
**SEVERAL TYPES OF ENGLISH ARTICLE FOUND IN THE NOVEL
LIGHTNING AND ITS TRANSLATION KILAT MENYAMBAR**

Nila Mayasari,¹ Nurhasanah Nasution²

Apikes Iris

E-mail : nilamayasari2529@gmail.com

⁴Apikes Iris

E-mail : hasanah.nasution11@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Translation is replacing text material in the source language with equivalent text language in the target language, and the meaning of other translations mentions translating the meaning of a text into another language according to what was intended by the author. In translation activities, an interpreter returns the contents of a text in another language. This submission is not just a replacement activity, because translation in this case carries out new communication activities through the results of existing communication activities (ie in the form of text), but by paying attention to social aspects when the new text will be read or communicated. In translating concepts and translation procedures, it is necessary to produce appropriate and acceptable translations. This study aims to find out the types of translations of English articles into Indonesian and also through the translation procedures from the Lightning by Danielle Steel novel and the translation of the Flash Enchanting. The data obtained are explained using the descriptive method of pliers given by Sudaryanto (1993). Theories about the types of English articles were given by Catford (1965; Cysasco (2000); Warner (1985) and Alter (1991) and theories regarding translation were given by catford (1965); Pinchuck (1977); and Larson (1988) The author in this study found types of article translations such as zero article, definite article, indefinite article, and partitive article, English from discussing sources to target languages, namely from English to Indonesian, and also researchers found translation procedures such as literal, transposition , modulation.

Keywords: *translation, procedures and types of translation*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford 1969:20). This process involves two language, i.e. the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In the other word, in translation, the forms of the SL have to be replaced by the forms of the TL.

Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often 'lower' or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original (Newmark 1988:6). So the writers assume it is true that persons who know both the SL and the TL well can often make the transfer from one form to the other very rapidly, without thinking about the semantic structure overtly.

The translation of English article is a phenomenon of mismatches of forms between the SL and the TL text or item during translation; sometimes in translation of English article into Indonesia there are some differences. In translation, however, English article sometimes happens that the equivalent of an article is not the formally corresponding term in the system Catford (1965:81).

For example:

1. SL: He is a teacher
TL: Diaseorang guru
 2. SL: He has a broken leg
TL: kakinyapatah
- Catford (1965:81)

In the example above the writer gives the translation-equivalents of English Article found in English texts into as follows. In example (1) the translation of 'a' is seorang. In example (2) the translation of 'a' is zero article.

Based on the definitions and phenomenon describe above the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of English article into Indonesia found in the novel Lightning and its translation KilatMenyambar. Because theb writer have a question in her mind why the translation of English article have different translation into Indonesia language.

In English, the definite articles serve to indicate old and new information (Lyon 1995:274). In translation, English article might be regarded as having formally corresponding systems of deictic, particularly articles; each may be said to have four articles, zero, definite, indefinite and partitive (Catford, 1969:81). It is tempting, then, to set up a formal correspondence between the terms of the systems such as; Zero (-), Definite (the), indefinite (a, an), partitive (same and any).

METHOD

In this research, the writer uses descriptive method. So it will be a descriptive research, because in this research the writer explains about English article in English (SL) and

its translation in Indonesian (TL), and then the writer analyzes the equivalent English article between SL and its translation into TL. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to get hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The types of English Article in The Process of Translation in The Novel.

In this sub chapter the writer will analyze the types of English article from English into Indonesian. The writer gets the data from the novel *Lightning* and its translation *Kilat Menyambar*.

Zero Article (ϕ)

In this type, English article does not necessary to use such as in front of the plural noun if it's mean in general. For example:

(1) SL: But the pressure on her was enormous (L: 72)

TL: Tapi ϕ tekanan pekerjaan yang dihadapinya memang luar biasa

(KM: 85)

the example above, shows that English article does not use or zero article (ϕ) in front of the general word such as in mention color. As the writer knows that English article does not translated into zero article.

(2) SL: We won't know till you get the biopsy (L: 77)

TL: Kita takkan tahu pasti sampai kau menjalani ϕ biopsy (KM: 92)

In second, example above, the writer classify the data into types of zero article, the writer sees from the data above English article "the" is translated into zero article because article does not use in front of the names continent, country, city, and province.

(3) SL: She gave him the number (L: 311)

TL: Ia memberitahukan ϕ nomor telponnya di sana

(KM: 379)

From the data (3) above article "the" translated into zero article. Article "the" is not translated in this data because from the SL statement the number has been mention before.

Definite Article (The)

Article "the" is used before a singular or plural count noun when that noun is specifically identified or its identity is already understood. For example:

(4) SL: With one of the hottest young firms in New York

(L: 13)

TL: Bekerja pada salah satu biro bar yang paling top di New York

(KM: 12)

- (5) SL: The worst had happened

(L: 77)

TL: Yang paling buruk te lah terjadi

(KM: 91)

- (6) SL: You're the most important

(L: 79)

TL: Kaulah yang paling penting

(KM: 94)

- (7) SL: The days in Vermont were the happiest Alex had in ages (L: 311)

TL: Hari-hari di Vermont merupakan saat-saat paling berbahagia bagi Alex selama beabad-abad (KM: 379)

- (8) SL: He gave her the biggest room upstaire (L: 311)

TL: Brock memberikan Alex kamar paling besar di atas (KM: 379)

The data (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) show types of definite article “the”. It is use before superlative. In this data article “the” in TL translated into yang paling.

- (9) SL: But the pressure on her was enormous (L: 72)

TL: Tapi ϕ tekanan pekerjaan yang di hadapinya memang luar biasa

(KM: 85)

The data (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) show types of definite article “the”. It is use before superlative. In this data article “the” in TL translated into yang paling.

- (10) SL: She gave him the namber (L: 311)

TL: Ia memberitahukan ϕ nomor telponnya di sana

(KM: 379)

- (11) SL: She gave him the namber (L: 311)

TL: Ia memberitahukan ϕ nomor telponnya di sana

(KM: 379)

- (12) SL: She gave him the namber (L: 311)

TL: Ia memberitahukan ϕ nomor telponnya di sana

(KM: 379)

Indefinite Article (a, an)

According to Werner (1985:148) the indefinite article may mean one, or it may mean an unspecified person or thing.

According to Alter (1991:1) there are seven use of indefinite article namely:

- a. Article “a” and “an” are used to refer to any one of kind. We use “a” before a word beginning with a consonant sound and “an” before a word beginning with a vowel sound.

Example:

SL: A table

SL: An Orange

TL: Sebuah meja

TL: Sebuah jeruk Alter (1991:1-2)

- b. In expressions of speed, price, ratio, time and measurement:

Example:

SL: She drove at thirty kilometer an hour

TL: Ia menyendarai tiga puluh kilo meter per jam

Alter (1991:1-2)

- c. To refer to occupations

Example:

SL: She is a reporter at the “Daily Herald”

TL: Ia seorang reporter di “Daily Herald”

Alter (1991:1-2)

- d. To mean a certain person.

Example:

SL: One afternoon a beggar came to my house

TL: Suatu sore seorang pengemis datang ke rumah ku

Alter (1991:1-2)

- e. Used to pick out an individual as the representative of a class

Example:

SL: A child should obey his parent

TL: Seorang anak harus menuruti orang tuanya

Partitive Article (some and any)

According to Cyssco (2000:224) there are seven use of “some” and “any” namely:

- a. Article “some” and “any” can be used before countable noun and uncountable noun to show inaccurate amount.

Example:

SL: Some books

TL: Beberapa buku Cyssco (2000:224)

- b. In general “some” use in positive statement and “any” in negative statement.

Example:

SL: I have some English books

TL: saya punya beberapa buku bahasa Inggris

Negative statement

SL: I don't have any English books

TL: Saya tidak mempunyai buku bahasa Inggris
Cyssco (2000:224)

- c. In interrogatif sentence use “any”, furthermore “some” also use if want the answer is yes.

Example:

SL: Do you have any money?

TL: Apakah kamu punya uang? Cyssco (2000:224)

From the example above, the writer shows the use of article “some” and “any”
We can use “any” and also “some” if want the answer is “yes”.

- d. “Some” use to show a request

Example:

SL: Could I have some coffee?

TL: Bisakah saya minta segelas kopi) Cyssco (2000:224)

From the example above, some use to show a request from one to another.

- e. “Some” use to show something accurately

Example:

SL: Some people are very lazy

TL: Beberapa orang sangat pemalas Cyssco (2000:224)

From the example above, article “some” use to show something accurately or
the true number

- f. Another use of “any”

a. In uncertain question: is there any water in the bathroom?

b. After “hardly” I hardly have any money

c. In front of “at all”: I haven't any comment at all

Cyssco (2000:224)

g. “Any/any one/any body/anything”use after”if”

Example:

SL: Just tell me if you need anything

TL: Katakan saja pada ku jika kau butuh sesuatu

Cyssco (2000:224)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The writer has some conclusions about translation of English article that found in the novel *Lightning* and its translation into Indonesia, *Kilat Menyambar*.

After analyzing and findings the types of English article, they are zero article, definite article, indefinite article, and partitive article, and then the writer find some the translation procedures in translating English article from English into Indonesia in botgof the novel. Firstly, zero article is not use in front of the plural noun, such as people, animal, food, places, plants, product, and things, and in front of the uncountable noun such as in colors, abstract, substance, activities, and languages. And also do not use article in front of the names continent, country, city and province. Secondly, definite article is used when speak of a particular person or object, before a singular noun that is meant to represent a whole class, before, before an adjective when the noun is understood, before an object of which there is only one, before superlatives and before a noun to give it the force of a superlatives. Thirdly, indefinite article is used to refer to any one of kind, in expressions of speed, price, ratio, time and measurement, to refer to occupations, to mean a certain person and used to pick out an individual as the representative of a class. Fourthly, partitive article is used before countable noun and uncountable noun to show inaccurate amount, “some” use in positive statements and “any” in negative statement, use “any” in interrogative sentence and “some” also use in interrogative sentence but if we want the answer is yes, “some” use to show a request, “some” use to show something accurately. The writer also find translation procedure of English article they are literal, transposition, translation and modulation in translated English article from Indonesian into English.

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