

The Study of Participle Phrases in English Translation of Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* Translated by Angie Killbane

**(Penelitian Tentang Frasa Participel dalam Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris *Laskar Pelangi* Karya
Andrea Hirata yang di Terjemahkan oleh Angie Killbane)**

M. Haris Al Amin, Wisasongko, Reni K.
English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University
Jlnkalimantan 37 kampus bumi tegalboto
E-mail: wisasongko@yahoo.com

Abstract

*Riset ini menganalisa konstruksi sintaksis dari penerjemahan frasa Bahasa Indonesia kedalam frasa participial di Bahasa Inggris. Riset ini fokus pada frasa past dan present participle. Riset ini akan membahas fungsi dan perubahan kedua frasa dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris. Riset ini juga dapat dikategorikan sebagai studi sintaksis di dalam wilayah studi penerjemahan. Riset ini dapat dikategorikan sebagai kajian kualitatif deskriptif; karena, data-data primer dikumpulkan dari data tekstual (novel). Data primer tersebut adalah frasa participial yang diambil dari novel *Laskar Pelangi* karya Andrea Hirata dan versi terjemahannya yang diterjemahkan oleh Angie Killbane kedalam Bahasa Inggris. Permasalahan dalam riset ini akan dibahas dengan cara mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasikan menganalisa serta menginterpretasi data primer tersebut. Saat membahas frasa participial tersebut, peneliti menemukan bahwa frasa bahasa indonesia terkadang sangat rumit untuk diterjemahkan ke dalam bentuk frasa participial Bahasa Inggris. Namun, Killbane sebagai penerjemah novel karya Andrea Hirata tersebut, sangat memahami struktur gramatika dan sintaksis dari Bahasa Indonesia. Sehingga dia mampu menerjemahkan frasa-frasa tersebut dengan baik. Dalam Penelitian ini, frasa-frasa participial tersebut berfungsi sebagai kata sifat dan juga pelengkap. Frasa participial tersebut dibentuk dari kata kerja nominal dari bahasa Inggris yang disebut 'to be' dalam bentuk lampau 'was' dan 'were'. Secara keseluruhan penerjemah menggunakan menggunakan tiga tipe penerjemahan dalam memproduksi frasa-frasa tersebut; yaitu: literal, linguistik, dan dinamik.*

Kata Kunci: *Frasa, Participial Phrases, Present and Past Participles, Grammar, Terjemahan, Laskar Pelangi*

Abstract

This research tries to analyze the syntactical construction of English translation of Indonesian phrases into English participial phrases. This focused on past and present participle phrases. Both are discussed in terms of their functions and transformations from Indonesian into English. This research can be defined as a syntactical study in the field of translation study. The type of this research is a descriptive qualitative research; because, the primary data are taken from textual (i.e. novel). The primary data are the participial phrases which are taken from Andrea Hirata's *LASKAR PELANGI* and its English version translated by Angie Killbane as the primary data. Since this research is descriptive qualitative, this research solves the topical problem by collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting the primary data. In discussing the participial phrases, the researcher finds that the forms of participial phrases in Bahasa Indonesia, sometimes, are complicated to translate into English properly. Yet, Killbane, as the translator of Hirrata's *LASKAR PELANGI*, knows the syntactical and grammatical structure of Bahasa Indonesia in proper. Through this study, those partiple phrases are known as modifiers and also objective complement. They are being produced by the past form of 'to be'; they are *was* and *were*. Overall, the translator uses three types of translation in producing those participle phrases; they are literal, linguistic, and dynamic translations.

Keywords: Phrase, Participial Phrases, Present and Past Participles, Grammar, Translation, Laskar Pelangi

Introduction

Actually, English has long been acknowledged and used as an international language, like the learning of English in Indonesia which might be of interest to be set up on the basis of a linguistic model of translation for two motivations, viz, intrinsic and utilitarian. From the intrinsic or linguistic point of view the attempt to create a model of translation process is believed to be inherently interesting and valuable as a means for testing theory and for investigating language use. From practical point of view, it is clear that in a rapidly changing world, information transfer comes to immensely depend more and more on efficient and effective translation. Efficient and effective translation process require competent translator.

In the field of linguistics studies, the study of English language forms and structure is called as 'grammar'. Grammar also deals with meaningful units of different sizes right up to the level of the sentence. Here, this research concerns on the structure of words found in phrases, clauses, and sentences. That is more concerned on participial phrases. Thus, this research also can be categorized as syntax studies.

A participle, together with infinitive and gerund, belongs to a verbal. A verbal, which is called non-finite verb, is a verb. It is not governed by person, number, or tense in sentences. Verbal usually serves other functions than predicate. It is supported by Downing and Locke (2006:12), asserting that non-finite verb or verbal is one which lacks the power to assert, that is, predicate. So, verbal acts as subject, object, complement, and modifier in sentence construction. Participle can be classified as a present and a past participle. It is in line with the opinion of Hornby (1995: 844), saying that participle is derived from a verb in *-ing* ending (e.g. boring, sleeping, etcetera) which is called present participle, or from a verb in *-ed* ending (e.g. bored, interested, knocked, etc.) which is called past participle.

Moreover, participle could be combined with some other words to construct a participial phrase. A participial phrase is a participle with its modifiers and completers (Downing and Locke, 2006:478-479). It means that participial phrase is made of a present participle (*-ing* of the verb) or past participle (*-ed* of the verb) plus any modifiers and completers that complete the idea. Furthermore, a participial phrase is capable of filling some functional slots in sentence construction. The functions it could serve include objective complement and modifier of pro(noun).

In terms of its transformation, a participial phrase may be derived from a finite dependent clause namely, adjective or adverb clause. For instance, the present

participial phrase *running in the yard* in the sentence *the dog running in the yard belongs to my father* can be derived from the adjective clause *which is running in the yard*. While, the past participial phrase *covered with ice* in the sentence *covered with ice, the road was dangerous* could be derived from the adverb clause *when it was covered with ice*.

In the field of translation study, English participial phrases can be derived from the Indonesian's noun phrase and a dependent clause. They also have a same structure. As a matter of fact, an Indonesian phrase can be rendered as a participial phrase by knowing its functions and forms within the sentence. The following examples clarify the discussion intended:

1. SL: **Semangat besarku** untuk sekolah perlahan-lahan runtuh

TL: **My overwhelming enthusiasms** for school dwindle away.

2. SL: Bu Mus mengelompokkan **tempat duduk kami** berdasarkan kemiripan.

TL: Bu Mus made **our seating assignments** based on who looked alike.

In the sentence number 1, the English participial phrase *My overwhelming* has a function as a modifier of a noun *enthusiasms*. In this case, the present participial phrase is derived from the noun phrase *My overwhelming enthusiasms*, and it is rendered from *Semangat besarku*, which is known as a noun phrase. Meanwhile, the participial phrase *our seating assignments*, in sentence number 2 serves as modifier of the pronoun *our*. Here, the present participial phrase is translated from a noun phrase, *tempat duduk kami*.

Here, it can be noted the English participial phrases, which are produced by Angie Killbane, may be derived from a noun phrase and dependent clause. The translator has transferred the nature of the novel. In other words, she is able to convey the emotion of Bahasa Indonesia in English at the same way. This also indicates that Killbane knows the syntactical and grammatical structure of Bahasa Indonesia properly. As a translator, she understands the sentence structure of SL and TL. She also understands its contexts in transferring the intended message of the author.

In his article, Hirata notes that 'reconstructing the ideas within a paragraph was a challenge that had to be taken into consideration in order to maintain the sense of original emotion'. In translating the paragraphs or phrases, the translator had to reconstruct them from their Indonesian version in order to keep

the power of the natural emotion which had expressed by Bahasa Indonesia.

Here, the participial phrases are very useful to express it (the emotion/action of subject and its object); because it has a similar role as an adjective or adverb. Crystall (1991:351) notes that participle is a word derived from a verb and used as an adjective, as in *my overwhelming enthusiasms*. The word 'overwhelming', here, indicates a very great enthusiasm on something new or something extraordinary.

Thus, by conducting this research, the writer tries to reveal and to show how the process of Bahasa Indonesia's noun phrases and a dependent clause can be rendered into English participial phrases in expressing Bahasa Indonesia's emotion and expression, particularly in *Rainbow Troops*, a novel translated by Angie Killbane.

The research wants to discuss about syntactical construction of English translation of Indonesian participial phrases into English participial phrases. A phrase, as one of syntactical constructions, is a group of words lacking subject, predicate, or both. A phrase may be of various kinds. However, this study deals with participial phrases only. Both of them are present and past participial phrases. Participial phrases here are discussed in terms of their functions and transformations from Indonesian into English. Thus, this research can be defined as syntactical discussion in the field of translation study.

Research Methodology

Based on the topic of discussion, the most appropriate method of study applied here is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is the way to solve the topical problem by collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting the data (Blaxter, et. al, 2006:65). Since this research is a qualitative study, it does not take the sample representing the population of data. The result of the research is valid only for the data analyzed, that is, English participial phrases in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* viewed from their function and transformation, as well as their renderings in English translated by Angie Killbane.

A case study is used as the strategy of this research. A case study is the method of choice when the phenomenon under study is not readily distinguishable from its context (Blaxter et. al, 2006:71). A case study concentrates on special cases. It allows a focus on just one example, or perhaps two or three or more. The purpose of this method is to analyze intensively the various phenomena that represent the cycle of the unit

with a view to create generalizations about the wider population to which that unit belongs (Blaxter et, al, 2006:71-72).

The population of this research is all the participial phrases and their Indonesian in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation. In order to take a sample data, the researcher uses a random sampling; because there are a lot of participial phrase provided by a translated version of Hirata's novel. Here, the researcher only takes 35 participial phrases including their source language (Bahasa Indonesia), all of the sample data are analyzed one by one. In other words, this research apply a total sampling.

In order to get accurate data, some compatible technique of data collecting is used. The data are collected through these following steps; 1) Reading the novel thoroughly several times; 2) Giving signs for all sentences which contain participial phrases within them; 3) Searching the source of those participial phrases; 4) Making a list of all of the sentences containing participial phrases; 5) Classifying all of the collected data according to their kinds (past participle and present participle); 6) Preparing the selected data to be analyzed.

Then, the most important step in research is analyzing the selected data. The steps of the data analysis in this study are: 1. Identifying the functions of English participial phrases; 2. Investigating the finite dependent clauses from which those participial phrases derived; 3. Clarifying the English participial phrases. Here, the researcher does a paraphrase technique. Paraphrase technique is a technique of analysis done by paraphrasing or translating one word or more in order to get the desired construction (Higherscore.ca, 2007).; 4. Concluding the result of the data analysis.

Results

Through this research, I take 35 as the data sampel that contain participial phrase. There were 20 of them known as present participle phrases and 15 are past participle. They were all categorized based on its function as noun modifiers and objective complement. As noun modifiers, there are 10 present participle phrases and 8 past participle phrases. And, there are 10 present participle phrases and 7 past participle phrases known as objective complement. Those participial phrases are to derived from an adjectival clause or the adverbial clause.

Discussion

For the present participle known as noun modifiers, I had classified 10 present participles which have a function as noun modifiers. They are **datum 1, 8, 9, 13, 16, 19, 24, 28, 29, 30**. In the **datum 1**, ‘a young woman wearing a jilbab’, the word wearing is a participle. It has a function to modify the word woman. The word woman within the phrase above is known as head word of phrase; whereas, the word wearing is known as an adjective. This is adding the characteristic of the head word. This participial phrase is derived from the adjective clause ‘a young woman [who was] wearing a jilbab’. The quotation below is the full sentence of the phrase which is known as the target language (TL) alongside source language (SL);

1) SL: ... dan **seorang wanita muda berjilbab**, Ibu N.A Muslimah Hafsari atau Bu Mus (Hirata, 2007:19).

TL: ... and **a young woman wearing a jilbab**, or headscarf, Ibu N.A. Muslimah Hafsari, or Bu Mus for short (Killbane, 2009:1-2).

Here, the translator uses literal translation as her process of translation. This assumption can be derived from the SL form and the word is quite same as the TL. The structure “seorang wanita muda **ber-jilbab**” in SL has been translated into “a young woman **wearing** a jilbab”. The prefix **ber-**, in Bahasa Indonesia, constructs a verb that means doing something. It has a function to modify a young woman. By these conditions, it can be detected that the form of “a young woman **wearing** a jilbab” is an adjective clause.

a young woman [**who was**] wearing a jilbab

Here, the relative pronoun “who” is needed to clarify a woman which is known as the subject of the clause. It can be said that the TL sentence structure is really suitable to the SL. And, The TL’ words also has the same intention as the SL has. Therefore, for the datum 1, the translator uses literal translation to translate TL from SL.

The next sample is shown by **datum 8** “he was extremely happy and **moving** quickly, half-running, as if he couldn’t wait to get us”. The word moving, here, modifies subject he. It has a function as an adjective or noun modifiers; because, the word moving is equal to the word happy. Here is the participial phrase and its source language.

8) SL: Ia sangat gembira dan berjalan sangat cepat setengah berlari tak sabar menghampiri kami (Hirata, 2007:25).

TL: he was extremely happy and **moving** quickly, half-running, as if he couldn’t wait to get to us (Killbane, 2009:7).

Through the quotation above, the word berjalan within the clause “Ia sangat gembira dan berjalan sangat cepat ” is the SL of the word **moving**. The word berjalan modifies ia in which the prefix **-ber** in berjalan means doing something to move. Here, the SL sentence structure is known as a compound sentence. Thus, in TL, that clause is rendered into a compound sentence too.

Both of independent clauses have the same subject and predicate. The subject and the predicate of that clause are he and was. Thus, the clause “he was extremely happy and moving quickly” can be separated into two independent clause. Here is the detail;

he was extremely happy and [**he was**] moving quickly

The translation of SL participle can be detected as a literal translation; because, the translator did not change the structure and its sense of culture.

The condition of datum 8 also has a similarity to the datum 9. Here are the detail of SL and TL for **datum 9**;

9) SL: Harun tersenyum lebar memamerkan gigi-giginya yang kuning dan panjang panjang (Hirata, 2007:25)

TL: Harun smiled widely, **showing** his long, yellow teeth (Killbane, 2009:8).

The word **showing** in Bahasa Indonesia means ‘memamerkan’ or ‘menunjukkan’. Yet, the SL structure, in Bahasa Indonesia is known as a complex sentence; thus, in English as the target language, that structure is rendered as it is described below;

Harun smiled widely, [**Harun was**] **showing** his long, yellow teeth

Harun, in the quotation above is a subject; whereas, the predicate of the main clause is smiled. Then, it is followed by present participle phrase ‘**showing** his long, yellow teeth’. This phrase modifies the subject Harun who has smiled.

In **datum 13**, I found the other adjective form of participle phrases. Here are the participle phrase form including its source language;

13) SL: Semangat besarku (Hirata, 2007:24)

TL: **My overwhelming enthusiasms** (Killbane, 2009:6).

As the English learners, we should know that the word overwhelming is a present participle form of overwhelm. This verb means cover completely by flowing over (Hornby, 1995:602). By adding the -ing at the end of a verb, the word overwhelm becomes an adjective which can use to modify the noun enthusiasms. The word overwhelm is a translated version of the word *besarku* in SL.

The word *besar*, in Bahasa Indonesia, is known as an adjective. Thus, it can be restructured into the sentence below

My enthusiasms [**was**] overwhelming

Through the sentence above, it can be known that his/her enthusiasms is overwhelming. The message is inline with SL and TL brought to the reader. Thus, it can be noted that the translator used a **literal translation**. These all are several sample of present participle known as noun modifiers.

Then, for the next discussion, I find 10 present participle as an objective complement. They are can be seen in the **datum 2, 3, 14, 17, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, and 34**. First, **datum 2** shows that the word ***pouring*** modifies the word *sweat*. Therefore, the phrase '*about the sweat pouring down onto her eyelids*' is categorized as adjective clause. It illustrates the condition of the subject of sentence itself '*she*'. Here is the detail of the sentence and its SL;

2) SL: Ia demikian khawatir sehingga tak peduli pada peluh yang mengalir kepelupuk matanya (Hirata, 2007:20).

TL: so worried that she didn't even care about the sweat **pouring** down onto her eyelids (Killbane, 2009:2).

By the quotation above, it can be seen that the SL of the word ***pouring*** is equivalent with '*yang mengalir*'. The sentence structure of TL can be paraphrased to the structure below

she didn't even care about the sweat [**which were**] *pouring* down onto her eyelids

The word ***pouring*** in Bahasa Indonesia means *mengalir*; whereas, for the word *yang* is derived from the relative pronoun ***which***. The word '*yang*' in Bahasa Indonesia is known as a preposition that shows the phrase or clause still has an antecedent relation to the independent clause.

Then, The second sample of present participle which is known as an objective complement is shown by **datum 3**.

3) SL: Aku mengenal semua para orangtua dan anak-anak yang **duduk** di depanku (Hirata, 2007:21).

TL: I knew all of the parents and children **sitting** in front of me ... (Killbane, 2009:3).

I found the present participle has a function as an objective complement. The participle *sitting* modifies *the parents and children* (a direct object governed by the verb *knew*). It can be seen when the sentence is reconstructed by adding a relative pronoun *which* after the direct object (the parents and children).

I knew all of the parents and children [**which were**] *sitting* in front of me ... (Killbane, 2009:3)

Here, it can be clearly seen that participle *sitting* belongs to the relative pronoun *which* that substitutes noun phrase *all of the parents and children*. This participle is derived from the word *yang duduk* in SL. As it is noted before, the word *yang* is a preposition that shows the clause "*yang duduk di depanku*" has a relation to the independent clause "*aku mengenal orang tua dan anak-anak*".

The participle *sitting* is derived from the verb *sit* which means *to rest our weight on our bottom with our back upright*. It has an equal sense to the word *duduk* in Bahasa Indonesia (Echols and Shadily, 1999:150). That is why, it can be said that the translator uses a **literal translation**; because, the word positions in SL does not change at all.

The next datum of present participle which has a function as an objective complement. It can be seen on **datum 14**.

13) SL: aku melihat Lintang dengan canggung **mengggangam** sebuah pensil besar yang belum diserut... (Hirata2007:32).

TL: I saw Lintang clumsily **grasping** a large, unsharpened pencil ... (Killbane, 2009:15).

The present participle phrase is *grasping a large, unsharpened pencil*. The participle *grasping* modifies *Lintang* (a direct object governed by the verb *saw*). It can be seen when the sentence is paraphrased by adding a relative pronoun *who* after the word *Lintang* (a direct object).

I saw Lintang [**who was**] clumsily **grasping** a large, unsharpened pencil ... (Killbane, 2009:15)

Here, it can be clearly seen that participle *grasping* is the action done by the relative pronoun *who* that relates to *Lintang*. This participle is a translated version the word *menggenggam*. In the term of grammar, the present participle *grasping* is derived from the verb *grasp* which also means *control over something, especially when it is hard to hold on to*.

Sometimes, in Bahasa Indonesia, this condition is known as *genggam*. The SL shows that it is the first time for *Lintang* using pencil. At the first time, people does not know how to hold a pencil properly. They will grasp it as if they grasped a knife. The word *menggenggam* in SL is translated into *grasping*. Hence, it can be said that the translator using a **literal translation** while translating the word *menggenggam* to the present participle *grasping*.

In **datum 17**,

16) SL: Karena baru saja ditangkap seekor buaya yang diyakini telah menyambar seorang wanita **yang sedang mencuci pakaian** di Manggar (Hirata, 2007:108).

TL: They had caught a crocodile that had attacked a woman **washing clothes** in the Manggar River (Killbane, 2009:75).

There is a present participle phrase that also has a function as an objective complement. The participle is “a woman washing clothes”. The word *washing* as a participle modifies *woman* that is known as the direct object of the verb *attacked*. Thus, in order to produce a present participle *washing clothes*, the clause can be paraphrased as follows.

a woman [**who was**] *washing clothes* in the Manggar River (Killbane, 2009:75).

The relative pronoun (*who*) refers to “a woman” that is doing an action (*washing clothes*). The clause “*who is washing clothes*”, here, is known as an adjective clause that modifies *woman*. The participle *washing* is derived from a verb *wash* which means *to make clean something or somebody using water and usually soap*.

As it is noted by datum 17 above, there is a word that relates to the word *wash* or *washing*. It is the word *mencuci* that shows an action done by *seorang wanita* (known as a woman in English). Therefore, it can be noted that the translator using a **literal translation** in translating SL to TL.

The other present participle can be founded on **datum 25**.

25) SL: Kami ..., memanggil **pesawat yang melintas**, ... (Hirata, 2007:191).

TL: We ..., shouted to the **planes flying above**, ... (Killbane, 2009:89).

The participle phrase is “*the planes flying above*”. The present participle *flying* modifies “*the planes*” which is known as the object of the verb *shouted to*. The present participle *flying* is derived from the verb *fly* which means *to move through the air*. The *-ing* form in the word *fly-ing* can be produced by paraphrasing it; as it is drawn as follows.

We ..., shouted to the planes [**which were**] flying above, ... (Killbane, 2009:89).

The relative pronoun (*which*) above relates to the word *the planes* and the word (*are*) is a link to the present participle (*flying*). According to the SL, the present participle phrase *the planes flying above* is the translated form of the phrase *memanggil pesawat yang melintas*. In SL, there is no word *terbang* which is known as an Indonesian version of the word *flying*.

As a matter of fact, there is only the word *melintas* that has an equal position to the word *flying*. Generally, people know that *planes* or *pesawat* is flying. In SL, the sense brought by the word *flying* has implicitly implied to the word *pesawat*. Therefore, the translator here is using **linguistic translation** to translate the phrase *pesawat yang melintas* into a present participle phrase *the planes flying above*. These all formulations can also be applied into the production of past participial phrases. Here, I only provide the sample of present participial phrase. The detail of past participial phrases can be seen in my thesis.

Conclusion

As the result this research found that the finite verb is the past form of *to be*. It can be *was* or *were*. I also found that Angie Killbane, the translator of Andrea Hirata’s *Laskar Pelangi*, used all of types of translation. They are literal, linguistic, and dynamic translation. She used 22 times of literal translation, 9 times of linguistic translation, and 4 times of dynamic translation. These all types are used in order to get the fidelity of translation. Fidelity in translation is passing of the message from source language into another by producing the same effect (in sense and in form) in the target language

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