

DIALEKTIKA

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DAFTAR ISI

1. Pengantar Redaksi
2. Advertisements in Mass Media Which Exploited Women's Body And Marginalized Women's Role And Position in Society
Oleh: Siti Norma Nasution
3. The Translation of Military Terminology in The Novel "Band of Brothers"
Oleh : Bena Yusuf Pelawi
4. The 20TH Century Child Abuse in America Reflected in The Novel "Flower in the Attic" Written by V.C.Andrews
Oleh : Sylvie Meiliana
5. Penerjemahan Persona Insan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia
Oleh : Yusniaty Galingging
6. Ketepatan Terjemahan Kolokasi Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan *Google Translate*
Oleh: Gunawan Tambunsaribu
7. Translation of the English Noun Clause in the Novel "The Hollow"
Oleh: Evert H. Hilman
8. Gender Language Barriers
Oleh: Jannes Freddy
9. The Practices and the Beliefs of a Grammar Teacher in Fakultas Sastra in Universitas Kristen Indonesia
Oleh: Susanne Sitohang, M.A



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TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH NOUN CLAUSES IN THE NOVEL "THE HOLLOW"

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ABSTRACT

The central problem of the translation practice is finding translation equivalents for a text in a given context. Nida stated that translation must reproduce the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style, (1969:12). That's why we need a good translator to help us understand the text. This study is aimed at how noun clauses are translated into Indonesian using a purposive sampling technique. The method used in this study is the descriptive method by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and finally concluding the data from the novel "The Hollow" by Agatha Christie. In analyzing the data, grammatical and semantic approaches are utilized to analyze the noun clauses function as a subject of a verb, as an object of a verb and as an object of preposition.

Keywords: Noun Clauses.

ABSTRAK

Masalah utama dalam penerjemahan adalah menentukan kesepadanan terjemahan sebuah teks di dalam kaitannya dengan tugas yang diberikan. Nida menyatakan bahwa terjemahan harus menghasilkan kesepadanan yang paling mendekati kewajaran pesan bahasa sumber, yang pertama mengenai makna dan kedua mengenai gaya terjemahan. Oleh karena itu mengapa kita membutuhkan penerjemah yang baik untuk membantu kita memahami teks. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana klausa nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan menggunakan teknik penulisan purposive sampling. Metode yang digunakan di dalam studi ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan cara mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasi, menganalisis, dan menyimpulkan data dari novel "The Hollow" yang ditulis oleh Agatha Christie. Pendekatan tata bahasa dan semantik digunakan untuk menganalisis data,

yakni fungsi klausa nomina sebagai subyek kata kerja, obyek kata kerja dan sebagai obyek preposisi.

Kata kunci: Klausa Nomina.

INTRODUCTION

There are many problems that occur in translating a text from English into Indonesian or vice versa. When translating literary works, poems, songs or similar works of arts a translator needs to be familiar not only with the two languages involved, but also with the cultures of the people who are in it. According to Nida, a translator's purposes may involve much more than information. He may, for example, want to suggest a particular type of behavior by means of a translation. Under such circumstances he is likely to aim at full intelligibility, and to make certain minor adjustments in detail so that the reader may understand the full implications of the message for his own circumstances. (Nida, 2004:128)

Many experts have defined translation in many ways in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. The following definitions reflect this. Catford defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1969:20); McGuire states that translation is the rendering of the 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 and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (McGuire, 1980:2); Newmark describes translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981:7); and Machali explains that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance (Machali, 1998:1). From those definitions it can be concluded that translation can be done if there are

two languages or more. The process of translating is a process of recreating the text in the SL into the text in the TL even though linguists use several different key terms such as equivalent, same, reproducing, replace and replacement.

A noun clause, which is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, cannot stand alone as a sentence. A subordinate clause which functions as a noun is called a noun clause. There are six functions of a noun clause and those functions are noun clause as a subject of a verb, noun clause as an object of a verb, noun clause as a complement of a verb, noun clause as an object of preposition, noun clause as an opposition to a noun or pronoun, and the last one is noun clause with certain adjectives (Alter, 1980:132):

1. Noun Clause functions as a subject of a verb.

For example:

What they do is none of your business.

That he should refuse the offer is beyond my comprehension.

2. Noun Clause functions as an object of a verb.

Examples:

They didn't believe **what he told him**.

She wondered **why the house was so quite**.

3. Noun Clause functions as a complement of a verb.

Examples:

She warned us **that the orange was so very sour**.

I explained to him **that I borrowed his dictionary**.

4. Noun Clause functions as an object of preposition.

Examples:

We are grateful for **what he did for us**.

Her father objected to **what she suggested**.

5. Noun Clause an opposition to a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

It is a pity **that she fell ill during the school holidays**.

Her excuse **that she was too busy to come is not convincing.**

6. Noun Clause functions with certain adjective such as 'glad', 'sure', etc.:

Examples:

I am sure **that they will win the match.**

Aren't you glad **that you are back home from the tiring trip?**

METHODS

Collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data from the novel "The Hollow", as well as surfing some information from the Internet, libraries, journals, and other related sources in this study is based on the descriptive method. 'Descriptive method is a research where the researcher only collects, analyzes and then concludes the data without drawing a conclusion happening in a general manner' (Hadi, 1983:3) (*Penelitian deskriptif yaitu penelitian di mana peneliti hanya mengumpulkan data, menganalisa data, dan kemudian, menyimpulkan tanpa menarik kesimpulan yang berlaku secara umum.*)

Definition of the grammar

According to Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics Grammar is a description of the structure of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language. It usually takes into account the meanings and functions these sentences have in overall system of the language. It may or may not include the description of the sounds of a language. Grammar (in generative transformational theory) is a set of rules and a lexicon which describes the knowledge (competence) which a speaker has of his or her language (1990:125)

Definition of the semantics

According to Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics, Semantics is the study of meaning (1990:254).

In the semantic approach, It is very important for the researcher to see the effectiveness of the translation, which means whether of the SL have been transferred into the TL and whether all words have been translated properly.

According to Indonesian experts:

a) According to Hasibuan, "Semantics is a branch of linguistics emphasizing on the meaning of a word." (*Semantics adalah cabang dari ilmu linguistik yang menekankan pada arti dari sebuah kata*) (1991:77).

b) According to Chaer, "Semantics is a term used for linguistic field studying about the connection between linguistic signs and the signed cases. Or in the other words, semantics is the study field in linguistics that studies about meaning that is one of three-language analysis: phonology, grammar, and semantics." (*Semantic merupakan istilah yang digunakan untuk bidang linguistik yang mempelajari hubungan antara linguistik dengan hal-hal yang ditandainya. Atau dengan kata lain, bidang studi dalam linguistik yang mempelajari makna arti bahasa. Oleh karena itu, kata semantic dapat diartikan sebagai ilmu tentang makna atau arti, yaitu salah satu dari 9 tatanan analisis bahasa: fonologi, grammatika, dan semantic.*) (Chaer, 2002:202).

Process of Translation

In translating a text, we need a process to achieve a good translation and Nida and Taber give simple process of translation. According to them, there are three steps: analysis, transfer, and restructure (Nida, Taber, 1969:33). By following these steps, a translator hopes to get the appropriate meaning of the TL in the meaning, message, statement, utterance, and style. According to Suryawinata those steps are complex, but after we learn them, the steps are pretty easy to understand. But Suryawinata tries to complete those three steps by giving one more step. The last step is evaluation and revision, after doing all

those three, the translated text is evaluated or matched with the original text. If there is still a mistake, then do the revision (*Tahap evaluasi dan revisi. Setelah didapat hasil terjemahan dari Bsa, hasil itu dievaluasi atau disesuaikan kembali dengan teks aslinya, kalau dirasa masih kurang padan, maka dilakukan revisi.*) (1989:14)

Actually, the first aim in translating a text is to find the equivalent for a text in a given text, but do you know that finding translation equivalents for a text is the central problem of translation? That's why we need a process to achieve that.

Kinds of Translation

Soengeng and Ekosusilo (1994) define three kinds of translation, namely:

1. A word-for word translation

This kind of translation is often called literal translation, and usually used by those who are starting to translate. The result of this translation is often nonsense and difficult to understand.

For example:

They are at home at night.

(Mereka adalah dirumah pada malam hari)

This sentence looks odd because 'adalah' which is the translated version of the auxiliary 'are' can be changed. Therefore, a better translation would be '*Mereka ada di rumah pada malam hari*'.

2. A structural translation

A structural translation emphasizes on flexibility for the result. In many examples, the translation happens to be applied in a passive translation form in the target language rather than the active form in the source language or vice versa without changing the message.

For example:

We are taught English by them for many years.

(Kami telah diajarkan bahasa Inggris oleh mereka selama bertahun-tahun)

(Kami telah diajarkan mereka bahasa Inggris selama bertahun-tahun)

The first translation form is in a passive form, and the second translation is in the passive too, but the translation has the different form which is flexible and acceptable.

3. A free Translation

This translation is mainly used to translate idiomatic expression in which proverb that contains metaphorical meanings are not possible to be translated either in the first or in the second manner.

For example:

An English proverb 'It is no use crying over spilt milk' May be translated into some Indonesian forms:

- A) *Tiada berguna menangis atas susu tumpah.*
- B) *Tiada guna menangiisi susu tumpah.*
- C) *Tak ada gunanya menyesali apa yang sudah terjadi.*

The result of translation (a) shows a word-for-word translation where the translation looks odd and difficult to understand. The translation (b) is more acceptable but the exact message of the English proverb has not been accomplished yet. Translation (c) is the most sensible of the three translations because it reflects the message of the proverb.

DISCUSSIONS

The collected data are classified in three types as follows:

1. Noun clauses which are translated correctly into Indonesian are grouped into classification (A);
2. Noun clauses which are translated less correctly into Indonesian are grouped into classification (B);

The data that will be analyzed in this chapter are based on:

- Noun clause functions as a subject of a verb (1).
- Noun clause functions as an object of a verb (2).
- Noun clause functions as an object of a preposition

(3). Each of data is classified according to the classification. A code to each data is given based on the classification, and the data encoding here is as follows:

(001/TH/001/A1)

(001/RG/007/A1)

001 in the first line is the SL and the second line TL. 001 shows the data number, TH means the title of the novel, "The Hollow." The numbers 001 in the first line and 007 in the second line show the pages where the data are found in the novel. A1 is a code classification from the three-type classifications above. *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* (KII), *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (OALD), *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* (TBI) and other related sources are used to analyze the classifications of data to answer the problem.

Classification (A).

Translation Theory:

Larson states that related to the active-passive construction, the translator must recognize the difference between passive and active constructions, be aware of usages in the source language and in the receptor languages and not expect to be able to translate literally passive for passive and active for active. (1984: 226)

Noun clauses function as a subject of a verb.

1. SL: **What he needed** was his oldest and foulest pipe
(011/TH/019A1)

TL: **Yang dibutuhkannya** dalam keadaan ini adalah
pipanya yang paling tua dan paling jelek'
(011/RG/019/A2)

Grammatically, the translation from SL **What he needed...** is the noun clause functioning as the subject of the verb **was**, the noun clause is translated into **Yang dibutuhkannya** ... the noun clause above is correctly translated into Indonesian and the phrase "*keadaan ini*"

refers to the condition where the hardest life of Henrietta occurred.

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause **What he needed**... in SL is less correctly translated into Indonesian because it does not have the reference. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable in this example, there is a shift from active voice to passive voice in the SL, the verb **needed** is translated into **dibutuhkan** not **membutuhkan**.

Noun clause functions as the object of a verb. (A2)

1. SL: You didn't know **what you're looking for!** Now, thank goodness, there would be only hard work.
'(017/TH/026/A2)

TL: *Karena tidak tahu apa yang sedang dicari! Sekarang syukuriyah ia hanya perlu bekerja keras - siapa yang tak mau bekerja keras?.'*(017/RG/026/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is ...**what you're looking for!** functions as the object of the verb phrase ...**didn't know**... in TL, the noun clause is translated into ...**apa yang sedang dicari!**. The noun clause is placed after the verb **know** which is translated into **tahu**. (KII344.), furthermore, the word **what** in SL is followed by **what you're looking for!**

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause "what you're **looking for!**" in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable in this example, there is a shift from the active voice to the passive voice in the SL clause...**looking for**...becomes **dicari**...not **mencari**.

2. SL: He didn't know **what he wanted**. (029/TH/054/A2)

TL: *la tak tahu apa yang diinginkannya.*(029/RG/053/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is ...**what he wanted** functions as the object of the verb phrase ...**didn't know**... In TL, the noun clause is translated into ...**apa yang diinginkannya**. The noun clause is placed after the verb, **know** which is translated into **tahu**. (KII344.) Furthermore, the word **what** in SL is followed by **he wanted**.

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause "what he **wanted**" in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable, in this example, there is a shift from the active voice to the passive voice in the SL clause...**wanted**...becomes...**diinginkannya**...not **menginginkan**

3. SL: You don't know **what other people are feeling and thinking**.(055/TH/109/A2)
TL: *Kau tak tahu **apa yang dirasakan dan dipikirkan oleh orang orang lain***.
(055/RG/104/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is ...**what other people are feeling and thinking** functions as the object of the verb phrase ...**don't know**... In TL the noun clause is translated into ...**apa yang dirasakan dan dipikirkan oleh orang orang lain**, the noun clause is placed after the verb **know** which is translated into **tahu**. (KII344.) Furthermore, the word **what** in SL is followed by **other people are feeling and thinking**.

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause "what other people are **feeling and thinking**" in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable in this example, there is a shift from the active voice to the passive voice in the SL clause...**feeling and thinking**...is translated into **dirasakan dan dipikirkan**...

4. SL: 'I don't know **what you are talking about, Lucy.**'(085/TH/195/A2)

TL: 'Aku tak tahu **apa yang sedang dibicarakan olehmu, Lucy**'(085/RG/186/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is **...what you are talking about, Lucy.** functions as the object of the verb phrase **...don't know...** in TL, the noun clause is translated into **...apa yang sedang dibicarakan olehmu, Lucy.** The noun clause is placed after the verb phrase **...don't know...** which is translated into **taktahu.** (KII344.) in the beginning of the TL, furthermore, the word **what** in SL is followed by **you are talking about, Lucy.**

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause "**...what you are talking about, Lucy.**" in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable. In this example, there is a shift from the active voice to the passive voice in the SL clause... **talking**...becomes... **dibicarakan**...not **membicarakan**

Translation Theory:

Larson (1984) states that "because of the words in any text are semantically complex, it will be expected that many times of a single word will be translated by several words, that is, a descriptive phrase. The meaning is equivalent. (p147)

Noun clause functions as the subject of a verb.(A1)

1. SL: **That the very qualities that irritated him in Gerda** were the qualities he wanted so badly to find in Henrietta.(021/TH/036/A1)

TL: **Kalau dipikirkan, memang aneh bahwa justru sifatsifat Gerda yang menjengkelkannya** itulah yang ingin benar ditemukannya pada diri Henrietta. (021/RG/037/A1)

Grammatically, the translation from SL **That the very qualities that irritated him in Gerda...** is the noun clause

functioning as the subject of the verb **were**, the noun clause is translated into *Kalau dipikirkan, memang aneh bahwa justru sifat-sifat Gerda yang menjengkelkan...* The noun clause above is correctly translated into Indonesian. Semantically, we can get the message in the translation. but In this case the translator translates this clause by using descriptive phrase, becoming *Kalau dipikirkan memang aneh bahwa justru sifat-sifat Gerda yang menjengkelkan...* The translator made the translation becomes easier to understand for the readers by describing it in the detail and using the descriptive phrase.

Noun clause functions as the object of a verb.(A2)

1. SL: And I must say **that though I really do not feel like eating myself.** (074/TH/155/A2)

TL: *Dan meskipun aku sendiri tidak begitu ingin makan.* (074/RG/147/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is **...that though I really do not feel like eating myself.** functions as the object of the verb phrase **...must say...** In TL, the noun clause is translated into *aku sendiri tidak begitu ingin makan.* The translation is placed after the verb, **say**, which is translated into *mengatakan, berkata (KII.501)* in the beginning of the TL. Furthermore, the word **that** in SL is followed by **though I really do not feel like eating myself.**

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause **...that though i really do not feel like eating myself** in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable. In this case the translator translates this clause by using the descriptive phrase, becoming... *aku sendiri tidak begitu ingin makan.*

Noun clause functions as the object of a preposition.(A3)

1. SL: And now, unable to bear in silence the furious anger of a tigress deprived of **what she considered her legitimate prey.** (135/TH/293/A3)

TL: *Dan sekarang, ia bagaikan seekor harimau betina yang kehilangan mangsanya dan tak sanggup menahan kemarahannya dalam diam.* (135/RG/280/A3)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is ...**what she considered her legitimate prey.** functions as the object of the preposition *of*, in TL, the noun clause is translated into ...**dan tak sanggup menahan kemarahannya dalam diam.** The translation is placed after the preposition *of*, furthermore, the word *of* in SL is followed by ...**what she considered her legitimate prey.**

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause **what she considered her legitimate prey.** in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable. In this case the translator translates this clause by using the descriptive phrase, so it becomes... **dan tak sanggup menahan kemarahannya dalam diam.**

Translation Theory:

Duff (1981) states that in translating idiomatic expressions which are peculiar of the one language, the translator "... should not feel constrained to render idiom for idiom: it primarily the context of the passage – and of course the idiomatic potential of the target language – that should determine his choice" (p.90-91)

Noun clause functions as object of a verb (A2)

1. SL: Really, thought Midge, I don't know **why we put up with her!** (004/TH/009/A2)

TL: *Aku benar benar tak mengerti bagaimana kami sampai bisa menyesuaikan diri dengannya, pikir Midge!* (004/RG/009/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is *why we put up with her!* functions as the object of the verb phrase *...don't know...* In TL, the noun clause is translated into *...bagaimana kami sampai bisa menyesuaikan diri dengannya...!* The noun clause is placed after the verb, *know*, which is translated into *mengerti* in the beginning of the TL, furthermore, the word *...why...* in SL is followed by *...we put up with her!*

Semantically, the translation of the noun clause *...why we put up with her!* in SL is correctly translated into Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable. In this case, the idiomatic expression which includes a phrasal verb is not easy to be translated.

The phrasal verb *...“put up”...* in the SL is one of the examples of phrasal verbs in English. In translating the idiomatic expression, the translator/researcher observed in what context this phrasal verb is used in the text then selected a non-idiomatic expression *...menyesuaikan diri...* as the best equivalent of the phrasal verb.

2. SL: Gerda had said **that she had found John dead and picked up the revolver.** (082/TH/186/A2)
TL: Gerda memang berkata **bahwa ia menemukan John telah meninggal dan memungut revolver itu.** (082/RG/177/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is *...that she had found John dead and picked up the revolver* functions as the object of the verb phrase *Gerda had said* in TL, the noun clause is translated into *bahwa ia menemukan John telah meninggal dan memungut revolver itu.* The translation is placed after the verb, *said*, which is translated into *mengatakan* in the beginning of the TL, furthermore, the word *that* in SL is followed by *she had found John dead and picked up the revolver!*
Semantically, the translation of the noun clause *...that she had found John dead and picked up the revolver* in SL

is correctly translated into Indonesia. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable. In this case, the idiomatic expression which includes phrasal verb is not easy to be translated. The phrasal verb ...**"picked up"**... in the SL is one of the examples of phrasal verbs in English. In translating the idiomatic expression, the translator/researcher observed in what context this phrasal verb is used in the text then selected a non-idiomatic expression...**memungut**... as the best equivalent of the phrasal verb.

Translation Theory:

Larson (1984) states that there are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular device which is used, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary from language to language, such cohesion devices as pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictics, proverbs, conjunctions, special particles, forms of topicalization, and so forth, if translated one-for-one from the source language into the receptor language, will almost certainly distort the meaning intended by the original author. It is, therefore, very important that a translator be aware of cohesive devices and recognize them as much. He will look for the appropriate devices of the receptor language for use in the translation (p.394).

Noun clause as an object of a verb (A2)

1. SL: He thought of his conversation with Henrietta and decided **that it was not so simple**'(117/TH/252/A2)
TL: *la teringat akan percakapannya dengan Henrietta. Dan menyimpulkan **bahwa keadaanya memang tidak sesederhana itu***'(117/RG/241/A2)

Grammatically, the noun clause in SL is **that it was not so simple**. functions as the object of the verb ...**decided**... In TL, the noun clause is translated into ...**bahwa keadaanya memang tidak sesederhana itu**. The noun clause is placed after the verb, **decided** which is translated into

menentukan, memutuskan (KII.168) furthermore, the word **that** in SL is followed by ...it was not so simple. Semantically, the translation of the noun clause "...*bahwa keadaanya memang tidak sederhana itu*" in SL is correctly translated in Indonesian. Thus, the translator made an adjustment to make the translation more sensible and understandable in this example the word...it...is translated into Indonesian becoming "keadaan". The word...it...is classified as a pronoun functioning as one of the cohesive devices in the source language. The translator/researcher translates this pronoun into the noun...*keadaan*...thus, there is a change of cohesion from the pronoun *it*...into the TL...*keadaan*...

Classification (B).

Noun clause functions as the subject of a verb. (B1)

1. SL: **What angered him** there was Henrietta's unswerving rectitude where he was concerned.(022/TH/037/B1)
TL: **Yang membuatnya marah pada diri Henrietta** adalah kejujuran Henrietta yang tak tergoyahkan.(022/RG/037/B1)

Grammatically, the clause **What angered him...** is the noun clause which functions as subject of a verb **was**. In TL, the noun clause is translated into **Yang membuatnya marah pada diri Henrietta**. The noun clause in the sentence above is less appropriately translated into Indonesian because the word **what** which is the subject of the sentence is not translated.

Semantically, we can get the message in the translation. But, I think if the clause in the SL is translated into "**apa yang membuatnya marah pada diri Henrietta**." would be more acceptable. According to KII, the word **what** is **apa**. (KII:643)

2. SL: **What you really mean** is that you won't marry me because of John Christow? (043/TH/091/B1)

TL: **Maksudmu** kau tak bisa menikah denganku karena ada John Christow? (043/RG/088/B1)

Grammatically, the clause **What you really mean...** is the noun clause which functions as subject of a verb **is**. In TL, the noun clause is translated into **Maksudmu...** The noun clause in the sentence above is less correctly translated into Indonesian because the word **what** which is the object of the noun clause is not translated.

Semantically, we can get the message in the translation. But In this case the translator translates this clause by using descriptive phrase, becomes **Maksudmu kau tak bisa menikah denganku karena ada John Christow?** the translator makes the translation becomes easier to understand for the readers by describing many words becomes several words from SL **What you really mean...** becomes **Maksudmu...** but I think if the translation is translated into "**Apa yang kau maksud adalah kau tak bisa menikah denganku karena ada John Christow?**" would be more acceptable.

Noun clause functions as the object of a verb. (B2)

1. SL: I don't know **where she lives**.'(038/TH/081/B2)

TL: *Aku tak tahu **dimana rumahnya***.'(038/RG/78/B2)

Grammatically, the clause **where she lives** is the noun clause which functions as the object of the verb **know**. In TL, the noun clause is translated into ... **dimana rumahnya**. According to the translation, I think the noun clause in the sentence above is less appropriately translated into Indonesian because the word '**lives**' is not translated into its meaning.

Semantically, the message of the context is conveyed to the reader in the target language. But, I think if the clause in the SL is translated into "**Aku tidak tahu dimana ia tinggal**." would be more acceptable.

2. SL: That chair brings **what he wants** (212/TH/225/B2)

TL: *Kekuasaan itu memberikan apa yang ia inginkan*
(212/RG/220/B2)

Grammatically, the clause **what he wants...** is the noun clause which functions as the object of the verb **brings**. In TL, the noun clause is translated into **apa yang dia inginkan**. According to the translation, I think the noun clause in the sentence above is less appropriately translated into Indonesian because the word 'chair and bring' is not translated into good Indonesian. According to (Kil. 106) the word **chair** is translated into, *bangku/kursi* and (Kil. 82) the word **bring** is translated into *membawa*. Semantically, the message of the context is conveyed to the reader in the target text. But, I think if the clause in the SL is translated into "*kursi kekuasaan itu membawa apa yang ia inginkan.*" would be more acceptable.

Noun clause functions as the object of preposition.
(B3)

1. SL: Yes Henrietta seemed suddenly aware of **what she was doing**. (150/TH/327/B3)

TL: Ya, Henrietta tiba-tiba sadar akan **apa yang sedang dilakukannya**. (150/RG/313/B3)

Grammatically, the clause **...what she was doing** is the noun clause which functions as the object of the preposition **of**. In TL, the noun clause is translated into **...apa yang sedang dilakukannya**. I think the noun clause in the sentence above is less appropriately translated into Indonesian because as we know 'was' is the 'to be' for the past tense, but in that sentence the word 'was' is translated into '**sedang**', that's why the translation is less correctly translated into Indonesian.

Semantically, the message of the context is conveyed to the reader in the target text. But, I think if the clause in the SL is translated into "*Ya, Henrietta rupanya tiba-tiba sadar akan apa yang telah ia lakukan.*" would be more acceptable.

Percentage of the Analyzed Data

From the whole 68 data I already collected, I analyzed 35% of the datum in this chapter since they already represent each type of the datum. Here are the amount of the data I analyzed in this chapter based on each category.

Total datum for the classification A are 58 data.

Classification A1: 2 data from 2 data or 100%

Classification A2: 14 data from 52 data or 27%

Classification A3: 1 data from 4 data or 25%

Total datum for the classification B are 10 data

Classification B1: 2 data from 2 data or 100%

Classification B2: 5 data from 6 data or 83%

Classification B3: 1 data from 2 data or 50%

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the data, some varieties of the translation of the noun clauses are translated correctly with some adjustments. 2 data out of 25 data are found in classification A1 and 14 data are found in classification A2. There are 17 data found in classification A. 2 data are found in classification B1. 5 data are found in classification B2. There are 8 data in classification B. The data analyzed refer to the type of the data according to the limitation of the data. From the whole 68 data, 12 data are less correctly translated into Indonesian. The translator makes some adjustments in order that the translation will look natural without omitting the real meaning of the source texts. The entire data of the three classifications are as follows: Total Data = 68 data

Classification A, 17 data = 24%

Classification B, 8 data = 11%

Based on the percentage above, it is concluded that the translation in the novel "The Hollow" is acceptable because the data in classification A are much more than the data in classification B.

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