
THE TRANSLATION OF COMPOUND WORDS FOUND IN INDONESIAN NOVEL ENTITLED "PERAHU KERTAS" INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract:

Linguistics, a phenomenon of combining more than one lexeme, is called compounding. The combination of words creates a new meaning. According to the formations, compound words are categorized into compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. Therefore, This study entitled The Compound Word in the Indonesian Novel "Perahu Kertas" Translate into english studies the translation of Indonesian compound words into English, what methods are used in translating Indonesian compound words, were conducted to solve the types of compound words and how the Indonesian compound word is translated in English version, and what translation method is used in translating Indonesian compound word.

This study was analyzed by using a descriptive qualitative method. This study used the theory of translation method by Newmark (1988) and the theory compound proposed by McCarthy (2002). From the result of this research, it can be deduced that the translation of Indonesian compound words into English words is the translation of English compound words into Indonesian compound words—the analysis was done by examining the categories of English compound words and comparing their meanings.

Keywords: Translation, Compound Word, Translation Method.

Introduction

Translation is a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are attributing to the actual words, phrases, clauses, etc., which are spoken or written (Larson,1998:3). Manser (1996) states translation is the process of converting one language into another, whether it be through speech or writing. The purpose of translation is to serve as a bridge for people to understand the message of the source

language (S.L.), which is then translated into the target language (T.L.) with the same meaning. According to Brislin (1976), translation refers to the spoken or unspoken process of conveying concepts, ideas, opinions, and points of view from one type of language to another language. In every language, compound words have an organized form, as in Indonesian and English. That is reflected by the systems that can assign some words combined named compound words. Compounding is one of the processes of creating a new word.

According to Spencer (2001:1), "compound is a word made up of two or more words." It is consistent with the assertion made by Fromkin et al. (2003: 57) that compound words are formed by joining two or more words to create a new form. Creating new words is discussed in morphology, defined as studying the form or word structure. Haspelmath and Sims (2010: 1) state, "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words." In every language, compound words have an organized form, as in Indonesian and English. That is reflected by the systems that can assign some words combined named compound words. The compound word occurs when a person attaches two or more words to make them a new word with a new meaning.

According to Setyaningsih & Rahardi (2020), in the Indonesian language, word- class can include two large groups, namely open word classes such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives, and closed word classes such as conjunctions, adverbs, pronouns, numerals, and several others. The translation analysis of Indonesian compound words into English is discussed in this study because it is fascinating to describe the changing form of a compound word from Indonesian to English. In general, compound words are interesting to study because they combine two or more words into one and form a new word with a new meaning. Analyzing the translation and techniques used for compound words from Indonesian into English in a novel is particularly difficult because the compound word is a creative word product of people and has a process behind it.

Research Method

A research method is a significant aspect of the data collection process. It will help comprehend a field of study and determine the accuracy of a research method's outcomes. The research method is divided into four components: research design, data source, method and technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting data. This research uses a qualitative method. Kothari (2004:03) says that qualitative research concerns qualitative phenomena, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. It leads to library research. The writer uses some references from books and the internet, which support this research to analyze compound word types, the structure of compound words, and the

translation procedures used in translating compound words into English in the *Perahu Kertas* novel.

The data source regarding compound words was taken from the novel *Perahu Kertas*, written by Dewi Lestari and published by Bentang Pustaka in 2009, which has a total length of 450 pages. This book was translated into English under the title *Paper Boats* by Tiffany Tsao in 2017. The data source in the study is the subjects from which the data is collected from the objective of the research. The data source is the location where data was obtained originally. The writer chose the data because the writer wants to analyze the compound words that appear in the translation product from the *Paper Boat* novel. The writer finds that the data is rarely to be analyzed. Especially compound words that occur in paper boat novels as a subject has never been touched.

The data in this study was collected by using the documentation method. Bungin (2001) says that the documentation method collects data used in social research methodology. The writer takes some examples of compound words as material for analysis. The type of observation used is unstructured observation. The unstructured observation is an observation without using an observation guide. Bungin (2007) says that in this observation, researchers or observers must be able to develop the power of observation in observing something. The steps data collection methods used in this research are Firstly, reading both *perahu kertas* and *paper boat* closely. Secondly, collecting the Indonesian compound words and its English version. Thirdly, ensuring that the data is compound words and putting them in a table side by side. To convince whether the data is Indonesian compound noun or noun phrase, the researcher uses 'teknik sisip'. The researcher uses 'Teknik sip' to determine whether the data is an Indonesian compound noun or a noun phrase. 'Teknik sip' is a technique to analyze the data by inserting a unit of language between the analysis construction, Teknik sip is a technique to analyze the data by inserting a unit of language between the analysis construction, for checking the tight relation of the construction (Kesuma, 2007: 60). Lastly, Analyzing the translation method of compound words in each data. The data collection regarding the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability is taken from quality assessment results that several qualified assessors do. To maintain the validity and reliability of the assessment result, a minimum of 3 (or any odd numbers) qualified assessors are chosen to assess the quality of translation. Qualified in this case, qualified assessors are (1) translators experienced in producing, editing, or proofreading English-Indonesian translation for more than two years, (2) Indonesian native speakers who are competent in linguistics, understand English, and utilize proper Bahasa Indonesia.

The method and technique of analyzing data used in this study is descriptive qualitative. This is because the study aimed to analyze the data in wording form. Moreover, this study is analyzed based on the theory of the Translation Method by Newmark (1988) and the theory of compound words by McCarthy (2022). The data analysis technique starts with identification, classification, and note-taking. The selected data are prepared to be analyzed; in this case, the data are a type of compound word. Analyze the compound word to gain deeper insight into the topic discussion. Next, the translation method is classified to find the method used to translate the compound word.

This study used formal and informal methods to present the analysis. The formal method can be defined as a way of presenting analysis in which tables, diagrams, or symbols are used. Meanwhile, the informal method means the analysis is presented in words, sentences, or paragraphs. The analysis techniques in this study involve several steps: first, several data were chosen to represent the types of compound words. After that, each collected data was presented as a diagram to show its components. Then, the explanation of the type of each compound word was given below the diagram in the form of a paragraph, and then the translation method used to translate the compound word found in the data.

Theoretical Framework

Translation method

The translation method is a way to transfer a written source language text into a target language text. Newmark (1988) categorized it into two types of translation: semantic and communicative translation. Semantic translation is personal that follows the author's thought processes, tends to over-translate, and pursues nuances of meaning, yet aims at concision to reproduce pragmatic impact. Meanwhile, communicative translation is social, concentrates on the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, is simple, straightforward, and brief, and is always written in a resourceful style. Newmark (1988) classified the methods as follows:

a. Word-for-word translation

This method of the source language word order is conserved, and the words are translated singly by their meanings; usually, the text translated using this method is out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The primary use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics to construe a problematic text as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988: 45).

Example:

SL: Look, little guy, you should not be doing that.

TL: Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in "22 Jump Stree" movie)

b. Literal Translation

In this method, the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly; the text is out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: His heart is in the right place

TL: Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

c. Faithful translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language's grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality. It attempts to be utterly faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the writer's source language (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is almost identical to faithful translation in that it tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original. The difference is only as far as it must account for the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text). Semantic translation compromises meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, wordplay, or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words into functional terms. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, and the second is more flexible (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: Dia seorang kutu buku

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

e. Adaptation translation

This is the most accessible form of translation. It is used mainly for plays and literature texts (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, and plots are usually preserved), the source language culture converted to the target language culture, and the text rewritten. This method was highly constrained to the target language (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: Hey Jude, make it right. Take a sad song and make it better; remember to let her into your heart, and then you can start to make it better.

TL: Kasih, dimanakah, mengapa engkau tinggalkan aku, ingatlah kau tentang janji setiamu padaku tak akan kulupa.

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

f. Free translation

Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. So, it is called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: Tatic is growing with happiness.

TL: Tati, hatinya berbunga-bunga.

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to change the meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (Newmark, 1988: 47).

Example:

SL: Tell me, I am not in a cage now.

TL: Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas.

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1988: 47).

Example:

SL: Beware of the dog!

TL: Anjing itu galak!

(Source: Journal Indonesian and english equivalence of slang language in ""22 Jump Stree"" movie)

Compound word

McCarthy (2002: 60) states," "Compound nouns are indeed the commonest type of compound in English" and" Similar to compound verbs and compound adjectives, compound nouns are right-headed elements. They have a head, which is the right member of the compound, while the main stress word is on the left. The following are examples of compound nouns:

- e. Verb-noun (V.N.): jumpsuit, swearword, breakwater.
- f. Noun-Noun (N.N.): fire-engine, hairnet, toothpaste.
- g. Adjective noun (AN): bluebird, greenhouse, blackboard.
- h. Preposition-Noun (P.N.): in-laws, in-group, overcoat.

Types of Compound Words

A compound usually combines with other lexical categories to create a larger compound. McCarthy (2002) divided the Compound word into compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives.

Compound Word	Type	Example
Compound Noun	Noun +Noun	Flashlight Foreknowledge
	Verb +Noun	
	Adjective +Noun	
	Prepoosition+Noun	
Compound Adjective	Noun + Adjective	Pitch-dark One-pointed
	Adective+Adjective	
	Verb+Adjective	
	Preposition+Adjective	
Compound Verb	Verb+Verb	Aspiration-cry Red-handed
	Noun+Verb	
	Adjective+Verb	
	Preposition+Verb	

Result and Discussion

Compound Noun

Data 1.

SL= "Adri! Keenan! Kalian berdua sama saja **keras kepala** dan gengsi tinggi!" protes Lena. Ayo duduk lagi bukan begitu cara menyelesaikan masalah ini. (Dee Letari halaman 158)

T.L. "You two " Lena protested." "You are the same **hard-headed** and full of pride! Come let us sit back down. There are better ways to resolve this problem. (**Tiffany page 116**)

From the data above, the word of *keras kepala* comes from *keras* (N) and *kepala* (N). Thus, the word *keras kepala* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + noun, the word *keras* as an adjective that means hard, and *kepala* as a noun that means head. When they are merged, the meaning is changed. *Keras kepala* means someone is determined to do what they want and unwilling to change their mind. It is a compound noun. The Indonesian compound noun " **keras Nepal**" in T.L. is translated into the compound adjective " **hard-headed**" in T.L.

In translating the compound word in the data above, the translator applied the idiomatic translation method. " *Keras Nepal*" was translated to "hard-headed." Both are idioms in theory languages, meaning to be in a situation they cannot bear. Finding out that English idioms got translated into Indonesian idioms, the researcher identified the data above using the idiomatic translation method.

Data 2.

SL= Kugy punya kesibukan baru sekarang. Ia kembali seperti anak sekolah yang punya tugas prakarya. Ia **memfotokopi** semua sketsa dari Keenan lalu memotongnya menjadi kotak-kotak. (**Dee Letari ,halaman 72**)

TL=Kugy'ss had something new to keep her occupied these days. It was as if she were a child again working on an arts and crafts project for school. She **photocopied** all of Keenan's sketches and cut them out into squares. (**Tiffany page 55**)

From the data above, the word of *fotokopi* comes from *foto* (N) and *kopi* (N). Thus, the word *fotokopi* combines two free morphemes, noun + noun. As a noun, the word *foto* means a picture made by using a camera, and *kopi*, as a noun, means a thing made to be similar or identical to another. When they are merged, the meaning is changed. *Fotokopi* means a photographic copy of printed or written material produced by a process involving the action of light on a specially prepared surface. It is a compound noun. The Indonesian compound noun " **fotokop**" in T.L. is translated into " **photocopy**" in the T.L.

The data above translated the compound word " *fotokop*" into " *photocopy*" in the target language. The word was translated faithfully by keeping the same meaning in both languages, yet it got a slight change in the arrangement of the letters.

Data 3.

SL="Kamu memang nggak perlu bilang apa-apa. Sebagai atasan saya sedih karena kehilangan salah satu **anak buah** terbaik. Tapi sebagai orang yang mencintai kamu saya bahagia karena kamu berhasil memilih yang terbaik untuk hidup kamu " Remi tersenyum lembut. (**Dee Letari ,halaman 363**)

TL= "You do not need to say anything. As your boss I am sad to lose you. You are one of the best **employees**. However as someone who loves you I am happy you have chosen what is best for you." Remi smiled gently. (**Tiffany page 263**)

From the data above, the word *anak buah* comes from anak (N) and buah (N). Thus, the word *anak buah* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + noun, the word anak as a noun that means child, and buah as a noun, meaning fruit. When they are merged, the meaning changes; those are compound nouns, which means anak buah, someone who works for someone else. Indonesian compound noun anak buah in T.L. is translated into employees.

The Data above was identified by applying the adaptation translation method. In translating the compound noun, the translator freely translated the word "anak buah" into "employees." By doing so, the reader would be more able to understand the meaning and context of the text. The translator applied the adaptation translation method by properly converting the S.L. to T.L. culture.

Data 4.

SL= Pria berkacamata itu sudah siaga berdiri dengan empat tiket bioskop di tangan. (**Dee Letari,halaman 97**)

TL= The bespectacled man stood at the ready with movie tickets in hand. (**Tiffany page 73**)

From the data above, the word *kacamata* comes from kata (N) and mata (N). Thus, the word *kacamata* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + noun, the word kata as a noun that means glasses, and mata noun, which means eye. When they are merged, the meaning is changed. Kacamata means [lens](#) for the eye used to help see more clearly with that eye. It is a compound noun. T.L.'s Indonesian compound noun "kacamata" is translated into "spectacled."

On the data above, the compound word "kacamata" was translated into "spectacled" using the semantic translation method, which rendered closely from the source language to the target language. Also, the translated phrase contained a beauty/aesthetic value, so it sounded comfortable after being translated into the target language.

Compound Adjective

Data 5.

SL= Noni yang anak tunggal dan kuggy dari keluarga sar adalah sahabat karib yang saling melengkapi sejak TK. (**Dee Letari, halaman 8**)

TL=Noni, an **only child**, and Kugy, one of several siblings, had been inseparable since kindergarten. (**Tiffany, page 6**)

From the data above, the word of *anak tunggal* comes from anak (N) and tunggal (Adj). Thus, the word *anak tunggal* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + adj, that consist of two words: anak as a noun, which means child, and tunggal as an adjective, which means single when they are merged, the meaning transformed. Anak tunggal means a child who has no sisters or brothers. The translator translates into "only child" in the Indonesian language, which consists of two words they are "only" and "child" as a noun. This is equivalent in terms of meaning in translation because the translator translated a compound adjective in Indonesia into a compound noun in English. The degree of meaning is fully equivalent because the meaning in the source language is conveyed entirely to the target language.

In the data above, the technique used in translating compound adjectives in the data is literal translation as the translation method since the compound adjective "anak tung" got translated into "only child." The noun is put before the adjective in the source language structure, but in the target language, it is the opposite. Also, the words were translated to their closest meaning.

Data 6.

SL= Di sisi yang berbeda, Kugy pun termasuk sosok populer di sekolah karena aktivitas dan pergaulannya yang luas. Tapi Kugy berasal dari kutub yang berbeda. Kugy dikenal dengan julukan Mother Alien. Ia dianggap **duta besar** dari semua makhluk aneh di sekolah. **(Dee Letari, halaman 28)**

TL= Kugy was popular at school in her own right since she was very social and participated in various activities. However, she was the polar opposite. They called her mother Alien because she was considered the **head honcho** of all the vendors at school. **(Tiffany, page 21)**

From the data above, the word *duta besar* comes from duta (N) and besar (Adj). Thus, the word *duta besar* is built by combining two free morphemes from noun + adjective; duta, as a noun, means minister, and besar, as an adjective, means big. When they are merged, the meaning is changed. Duta besar means an accredited diplomat a country conveys as its official representative to a foreign country. It is a compound adjective. The Indonesian compound adjective "duta besar" In TL, it is translated into "the head honcho."

Free translation was used to translate the compound word in the data above. The word "Duta besa" was translated into "the head honcho," which has a different context meaning.

Compound Verb.

Data 7.

SL= Terima Kasih ya, Tuhan! Makan grattis! Nggak pakai dorong! "Kugy melonjak girang dan menghilang dibalik pintu **kamar mandi.**(Dee Letari, halaman 30)

TL= woo-hoo! Free food! Moreover, I do not have to push anything! Leaping happily to her feet, kugy disappeared into the **bathroom.** (Tiffany, page 23)

From the data above, *kamar tidur* comes from kamar (N) and tidur (V). Thus, the word *kamar tidur* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + verb he. The word karma, as a noun, means room, and tiger, as a verb, means sleep. When they are merged, the meaning is transformed. Kamar tidur means a room for sleeping in. It is a compound verb. The Indonesian compound verb kamar tidur is translated into the bedroom, a noun in the T.L.

The technique used in translating compound verbs in the data is literal translation, which is the translation technique used to obtain the message in the S.L. The translator directly transfers the compound verb kamar mandi into the bathroom in the T.L.

Data 8.

SL= Kamar dengan ubin abu-abu itu tampak lengang karena tidak banyak perabot. Hanya satu tempat tidur, lemari pakaian kecil yang di atasnya diletakkan sebuah mini compo, dan **meja belajar** besar tempat alat-alat gambar Keenan berjajar rapi. (Dee Letari, halaman 45)

TL= There was a bed, a small cupboard for clothes with a mini compo stereo system on top of it, and a large **desk** with Keenan's art equipment neatly arranged on its surface. (Tiffany, page 35)

From the data above, the word of *meja belajar* comes from meja (N) and belajar (V). Thus, the word *meja belajar* is built by combining two free morphemes, noun + verb; the word meja, as a noun, means table, and belajar, as a verb, means study. When they are merged, the meaning is changed. Meja belajar means a piece of furniture with a flat or sloped surface and typically with drawers where one can read, write, or do other work. It is a compound verb. In the T.L., the Indonesian compound verb meja belajar is translated into the desk, a noun.

The technique used in translating compound verbs in the data is literal because the desk is the lexical meaning of meja. It also can be seen that the Indonesian compound verb is translated into a single word, desk.

Conclusion

The researcher's analysis concludes that there are several forms of the English translation of Indonesian compound words in the Perahu Kertas novel. The researcher extracts the conclusion based on the types of compound words; there are three types of compound words found in this study: compound nouns, compound adjectives, and

compound verbs. The compound noun is the dominant data because it can be combined with all the lexical categories; also, several forms of the English translation of Indonesian compound words are in the data: single root, compound noun, and noun phrase.

The second finding is the translation procedures by Newmark used to translate Indonesian compound words into English. Among the eight translation techniques, only three were used to translate compound words in the data source: literal translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, and adaptation translation.

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