Tjong.

TT : Its doors and windows stood wide open—not like Ah Tjong's pleasure-house.

A dash is placed to give the additional information as *–with oil* the translation of *dengan minyak bumi*. Indeed, the the target text appears revising the source text because *dengan minyak bumi* should be in a sentence with *memang tidak dengan uap* as the translator makes in the target text *Indeed, not with steam –with oil* it makes the sentence shorter with all meaningful words.

The other example is to explain the mutual evidence of having dashes instead of period as the mark to end a statement. The translator regarded the dashes as the mark to flank the additional information without separating a sentence to have a new sentence. Then, *not like Ah Tjong's pleasure-house* is the circumstance of the main sentence of *Its doors and windows stood wide open* instead of being the main clauses in another sentence. Those two examples is based on Baker's explanation about the changing of punctuation in order to provide easier comprehension (1996a, p.182) in these cases, periods to dashes.

Other punctuation marks that indicate shortening overlong circumlocution form in *This Earth of Mankind* are colon, semicolon, and question mark. The explanation is defined below:

ST :Mencocokkan jam yang tidak menentu itu juga memusingkan. Setidak-tidaknya bila pulauku diselimuti kegelapan malam negerinya dipancari surya.

TT :And that bewildering difference in time: When my island was blanketed in the darkness of night, her land was lit with sunshine.

In target text, colon substituted period to unite the two sentences in source text. *When my island was blanketed in the darkness of night, her land was lit with sunshine* becomes the sequences of main clause. It does not stand alone as in source text. The translator's strategy is to make it as a direct attention to a brief summary (Punctuation Basics, 2011)



Otherwise, in the following sample, the translator stopped the sentence in source text that marked by a semicolon. It is the period to sign the end of statement:

- ST : "itulah, Ann," ia menambahi, "kau, tidak punya pergaulan, maunya di dekat Mama saja; sudah besar, tapi tetap, seperti bocah cilik."
- TT : "The trouble is, Ann," Nyai added, "you don't mix, you only want to be close to Mama."

There is no translation of *sudah besar, tapi tetap, seperti bocah cilik*. In source text, the author considered of having details of the dialogue talking about. *sudah besar, tapi tetap, seperti bocah cilik* are phrases containing further information about the person who was talked. Baker reported that omitting words, phrases, sentences or sections of the original text is the most direct way of simplifying a translation (1992). Therefore, the translator left out modifying those phrases to give the disambiguation.

Different kind of shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying out phrases or words form occurs when a question mark is substituted by a comma:

- ST : "Bagus kan? Semua berbaju putih? Semua? Itu hanya mengikuti kebiasaan di Nderland sana. Hanya di sini cukup dengan blacu, bukan lena."
- TT : "They wear the same uniforms here as workers in Holland, but we can only give them calico."

The source text has three question phrases and two sentences in a frame. As the principle in translation by Duff defined about register principle, a translation product must be in context with naturalness stayed even some changes should be applied (1989). Thus, the translator did the target text shorter without the question phrases as in source text but combine it by giving the tendency of sequence in the sentence. Placing the comma in the middle of the sentence is the sign for combine the whole idea in source text to be one sentence. As the result, the target text has no lengthy words to read with the same meaning.

#### **4.2.1.3 Replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocations**

In stylistic simplification, replacing a phrase or clause or sentence sometimes needs to do since the distinction both the source text and target text in terms of culture, grammaticality, and so on. Sometimes, the source text becomes more implicit and has elaborate phraseology. As Vanderauwera (1985) finds out the adjustments together with modifications that render the translation more explicit and more readable have to overall effect of creating easier, more coherent fluent and familiar prose to target readers. The adjustment, in this study, is shown as follows:

ST :Tak kepalang tanggung.

TT :Different? But that doesn't matter!

The source text has a higher ration to running words. That difficult clause in source text forces the target text should find another alternative clause which might be

incorrelated to the source text. In target text, it is added a question and exclamation mark to give the intensity of expression. As Duff (1989) reveals in the principle of translation regarding source language influence, he suggests the translator to have the source text aside not to be influenced by the mouldy source text then translate a few sentences aloud from memory to have the natural patterns of thought. Thus, the elaborate phraseology is replaced by the familiar ones.

#### **4.2.1.4 Reducing repetitions and redundant information**

Sometimes in a text, there would be some kinds of error as repetition or redundant information. In the target text, the source text is once more revised and adapted to the target language to be more readable for the target reader. Therefore, the form of reducing repetitions and redundant information would be appear in a text to simplify the source text. Mostly, the translator did not translate the repetition or redundant information to have a simple understanding without being out of context. In line with Baker (1992), the deletion or omission must be occurred on target text because the meaning conveyed by such a word or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations. Omitting words, phrases, sentences or sections of the original text is the most direct way of simplifying a translation.

The reducing of redundant information in *This Earth of Mankind* contains redundant dialogues, narration, and combination of both. The samples of the reducing of redundant dialogue and narration in one frame such as:

ST :Ia mempelajarinya sebentar dan tersenyum senang.  
"Beres. Akan kuperhitungkan biayanya. Dengan ukiran motif Jepara, Minke"

TT :*untranslated*

And:

ST :Ia masih berdiri di hadapanku. "Silakan duduk. Mengapa berdiri saja?"

TT :*untranslated*

The samples of redundant dialogues as follow:

ST : "Aku sendiri yang merangkai."

"Mama, Mama sendiri."

"Bagus sekali."

TT : *untranslated*

And:

ST : Kan nama Sinyo Minke?

TT : *untranslated*

The last, the samples above are two of those which contain only narration.

ST :Ia seperti seorang guru dari aliran baru yang bijaksana itu. Beberapa orang guruku yang keranjingan kata modern sering mengedepankan contoh tentang manusia baru di jaman modern ini. Mungkinkah Nyai mereka masukkan ke dalam daftarnya?

TT :*untranslated*

And:

ST :Ia tidak tertikam oleh lirikanku. Ia sedang asyik tenggelam dalam sepakbolanya dengan Robert Mellema.

TT :*untranslated*

Different from the other examples that the target text was not translated, there is one sample of reducing repetitions and redundant information that was translated:

ST :Pada waktu mengganggu sering aku pandangi wajahnya sambil mengandai-andai: betapa, betapa, betapa. Dan betapa tinggi tempatnya.

TT :Whenever I had nothing to do, I would gaze at her face while supposing how it would be to court her. How would it be! And how high, too, was her station.

In this case, the translator shows the form of reducing redundant information to have the equivalence translation but with reducing some information and the consideration of repetition that seems not to be really important. The words *betapa, betapa, betapa* was just translated once as *How would it be!*. Additionally, the translator changes the mark from a period into an exclamation mark to give the

intensity of emotion from *betapa*, *betapa*, *betapa* to have the equal meaning and sense (Punctuation Basics, 2011).

#### **4.2.2 Kinds of Punctuation Marks**

Punctuation is a system having rules and procedures which is some ways for personal discretion, scope for individual preferences and private tastes which lay upon a text the marks of its writer's personality or style. It depends on the choice of material, vocabulary, and sentence structure (Mcdermott, 1990, pp.172-173). It is the system of simbols that we use to separate sentences and parts of sentences and to make their meaning clear. English punctuation based on Punctuation Basics (2011) is conducted into twelve units, however in the analysis seven units are considered to find the stylistic simplification form mostly occured. The following discussion are the evidences:

##### **4.2.2.1 Period**

Period in both English and Indonesia is used at the end of an affirmative sentence and indirect questions. Besides, for some abbreviations, period should be put also. In English, period sometimes can be applied at the end of a command or request. In This Earth of Mankind, mostly, the changing of other punctuation marks to period is to indicate breaking up long sentence and sequence form. For example:

ST :Kalau dia benar, cukuplah kita takluk padanya, selebihnya boleh dilempar ke keranjang babi.

TT :And it demands of us that we submit to its predictions . There is nothing to else we can do except to throw it into the pig's slops bucket.

In this first sample, the period is replacement for comma. Both Indonesian and English periods are usually used at the end of affirmative sentence while Indonesian comma is to separate two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, an introductory word, phrase or clause from the rest of the sentence, “extra” (non-essential) information from the rest of the sentence and separate a final phrase from the rest of the sentence (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan, 2002). The translator did break up the sentence because in the source text the comma signs the continuity which means the sentence is too long. Then, the translator put a period to replace comma and divide the sequences to make a new sentence.

ST :Di Netherland sana: 6 September 1898, hari Kamis Kliwon.

TT :Over there in Holland: September 6, 1988 . Thursday.

Similar to the explanation before, in this translation, it has different structure in writing date between English and Indonesian. The translator broke up the sequence in the sentence and began the name of day in a new sentence. In source text, the name of the day is an additional information for the date while in the target text the name of

day cannot be the sequence of the date written because in English comma cannot be the mark in date written as the separation (Punctuation Basic, 2011).

Meanwhile, there are some evidences showing a period is the replacement for a question mark:

ST : "Mengapa tak kau ambil semua untuk dirimu sendiri? Santapan pagi dan dewi itu?"

TT : "Why don't you take it all for yourself. Veal and this goddess?"

Question mark is a mark to ask a question as written on Punctuation Basics (2011). In source text, the author wrote two questions in a frame. However, the translator considered it to be over expressive. So, he put the period as the substitution of question mark to give the tendency of asking in the end of the expression only. In the example below, it shows the same thing about question mark which was substituted by a period in target text to have the form of breaking up long sentence:

ST : Hanya karena aku tak punya nama keluarga dan Pribumi pula? Puh! Mengapa aku harus melakukannya? Tidak!

TT : Only because I had no family name and was a Native as well. Why should I? I would not.

Moreover, the occurrence of framing two expressions in once not only applies to question mark which is exchanged by a period, but also to exclamation mark:



ST :Perempuan bekerja pada perusahaan ! Mengenakan baju blacu pula!

TT :Women working in a business . Wearing calico shirts too!

Exclamation mark, based on *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (2002), is to show the intensity of seriousness, complex emotions, and unbelievable expression. In source text, the author doubled the intensity of unbelievable expression. Essentially, as the reason of the explanation before, the translator covers the expression of interjection in one place –in the end of the sentence– to enfold the whole scene to avoid the exaggeration of interjection.

Last but not least, a dash can be regarded to a period in case of shaping the breaking up long sentence or sequence form:

ST :Sebaliknya orang lebih banyak menyebut-nyebut gundiknya: Nyai Ontosoroh — gundik yang banyak dikagumi orang, rupawan, berumur tiga-puluhan, pengendali seluruh perusahaan pertanian besar itu.

TT :But everyone talked about his concubine: Nyai Ontosoroh. People admired her very much. She was handsome, in her thirties, and she managed the whole of this great agriculture firm.

And:

ST :Pemuda itu tidak menyambut aku — pemuda pribumi — lirikannya tajam menusuk.

TT :He didn't greet me. I was just a Native. He looked at me piercingly.

A dash in Indonesian (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*, 2002) is used when giving a boundary of the additional information that doesn't relate to the main clause and clarifying the occurrence of oppositional information. The phrases after dash as the sign of additional information in St were broke up by the translator in TT. The author made the list without any stop while in target text the list is in another sentence. As in *Punctuation Basics* (2011), English period is to sign the affirmative sentence, it broke the sequence that signed by a dash to be some new sentences.

The first sample, there is one sentence in source text and three sentences in target text. In target text, there is no dash because the translator divided the additional information signed by dashes in source text into new sentences. The translator considered the sequences in source text are too long in a sentence. –*gundik yang banyak dikagumi orang, rupawan, berumur tiga-puluhan, pengendali seluruh perusahaan pertanian besar itu.* was broke up into *People admired her very much. She was handsome, in her thirties, and she managed the whole of this great agriculture firm.*

Exactly the same as the first, the second sample has also three sentences in target text instead of a sentence in source text. It also separated the additional information inside the dashes into new sentences as in –*pemuda pribumi–lirikannya tajam menusuk.* which is translated into *I was just a Native. He looked at me piercingly.*

#### 4.2.1.1 Comma

English comma is a mark added to separate two independent clauses joined by a co-ordinating conjunction, an introductory word, phrase or clause from the rest of the sentence, “extra” (non-essential) information from the rest of the sentence and separate a final phrase from the rest of the sentence. Besides, it can also separate items in a series and large numbers into groups of three figures by separating off the thousands and millions but not in dates (Punctuation Basics, 2011).

Similarly, in *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (2002), Indonesian comma is placed to distinguish the lists from the main sentence. It is also applied in an independent clause to another independent clause in a sentence followed by *tetapi* or *melainkan*. Additionally, comma separates the main clause that is begun by a subordinate clause, follows the conjunction that is placed in the beginning of a sentence and the interjection in the beginning of a sentence. Additionally, Indonesian comma is a separator of direct speech to another direct speech in one role but it is not used in a question or exclamation speech. Besides, its placement after the beginning of circumstance is the other function. The following examples are the punctuation marks which replaced to a comma which mostly represents the occurrence of shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words:

ST :Dia tidak akan mampu meramalkan siapa dara itu, di mana tempatnya. Tak bakal. Pernah aku ramalkan diri untuk iseng.

TT :Once I had my fortune told, just for fun.

This is a case of period turned into comma to wrap up the whole idea in one sentence then to separate the main clause into some other parts. Equal to English period, Indonesian's is to be placed in the end of affirmative sentence. However, the example above presents the three affirmative sentences can be combined as one. As the result, the translator shortened those sentences by placing comma instead of period as the separation of two independent clauses (Punctuation Basics, 2011). The meaning is still suitable with a shorter form even if some modifying phrases were left out.

Hereunder is the similar case as the first one:

ST : "Dengarkan dulu. Aku akan bertanya: Hai Philogynik, mata keranjang, buaya darat, mana haremmu?"

TT : "Listen, first I will ask: Hey, philogynist, lady-killer, crocodile, where is your harem?"

Different from before, in this instance, the translator did not put away any phrases or words. Structurally, the form is exactly mutual. However, in source text there is a statement which marked by a period. Meanwhile, target text is marked by a comma to give the tendency of continuity.

Furthermore, a comma can come up from a question, following samples are the evidences:

ST : "Jadi bibir itu hanya harus bisa memekik dan mengutuki kau? Kan biar pun mengutuki asal bisa berbisik tidak apa?"

TT : "Yes, then if she curses you, you won't hear."

According to *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (2002) a question mark in Indonesian is to show the unproved statement as the source text above. On the other hand, the translator preferred to clarify the questions by a statement as the role of target text that has a lower information load because it has disambiguated the original text (Toury, 1995, p. 270). Therefore, the target text should have a shorter circumlocution due to the leaving out modifying phrases and cover the meaning only without any redundant information. To unite the separated clauses, the translator set commas as the connector between those separations.

The analysis before is attached to the next issue:

ST : "Alleluya, Minke, apa kabar hari ini?" tegurnya dalam Prancis yang memaksa aku menggunakan bahasanya.

TT : He greeted me in French, forcing me to use his language.

Otherwise, this issue contains a target text that has been paraphrased by the translator. He did not translate the dialogue but only stating information which has

equal meaning though. As the result, a comma was to be put for shortening the overlong circumlocution that is in source text comprising a question and a statement to be just a statement instead.

#### 4.1.2.3 Colon

Based on Punctuation Basics (2011) English colon is added in the middle of sentence to distinguish two main clauses which the description of second clause comes first. Introducing a lists, signing a direct attention to a brief summary and a quotation or direct speech needs a colon too. On the other side, Indonesian uses a colon when a list or description indicates the end of statement appears (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan, 2002).

Although the application of colon both Indonesian and English seems similiar but in the following examples, some punctuation marks in original text are replaced to colon in the target text. The first two samples are to indicate the substitution of period:

- ST : Coba, orang sudah dapat memperbanyak potret berpuluh ribu lembar dalam sehari. Gambar pemandangan, orang besar dan penting, mesin baru, gedung-gedung pencakar langit Amerika, semua dan dari seluruh dunia...
- TT : Imagine, people can produce tens of thousand of copies of any photograph in just a day: pictures of landscapes, important people, new machines, American skyscrapers.

The example above presents that in target text, the second sentence in source text was shortened in target text by reducing the period and putting the colon as the sign of continuity (Punctuation Basics, 2011). *Gambar pemandangan, orang besar dan penting, mesin baru, gedung-gedung pencakar langit Amerika, semua dan dari seluruh dunia* is details to support the main clause instead of being a new main clause. In other words, it was considered as the overlong circumlocution that needs to be joined into the main clause as long as it is not a compound sentence. In target text the phrases became a list marked by a colon instead of a new sentence as in source text.

ST :Mencocokkan jam yang tidak menentu itu juga memusingkan.  
Setidak-tidaknya bila pulauku diselimuti kegelapan malam  
negerinya dipancari surya.

TT : And that bewildering difference in time. When my island was  
blanketed in the darkness of night, her land was lit with  
sunshine.

In target text, the colon substituted the period to unite the two sentences in source text. *When my island was blanketed in the darkness of night, her land was lit with sunshine* became the sequences of main clause. It stands alone as a different sentence in source text. The translator's strategy is to make it as a direct attention to a brief summary (Punctuation Basics, 2011). Put differently, the translator used shortening overlong circumlocution and leaving out modifying phrases or words form to have a sentence only instead of two.

Moreover, a comma can replace a question mark when the translation goes to:

ST : Apa? Kan kau sendiri sudah rumuskan? Letak dan bentuk tulang yang tepat, diikat oleh lapisan daging yang tepat pula.

TT :by quoting my definition back at me: “Bone structure and body proportion must be in balance.

Naturalness level as Newmark (1997) composed must be applied to have the reproduction of the translation becomes clearer. It is also in line with the principles of translation by Duff (1989) about the alteration of word order and structure form when the source text and the target text are completely different in both aspects. In this examples, the source language is translated quite different to give the sense of natutralness. Moreover, the colon in target text simplifies the source text not to be ambiguity because of the rhetorical question pointed by two question marks as its function based on *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (2002). In this sense, the translator shortened the overlong circumlocution by just placing the colon in the middle with paraphrasing the idea of questioning to a statement as in *Apa? Kan kau sendiri sudah rumuskan?* to be *by quoting my definition back at me*. In any case, the translator put a colon to notice the direct speech rather than placing question mark. Consequently, source text and target text have different sense.



#### 4.2.1.4 Dash

A dash is inserted in an English sentence to indicate “extra” information in a clause to mark a sudden break in thought, an interruption, or an abrupt change of tone likewise it may emphasize a phrase or clause in terms of pointing out the additional comment defined in Punctuation Basics (2011).

Similarly, accordance with *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* (2002) Indonesian sentence applies a dash in order to employ a boundary of additional information that does not relate to the main clause and clarifying the occurrence of oppositional information.

Some case of punctuation marks in original text, *Bumi Manusia*, are replaced to a dash in the translation, This Earth of Mankind. The illustration are listed next:

ST : Memang tidak dengan uap. Dengan minyak bumi.

TT : Indeed, not with steam —with oil.

By placing dash instead of period to separate the two sentences, a dash, here, helps to shorten the circumlocution to be just a sentence without reducing the meaning. *Dengan minyak* can be the extra information giving the sudden break interruption. Subsequently, *with oil* is inserted to the first sentence by attaching the dash.

Another issue appears in:

ST :Pintu dan jendela terbuka lebar. Tidak seperti pada rumah plesir Ah Tjong.

TT :Its door and windows stood wide open — not like AhTjong’s pleasure— house.

Alike, the example above demonstrates that in the translation, the dashes are set to give the indication of adding an “extra” information in a clause to sign a sudden break in thought. The translator’s style of changing these text is to shorten the overlong circumlocution. The two sentences in source text were simplified to be a sentence only. In this case, the dash is the sign in indicating the shortening overlong circumlocution form.

Eventually, this is the last one to regard the period changed by dash:

ST :"Tidak, tidak bertengkar," sambar gadis itu, kemudian mengadu dengan manjanya, "Mama," tangannya menunjuk padaku. "Coba, Mama, masa Minke bilang aku cantik?"

TT :"No, we weren't arguing," the girl flashed, then she complained in that sweet, spoiled manner of hers, "Mama" — her hand pointed to me — "imagine, Mama, how could Minke say I was beautiful?"

As the examples before, this one is also to describe the shortening overlong circumlocution form without leaving out any modifying phrases or words though.

The tendency of translator here is to put aside the new sentence in source text as one sentence only. In this case, it was done so due to the persistence of the dialogue which has not been finished yet.

#### 4.2.1.7 Exclamation Mark

Exclamation mark, basically, is to mark an exclamation, command, interjection to show the intensity of seriousness, complex emotions, and unbelievable expression (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan, 2002).

ST : Tak kepalang tanggung .

TT : Different? But that doesn't matter !

In this example, the source text is translated to really different meaning. The translator placed two kinds of punctuation marks, a question mark and a exclamation mark. It may be caused by the choice of the words in the original text seem unusual for being translated into the target text. The translator may set the text aside and translate it using his own words (Duff, 1989). The translator set the exclamation mark in the target text to give a stronger intensity of emotion. Moreover, the translator also tends to form the stylistic simplification in replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocation.

An exclamation mark in this novel can be the replacement for a period as follow:

- ST :Pada waktu mengganggu sering aku pandangi wajahnya sambil mengandai-andai: betapa, betapa, betapa. Dan betapa tinggi tempatnya.
- TT :Whenever I had nothing to do, I would gaze at her face while supposing how it would be to court her. How would it be! And how high, too, was her station.

In this case, the translator shows the form of reducing redundant information to have the equivalence translation but with reducing some information and the consideration of repetition that seems not to be really important. The words *betapa, betapa, betapa* was just translated once as *How would it be!*. Additionally, the translator changes the mark from a period into an exclamation mark to give the intensity of emotion from *betapa, betapa, betapa* to have the equal meaning and sense.

#### 4.2.1.8 Question Mark

Both English and Indonesian question mark is applied in an expression to give the tendency of asking. In This Earth of Mankind, there is one example that indicating a question mark in simplifying the original text:

- ST :Memang menjadi lain dari aslinya. Tak kepalang tanggung.
- TT :Naturally they became different from the original. Different? But that doesn't matter!

In this sense, the translator used replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocation form. He placed a question mark because the word *Tak kepalang tanggung* is difficult to target language which results replacing those words. As Duff (1989) explained in principles of translation that source language influence may cause confusion for a translator since the choice of words does not seem natural. The source language is much more dominant that may cause the difficulty of translating naturally. It can be denied by comprehending the text not word by word but the context, which then concluding the comprehension by framing the source text intention. Then, the word *different?* wrote to clarify the meaning of sentence before *Naturally they became different from the original* besides the phrase *Tak kepalang tanggung* does not familiar in target language.