



THE TRANSLATION OF INDONESIAN COMPOUND WORDS INTO ENGLISH IN PRAMOEDYA ANANTA'S NOVEL

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Abstract

This research analyzes the translation of Indonesian compound words into English. The purpose of this research is to describe how the Indonesian compound word is translated into English and to describe the techniques used by the translator in translating compound words into English. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Sources of the data are taken from the novel "Gadis Pantai" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. From the result of this research, it can be inferred that the translation of Indonesian compound words into English words are the translation of Indonesian compound words into English compound words. In this research, there are twelve patterns in rendering the Indonesian compound words into English: Nomina + Nomina = Noun, Nomina + Adjektiva = Verb, Nomina + Nomina = Adjective, Nomina + Nomina = Verb, Nomina + Verbal = Noun, Nomina + Adjektiva = Adjective, Nomina + Adjektiva = Noun, Adjektiva + Nomina = Adjective, Adjektiva + Nomina = Noun, Adjektiva + Adjektiva = Noun, Adjektiva + Adjektiva = Adjective and Adjektiva + Adjektiva = Adverb. The translation technique used in translating Indonesian compound words into English is a literal translation that involves a change in grammar from a source language to a target language.

INTRODUCTION

Language consists of words or groups of words. The new word may be added to the vocabulary of a language by derivational processes. It may be formed by combining words to form compound words. A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning; it can be a word or a smaller unit of a word. For example, the word "bring" is a morpheme, but so are the suffixes (-ing) and (-s) (Hikmahyanti, 2020).

In every language, compound word has its organized form as in Indonesian and English. That is reflected by the systems which can assign some words combined named compound words. The Indonesia compound words have their constructive rules which are different from the Indonesian phrases, for example in *Kamar Tidur* and *Meja Tulis* (Estorina & Oktavianti, 2017). While the English compound words cover parts of speech or word classes such as a verb, noun, adjective, and adverb combinations, for example, the compound word of flashlight (verb + noun) and breathtaking (noun + verb-ing participle). The compound 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 in closed word classes such as conjunctions, adverbs, pronouns, numeral, and several others. However, here the researcher discusses compound words based on the translation of open word classes.

Frequently, compound words cause problems in the translation of language. This is because when two words are joined together to create a new word the meaning of the two words may be quite different from the compound word. There are three different groups to consider such as when the compound word means what each word means. Examples include

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a crosswalk, an airport, or seashore. Then, only fifty percent of the two word's literal meaning such as the compound word a "bookworm" the book and worm of the words have a little relationship when separated but when put together mean someone who loves books. This is very confusing indeed for a machine translation tool and may even present difficulties in the translation process for the translator who needs to find equivalence in another language so that the translation means the same. After that, compound words present meanings that have little to do with the individual words' meanings (Fehringer, 2012). For example, the English compound word "deadline" means the final time for receiving or delivering something. It doesn't have a thing to do with either line or dead. Also, a "butterfly" is neither butter nor a fly. So, compound words are most certainly some of the many common challenges of translation (Widarwati, 2015).

In this research, the translation analysis of Indonesian compound words into English is discussed as it is intriguing to describe the changing form of a compound word from Indonesian into English. Generally, it is interesting to research compound words as it combines two or more words into one and form a new word with a new meaning. Specifically, analyzing the translation and the techniques used of compound words from Indonesian into English in a novel is challenging since the compound word is the creative word product of people and there is a process behind it. Moreover, novels provide many compound word forms and types which are helpful to collect and classify. It helps students as a learner as well, the other learners who learn about the compound word from the novel as their media teaching, and readers as students who attracted in a reading novel to know and understand about compound words, and also will give an idea for readers as a teacher to choose novel as a media that can be taught in finding compound words in the class (Cahyanti, 2016). This research is important to be carried out because this research may contribute information for Indonesian students about the markers of the Indonesian and the English compound words and this research may be useful as a guideline for Indonesian students if they have to identify the English compound words by recognizing its markers. Therefore, it is also to widen and deepen their knowledge about the markers of each compound word easily, concerning the twelve patterns in rendering the Indonesian compound words into English.

Based on the above explanation, this research proposed to (1) describing how the Indonesian compound word is translated into English; and (2) describing the techniques used in translating Indonesian compound words into English in the novel "*Gadis Pantai*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and "The Girl from the Coast".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Generally, translation is one way to build a good communication, because the translation has a procedure of transferring a message from the Source Language into the Target Language. According to Byrne (2014) in his Scientific and Technical Translation, translation is the transfer of meanings. Moreover, he said that translation is a process of finding a Target Language equivalent for a Source Language utterance. In connection with the quotation above, translation is regarded as one of the human creations in transferring the same message thirteen from one language into another. Further, Panou (2013) stated "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". The statement implied that firstly, the primary goal of translation is to obtain the equivalent of the Source Language message. Secondly, natural equivalent requires that the translation does not sound like a translation. So, it should obey the grammatical and lexical forms of the Target Language. Thirdly, the closest equivalent shows that equivalent is not absolute but of the highest degree of accuracy. Fourth, meaning and style are important to produce a faithful translation; however, the meaning is over style if they conflict. Practically, a translator is

obligated to produce an ideal translation. According to Larson, the ideal translation will be accurate as to meaning and natural as to the receptor language forms used (Larson, 2010). The quotation identifies that if the translation is accurate in meaning and natural in form, an intended audience who is unfamiliar with the source text will readily understand the translation. It can be said that the translation is successful enough if the readers can understand the entire message of the translation well. In producing a good translation, a translator should be concerned with the steps, namely translation processes. According to Larson (2010), three main steps must be done by a translator in the process of translation — analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. The three main steps have schemed as follows: Source Language Target Language Analysis Restructuring Concept, Message of SL Transferring Concept, and Message of TL 1. The first step is analyzing the Source Language text. This step is done by reading the text, understanding the relation between sentence elements in the Source Language text, and then understanding the meaning or message intended by the writer of the text. 2. The second step is transferring. In this process, a translator transfers the meaning or message from the Source Language into the Target Language. The translator is required to avoid as much as possible the change of meaning to keep the highest degree of fidelity. 3. The third step is restructuring. In this step, the message transferred is rearranged following the rules of the Target Language including lexical aspect, grammatical aspect, semantic aspect, social and cultural context, idiom, collocation, figurative expression, and style. Thus, the closest natural equivalent of the Source Language message can be reproduced appropriately in the Target Language (Munday, 2016). For example, the English sentence I broke my leg may be translated into Indonesian as *Saya mematahkan kaki saya* or *Kaki saya patah*. The first translation tends to preserve the form of the Source Language text and at the same time destroys its meaning. The subject of the Source Language acts as the doer of breaking, while the object my leg serves as the receiver of breaking. Here, the word *saya* is also the subject and the doer of *mematahkan*, and *kaki saya* is the object and the receiver of *mematahkan*. However, the meaning of the Source Language text is different from that of the Target Language text. The Indonesian *Saya mematahkan kaki saya* means to do something deliberately. On the contrary, *Kaki saya patah* reduplicates the meaning of the Source Language text that is, doing something, not on purpose. At the same time, the translation seems to be natural to the readers of the Target Language. In this case, *kaki saya* acts as the subject of *patah*, not as an object. Even though the structural patterns of the Source Language and Target Language texts are quite different, the messages contained within the two texts are similar. Thus, the translating of I broke my leg into *Kaki saya patah*, not *Saya mematahkan kaki saya*, accommodates all the requirements of translation as stated above. Besides, linguistically, no two words are precisely the same in different languages; hence, it is impossible to replace one textual material in one language into another textual material in different languages in every context and the third step, restructuring plays an important role because the meaning transferred is rearranged by the rules of the Target Language (Saddhono, 2015).

Venuti (2012) divides the translation process into two terms. There are direct translation and oblique translation. It contains seven procedures of translation which classify the new variety of language. These procedures are applied to control the translator work, moreover to guide the translator in rendering Source Language into Target Language. In the listing which follows, the first three procedures are direct translation and the others are oblique translation. All procedures are schemed and described as follows: Borrowing is defined as a type of direct translation in those elements of ST that are replaced by "parallel" RL elements. They describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation since it merely involves the transfer of an SL word into TT without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect, or to introduce some local color into TT. Calque

refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the ST. It is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another and then the form is translated each of its elements, for example, blacklist into *Daftar Hitam*, money laundry into *pencucian uang*, and honeymoon into *bulan madu*. A literal translation is a direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to TL text. Principally, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself, for example, time is money into *waktu adalah uang*, this translation is easily conducted because it is purely applied towards Source Language literally and both meaning are in line (Halverson, 2015). Transposition involves replacing a one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It has two types, obligatory transposition which happens when the target language has no other choices because of language system and optional transposition which is for the sake of the style, the translator can choose to carry out of if it fits better into the utterance, for example, no littering into *dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan*, the Source Language is in the form of compounding word into phrase, while the Target Language is in the twenty-two prohibition sentence form. There is a change in the word class which causes the shift in the translation because the phrase no littering is rendered into its meaning in Indonesian that is *dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan*. Modulation is a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon differently. Modulation as a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied by a lexical change in the TL. These changes can be justified when the close translation results in grammatically correct utterance, however, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the Target Language, for example, virgin beach into *Pantai yang masih alami*, and nobody doesn't like it into *semua orang menyukainya*. There are two types of modulation, free or optional modulation which can happen because of non-linguistic reasons and fixed or obligatory modulation which occurs when a word, phrase, or structure cannot be found in the Target Language. This term is used to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. It happens in proverbs, sayings, or idioms. It is often desirable for the translator uses an entirely different structure with a different meaning from the Source Language into Target Language as long twenty-three as it is considered appropriate but in the communicative situation, for example like father like son into *air cucuran atap jatuhnya ke pelimbahan juga*, it is raining cats and dogs into *hujan lebat*, feeling blue into *bersedih*. All the examples show a similar situation; however, the way to express is different. The main focus of this procedure is the proper communicative situation because the Source Language tends to the form of figurative meaning and so does Target Language. Adaptation is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such a case, the translators have to create a new situation that can be considered being equivalent, for example sincerely yours into *hormat saya* in writing letter or email (Halverson, 2015).

OBJECTIVES

This research focuses on compound words. In English words, especially adjectives and nouns can be combined in compound structures in a variety of ways. And when the combined words are formed, then they have a new meaning or meaning. One sure way to find out compound words is to use a good English dictionary to find and learn these compound words. There are three forms of compound words: 1. Closed-form (combined words): secondhand, softball, keyboard, notebook, 2. Hyphenated form: daughter-in-law, master-at-arms, six-pack, etc. 3. Open form (individual words): post office, real estate, middle class, etc. Compound words, such as a high school and the peanut butter, are different from words that use or are explained with adjectives, such as a little school and the yellow butter. Try to

pay attention in the dictionary, compound words always have their meaning. Combined words often use hyphens (-) to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, for example, old-furniture salesmen, part-time teachers, the highest-priced car, etc. Adverbs or adverbs ending in -ly do not use hyphens when combined with other words, for example, a weekly newspaper, a highly rated bank, a partially refunded ticket. Hyphens are also used to describe someone of their age, for example, my six-year-old son. However, if age is placed after the person, then the connecting line is not used: my son is six years old. Furthermore, in English, words, particularly adjectives and nouns, are combined into compound structures in a variety of ways. And once they are formed, they sometimes metamorphose over time. A common pattern is that two words firefly, or will be joined by a hyphen for a time fire-fly, and then be joined into one word 12 fireflies. It is called a compound as a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word (Amrullah, 2016). English compound words consist of three basic forms influenced by the way of separating the words as follows: 1. the closed form, in which the words are melded together, such as firefly, second-hand, softball, childlike, crosstown, redhead, keyboard, makeup, notebook; 2. the hyphenated form, such as daughter-in-law, master-at-arms, over-the-counter, six-pack, six-year-old, mass-produced; 3. and the open form, such as post office, real estate, middle class, full moon, half-sister, attorney general. Further, English compound words have two structures as noun compounds and adjective compounds that cover their characteristics and rules (Cahyanti, 2016).

According to Delahunty & Garvey (2010) there are twelve patterns of analyzing compound words, the most accessible of which is to classify them according to the part of speech of the compound such as Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Verb, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Verb, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Verbal* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adjective and Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adverb. Therefore, the researcher uses those patterns to analyze the translation of Indonesian compound words into English.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The sources of data in this research were the novel "*Gadis Pantai*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, published by Lentera Dipantara. Publishers in 2002 and it was rendering into English entitled "The Girl from the Coast" which was translated by Willem Samuels and was published by Hyperion East. Publishing House in 2003.

Silverman (2016) stated that "Research was a systemic investigation to find answers to a problem. The research was a professional science area, as research in other subjects had generally followed the traditional objective scientific method." In qualitative research: (1) Advocates use of qualitative methods, (2) Concerned with understanding human behavior from the actor's frame of reference, (3) Naturalistic and uncontrolled observation, (4) Subjective, (5) Close to the data: the 'insider' perspective, (6) Grounded, discovery-oriented, exploratory, expansionist, descriptive and inductive, (7) Process-oriented: - Valid; 'real', 'rich', and 'deep' data, - Ungeneralizable: single case studies. Assumes a dynamic reality (p.10). In line with item number 6 of qualitative research of which is stated 'descriptive', this

study could belong to 'qualitative research' as there is a description of data from the source as well as from the product of the translation of compound words in the novel.

One of the characteristics of qualitative research was descriptive research and a sub-category of this descriptive research was documentary analysis. The document was printed paper furnishing information. Thus, the data found in the novels can be called a document because they provided the information required for the analysis of this research (Nassaji, 2015). In this research, the documentary analysis focused on texts from the novels which contain compound words. The research is employing a descriptive-analytical method. Descriptive research designed to obtain information concerning the current state of a phenomenon. It was directed toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of the research. There was no administration or control of treatment as the objective was to describe 'what exists' concerning variables or conditions in a situation. After determining the appropriate theories related to this research, the procedure referred to the process of discovering the meaning of the source language text and the translated language text. Afterward, the initial draft prepared. Before any extensive drafting could be done, the key terms must be determined. Every text had a set of words that were crucial to the content and correct communication of the theme. It may be necessary to work the initial draft several times-that no information was wrong or omitted, that the text communicated clearly in the receptor language, and that the form chosen will communicate to the readers.

The next step was the evaluation. The purposes were three folds: accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. The questions to be answered were: Did the translation communicate the same meaning as the source language? Did the audience for whom the translation was intended to understand it clearly? Was the form of the translation easy to read and did it use natural receptor language grammar and style?

Then, the research started collecting data from the original Indonesian novel as well as from its translated version in line with the theories. Samples were taken from each English equivalence of the Indonesian compound words. The technique of taking samples was purposive random sampling which means that from the available data, the researcher took forty percent out of the whole population. The categorized data were then analyzed by classifying them into the pattern as was shown in table 1.

Table 1. The Analysis Pattern of Categorized Data

Indonesian	English
<i>Nomina + Nomina: empat belas, bunga kampung, dua puluh</i>	Noun: fourteen, flower of the town, twentieth
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: Kulit langsung,</i>	Verb: honey-coloured skin
<i>Nomina + Nomina: tali kawat, gula kembang</i>	Adjective: low cable, brown sugar crystals
<i>Nomina + Nomina: suling angin, telapak kuda, lampu listrik</i>	Verb: the whistling of the wind, clopping oh horses, filled with light
<i>Nomina + Verbal: guru baca</i>	Noun: your teacher
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: taoge pendek, garis lekuk, boneka besar</i>	Adjective: little bean, curved lines, oversized doll
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: wanita utama, orang karam, laut lepas</i>	Noun: <i>Bendoro's</i> consort, a man, the ocean
<i>Adjektiva + Nomina: rembang subuh, pembesar Belanda</i>	Adjective: the dawn's murky light, Dutch official
<i>Adjektiva + Nomina: ahli-buku, asam jawa</i>	Noun: a scholar, tamarind paste
<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva : jago-jago</i>	Noun: the roosters

<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva: sunyi-senyap, ketak-ketik, lunak-lenyap</i>	Adjective: a silence, the tick-tock, gentle caress
<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva: sunyi senyap, lemah lembut</i>	Adverb: completely still, politely but firmly

The data were classified into two parts. They were the translation of Indonesian compound words into English words and translation of Indonesian compound words into English compound words. Then, the researcher analyzed the patterns.

The technique of Collecting Data such as identify the data which consists of the Indonesian compound words (SL) related to their markers then underline them; identify the data which consists of the English translated compound words from Indonesian related to their markers then underline them; the data of the Source language (SL) and the target language (TL) are put together side by side in a list then give the number of page and line to its data.

The technique of Analyzing Data such as 1) Editing, the data were edited, because there might be some mistakes when they transferred from the SL and TL into the corpus or list. 2) Classifying the Data. Those data were classified into twelve main categories: 1. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Noun, 2. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Verb, 3. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Adjective, 4. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Verb, 5. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Verbal* into English Noun, 6. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Adjective, 7. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Noun, 8. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Adjective, 9. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Noun, 10. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Noun, 11. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adjective, 12. Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adverb.

Presenting Data: 1) The data will be presented in one pie chart and four tables. 2) The pie chart covered three main categories. 3) The first table consists of the main and sub-categories of compound words, the number of data, and the percentage (%). 4) the second table was the twelve and its sub-categories. Then each table consists of the sub-categories, the number of data, and the percentage (%).

Interpreting Data: 1) The data in tables discussed according to the classification of their compound word markers. 2) Three of the data from each category interpreted. 3) The data for analysis took using representing the other remaining data in the corpus, 4) if there were more than one compound word, so the writer would discuss based on the classification of the data into each sub-category. 5) The rest of the data put in the appendices which arranged according to the classification of their compound words.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The Indonesian compound words are classified into two main parts. They are the translation of Indonesian compound words into English words and translation of Indonesian compound words into English compound words. Then, the first main categories and subcategories of Indonesian compound words to English words are classified into twelve categories, those are: (1). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Noun, (2). Indonesia compound word with the

pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Verb, (3). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Adjective, (4). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Verb, (5). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Verbal* into English Noun, (6). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Adjective, (7). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Noun, (8). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Adjective, (9). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Noun, (10). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Noun, (11). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adjective and (12). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adverb. The main categories and subcategories of Indonesian compound words into English words are analyzed by classifying them into the pattern as is shown in table 2.

Table 2. The Main Categories and Subcategories of Indonesian Compound Words into English Words

Indonesian Compound Words	English Words
<i>Nomina + Nomina: empat belas, Bunga kampung, dua puluh, tanah air, kadal laut, Kepala kampung</i>	Noun: fourteen, the flower of the town, twentieth, native home, sea lizards, the headman
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: Kulit langsung,</i>	Verb: honey-colored skin
<i>Nomina + Nomina: tali kawat, gula kembang</i>	Adjective: low cable, brown sugar crystals
<i>Nomina + Nomina: suling angin, telapak kuda, lampu listrik</i>	Verb: whistling of the wind, clopping oh horses, filled with light
<i>Nomina + Verbal: guru baca</i>	Noun: teacher
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: taoge pendek, garis lekuk, boneka besar</i>	Adjective: little bean, curved lines, oversized doll
<i>Nomina + Adjektiva: Wanita Utama, orang karam, Laut lepas, lumpur hangat</i>	Noun: <i>Bendoro's</i> consort, man, ocean, mud
<i>Adjektiva + Nomina: rembang subuh, pembesar Belanda</i>	Adjective: the dawn's murky light, a Dutch official
<i>Adjektiva + Nomina: Ahli-buku, Asam jawa</i>	Noun: scholar, tamarind paste
<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva : jago-jago</i>	Noun: roosters
<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva: sunyi-senyap, ketak-ketik, lunak-lenyap</i>	Adjective: silence, tick-tock, gentle caress
<i>Adjektiva + Adjektiva: sunyi senyap, lemah lembut</i>	Adverb: completely still, politely but firmly

Whereas the second main categories and subcategories of Indonesian compound words to English are also classified into twelve categories, those are: (1). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Compound word Noun + Noun, (2). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English compound word Adjective + Noun, (3). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English compound word Adjective + Noun, (4). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English compound word Noun + Noun, (5). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina + Verbal* into English compound word Noun + Noun, (6). Indonesia compound word with the

pattern of *Nomina* + *Adjektiva* into English compound word Noun + Adjective, (7). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina* + *Adjektiva* into English compound word Adjective + Noun, (8). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina* + *Nomina* into English compound word Adjective + Noun, (9). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Nomina* + *Nomina* into English compound word Noun + Noun, (10). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva* + *Nomina* into English compound word Noun + Adjective, (11). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva* + *Adjektiva* into English compound word Noun + Adjective and (12). Indonesia compound word with the pattern of *Adjektiva* + *Adjektiva* into English compound word Adverb + Adjective. The main categories and subcategories of Indonesian compound words into English are analyzed by classifying them into the pattern as is shown in table 3.

Table 3. The Main Categories and Subcategories of Indonesian Compound Words into English

Indonesian Compound Words	English Compound Words
Nomina + Nomina:	Noun + Noun:
<i>Dan jadilah ia bunga kampung.</i> (p. 11, l. 2)	She was the flower of the town . (p. 3, l. 3)
<i>Juga bau laut tanah airnya.</i> (p. 12, l. 10)	.... Even the odors of her native home . (p. 4, l. 14)
<i>Iring-iringan hanya terdiri dua dokar.</i> (p. 12, l. 19)	Consisted of just two carriages ... (p. 4, l. 20)
<i>Kadal laut yang bercanda ria.</i> (p. 13, l. 13)	Where sea lizards skittered. (p. 5, l. 17)
<i>Kepala kampung berkata...</i> (p. 18, l. 9)	Black headman commented.... (p. 11, l. 10)
<i>Gadis pantai mencoba memeluknya.</i> (p. 19, l. 120)	A beautiful girl spread her arms to embrace her mother... (p. 12, l. 15)
<i>..... Bendoro Guru datang.</i> (p. 19, l. 21)	When Mr. Bendoro appears. (p. 12, l. 22)
<i>..... Ia raba-raba taplak meja.</i> (p. 25, l. 25)	She placed her hands on the tablecloth . (p. 19, l. 7)
<i>"Di kamar mandi sudah sahaya sediakan air..."</i> (p. 28, l. 3)	"In a blue bathroom , you'll find that... (p. 21, l. 16)
<i>Tapi selop rumput itu memang menyenangkan tungkainya.</i> (p. 29, l. 15)	Though; she did admit she liked the feel of the grass sandals on her feet. (p. 23, l. 7)
<i>"Mas Nganten." (p. 31, l. 22)</i>	" Beautiful Bride , "he whispered. (p. 26, l. 1)
<i>..... telah jadi bagian dari tembok khalwat.</i> (p. 36, l. 3)	She might as well have been a part of the prayer room's wall . (p. 30, l. 5)
<i>..... mencari tangkai kunci.</i> (p. 38, l. 6)	..... She tried to grip the door handle . (p. 32, l. 8)
<i>..... Dikirimkan tadi dari bengkel roti.</i> (p. 42, l. 5)	....., newly delivered from the delicious bakery . (p. 36, l. 5)
<i>Krupuk udang.</i> (p. 42, l. 6)	A plate of shrimp crackers . (p. 36, l. 5)
<i>Ia masih ingat waktu tong bambu kepala kampung bertalu.</i> (p. 43, l. 12)	She thought back to that time, hearing the boom of the bamboo clapper. (p. 37, l. 13)
<i>....., kalua aku tak boleh tidur di kamar dapur.</i> (p. 58, l. 4)	"If I can't sleep in the green kitchen ". (p. 52, l. 12)
<i>..... bapak tinggal di kampung nelayan.</i>	..... take his family to some small

(p. 65, l. 19)	fishing island. (p. 59, l. 19)
....., seorang guru batik didatangkan. (p. 69, l. 8)	A batik teacher was called to the house. (p. 62, l. 7)
Gergaji cakil yang gesit penuh api. (p. 85, l. 5)	..... Nothing more than the touch of a noble warrior. (p. 81, l. 6)
Nomina + Adjektiva	Adjective + Noun
Kulit langsung. (p. 11, l. 1)	With honey-colored skin. (p. 3, l. 2)
Nomina + Nomina	Adjective + Noun
Tergantung rendah pada tali kawat. (p. 35, l. 8)	..... Hanging from a low cable... (p. 29, l. 8)
Gula-kembang. (p. 42, l. 6)	And brown sugar crystals. (p. 36, l. 5)
Nomina + Nomina	Noun + Noun
..... derai ombak abadi suling angin. (p. 11, l. 7)	..... The whistling of the wind. (p. 4, l. 9)
Irama telapak kuda tak terdengar. (p. 13, l. 14)	The rhythmic clopping of horses hooves. (p. 5, l. 18)
.... Lampu listrik tiba-tiba menyala. (p. 25, l. 25)	....., become filled with light. (p. 19, l. 3)
Dan ombak laut berdebur-deburan	
Nomina + Verbal	Noun + Noun
" Guru baca sudah datang,... (p. 77, l. 5)	" Your teacher is here. (p. 73, l. 6)
Nomina + Adjektiva	Adjective + Noun
Taoge pendek, cincin-cincin.... (p. 25, l. 26)	Little bean sprouts, circles... (p. 19, l. 8)
..... Berbagai macam titik dan garis lekuk. (p. 25, l. 26)	... dots, and curved lines. (p. 19, l. 8)
Seperti sebuah boneka besar (p. 28, l. 1)	As if the girl were an oversized doll. (p. 21, l. 14)
Kasur yang begitu lunak seperti lumpur hangat. (p. 30, l. 5)	..... a pool of warm mud. (p. 23, l. 17)
Seperti diperintah oleh tenaga gaib. (p. 36, l. 9)	As if commanded by some mysterious force... (p. 30, l. 13)
Pulang ke rumah kaki terbungkus lumpur amis. (p. 36, l. 12)	.... Her feet coated with fishy-smelling mud. (p. 30, l. 16)
..... melihat alam bebas kembali. (p. 39, l. 16)	.... To see the free world once more. (p. 33, l. 16)
Roti hangat yang masih mengepul. (p. 42, l. 5)	A sliced but still warm loaf of bread. (p. 36, l. 5)
..... Gadis Pantai membaca huruf suci, ... (p. 60, l. 10)	..... the girl how to pronounce the curvy letter. (p. 54, l. 10)
"Biar di pondok buruk. (p. 67, l. 8)	..... If you live in a rundown shack. (p. 61, l. 5)
Nomina + Adjektiva	Noun + Adjective
Itu tidak layak bagi Wanita Utama, ... (p. 28, l. 14)	..... that wouldn't be the proper thing for the Bendoro's consort to do... (p. 22, l. 3)
.... Bapak pernah menolong orang karam ... (p. 30, l. 9)	.... Her father had once rescued a man (p. 24, l. 3)
..... melepas pandang ke laut lepas. (p. 30, l. 9)	..... look out at the ocean where. (p. 28, l. 1)

33, l. 22) telah terpasang sebentar cincin pada jari manis. (p. 42, l.3)	1), slipped a ring onto her ring finger . (p. 36, l. 4)
Kita bias lari ke pulau kecil. (p. 61, l. 23)	..... or go off to some island . (p. 56, l. 1)
Namun wanita tua itu tetap menjadi sahabat. (p. 75, l. 5)	Nonetheless, the woman remained for the girl a friend. (p. 71, l. 3)
.... Pelayan tua itu tak bosan-bosannya memperingatkan. (p. 82, l. 3)	Her servant was forever having to remind her. (p. 78, l. 5)
Adjektiva + Nomina Dan dalam rembang subuh. (p. 39, l. 18)	Adjective + Noun In the dawn's murky light . (p. 33, l. 17)
Tiba-tiba datang pembesar Belanda. (p. 61, l. 12)	....., a Dutch official and some soldiers too. (p. 55, l. 9)
Adjektiva + Nomina tangan seorang ahli-buku. (p. 33, l. 6)	Noun + Adjective Such gentle hands they were: those of a scholar , (p. 27, l. 8)
....., satu kilo asam jawa. (p. 66, l. 1)	....., a kilogram of tamarind paste (p. 60, l. 12)
Adjektiva + Adjektiva, sampai jago-jago di belakang kamarnya. (p. 33, l. 17)	Noun + Adjective, until the roosters at the back of the house... (p. 27, l. 17)
Adjektiva + Adjektiva Sunyi-senyap di sekeliling. (p. 30, l. 3)	Noun + Adjective Surrounded by a silence (p. 23, l. 15)
Dan ketak-ketuk itu begitu menyiksa pendengarannya. (p. 30, l. 4)	..... by the tick-tock of the clock. (p. 23, l. 15)
..... dan lunak lenyap. (p. 37, l. 13)	..... and their gentle caress (p. 31, l. 14)
Adjektiva + Adjektiva Sunyi senyap dalam kamar. (p. 22, l. 3)	Adverb + Adjective The room was completely still . (p. 15, l. 12)
Dengan lemah-lembut sebagaimana biasa,... (p. 77, l. 18)	So Politely but firmly. (p. 73, l. 17)

B. Discussion

The above data seem to indicate that Indonesian compound words can be translated into English words (not compound words). It can be analyzed that such translation is feasible since English has equivalence for those Indonesian compound words. Although the source text is a compound word, i.e. word which is derived from more than one word and creates new meaning, its translation into English in the form of the word does not alter the meaning of the original text.

This finding is in line with the translation principles of Larson in Calvo (2011) which stated that translation should convey accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. This finding conveys accuracy as the translation retains the original meaning. Should Indonesian compound words that have equivalence in English in the form of a word are translated not following its equivalence in English, then it may result in breaching the principle of accuracy as it may produce an inaccurate translation.

For example, the compound word of *gadis pantai* is translated into **the girl** because English has accurate equivalence for such compound words. It will be somewhat

inaccurate if the compound word is translated literally into the girl from the coast because such translation does not exactly indicate a set of places which is indicated in the source text, which is the name of the coast in *Jepara*. The girl from the coast may refer to places such as a place for the fishing village.

Also, this finding conveys the principle of clarity as it does not cause confusion or misconception as intended in the target text. Should the above Indonesian compound words are not translated into their English equivalences then contextually. For example, the compound word of *Kepala kampung* is translated into **headman** because English has clear equivalence for such compound words. It will be rather unclear if the compound word is translated into because such translation does not exactly indicate a thing which is indicated the source text, which is a leader.

This finding conveys the principle of naturalness as the word sounds natural in the target language. For example, the compound word of *semut rangrang* is translated into **ants** because English people have been familiar with such words. It will be rather unnatural if the compound word is translated into *rangrang* ants. As we know that one of the ants' types is *rangrang*.

Indonesian compound words with the pattern above by way of literal translation (Sneddon et al., 2012), namely the initial position becomes the letter position and vice versa. Such a technique of translation is visible to be taken because, in English, the way to retain the intended meaning as in the source text is by changing the position of the words. This has the same principle as the pattern of the noun phrase in which in Indonesian, adjective (modifiers) come after the noun.

In the end, the translation technique used in translating Indonesian compound word into English compound word is a literal translation. A literal translation is a direct transfer of a Source Language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate Target Language text (Fuertes & Piqué, 2015). Principally, a literal translation is a unique solution in which it is reversible and complete in itself; this technique wants to defend the structure and the meaning of the Source Language in the Target Language. The technique of literal translation seems to be the most effective way of translating Indonesian compound words into English compound words which involves a change in the grammar from a source language to a target language.

CONCLUSION

From the results, it can be stated that Indonesian compound words can be translated into English words and English compound words. Translation of Indonesian compound word into English word is feasible since there is a lexical equivalence of the source compound word into the target word. Such findings also in line with the translation principle of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

Here, the translation pattern of Indonesian compound word into English compound comprises twelve categories i.e. Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Verb, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Nomina* into English Verb, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Verbal* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Nomina + Adjektiva* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Adjective, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Nomina* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Noun, Indonesia compound word with pattern

of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adjective and Indonesia compound word with pattern of *Adjektiva + Adjektiva* into English Adverb.

The translation technique used in translating Indonesian compound word into English compound word is a literal translation.

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