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Equivalency of Translating Prefixes from Japanese and Bahasa in *Mado Giwa no Totto-Chan Novel*

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the prefix translation from Japanese into Indonesian languages in *Mado Giwa no Totto-chan* novel by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi translated by Latifah H. Rahmat and Nandang Rahmat. From this study, the writer hopes for finding formal dan dinamyc equivalencies in the prefix translation processes. Research data were collected from the translated novel. Theories used in this research are translation equivalency according to Nida and Taber, translation strategy according Newmark, Vinay dan Darbelnet. The results of the research show that all of the analyzed data possessing dinamyc equivalencies. This is caused by the differences of the language systems between source and target languages, so that the dynamic equivalences with the transposition method are more accurate to reach the level of the message naturalness of the source texts. The benefits of the research could be used as additional information and references for anyone who wants to study translation fields, especially for translating prefixes from Japanese into Indonesian languages.

KEYWORDS

Japanese prefixes; Equivalency; Translation strategy

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is able to interact two disciplines, they are linguistics and literature. Morphology is as a sub-discipline of linguistics which explains about morphemes and its arrangements in word creations. Morphemes refer to the smallest unit of language that has meaning like word or parts of words.

Morphemes refer to the smallest units of language that has meaning. Morphemes can not be segmented anymore to be smaller units without losing or destructing its meanings. Morphemes which can stand alone, it is named for free morphemes and morphemes which can not stand alone, it is named for bound morphemes. Affixes are the bound morphemes that possess three types, they are prefixes, suffixes, and infixes (Katamba, 1994).

Prefixes are affixes which located in front or before a word. Suffixes are affixes which located in the end or after a word and infixes are which inserted in the words. However infixes are something rare to happen in Japanese and Indonesian.

Prefixes in Japanese (*settogo*) and suffixes (*setsubigo*) relate to morphology (*keitairon*). Morphology has functions to explain the language arrangements as the morpheme units (*keitaiso*), that is the smallest shapes of language, which include *settogo* and *setsubigo* (Oka, 1991).

In the process of translating affixes from Japanese as the source texts (ST) into Indonesian as the target language (TL) of course it will be stated step by step. Larson stated as follows: 1. Study lexicon, grammatical structures, situasi communication situation, and culture contexts of

the source texts; 2. Analyzing the source texts to find its meaning; and 3. Reuncovering the same meaning with using lexicon and suitable structures for the target texts and cultural contexts (Larson, 1989).

Translation processes of affixes above, it of course requires ST and TL as the object places of those data from Japanese and Indonesian. Writer chooses Japanese novel as the ST which titled: *Madogiwa no totto-chan* by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and TL novel which titled: *Si Gadis Kecil di tepi Jendela* translated by Latiefah H. Rahmat & Nandang Rahmat.

This writing tips can be more difficult when there are many differences of shapes, structures and style between the both languages. It is often found several terms in the source language and it can not be found in the target language. This difficulties next cause action of searching for meaning equivalences by doing some special techniques which cause meaning shift of those words.

The differences in the Japanese structures (SL) and Indonesian (TL) often cause the changings of information contents from message at the time of translation processes. This changing is able to experience additional shapes in the information of the TL which are not stated in the source texts.

Therefore, Commonly languages differ in the ways of the languages being completed to face various ideas, and states different experience aspects, for languages differ in interest level or interrelated relation in the those experience aspects. Word Structures is the most important aspects in Japanese, so that it is actually impossible to discuss

any events in Japanese without understanding the morphological aspects like: word shapes, grammatical words and morphemes.

Experience in the translation fields and the understanding in the linguistics give a lot of chances of thinking some problems of translation deeply. One of the problems is the translation equivalences of Japanese prefixes into Indonesian, that is about translation equivalence concepts of prefixes which stated in the Japanese novel into Indonesian.

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Translations Concepts

Insight of Translations

Translation is one of the actions to divert message from one language, that is the source language (SL) into other language, that is the target language (TL). Therefore, Translation always involves two languages (Hoed, 1992). Newmark (1988 : 5) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. So the point is , translation is an effort of reveal message from one language into other language. The words of receptor language show that translation refers to communication activities. Therefore, right-wrong concepts in translation are based on “for whom” the translation is done. So, there is no “right or wrong” translation absolutely. Even right or wrong in translation also depends on “what for the translation is done.

The steps in Translation

Translation is a process of revealing the source language meaning into target language and

reveals again into target language with the shapes of TL equivalences and contains the same meaning with the shapes of source language without reducing and adding the meaning in the source language. Translation process involves two different languages, so that it is difficult to maintain the meaning of the source language without reducing and adding anything in target texts. Therefore, translation must follow the steps which can aid the translation process in order to create the accurate target of translation.

Newmark stated the translation steps with the term of level. According to Newmark: there are four levels which will guide in the translation processes, they:

- 1) Textual level is the basic level for translating a text through understanding the texts which must be translated.
- 2) Referential level is searching for the word references, terms or expressions in the texts. This level will help translator when he or she faces to texts which consists unclear or ambiguous sentences. Problems which arise due to the different language structures and polysemious words can be resolved in this level.
- 3) Cohesive level checks for cohesive texts which have been translated. In this level, the translator is able to follow structures (through conjunctions) and moods (through objects and nouns).
- 4) Naturalness level is the receivable texts for the reader candidates in the target language. translation must be written in the natural language as the target language rules. This case can be achieved if the translator first

escapes from source language for a while and reads the translation results again ignoring the source language (Newmark, 1988).

Equivalences in Translation

Equivalences in a translation is the formal element in the target language which has the similar meaning to a formal element in source language, but the similarity of the meaning happened due to the existances of the other elements which relate to texts. That case might be done the comparison between the two languages which one of them does not have parallel shape for the same messages. So, through the comparison of the two languages in the performance level, we want to say that English uses tense category, lexical and discourse elements to reveal time, while if Indonesian must reveal the same thing, so the reveal must be done with lexical and discourse elements (Hoed, 1992).

According to Nida and Taber there are two kinds of equivalences in translation (1) formal equivalence and (2) dynamic equivalence (Nida & Taber, 2000). Formal equivalence are basically produced from translation processes which source language oriented. This equivalence focuses on the messages itself. Translator tries to find the target language as near as possible with source languages, its lexical kinds and grammatical as well. Translation is done literally, so that the source texts which possess grammatical components which close to target language can be translated through formal equivalences. Dynamic equivalence orientates on the receiver points to reach the natural level of the source text messages. Through dynamic equivalences, translator tries to find

receivable equivalence and so close to source texts. There are three main cases which must be concerned by translators, they are: (1) equivalences (2) thinkable (3) similarity (Nida & Taber, 2000).

Translation Strategy

Strategy in this writing refers to smart planning to gain equivalences between source and target texts. Vinay and Darbelnet name for method, while Nida and Larson name for balance. Though Vinay and Darbelnet, also Baker don't differ methods and procedures, but Newmark and Machali name for that methods and procedures are different based on the applicational units. Translation Methods refers to all of the texts and the procedures refers to smaller language units (like clause, phrase, word).

Translation Methods

Newmark proposes two parts of translation methods, they are: (1) methods which stress on the source languages (SL); (2) methods which stress on the target languages. In the first method kinds, translator tries to create again contextual meaning of source texts sharp, even though faced syntactical and semantic handicaps of the target texts. (they are shape and meaning handicaps). In the second method, translator tries to produce the same relative effects with the indigenous writer wants towards the reader of the target languages.

After the translator starts doing the translation steps, so the translator can choose one of the translation methods as for whom and what for the translation is done. Methods refer to a way to do something, especially for special plannings.

In detailly Newmark explains the differences between methods and procedures of the translation. Methods can be rendered principle too in the translation which started on the translation kinds and relate to the all of the texts. Method choices base on special planning orietate on the source and target languages.

Translation Procedures

In translating, a translator has to use method and procedure in translation. Newmark gave 15 terms of translation procedures. But the usage of each procedure depends on te contextual factors and text kinds which will be translated.

Procedure is an action of smaller language unit correfonding which is done in the method frames of the special translation. Translatiom procedures are for the sentence and smaller language units like clause, phrase, word etc.

Prefix concepts in Japanese

Japanese prefixes are two, they are: {*o*} and {*go*}, each has meaning which states respect and polite feelings. Prefix {*o*} and {*go*} which state respect found in the word: /*otegami*/ (お手紙) “your letter” created from grammatical morphemes {*o*} as prefix and lexical word /*tegami*/ “letter” as the root. The usage of morphemes {*o*} is created for respecting other person. Word /*gosyuziN*/ (ご主人) “Your husband”, created fro grammatical morphemes {*go*} and lexisical words /*syuziN*/ as the roots.

Prefix {*o*} and {*go*} which have meaning of polite feeling found in the word: /*osake*/ (お酒), “strong liquor” is the polite word of /*sake*/ “strong liquor”, /*oryo:ri*/ (お料理) “dishes” is the polite

word of /*ryo:ri*/ “dishes” and /*gohaN*/ (ご飯) “rice” is the polite word of /*mesi*/ “rice”. Polite feeling is the feeling of humbality toward speaking receiver so that speech can be nice to be heard. Kabaya Hiroshi in Sheddy N. Tjandra stated words: /*osake*/, /*oryo:ri*/, /*gohaN*/ are the aesthetical words, that is the word states feeling of speech beauty, from the usual words, they are: /*sake*/, /*ryo:ri*/, and /*mesi*/ . In Japanese called *Bikago* (美化語) means aesthetical words. The three words get addition beautiful meaning and polite meaning as well.

Prefix concepts in Indonesian

Prefixes possess hierarchical which must be obeyed if the two prefixes exist in the one same base. The first turn is the prefix *meng-* always locates in the left position. Then follows the prefix *per-* or *ber-* so that creating the word *memper-* (*memperjuangkan*, *memperkecil*), *member-* (*memberhentikan*, *memberlakukan*). Prefix *ter-* and *di-* refers to the existence of prefix *meng-* in the special positions. If *meng-* refers to transitive verb prefix, *ter-* and *di-* can change it. For example : *membeli – dibeli – terbeli*. Prefix *ke-* can not combine with other prefixes. For examples: *kemukakan*, *ketengahkan* don not refer to verbal prefixes. In the relation to suffixes, *ke-* only can combine with *-an*: *kejatuhan*, *kehujanan*. *Ketahui*, in this case *ke-* combines with *-i*. And suffix *-kan*, *-i*, and *-an* can not combine each other (Alwi, et al, 2003).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative method with technique of content analysis. Data of this research

are the equivalence of prefix translation in Japanese (ST) and its translation in Indonesian (TT), that is: *Mado Giwa no Totto-chan* and its translated novels, *Si Gadis kecil di tepi Jendela*.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Structures of Japanese and Indonesian are really different, especially for word creations in the morphemes which have prefix and arrangements of grammatical words in creating sentences so differently, for examples:

1. ^{ふあん}ほんとうのことをいうと、ママはとても不安だっただ。 (Hontou no koto o iu to, Mama wa *fuan* datta noda P= 11)
→Sebenarnya mama **khawatir** P= 10.

Word *fuan* above is prefix in Japanese which translated to be *khawatir* in Indonesian, actually the prefix *fuan* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated into the target texts to be *khawatir*, that refers to free morphemes not the prefix and in the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be predicate. Through transposition method produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable equivalence and so close as possible to the source texts, reasonability and similarity to the source texts.

2. ^{ふこう}先生にとっては不幸なことに、一階にあり、しかしも通りは目の前だった。 (Sensei ni totte wa *fukou* na koto ni, hitokai ni ari, shikashi mo toori wa me no mae data P=17)
→ Tetapi **celaka** bagi guru, kelasnya terletak di lantai satu dan menghadap ke jalan raya. P=12

Word *fukou* above is the prefix in Japanese which translated to be *celaka* in Indonesian, actually the prefix *fukou* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated in to the target texts to be *celaka*, that refers to the free morphemes not the prefixes and the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be predicate. Through transposition method above produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable equivalences and so close as possible to the source texts, reasonability and similarity to the source texts.

3. ^{ぜんいん}勉強してだクラスじゅうの子どもは、全員、その声で窓のところに、つめかけて口々に叫ぶ。 (Benkyoushiteda kurasu juu no kodomo wa, *zenin*, sono koe de mado no tokoro ni, tsumekakete kuchi guchi ni sakebu.)
→ Tentu saja **seluruh murid** di kelas yang sedang asyik belajar segera berkerumun di depan jendela. P=13

Word *zenin* above is the prefix in Japanese which translated to be *seluruh murid* in Indonesian,

actually the prefix *zenin* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated in to the target texts to be *seluruh murid*, that refers to noun phrase not the prefixes and in the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be subject. Through transposition method produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable and so close to the source texts.

4. 窓のところに行って、お嬢^{じょう}さんの話しかける相手がだれなのか、みてみようと思いました。
(*Mado no tokoro ni itte, Ojousan no hanashi kaketeru aite ga dare nanoka, mite miyou to omoimashita.* P=20)
→ Saya menghampiri jendela dan mencoba melihat **siapa** yang diajaknya bicara. P=14

Word *Ojousan* above is the prefix in Japanese which translated to be *siapa* in Indonesian, actually the prefix *Ojousan* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated in to the target texts to be *siapa*, that refers to the subordinate clause “*siapa yang diajaknya bicara*” not the prefixes and the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be object from the coordinate clause before. Through transposition method above produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable equivalences and so close as possible to the source texts, reasonability and similarity to the source texts.

5. なにか聞かれて、お返^{へんじ}事するのかな？
(*Nanika kikarete, ohenji suru no kana* P=30)

- Semula, Totto menduga harus **menjawab** apa yang ditanyakan pak kepala sekolah.
P=19.

Word *Ohenji* above is the prefix in Japanese which translated to be *menjawab* in Indonesian, actually the prefix *Ohenji* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated in to the target texts to be *menjawab*, that refers to the verb not the prefixes and the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be subordinate part which explain the coordinate clause. Through transposition method above produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable equivalences and so close as possible to the source texts, reasonability and similarity to the source texts.

6. みんなが、お弁^{べんとう}当を食べるところを、見に行くことになった。
(*Minna ga, obentou o taberutokoro o, mi ni iku koto ni natta.* P=36)
→ Melihat-lihat suasana murid-murid bersantap bekal makan siang masing-masing
P=22

Word *Obentou* above is the prefix in Japanese which translated to be *suasana* in Indonesian, actually the prefix *Obentou* is the bound morphemes which located in the initial words, but after being translated in to the target texts to be *suasana*, that refers to the noun not the prefixes and the sentence grammatical elements of the target texts to be object. Through transposition method above produces dynamic equivalence where the translator tries to find the reasonable equivalences

and so close as possible to the source texts, reasonability and similarity to the source texts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and the explanation about equivalence of prefixes translation from Japanese into Indonesian in the *Mado Giwa no Totto chan si Gadis kecil di Tepi Jendela* novel created the conclusion that it is difficult to find the formal equivalences in this cases because prefixes don not only refer to grammatical category of words (Morphology), but also they include to category of word arrangements in sentences (Syntax) in the source texts and the target texts, so that dynamic equivalence with transposition method is more accurate in reaching natural level of source text messages on the receiver opinions.

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