

The Translation of English Notice into Indonesian Language

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Abstract

This study is discussing about the types of English imperative used in notices, the way of constructing English imperative and Indonesian imperative, and the reason of translation procedure are being applied. A Qualitative method is applied to answer the research problems. Data of the research were taken from some notices as the SL that found around Cahaya Madani Banten Boarding School along with their translation into Indonesian text (TL) used as the data source. The result shows that there are three types of imperative sentence of English imperative sentence in notices found in SMAN CMBBS translated from English into Indonesian: negative command, request, and positive command. Seeing from the process of imperative constructions of the SL, it can obviously be stated that it is formed by syntactical process, whereas in TL it is formed by morphological process that is by attaching the marker. The result also shows that there are four types of translation procedure used in this study. All of them are oriented towards the target language. Those procedures are: borrowing, modulation, transposition, and literal translation.

Keywords: translation, imperative, notice

Introduction

Conveying meaning of a sentence cannot be done by knowing the meaning of each single word in that sentence then the meaning is totally denoted. But the most important thing in identifying meaning of a sentence construction is by explicating each meaning of each single word in sentence. It is not always done for each word in sentence because there is gapping in breaking the meaning of each part of speech in sentence. Thus, it is quite difficult to translate certain sentences into the target language. For example the verb, noun, adjective and adverb in a sentence bring different concept. The different is in the main focus of that sentence.

Dealing with sentence, imperative sentence is one of the sentences that has uniqueness in conveying or expressing a meaning in a sentence construction, because

this sentence constructions quite poorly understood, in the sense that it is not clear how they should be represented, or what rules should be used to describe them. Imperative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a command that finished by stop. Hall says (1981: 59), “imperative sentence – commands and requests – use the simple form of the verb without any stated subjects”. The imperative sentences can be found in many texts including notices. Notice is a form of functional text used as instruction or guidance to someone doing or not doing something. Notice may be in the form of phrases (combination of words), clause (Sentence), or an image / mark / sign. Notice is short and simple information addressed to someone else. Notice should be easily understood and easy to read, so usually notice or notification always using simple

words and simple sentences in the form of imperative sentences, written in a simple and large font. And it is usually placed in public places.

English imperative sentences are usually used to give command and prohibition to other people and have no subject and contain the basic verb. While Indonesian imperative gives the similar concept about the imperative like the English imperative, but English has simple types or form while Indonesian is quite complicated.

Those phenomena above become the interesting topic to be discussed, actually what the different between English imperative sentence construction and their Indonesian imperative sentence? This paper is discussing about the types of English imperative used in notices, the way of constructing English imperative and Indonesian imperative, and the reason of translation procedure are being applied.

Theoretical Review

Sentence

Sentence is grammatical Sentence is a grammatical structure composed of one or more clauses and minimally of subjects and predicate, but may also contain object compliment and adverbial; conventionally written with an initial capital letter and final stop or other terminator. (Jackson, 2002). Sentence is a grammatical unit of one or more words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it, often preceded and followed in speech by

pauses, having one of a small number of characteristic intonations patterns, and typically expressing an independent statement, question, request, command, etc.

Sentence is a group of words which contains subject and predicate. According to Martin (1984: 2) "all words that tell whom or what a sentence is talking about are called *subject*, and all the words that tell what the subject does are called the *predicate*." The pattern of the English sentence may be symbolized as S+V+O. S for subject or noun or noun phrase, V for verb or verb phrase, and O for object or noun. Wishon and Burks (1980) state the summary of the sentence pattern as follows:

Noun + verb (+ adverbial): Birds must sing for pleasure.

Noun + verb + noun: Edison invented the electric light.

Noun + verb + noun + noun: Diversity gives a society vitality.

Noun + verb + noun + noun/adj: Uniformity makes life monotonous.

Noun + lingk.verb + noun/adj: Lincoln became a good speaker.

Noun + ling.verb + adverbial: the dog was at the gate.

Based on Wishon and Burks summary above the English sentence pattern also can be written as follow:

S + P : My sister is crying.

S + P + O : Dina writes an article.

S + P + C : Kevin is diligent.

S + P +O + O : Father gave me some money.

S + P + O + C : I found your remark outrageous.

According to Quirk (1985) in his book *A University Grammar of English*, the types of imperative sentences include: Imperative sentence without subject (based form of verb), Imperative sentence with subject (you + imperative), Imperative sentence with let (let + person pronoun), and Negative imperative sentence (don't + verb).

In the process of translating the foreign language, equivalence may appear in different level, such as in the words level or the grammatical level. Baker (1992) defines five kinds of equivalence, the equivalence that can be appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across language. Textual equivalence, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimatur and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

Imperative Sentence

According to Hornby (1976), English Imperatives is a sentence which is contained of commands, requests, prohibitions, and so on addressed by the speaker to the addressee in order to do something. According to Moeliono (1992), he explained that imperatives means of giving order to do something. In written language, this sentence

ends with an exclamation point (!) If the order is weak, the exclamation mark should not be used. For example: Send this letter. Please send this letter. (Tarigan, 1994)

Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command, direction, or request. Sometimes, the imperative sentence ends in exclamation mark.

To emphasize the strength of a command, typically an exclamation point (!) is used. However, a period can apply as well. Though the exclamation mark is used as the marker for imperatives in most examples (mostly as a visual signification of the mood which is otherwise unmarked in English), there is no reason this is required, and a period is fine as well. In addition, a question mark (?) would be used when a person can choose whether or not to do it, because it is more polite.

Notice Text

Notices is defined as advanced notification or warning. People usually use notice to give information, instruction or warning. That's why in the notice, people use a simple word with a simple font which is written in a placard or notice board. Notice is used as instruction or guidance to someone doing or not doing something. It may be in the form of phrases (combination of words), clause (Sentence), or an image / mark / sign.

Notice is short and simple information addressed to someone else. Notice should be easily understood and easy to read, so usually notice or notification always using simple

words, written in a simple, and large font. And it is usually placed in public places. Notice can also be signs.

Translation Equivalence

The term translation itself has several meaning (Munday, 2001). It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing that translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text) in the original verbal language (the source language) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TT) equivalently. The equivalence, as Baihaqi (2017) viewed that it is the primary focus on translation theory and practice since it comprises to two different languages and cultures.

The meaning of equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by translation. This content more focuses with the single words before moving on to more complex linguistic units. The cause of the occurrence of non-equivalence at the word are culture concepts, the source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, the source language word is semantically complex, the source and target language make different distinctions in meaning, the target language lack specific term, difference in physical or interpersonal perspective, difference in expressive

meaning, difference in frequency and purpose of using specific forms, the use of loan words in the source text, (Baker, 1992). The translator can minimize the difficulties by translating more general, using loan word, omission, illustration and paraphrasing using translated or translated words.

Equivalence can be occurred in collocation and idiom. The strategies of making equivalence of idiom are: translating by omission, using an idiom of similar meaning form, or by paraphrasing (Baker, 1992).

It is related to the diversity of grammatical categories across language (i.e: number, person, voice, tense and aspect). Differences in grammatical structure of SL and TL often result some changes in the information content of the message during the process of translation. This change may take the form of adding the TT information which is not expressed in the ST. This happened when the TL has a grammatical category which the SL lacks (Baker, 1992).

Baker (1992: 5) states about textual equivalence “it deals with the role played by word in structuring message at text level and cohesion: grammatical and lexical relationship which provides links between various parts of a text.”

It looks at how texts are used in communicative situations that involve variables such as writers, readers, and culture context. This is referring the coherence, implicature, and the translation strategies. “Coherence here means is a network of

relations which organize and create a text” (Baker, 1992). Baker (1992) also states about implicature, “it is the question of how it is that we come to understand more than is actually said.”

Method

A qualitative method is applied to answer the research problems. Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad. The data of the research were taken from some notices as the SL that found around Cahaya Madani Banten Boarding School along with their translation into Indonesian text (TL) used as the data source. In collecting the data, the writer employed certain techniques such as “observation”: the aim of this technique is finding the imperative sentences, underlined them and compared them by reading the target language in order to be easy to observe how they are being translated into target language and taking note of them.

Furthermore, in analyzing data the identify method proposed by Sudaryanto (2011) is used while the technique such as, identifying the types and their translation, describing the data qualitatively, exploring the implied phenomena deals with linguistics and the discourse of text in data, and classifying the translation procedures applied by the translator in the product of translation in terms of imperative sentences and their translation. In presenting the data, the researcher uses the formal method

(Sudaryanto, 1993). It deals with the way of presenting a topic by describing and explanation in words about the findings.

Result

English imperative sentence used in notices made by students class of XII in CMBBS can be classified into three types, they are: (1) Negative command, (2) request command, and (3) positive command.

Negative Commands Types of Imperative Sentence

The negative commands in English are not dynamic in terms of syntactic level, while Indonesian negative commands are dynamic because of morphological operation. The morphological operation is marked by word formation in particular verbs in Indonesian.

It is found that Indonesian verb determines the sentence pattern of imperative sentence. The example below show the simplification:

SL: Don't leave your stuff here.

TL: Jangan meninggalkan barangmu disini.

The example above shows that the sentence is negative commands. This called as negative command because the construction of the sentence is marked of *do not* and *jangan*. Thomson (1986: 280) stated that negative command in English imperative sentence reported by *not* + infinitive (base verb) in the sentences. The SL data is translated into Indonesian in the same type of imperative, namely negative imperative command. Sneddon (1996:325) stated that negative command are formed with *jangan* or

do not before the verb. The data has a base “*tinggal*” is categorized as verb in Indonesian. It was added prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan*. Further, the word “*meninggalkan*” is equivalent to the English base verb “*leave*”. The Indonesian “*meninggalkan*” is complicated in form and meaning. The prefix *men-* indicates that there must be an agent. The agent is the actor of the event or the action implied in the verb.

The translation result in this data indicates transposition occurs due to the translation effect in the sentence that the word *your stuff* in SL is translated into “*barang mu*” in TL. Transposition is a shift of word class as a change of grammatical category. The data shows the structural shift result from the fact that the word or phrasal structure of the SL different from that of the TL which modifier comes before noun “*your stuff*” is possessive + noun and in TL which is “*barang mu*” is noun + pronoun where modifier “*mu*” come after noun.

It is found that Indonesian verb determines the sentence pattern of imperative sentence. Not all the types can be categorized in this issue. The verb which can have this kind of issue is stative verb and the verb which accepts the prefixation *mem-* only. Thus, Indonesian imperative sentence’s pattern structurally. The example below show the simplification. In English, the stative verbs come with prefixation. The prefix is *mem-*. Let see the example below:

SL: *Do not open your social media other than the allowed days.*

TL: *Jangan membuka media sosialmu selain hari yang diperbolehkan.*

Considering the data above, it claims that it is involved in negative command which is marker by *jangan+mem+base verb*. It can be seen that the negative imperative command “*do not* and *jangan* are markers of the negative command constructions in the sentences. The same type of imperative is translated into Indonesian, namely negative imperative command which is formed with “*jangan*” or *do not* before the verb. The data above indicates that the SL is equivalent with the Indonesian sentence. However, they are different morphologically. In SL there is a base verb “*open*” without undergoing morphological process. While in TL, the word “*membuka*” undergoes morphological process. It shows that the form can be broken down into “*mem-*” and “*buka*”. The word “*buka*” itself is involved in verb class. Thus, the existence of “*mem-*” at the beginning of “*buka*” does not change the word class.

The transposition translation occurs in the level of structural shift in the data. The structural shift result from the fact that the word or phrasal structure of the SL different from that of the TL. SL phrasal structure is made up of a post modifier *your* followed by a head *social media* become *your social media*. Whereas, in the TL the head *media sosial* is followed by the modifier “*mu*” or “*kamu*” thus it becomes “*sosial mediamu.*”

Indonesian verb undergoes suffixation *-kan*, it means that *-kan* as bound morpheme

also has implication in terms of conveying meaning in grammatical sentence.

SL: *Don't say something about someone else*

TL: *Jangan katakan sesuatu tentang orang lain.*

The meaning of *-kan* in Indonesian is to form verb- morphologically. Moreover, syntactically it is supported. It means that the context of sentence structure makes the meaning of *-kan* becomes explicitly. The suffix *-kan* changes the word class of “*kata*” as (noun) to be “*katakan*” (verb). Further, semantically, suffix-*kan* means that something which is being told is moving or undergoing the event of the verb. The example above clear that the topic ‘*sesuatu tentang orang lain*’ is the main purposes of *-kan* to be moved on. In addition, the speaker of the expression in that example wants to state that the event of the verb should be done if the verb stands alone.

The example of the data above relying on literal translation in which literal translation is word-for word translation which follows closely the form of source language. In addition, Molina and Albir (2002:510) state that literal translation is to translate a word for word.

Requesting Type of English Imperative with *Base Verb* are Translated into TL *Base Verb + Particle -lah* and Their Indonesian

Requesting type of English imperative sentence and Indonesian imperative is unique. The uniqueness is shown by the

particle *-lah* in Indonesian. For the detail, let see the data below:

SL: *Be a wise laptop user.*

TL: *Jadilah pengguna laptop yang bijak.*

The data above including in request type. It is called as request since the concept of request is an intention of the speaker, so that listener does something. Hornby (1976:193). While the Indonesian has different types of imperative namely, *addressee* in imperative and particle *-lah*. Sneddon (1996:328) stated that *-lah* in Indonesian makes an imperative polite. It is similar like in English when the word “*please*” is coming as the request. The process of imperative construction of the SL it is formed by syntactical process that is *SL + infinitive (base verb)*, whereas in TL it is formed by morphological process by attaching *base verb + particle -lah*. The particle *-lah* in Indonesian writing and speech *-lah* is optionally added to the verb in imperative construction. This can occur in informal styles but is much less frequent. Its occurrence here is to mark the predicate, which is out of its normal position, occurring at the beginning of the clause as an example above “*jadilah*”.

Dealing with the translation procedure, the example has two translation procedures they are transposition and borrowing. It claims as transposition because there were changes of rank from the SL to TL. The changes of rank were from words (adjective) “*wise*” which was translated into Indonesian to become clause in post modified noun

phrase “*yang*” construction. Thus it becomes “*pengguna laptop yang bijak*”. The borrowing also is relying on with the word *laptop* into *laptop* in Indonesian. Because it doesn’t change the spelling from SL, we can categorize it as pure borrowing. Let see another data:

SL : *Eat and drink but do not waste.*

TL : *Makan dan minumlah tapi janganlah berlebih-lebihan.*

In this case, particle *-lah* occurs in formal styles but is much less frequent. Its occurrence here is to mark the noun, which is normal position, occurring at the end of noun as an example above “*makan dan minumlah*” and the negative command don’t in SL is translated become *janganlah*, followed by *-lah* to make it sounds more polite in TL.

Dealing with the translation procedure, the example uses a translation technique which is modulation. It claims as modulation because the translator changes the point of view in the TL in order to focus on cognitive category in relation to SL. It is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change the point of view. It allows the translator to express the same phenomena in a different way. The word “waste” can be classified into verb and translated into “*membuang*” but in this case, the translator decided to translate the word “waste” into “*berlebih-lebihan*” which can be classified into adjective in TL.

Another data is gained from notice in canteen.

SL : Pay what you buy.

TL : Bayalah apa yang kamu beli.

The occurrence of particle *-lah* comes after verb which indicates the readers to do something; it is a command but sounds more polite because of the particle *-lah*. The translation procedure uses is amplification (addition). The clause “*what you buy*” can be translated literally into “*apa kamu bayar*”. The translator insert word “*yang*” to convey details which is not stated in SL. It can be called also as grammatical expansion.

Positive Command of English Imperative with Base Form of Verb into Base Verb + -kan and Their Indonesian Version

There is Indonesian base verb undergoes suffixation *-kan* as bound morpheme and also has implication in terms of conveying meaning.

SL: *Keep the door closed at all time.*

TL: *Pastikan pintu tertutup setiap waktu.*

The example above is including in positive command type. Hornby (1976:245) stated that, the command is given when there is a power between writer and reader, the writer has an authority to command the reader to do something. The process of imperative construction of the SL is formed by syntactical process, while in TL it is formed by morphological process that is by attaching *base verb + suffix -kan*.

The translation procedure is included in modulation. It is called modulation since it occurs when the translator translate the source text in many different ways in target text. It is like the example above in which in SL “*keep the door closed at all time*” is

translated into “*Pastikan pintu tertutup setiap saat*”. Here the word “*keep*” is translated into “*pastikan*” and the preposition “at” which is followed by “all time” in “*at all time*” is translated into “*setiap saat*”. The idea or meaning is the same but the phrases that are used in SL and TL are different.

The following example shows that in Indonesian imperative construction the stative verb can be put in the beginning of an imperative sentence. The main rule is, the Indonesian stative verb should not undergo morphological process because it is not necessary. In this context, the object determines the meaning of the stative verb.

SL: *Take your trash.*

TL: *Ambil sampahmu.*

The data above indicates that the source text has the same form and meaning in the target text. Thus, this translation relying on literal translation in which the concept of literal translation is word-for-word translation which closely the form of source language. The real one indicated by the clause of the data above “*take your trash*” is translated into “*ambil sampahmu*”. The translation also relies on transposition where modifier “*your*” in SL comes before noun and modifier “*mu*” in TL comes after noun.

Reason of applying such translation procedures in English imperative sentences translated into Indonesian

The linguistic factor of the existence of translation procedures are becoming the reason of such translation procedures are

applying. The factor are classified into three, they are semantic factor, syntax, and culture factor.

Semantic Factor

Semantic is a linguistic branch. It studies about languages meaning. When we are doing translation, meaning becomes the main point. Here the study of meaning become one factor that triggers out a translation procedure comes up. Meaning which means here is not linguistic meaning but also pragmatic meaning.

Related to this topic, the context also is exploring meaning as well. Context is the place of meaning. It means that it is not considering the words meaning only but also the time or the event of the existence of the words which is called context. Therefore, the researcher consider also about the writer’s meaning. Since the context of a text creates meaning as well. The effects of semantic become the main factor of why modulation in translation procedure is applied in translating the text of English imperative sentence in “*notices*”. According to Hatim and Munday (2004:150), modulation is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view. In other words, modulation means restructuring a message of source language text in a target language text in different structure but the meaning is not different. One of the examples can be taken as an example of modulation procedure is in data below:

SL: *keep the door closed at all time.*

TL: *pastikan pintu tertutup setiap waktu.*

The words “*the door closed*” and “*at all time*” in SL indicates that there is changing in form. The changing is in target language. The context of the expression *keep the door closed at all time* is supported by the whole context on the place where the notice is posted which is on the door of a room with air conditioner. The previous expression has meaning that “*at all time*” is *setiap saat*.

Syntactic Factor

The syntactic construction of Indonesian and English is different. It is caused by the possibility of function words using in English is more frequent rather than Indonesian. In syntactic factor, the translation procedure which is having potential occurring is literal procedure. Literal translation or word-for-word translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text. Syntactically, literal procedure and transposition are relying on the sentence structure. The literal procedure comes up when the grammar of SL and TL is in the same order, while the transposition comes up from the word function in sentence level. Thus, it is influenced by syntax. It can be seen in the example of the data which is showing the literal procedure.

SL: *Take your trash.*

TL: *Ambil sampahmu*

According to Newmark (1998), states that extended literal translation ranges from

one word to one word, through group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause, and sentence to sentence. Moreover, Molina & Albir (2002) states that literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. What is meant by word for word in this case does not mean that it is translated one word to the other word, but more tend to translate word for word based on their function and meaning.

Cultural Factor

Culture which is mean in translation perspective is not only the way of life of a group but also the concept or the understanding of a group of people about something. The most common in translation is borrowing culture in sequences perspective. The sequences perspective which is mean here is the translator only considers about the environment of the target readers’ culture then the translation product is referred to the words the words that can represent such concept as in SL text.

Borrowing is coming up in translation procedure as one of a good solution in rendering the message from SL to TL. The data below is an example:

SL: *Be a wise laptop user.*

TL: *Jadilah pengguna laptop yang bijak.*

The data above shows that “*laptop*” is translated into “*laptop*” in TL. It claims as borrowing because the word “*laptop*” in SL is translated into “*laptop*” in TL in which it refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in

the TL. In this case based on the data in SL and TL it is included in pure borrowing with doesn't change in form and also doesn't change the meaning (Haugen in Sari, 2009).

Conclusion

Considering the elucidation above, then it can be concluded that three types of imperative sentence of English imperative sentence in notices found in SMAN CMBBS translated from English into Indonesian, they are: negative command, request and positive command. Seeing from the process of imperative constructions of the SL, it can obviously be stated that it is formed by syntactical process, whereas in TL it is formed by morphological process that is by attaching the marker.

There are four types of translation procedure used in this study. All of them are oriented towards the target language. Those procedures are: borrowing, modulation, transposition, and literal translation. The translation procedure mostly used is transposition. The used of transposition in this study that it changes the grammatical category of the SL when it is translated into TL. The factors leading to the application of particular techniques of translation in this study are linguistic factors such as; semantic factor, syntactic factor, and culture factor.

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