

**IT-PRONOMINAL REFERENCE COHESION DEVICE AND THE TRANSLATION
INTO INDONESIAN IN DESCRIPTIVE TEXT
ENTITLED “THE CULTURAL AND POLITICAL DRAIN”**

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of change the form of a text from one language to another language without losing the meaning of the text itself. In the process, the translation requires an adequate understanding of detail that greatly affect the outcome of the translation itself. In this paper discussed about how the translation process pronoun *it* sourced from deksriptip text with English as the source language and Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. In addition to the translation process, one other thing that can be studied in this paper is on the level of accuracy in the translation of the pronoun *it*. Found that in the translation process found some low degree of translation accuracy. It was caused by a translator can not find the equivalent terms and grammatical structure of the text.

Keywords: translation, meaning, pronoun, equivalent, grammatical structure

ABSTRAK

*Penerjemahan merupakan proses perubahan bentuk sebuah teks dari bahasa satu ke bahasa yang lain tanpa kehilangan makna dari teks itu sendiri. Dalam prosesnya, penerjemahan memerlukan pemahaman detail yang memadai yang sangat mempengaruhi hasil dari terjemahan itu sendiri. Dalam tulisan ini dibahas mengenai bagaimana proses penerjemahan pronomina *it* yang bersumber dari teks deksriptip dengan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa sumber dan Bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa target. Selain proses penerjemahan, satu hal lain yang ditelaah dalam tulisan ini adalah mengenai tingkat akurasi dalam penerjemahan pronomina *it* itu sendiri. Ditemukan, bahwa dalam proses penerjemahan ditemukan beberapa tingkat akurasi penerjemahan yang rendah. Hal itu disebabkan oleh penerjemah yang tidak dapat menemukan istilah dan susunan gramatikal teks yang sepadan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target.*

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, makna, pronomina, sepadan, susunan gramatikal

I. INTRODUCTION

Discourse analysis, systemic grammar and cognitive psychology have contributed to the development of a descriptive theory of translation, in contrast to the traditional prescriptive approach. In a descriptive approach to translation, one major concern

is to identify the kinds of knowledge that are used by the translator (Bell, 1991). The translator's *communicative competence* is made up of various kinds of linguistic and social knowledge in both the source and the target language.

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) regard cohesion as one of the seven *standards of textuality* (p. 3). Therefore, in order to be *communicative* a text must be organized, and this organization can be achieved through the use of cohesive devices. Carter (1987:72) defines cohesion as the term embraces the means by which texts are linguistically connected. It is important to notice, however, that cohesion is a surface relation (Baker, 1991:6), i.e. it enables us, by means of lexical, grammatical or other devices, to connect different items that make up a text.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) stated that *the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exists within the text*". Cohesion is normally defined as the use of grammatical or structural devices to guarantee text integrity (Fawcett, 1997: 90). Cohesion, therefore, can be defined as a text-internal dimension.

The types of cohesion in English include pronominal, demonstrative and comparative references (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 43). The pronominal references include *personal pronouns*, *possessive determiners (possessive adjectives)* and *possessive pronouns* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 43). Regarding the role, these can refer to human being(s) and non-human being(s).

The translation of the reference cohesion device is one of the aspects to evaluate whether it can be categorized as accurate, clear and natural. As stated above, as far as a translator could keep the meaning of the text remaining to be cohesive in the target language it can be classified as accurate, clear and natural.

Larson (1984: 532) states the translation must be evaluated for accuracy, clearness and naturalness. The *accurate* translation means that a meaning or message of the source language's text is equivalent to that of the target language's text. The *clear* translation means that a meaning or message

of the target language's text is easy to understand.

In terms of the linguistic aspect, particularly grammatical structure, a translator should understand the interrelationship of one constituent to another in a text both cohesively and coherently. This indirectly shows that the interrelationship among constituents in a language is often different from the other. Callow (in Baker, 1995: 180) stated that *each language has its own patterns to convey the interrelationships of persons and events; in no language may these patterns may be ignored, if the translation is to be understood*.

Regarding the non-linguistic aspect, a translator should understand the translated science. A translator should be able to find the meaning or message of a target language text in a wider context equivalent to a source language text. He should not translate word for word, phrase for phrase and sentence for sentence and but the overall text because a meaning or message of the text can only be interpreted depending on the interrelationship among the constituents in the text.

In terms of the translation technique, the translator must understand how to solve a translation problem. In translating an idiom or specific-cultural word which cannot be found in the target language, for example, the translator must be able to find its equivalence as closely as possible.

In translating a reference cohesion device, thus, a translator should be able to keep the meaning of the text remaining to be cohesive in the target language. In other words, the translation work that is not cohesive to the source text means it is not accurate, clear and natural.

The *natural accurate* translation means that a meaning or message of the target language's text is grammatically true and not boring. Thus, it can be said that the

accurate translation includes three criteria; *accuracy*, *clearness* and *naturalness*.

The Cultural and Political Drain is kind of descriptive science and technology text. In the linguistics aspect, in one side, this is worth studying in relation to the translation of pronominal reference cohesion device of *it* both as a subject and object.

1.1 Problem of the Study

Based on the description above, the problem statement of the study as follow:

1. What is the translation of pronominal reference *it* in Indonesian?
2. What is the translation accuracy of the pronominal reference cohesion device of *it* both as a subject and object in the descriptive text?

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Cohesion is one of the aspects that is taken into consideration in the textual analysis of translations. Baker (1992) includes cohesion in the study of textual equivalence defining it as the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text.

Larson (1984: 2) defined it as follows. *Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then restructuring this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.*

Halliday and Hasan (1976) make a detailed classification of the cohesive devices in English. These authors distinguish between grammatical and lexical cohesion. According to them, Reference described as a mechanism that elates one element of the text to another one for its interpretation, which can be present or not

(endophoric and exospheric reference). Reference is a semantic relation.

In the following example, *they* refer to *children*, as follow: All *children*, except one, grow up. *They* soon know that they will grow up, and the way Wendy knew was this.

In English, the pronominal references include:

- a. Singular masculine (*he, him, his*)
- b. Singular feminine (*she, her, hers*)
- c. Singular neuter (*it, its*)
- d. Plural (*they, them, their, theirs*).
- e. In the Indonesian grammar, the pronominal references include *dia, ia, and mereka*, referring to human being(s).

Related to the reference translation into the Indonesian language, the English singular masculine and feminine are normally translated into *dia* both as subject and object or *ia* as a subject). The singular neuter of *it* is classified as a subject and object. As a subject, *it* is not normally translated. Instead, its translation is naming the non-human being as its referent. *It* as an object can be translated into *nya* or repeating the non-human being or noun as its referent (Moeliono and Soenjono, 1988: 172).

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative-descriptive method. It was used to describe the accuracy of the pronominal references cohesion of *it* as a subject and object.

The data source was documents. The documents were the textbook *Civic Culture* by Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba its translation *Budaya Politik* by Sahat Simamora. The data included all paragraphs containing the pronominal references cohesion of *it* as a subject and/or object in the two textbooks, particularly Chapter 1 entitled *The Cultural and Political Drain* and its translation *Kemunduran Budaya dan Politik*. In the content analysis, the researcher read and wrote all paragraphs

containing the pronominal references cohesion of *it* as a subject and/or object in the textbooks.

The data validity used a data triangulation technique. Finally, the data analysis used an interactive model, including data reduction, data display and verification or conclusion.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to the problem statement, the following is an analysis of the translation of the pronominal reference cohesion of *it* both as subject and object. The analysis is classified as accurate and inaccurate.

The *accurate* translation means that it meets three criteria; accuracy, clearness and

1) *It* as a subject

Data 1.

SL	TL
<i>Thus the concept of political culture helps us to escape from the diffuseness of such general anthropological terms as cultural ethos and from the assumption of homogeneity that the concept implies. It enables us to formulate hypotheses about relationships among the different components of cultures and to test these hypotheses empirically....</i>	<i>Oleh karena itu konsep kebudayaan politik dapat membantu kita untuk menghindarkan diri dari pelebaran istilah seperti yang terdapat dalam terminologi umum antropologi sebagai etos kultural dan dari asumsi homogenitas yang diterapkan dalam konsep tersebut. Konsep budaya ini juga memungkinkan kita merumuskan hipotesa tentang hubungan antara komponen-komponen dari kebudayaan yang berbeda dan menguji hipotesa ini secara empiris....</i>

It as a subject referring to *the concept of political culture* is translated to *konsep budaya ini*. This translation is accurate, clear and natural although there is a shift of word to phrase. This shift is due to the grammatical distinction between English and Indonesian language.

Data 2.

SL	TL
<i>This threefold classification of political cultures does not assume that one orientation replaces the others. The subject culture does</i>	<i>Ketiga klasifikasi kebudayaan politik ini tidak menyimpulkan bahwa orientasi yang satu akan menggantikan yang lain.</i>

naturalness while the inaccurate, it does not meet one or more of the criteria. The *accurate* translation means that a meaning or message of the source language's text is equivalent to that of the target language's text. The *clear* translation means that a meaning or message of the target language's text is easy to understand. The *natural accurate* translation means that a meaning or message of the target language's text is grammatically true and not boring

4.1 The Accurate Translation

The following are the examples of the accurate translation of the pronominal reference cohesion of *it* as a subject and object.

<p><i>not eliminate diffuse orientations to the primary and intimate structures of community. To the diffuse orientations to lineage groups, religious community, and village it adds a specialized subject orientation to the governmental institutions....</i></p>	<p><i>Kebudayaan subjek tidak memberangus pemencaran orientasi menuju strukturstruktur utama komunitas yang akrab. Terhadap pemencaran orientasi menuju kelompok seketurunan, komunitas keagamaan dan desa, klasifikasi itu menambahkan orientasi subjek yang bersifat khusus terhadap paranata-pranata pemerintahan....</i></p>
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It referring to **This threefold classification of political cultures** is translated into *klasifikasi itu*. This translation is accurate because its meaning is equivalent to the source language text. The translator could reveal the translation that is easy to understand and grammatically natural in the target language.

In the accurate side, the meaning of the text is equivalent to the source language's text. In the clear side, the translator could reveal the translation that is easy to understand for the readers. Grammatically, the translation between the source and target language's structures where translated the pronoun by naming a noun phrase as its referent.

2) *It as an object*

Data 1.

SL	TL
<p><i>The central question of public policy in the next decade is what content this emerging world culture will have. We already have a partial answer to this question and could have predicted it from our knowledge of the process of culture diffusion. Physical goods and their mode of production seem to present the least difficulties in diffusion...</i></p>	<p><i>Permasalahan pokok dalam kebijaksanaan umum dalam dekade-dekade berikutnya adalah mengenai apa yang akan dimiliki oleh kebudayaan dunia yang sedang bertumbuh ini. Kita sudah memperoleh sebagian jawaban terhadap pertanyaan ini dan dapat meramalkannya dari pengetahuan kita tentang proses-proses difusi kultural. Barang-barang fiskal dan model produksinya nampaknya menciptakan berbagai kesulitan dalam difusi. ...</i></p>

It as an object referring to *a partial answer to this question* is translated into *-nya* in the target language. This translation can be categorized as accurate because it is equivalent to the source language's meaning. In addition, it is classified as clear and natural since it is easy to understand and true according to the target language's grammar.

4.2 The Inaccurate Translation

The following are the examples of the inaccurate translation of the pronominal reference cohesion of *it* as a subject and object.

1) *It* as a subject

Data 1.

SL	TL
<p><i>But we also choose political culture, rather than some other special concept, because it enables us to utilize the conceptual frameworks and approaches of anthropology, sociology and psychology. Our thinking is enriched when we employ, for example, such categories of anthropology and psychology as socialization, culture conflict, and acculturation. Similarly, our capacity to understand the emergence and transformation of political systems grows when we draw upon the body of theory and speculation concerned with the general phenomena of social structure and process.</i></p>	<p><i>Tapi kita juga memilih kebudayaan politik, lebih daripada konsep khusus lainnya, karena ia memungkinkan kita mendayagunakan dan memanfaatkan kerangka kerja konseptual dan pendekatan antropologi, sosiologi, dan psikologi. Pemikiran kita diperkaya bila kita menggunakan berbagai kategori antropologi, sosiologi dan psikologi seperti sosialisasi, konflik, kebudayaan, dan akulturasi. Sama dengan itu, kemampuan kita untuk memahami kelahiran dan transformasi system politik berkembang ketika kita memanfaatkan teori dan spekulasi yang berkaitan dengan fenomena umum dari struktur dan proses sosial</i></p>

It as a subject referring back to **political culture** is translated into *ia*. The translation is accurate and clear but not natural because in the Indonesian language's grammar the pronoun *ia* is only used for referring to non-human being.

The pronoun *it* referring to the singular noun is uncommonly translated into *ia*. Instead, the pronoun has to be translated by naming a noun as its reference. Thus, the pronominal translation should be *kebudayaan politik itu*.

2) *It* as an object

Data 1.

SL	TL
<p><i>No one can provide definite answers to these questions. But as social scientists we can put the questions in such a way as to get useful answer. Though we may share the mood of wonder and awe at the intricacy of the democratic mechanisms and the unique historical experience out of which they emerged, we are confronted with a</i></p>	<p><i>Tak seorangpun bersedia memberikan jawaban definitif terhadap pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini. Tapi sebagai sarjana ilmu-ilmu sosial kami dapat menempatkan segala pertanyaan ini sedemikian rupa demi memperoleh jawaban-jawaban yang bermanfaat. Meskipun kita dapat memberikan perasaan takjub dan kagum</i></p>

<p><i>contemporary historical challenge for which mood by itself is an inadequate response. If we are to come closer to understanding the problems of the diffusion of democratic culture, we have to be able to specify the content of what has to be diffused, to develop appropriate measures of it, to discover its quantitative incidence and demographic distribution in countries with a wide range of experience with democracy. With such knowledge we can speculate intelligently about “how much of what” must be present in a country before democratic institutions take root in congruent attitudes and expectations</i></p>	<p><i>pada keruwetan mekanisme demokrasi dan pengalaman sejarah unik di luar bidang di mana ia tampil, tetapi kita dihadapkan dengan rintangan sejarah temporer karena kedua perasaan itu sendiri bukanlah merupakan jawaban yang tepat. Jika kita lebih memahami problem difusi kebudayaan politik yang demokratis, kita akan dapat menetapkan isi apa yang harus didifusikan, membangun ukuran yang cocok untuk itu, menemukan jumlah peristiwanya dan distribusi demografik di negara-negara yang dengan luasnya menikmati demokrasi. Dengan pemahaman yang demikian kita dapat menetapkan seakurat mungkin ‘Seberapa banyak dan faktor apa’ yang harus tersedia di sebuah negara sebelum pranata demokrasi bekerja menyelaraskan tingkah laku dan pengharapan.</i></p>
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It as an object referring to *the diffusion of democratic culture* is translated into *itu*. The translation is accurate and natural but unclear. The translator could not restructure it with a language that is easy to understand by readers.

It as an object referring to *the diffusion of democratic culture* is accurate and natural. However, the translator could not transfer it to target language that is easy to understand. The pronominal translation should be *difusi budaya itu*.

V. CONCLUSION

From the data analysis the reference *It* translated into many various way in the target language. The reference *It* can appear in the text as subject and object.

The inaccurate translation seems that the translator could not produce a natural translation according the grammatical structure of the Indonesian language. For instance, in translating *it* as a subject, they translated *it* into *ia* or *dia*. In Indonesian language, pronoun *dia* or *it* only refers to the third human being while referring to the third non-human being, it repeats a noun as its referent.

However, on the other side, the translator could translate the pronominal reference accurately, clearly and naturally.

In some paragraphs, for example, he could translate *it* into *konsep budaya ini* although there is a shift from word (in the source language) to phrase (in the receptor language). His ability to translate it indicated that he could identify a noun being its referent carefully. In other words, he could understand the first step of the translation process. In the second process, then, he could find its meaning equivalent to the source text easy to understand by readers and natural based on the grammatical structure of the Indonesian language. Thus, his ability to translate it accurately, clearly and naturally, it can be said that the translation text remain to be cohesive in Indonesian language.

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