TIME ADJUNCT AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE MRS. VETERINARY AND DOCTOR SUHARKO

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Abstract

This research study focuses on Time Adjunct and their translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled "Mrs. Veterinary and Doctor Suharko". This study aims to find out the forms of time adjunct found in the story entitled "Mrs. Veterinary and Doctor Suharko" and the types of translation shifts occurred. The process of analyzing the data started by reading the entire data source, then continued by gaining the data in the form of time adjunct and the last step was identifying the translation shift found. The result of this research indicated that most English time adjunct was translated into Indonesian using the theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford. There are sixteen data of time adjuncts found in the data source.

Keywords: Constituent Structure, Shifts, Time Adjunct, Translation

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language. In the process of transferring the meaning, the meaning from the source language into the target language is preserved. The form of language relates to the spoken or written phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Translation is the process of transferring an idea or purpose from source language into target language. The source language form can be replaced by the form of the receptor in the target language. The language that is translated is stated as the source language.

It can be seen that the translator should have expert knowledge of both the source language and the target language. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) stated that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language or message.

It is stated that the first is in terms of meaning, and the second is in terms of style. In the process of reproducing the message, there is a good relationship between source language and target language that must be equivalent. In terms of the rank, Catford (1965:25) stated that there are three distinctions, those are: free translation, word-for-word translation, and literal translation. In free translation, it is unbounded equivalences and tends to be at a higher rank between target units than the sentences. In literal translation, it is stated that the translator needs to transfer the source language grammatical constructions into the nearest target language equivalents.

According to Stern (2003:121) stating that a sentence is a complete unit of language that, in context, makes sense on its own. A unit can start with a capital letter and end with a full stop, a question mark, an exclamation mark or an ellipsis. A sentence is analyzed based on its sentence elements grammatically. The structures realizing sentence elements

consist of units referred to as part of speech. Based on their elements, a sentence consists of five units. Those are Subject (S), Verb (V), Complement (C), Object (O) and Adverbial (A). Adverbial is one of the sentence's unique elements because it is seen from the position that can be mobile, or can be placed in the initial, medial or final position in the sentence. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 207-208) stated that adverbials is sub-classified into adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. They are integrated to some extent into the structure of the clause. According to Brown and Miller (1991:336, adjuncts are adverbials, which can be in adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, and adverbs. Besides, adjuncts can be sub-classified into 7 categories, which time adjuncts are parts of them. Time adjuncts can be in the form of phrases or clauses indicated by time expression. It gives specific information on the time that happened from an event. It is hoped that this research will contribute to the application of grammatical theories especially in identifying the types and functions of time adjuncts in the sentence.

METHOD

The data of this research are taken from the story entitled "Mrs. Veterinary Doctor Suharko" or *"Nyonya Dokter Hewan Suharko"*. This story is chosen because it consists of various types of time adjuncts and their translation as well. In the process of collecting the data, the researcher read the data source to get the time adjuncts on the text of the data source. Then, it is important to select and classify the type and the translation of time adjuncts. After that, continue in note-taking the sentences containing time adjuncts found in the text. Finally, the time adjuncts are grouped according to the types based on the theory that is used. The scope of discussion is to analyze the translation of time adjunct from English into Indonesia and the result can be descriptively presented. Presenting the data of time adjuncts is the first step in collecting data. Then, it continued to classify time adjuncts based on their type and find their translations. The last is identifying the translation process of time adjuncts. Formally, the data are presented including their translations. The informal method is used to analyze the type of time adjuncts and their translations found in data source.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:207) stated that adverbial can be grouped into adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. Time adjuncts are stated as part of adjuncts. The functions of adverbial (adjuncts, disjuncts, conjunct) are as follows; adverb phrases (where phrases with adverb function as the head or sole realization, noun phrases (head of the phrase functioning as a noun), prepositional phrases (the head of the phrase functioning as a preposition and it is usually followed by noun phrase), finite verb clauses, non-finite verb clauses, in which the verb can be infinitive, *–ing* participle or *–ed* participle and Verbless clauses. Moreover, Time adjuncts are in the form of clause and they are placed at the front position and at the end of the sentence. Clauses expressing time adjuncts are also called clauses of time. Eastwood (2002: 327), stated that clauses of time are the subclass of adverbial clauses where the form of the clause consists of a conjunction.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1985: 229-238) stated that time adjuncts are stated as clauses or prepositional phrases or noun phrases that are discussed elsewhere. They are classified into four main classes.

Time When Adjuncts

The first is called as *time when* adjuncts. It can be seen in this type that most time *'when'* adjuncts served as a response to *'when'* questions. It can be seen from the example below.

A: When did he arrive?
B: Last night.

It is seen from the examples above that the phrase '*last night*' responds to a 'when' question. Time 'when' adjuncts can be categorized into two types. Those are denoting a point of time and the second one is the boundary of time.

Time Duration Adjuncts

Time duration adjuncts are classified into two groups, and both respond to '(for) how long' question. Those are (a) denoting length of time, in which they can serve as a response to a (for) how long question, and (b) denoting duration expressed from the preceding point of time.

Time Frequency Adjuncts

In this type, most time frequency adjuncts can respond to a 'how often' question. They are divided into two major subclasses, those are (a) Definite Frequency (the times by which the frequency is measured). Consisting of period frequency and number frequency. (b) Indefinite Frequency (naming implicitly the time).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are 16 data of time adjunct found in the Mrs. Veterinary and Doctor Suharko. The translation of time adjunct and its phenomena will be discussed deeply in this section.

Text I

SL: *Some months* after completing his studies, Suharko opened his own practice (page 236)
TL: *Beberapa bulan* setelah menamatkan pelajarannya, Suharko buka praktek sendiri (page 91)

Based on the sentence above in text I, the underlined words '*some months*' can be categorized into time adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time adjuncts '*some months*' donates a point of time because they describe a particular moment in time. The function can be realized as the adverb phrase where phrases with an adverb as the head or sole realization.

It can be seen from the translation shift in text I, that unit shift occurred in the translation of noun phrase *his studies* into the word *pelajarannya*. As a part of time adjunct, noun phrase *his studies* has been translated into the word *pelajarannya*. The translation of equivalent in the target languages occurs at a different rank. The unit shift is a stretch of language activity when the sentence changes to clauses, phrases, words or vice versa. Unit shift was found in text I in translating a noun phrase *'his own'* into a noun or single word '*sendiri*'.

Text II

SL: *Within months*, he'd become the veterinarian for five out-of-town dairies and a dog- breeding business-all of them owned by foreigners (page 236).

TL: *Dalam waktu setengah tahun*, ia telah menjadi dokter dari 5 buah perusahaan pemerasan susu, yang berada di luar kota, sebuah peternakan anjing-semua kepunyaan orang asing (page 91).

It can be seen from the sentence above in text II, that the underlined phrase '*within months'* is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time when adjuncts '*within months'* donates a point of time because they describe a particular moment in a time.

As a part of time adjunct, the noun phrase *within months* has been translated into a phrase *dalam waktu setengah tahun.* The translation of equivalent in the target languages can be seen at a different rank. The translation shift found is the rank shift as the level from the source language is not equivalent to the target language. There is an additional meaning or word added in the target language. The word *months* in the SL means *setahun*, yet it is translated into *setengah tahun*.

Text III

SL: *By the time Jan was born*, the family had already managed to buy a Morris (page 236)

TL: *Waktu Yan lahir*, keluarga itu telah dapat membeli sebuah Morris (page 91)

The underlined sentence in text III is categorized into other time relationships. The words '*by the time Jan was born'* are similar to time duration adjunct that express duration up to or before a given or implied time. The function of '*by the time Jan was born'* is realized as a prepositional phrase. The head is a preposition '*by'* and '*the time Jan was born'* is called as prepositional complement.

The translation shift that occurred in text III is in translating a prepositional phrase *by the time* into a noun *waktu*. It can be seen that the translation shift from a prepositional phrase into a noun is categorized as a unit shift which is a change in lower rank from phrase into word.

Text IV

SL: *Every afternoon* swarms of Dutch visitors came to the good veterinarian to have their pets inspected and treated (page 236)

TL: *Tiap sore* banyaklah Belanda yang datang kepada dokter hewan itu untuk memeriksakan dan merawatkan binatang piaraannya masing-masing. (page 91)

It can be seen from the sentence above in text IV, that the underlined phrase '*every afternoon'* is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The translation shift that occurred in text IV is a word *'treated'* into a phrase '*binatang piaraannya masing-masing'*. The translation of equivalent in the target languages can be seen at a different rank. A single word *'pet'* is translated into a phrase, thus it is categorized as a rank shift. There is an additional word, *masing-masing*, added in TL to emphasize the information.

Text V

SL: *This period, in which the world of the foreign bourgeoise shrivelled up*, also
       shrivelled the standard of living of the Sunarko family. (page 237)
TL: *Masa mengkerutnya dunia borjuis asing itu* mengerutkan kehidupan keluarga
       Suharko. (page 92)

The underlined sentence *this period, in which the world of the foreign bourgeoise shrivelled up*, is categorized into other time relationships. The words '*this period*' are similar to time duration adjunct expressing the duration up to or before a given or implied time. The function is realized as a noun phrase. The head is a noun phrase '*this period*' and the rest is categorized as a prepositional complement.

The shift translation process occurred in text V in translating a noun phrase *'this period'* into a word '*masa'*. The translation of equivalent in the target languages is at a different rank. This type of shift that occurred in text V is called as unit shift which is a change in lower rank in translating a noun phrase *this period* into a noun '*masa'*.

Text VI

SL: *During that time* she had become too old for it, and so she died, leaving behind
       her husband and her three children. (page 237)
TL: *Dalam masa itu* ia telah menjadi terlalu tua dan meninggal dunia,
       meninggalkan suami dan tiga orang anak. (page 92)

It can be seen in text VI that time duration adjuncts *during that time* express where the time during which something continuous. It can be indicated as denoting length of time, where it can serve as a response to a (for) how long question. The function is realized as an adverb phrase.

A shift in translation occurred in the translation from the source language into the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *had become* in which the translation is namely level shift changing in the grammatical unit *"had become"* in the source language to lexical units *"telah menjadi"* in the target language.

Text VII

SL: *Nor did the first years of Independence* bring much benefit to Veterinary
       Doctor Suharko (page 237)
TL: *Tahun-tahun pertama kemerdekaan juga* tidak memberikan keuntungan bagi
       dokter hewan Suharko. (page 92).

From the data source in text VII, it can be seen that the phrase '*Nor did the first years of Independence'* respond to a 'when' question. Time 'when' adjuncts are divided into two types. The phrase '*Nor did the first years of Independence'* denotes a point of time and a boundary of time. The translation shift occurred in text VII in translating the noun *'years'* into the noun phrase '*tahun-tahun'*. It happened because the plural rule of English and Indonesian is different. In English, the plural can be formed by adding s/es, while in Indonesian needs to repeat the word.

Text VIII

SL: *In the old days*, the Western colonialists and bourgeoisie had always had hobbies to refresh their spirit; above all, their pets. (page 238)

TL: *Kaum colonial dan borjuis barat dulu* selalu mempunyai hobbi untuk menyehatkan jiwanya: terutama hewan piaraan. (page 93)

In the translation process in text VIII, it can be seen that the phrases '*in the old days'* respond to 'when' questions. Time 'when' adjuncts are categorized into two types. The phrase '*in the old days'* denotes a point of time and boundary of time. The function of time adjunct found in text VIII is called as a prepositional phrase. The head is a preposition '*in*' and *the old days* is called as prepositional complement.

The shift translation process occurred in text VIII was found in translating a phrase *'in the old days'* into a noun '*dulu'*. As a part of time adjunct, a phrase *in the old days* is translated into a single word '*dulu'*. There is a form-changing from phrase to word which makes it categorized as a level or rank shift.

Text IX

SL: And *so one day* he decided to visit his mother in Solo. (page 238)

TL: *Karena itu pada suatu kali* diputuskannya untuk pergi menengok orang tuanya di Solo. (page 93)

In the translation process in text IX, it can be seen that the phrase '*so one day'* responses to a 'when' question. Time 'when' adjuncts are categorized into two types. The phrase '*so one day'* denotes a point of time and boundary of time.

The verb *decided* in the source language in Text IX is transferred into the verb *diputuskannya* in the target language. There is a shift in the structure and it changes the active form into passive. The verb *decided* is an active form, but it is translated into *diputuskannya* which has a passive form. The structure shift occurs in this data since the verb *diputuskannya* in the passive form is more appropriate to transfer the meaning *decided.*

Text X

SL: No matter how you look at it, men will always be men-even if you give them a cartful of morality and religion *every day*. (page 238)

TL: Bagaimanapun juga kau pandang jenis lelaki, dia akan tetap tinggal jadi jenisnya. Sekalipun kau beri moral dan religi segerobak *tiap hari*. (page 94)

In the translation process in text X, it can be seen that the phrase '*every day'* responds to a 'when' question. The phrase '*every day'* denotes a point of time and boundary of time. It is called a time when adjuncts.

The shift translation process occurred in text X, that unit shift occurred in the translation of a phrase *'even if* into a noun '*sekalipun'*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that changes in lower rank by translating a phrase *even if* into a noun '*sekalipun'*.

Text XI

SL: In Solo, his mother, who was <u>now</u> well past old age, also lived in her memories imaginary world in which her children were shaped according to her wishes. (page 239)

TL: Dan di Solo, ibunya yang <u>sudah</u> lebih dari tua itu juga hidup dalam kenang-kenangan, dalam dunia cita dalam mana anaknya hendak dibentuk sendiri. (page 94)

It can be seen from the translation process that occurred in text XI that a noun '*now*' responds to a 'when' question. The noun '*now*' denotes a point of time and boundary of time. *Now* is called as time when adjuncts.

Unit shift translation process occurred in text XI in translating a noun phrase *'his mother'* into a noun '*ibunya*'. It can be seen that translation in the unit shift from a noun phrase into a noun occurred in the translation process found in text XI. This type of shift that occurred in text XI is called as unit shift which is a change in lower rank in translating a noun phrase *his mother* into a noun '*ibunya*'.

Text XII

SL: And the chickens she had nurtured for Veterinary Doctor Suharko's wedding had <u>by now</u> probably multiplied a hundredfold, and thronged the yard behind her house. (page 239)

TL: Sedang ayam-ayam yang ia sediakan untuk mengawinkan dokter hewan Suharko entah telah menjadi ratus, <u>kini</u> mengembara mengisi pekarangan belakang (page 94).

The underlined sentence in text XII is categorized into other time relationships. The phrase '*by now*' is similar to time duration adjunct that expresses duration up to or before a given or implied time. The function of time adjunct in text XII can be realized as a prepositional phrase. It can be seen *by now, that* the head is a preposition '*by*' and the rest is a prepositional complement.

Unit shift translation process occurred in text XII in translating a noun phrase *'by now'* into a noun '*kini*'. It is seen that translation in the unit shift from a prepositional phrase into a noun occurred in the translation process found in text XII. As a part of time adjunct, the prepositional phrase *'by now'* is translated into the noun '*kini*'. This type of shift that occurred in text XII is called as unit shift which is a change in lower rank in translating a prepositional phrase *by now* into a noun '*kini*'.

Text XIII

SL: She just got back from Europe <u>*two months ago*</u>. (page 239)
TL: Baru dua bulan turun dari Eropa (page 95)

Based on the sentence above in text I, the underlined words '*two months ago*' is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time when adjuncts '*two months ago*' donate a point of time, because they describe a particular moment in time. The function is realized as the adverb phrase where phrases with an adverb as the head or sole realization

Unit shift translation process occurred in text XIII in translating a noun phrase *'she just got back from'* into a noun *'turun'*. It is seen that translation in the unit shift from a phrase into a noun occurred in the translation process found in text XIII. This type of shift that occurred in text XIII is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a prepositional phrase *'she just got back from' into* the noun *'turun'*.

Text XIV

SL: <u>*A few weeks later*</u>, *the pair* became newlyweds and moved to Djakarta. (page 240)

TL: Beberapa minggu kemudian *keduanya* menjadi pengantin baru dan pindah ke Jakarta (page 95).

It can be seen from text XIV that the underlined words '*a few weeks later'* is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time when adjuncts '*two weeks later'* donate a point of time, because they describe a particular moment in time.

Unit shift translation process occurred in text XIV in translating the noun phrase *a few'* into a noun '*beberapa'* and the phrase *'the pair*' into a word *'keduanya'*. This type of shift that occurred in text IV is called unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating those data.

Text XV

SL: <u>*In that moment*</u> my friend felt compelled not to believe the story of my friend's friend (page 239).

TL: Terpaksa kawanku dalam waktu sesaat tak dapat mempercayai cerita kawannya kawanku. (page 100)

We can see from text XV that the underlined words '*in that moment'* is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time when adjuncts '*in that moment'* donates a point of time, because they describe a particular moment in time.

Text XVI

SL: <u>*Since that day*</u>, the woman whom my friend's friend called Kiki has never showed her nose again (page 245).

TL: Sejak waktu itu, wanita yang disebut kawannya kawanku sebagai kiki, tak pernah memperlihatkan batang hidungnya lagi (page 100).

It can be seen from text XVI that the underlined words '*since that day'* is categorized into time when adjuncts because they respond to the 'when' question. The use of time when adjuncts '*since that day'* donates a point of time, because they describe a particular moment in time.

The verb *called* in the source language in Text XVI is transferred into a verb in the target language but there is a shift in the structure, and it changes the active form into passive. The verb *called* is translated into *disebut.* A verb *disebut* is formed using the prefix *–di* to make a passive verb in Indonesian. The structure shift occurs in this data

since the verb *disebut* in the passive form is more appropriate to transfer the meaning *called.*

CONCLUSION

This study focused on Time Adjunct and its translations into Indonesian in the "Mrs. Veterinary and Doctor Suharko". This study aims to find out the forms of time adjunct found and the types of translation shifts occurred in the translation. Based on the result, it can be concluded that there are sixteen data of time adjuncts found with types of when time adjunct and duration time adjunct. Furthermore, there found translation shifts almost in each data of time adjunct. The rank or unit shift dominates the type of translation shift whereas the structure or grammatical shift is the minor data.

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