Linguistika Kultura

Accuracy in Translating English Coordinating Conjunctions in the Indonesian Version of the Novel *Animal Farm*

(Ketepatan Penerjemahan Konjungsi Koordinatif Bahasa Inggris dalam Novel Animal Farm Versi Bahasa Indonesia)

Rumbardi Rumbardi [1*], Atifah Khoiriyah [2]
[1,2]English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
Email: rumbardi.sasingunand@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the accuracy of translating English coordinating conjunctions into Indonesian in the novel *Animal Farm*. The aim of the research is to analyze the translation techniques used for these conjunctions and evaluate the accuracy of the English sentences containing them. A qualitative approach is employed, with data drawn from the English version of *Animal Farm* and its Indonesian translation, *Republik Hewan*. The researcher uses Newmark's theory to identify the translation procedures and Nababan's theory to assess translation accuracy. The results indicate that 78% of the data are translated using a literal procedure; while 22% employ a reduction translation procedure. In terms of accuracy, 57% of the data are considered accurate; 13% less accurate; and 8% inaccurate. The accuracy level appears to be influenced by the translation of coordinating conjunctions as well as other sentence components.

Keywords: *Accuracy, Animal Farm, conjunction, quality, translation, translator.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini meneliti keakuratan penerjemahan konjungsi koordinatif bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dalam novel Animal Farm. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk kata penghubung dan mengevaluasi keakuratan kalimat bahasa Inggris yang mengandung kata penghubung tersebut. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan, dengan data yang diambil dari versi bahasa Inggris *Animal Farm* dan terjemahan bahasa Indonesianya, Republik Hewan. Peneliti menggunakan teori Newmark untuk mengidentifikasi prosedur penerjemahan dan teori Nababan untuk menilai keakuratan terjemahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 78% data diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan prosedur penerjemahan harfiah, sementara 22% menggunakan prosedur penerjemahan reduksi. Dalam hal keakuratan, 57% data dianggap akurat; 13% kurang akurat; dan 8% tidak akurat. Tingkat keakuratan ini tampaknya dipengaruhi oleh penerjemahan konjungsi koordinatif dan juga komponen kalimat lainnya.

Kata kunci: Akurasi, peternakan, konjungsi, kualitas, penerjemahan, penerjemah.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is described as "the substitution of textual content in one language (SL) with corresponding textual content in another language (TL)" (Catford, 1974: 20). "Corresponding textual content refers to a text that is accurate, natural, and communicative. Accuracy implies that the meaning of the text should closely match that of the original, natural means using the typical forms of the target language, and communicative means conveying the full meaning in a way that can be understood by the audience" (Newmark, 1988). The overall quality of the translation is shaped by these factors.

Maintaining translation quality is a challenging task. Achieving an equivalent translation may involve structural shifts (changing the order of elements), class shifts (substituting equivalent word classes), and intra-system shifts (such as altering singular to plural forms) (Fawcett, 1997: 54). To preserve the original message, the translator must account for not only the semantic meaning but also the logical relationships between different parts of the sentence, such as between two clauses or ideas, which may be linked using conjunctions. This is crucial for ensuring that the flow, context, and clarity of the original message are maintained in the target language (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 13).

Despite the difficulties, there are numerous translations of books, articles, journals, news, and other materials available, making it easy for people to access a wide range of information. One example is George Orwell's English novel *Animal Farm*, first published in 1945 and later translated into Indonesian by Djokolelono. The novel narrates the story of farm animals which revolt against their human owner in an attempt to create a society where they can enjoy freedom and equality. However, their idealistic dream collapses, and the farm ends up in an even worse state due to the betrayal of one of their own.

In this novel, the researchers identified several sentences containing coordinating conjunctions. These conjunctions serve to link two equal words, phrases, or clauses that share the same grammatical structure (Lubis, 2021:18). In English, there are seven types of coordinating conjunctions: *and, but, or, so, yet, nor*, and *for* (Swick, 2010: 113). An example of a coordinating conjunction in the novel is "but," as seen in the sentence: "he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected," where it connects two equal clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions play a crucial role in translation, which is why the researcher aims to analyze the translation methods used to render English sentences with coordinating conjunctions into Indonesian. Additionally, the researcher plans to assess the accuracy of translating English coordinating conjunctions into Indonesian, specifically in the translation of the English novel *Animal Farm* into Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research data consist of English sentences containing coordinating conjunctions, extracted from the English novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and its Indonesian translation, *Republik Hewan*, translated by Djokolelono. To collect the data, the researchers classified the types of coordinating conjunctions based on Ed Swick's (2010) categories, including *and, but, or, so, yet, for*, and *nor*. For conjunctions like *and*, *but*, and *or*, the researchers used systematic sampling, selecting data from the first two paragraphs of chapters 1-10 to represent the entire set. For conjunctions such as *so, yet, for*, and *nor*, total sampling was applied. In all cases, purposive sampling was used to focus only on compound sentences, allowing the researcher to examine how these conjunctions maintain the logical relationship between two ideas in a sentence.

To analyze the translation procedure, the researchers compared the meaning of the coordinating conjunctions in the source text (ST) *Animal Farm* and the target text (TT)

Republik Hewan, focusing on how they were translated according to Newmark's translation procedures. Subsequently, to assess the accuracy of sentences containing coordinating conjunctions, the researchers applied Nababan's theory of translation accuracy. This involved comparing the meaning of the text in both the source language (SL) and target language (TL), as well as evaluating the logical connection between the ideas in sentences joined by coordinating conjunctions.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The researchers examined data featuring coordinating conjunctions in the novel *Animal Farm* and found 37 instances of six different types: *and*, *but*, *for*, *yet*, *or*, and *nor*. However, no occurrences of the conjunction *so* were identified in the novel.

The translation methods and the precision of English coordinating conjunctions in the Indonesian version of the novel *Animal Farm*

Based on the data analysis, four translation procedures were identified: literal translation, reduction, synonymy, and modulation. In terms of translation accuracy, the researchers found that 21 instances were accurate, 13 were less accurate, and 3 were inaccurate. This study identified the translation procedures through analysis as follows.

1. Literal
   Datum 3

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
He was a brilliant talker, **and** when he was arguing some difficult point he had away of skipping from side to side **and** whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive. (p.11)	Dia sangat cemerlang dalam berbicara, **dan** saat berdebat tentang topik yang sulit, dia punya kebiasaan melompat ke kiri dan kanan **sambil** menggoyang-goyangkan ekornya dengan cara sangat persuasif, sehingga lawan bicaranya menyerah.

In this data, the coordinating conjunction *and* appears twice. The first instance is translated as *dan* in the target language (TL), while the second is translated as *sambil*. According to Sneddon (2010, p. 346), *and* is equivalent to *dan* in Indonesian. Likewise, *sambil* also functions as a coordinating conjunction, linking elements in a sentence in a similar way to *and*. Since these words are translated directly into their corresponding meanings without any addition or omission in the target text (TT), this translation method is categorized as literal translation (Newmark, 1988).

2. Reduction
   Datum 4

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
How they toiled **and** sweated to get the hay in! (p.21)	Mereka bekerjakeras, berkeringat deras untuk memanen jerami, memasukkannya kegudang. (p.28)

In this data, the translator split the sentence into three clauses and omitted the coordinating conjunction *and* in the target text (TT). If it had been translated, the *and* would have been placed between the second and third clauses, with a comma connecting the first and second clauses. In Indonesian, the conjunction *and* can be expressed as *dan*, *serta*, or *beserta* to indicate an additive relationship (Sneddon, 2010: 348-349). However, the translator chose to apply a reduction translation procedure by omitting the conjunction's meaning in the TT (Newmark, 1988).

3. Synonymy
Datum 1

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
He lurched across the yard, kicked off his boots at the back door, drew himself alast glass of beer from the barrel in the scullery, **and** made his way up to bed, where Mrs. Jones was already snoring. (p.1)	Dia terhuyung menyeberangi halaman. Ditendangnya pintu belakang, dikucurkannya segelas bir terakhir dari tong di ruang cuci piring, **lalu** dia naik kekamar tidur tempat nyonya Jones sudah mendengkur. (p.7)

In this data, the coordinating conjunction *and* is translated as *lalu* in the target language (TL). In Indonesian, *and* is typically translated as *dan*, *serta*, or *beserta* (Sneddon, 2010: 348-349). However, *dan* also has other synonyms, such as *bersama*, *dengan*, *lagi*, *lalu*, *maka*, and others (Sugono et al., 2008: 120). In this context, the translator used the synonymy translation procedure, selecting a word with a similar meaning in the target text to convey the sequence of events (Newmark, 1988).

4. Modulation
Datum 14

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
For a long time the quarry was full of snow drifts **and** nothing could be done. (p.59)	Untuk waktu lama, tambang batu penuh dengan tumpukan salju, **sehingga** tidak ada yang bisa dikerjakan di sana. (p.66)

This data shows that the coordinating conjunction *and* is translated as *sehingga* in the target text (TT). Normally, *and* is translated as *dan*, *serta*, or *beserta* in Indonesian (Sneddon, 2010: 348-349). However, in this case, the translator selected a different word, *sehingga*, to indicate a cause-and-effect relationship. Therefore, this translation procedure is classified as modulation, as the translator aimed to preserve the same meaning while shifting the wording and perspective to suit the context (Newmark, 1988).

Chart 1. Translation Methods Applied in Translating English Coordinating Conjunctions into Indonesian
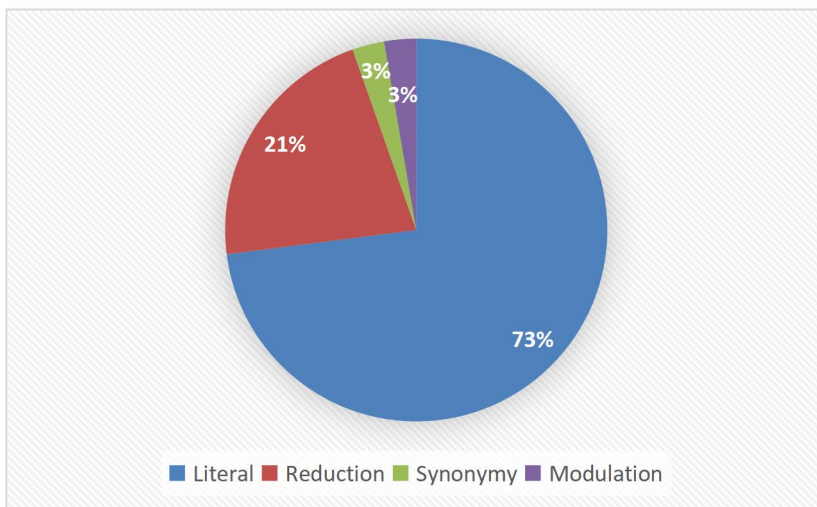
Below is the analysis of translation accuracy identified in this study.

1. Accurate

Datum 1

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
He lurched across the yard, kicked off his boots at the back door, drew himself a last glass of beer from the barrel in the scullery, **and** made his way up to bed, where Mrs. Jones was already snoring. (p.1)	Dia terhuyung menyeberangi halaman. Ditendangnya pintu belakang, dikucurkannya segelas bir terakhir dari tong di ruang cuci piring, **lalu** dia naik ke kamar tidur tempat nyonya Jones sudah mendengkur. (p.7)

This data demonstrates that the coordinating conjunction *and* is translated as *lalu* in the target text (TT). In the source text (ST), *and* is classified as chronological because it indicates the passage of time, showing events in a sequential order (Larson, 1984: 304-305). This implies that one event follows another in time without overlap. If translated as *dan*, it does not fully convey the specific logical relationship present in the original text, as *dan* is typically used to indicate simultaneous actions or events rather than a sequential one. Therefore, the logical connection between the three clauses is unclear in terms of time.

In standard Indonesian, the translation *lalu* is equivalent to *dan* and can be used to show a sequential relationship (Syarif & Rosa, p. 96). It highlights the event that occurs afterward, suggesting that *the person went upstairs to bed after pouring himself the last glass of beer from the barrel in the kitchen*. Therefore, by translating the conjunction *dan* into *lalu*, the cohesion between the ideas is effectively maintained.

The clauses in the translation are also considered accurate because the target text (TT) successfully conveys the intended meaning without omitting or altering any crucial information. The Indonesian translation presents the actions and events in the correct sequence, reflecting the author's original message in the source language (SL). As the meaning

of words, technical terms, phrases, and clauses from the source language are accurately transferred into the target language, with no distortion of meaning, this translation is rated as accurate with a score of 3 (Nababan, 2012).

2. Less Accurate

Datum 25

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
Some progress was made in the dry frosty weather that followed, **but** it was cruel work, and the animals could not feel so hopeful about it as they had felt before. (p.59)	Pekerjaan harus dilakukan dalam suasana beku kering, suatu pekerjaan yang menyiksa, dan hewan-hewan itu tidak merasa penuh harapan seperti dulu. (p.66)

In the given sentence, the coordinating conjunction *but* is not translated into Indonesian. In the source text (ST), *but* is used to connect the first clause with the following two clauses, which express opposing ideas (Larson, 1984: 348). It emphasizes the contrast between the progress achieved and the difficulty of the task. Despite some progress being made, strengthening the windmill's wall remained a difficult task, especially in the dry, frosty weather.

However, the coordinating conjunction *but* is omitted in the target language (TL). This suggests that the translator intentionally left out the contrast between the two ideas (the first clause and the following two clauses). When two propositions are in contrast, there is typically an opposition (positive-negative). Instead, the three clauses in the target text are linked by the coordinating conjunction *dan*, which means *and*, implying that all three clauses are equal, as they all express negative statements (working in bad weather, the harshness of the task, and hopelessness). Therefore, the target text presents a different logical relationship from the source text, as follows.

• ST (contrast relation)	• TT (additive relation)
1) Some progress was made in the dry frosty weather that followed (+)	1) Pekerjaan harus dilakukan dalam suasana beku kering (-)
2) but it was cruel work (-)	2) Suatu pekerjaan yang menyiksa(-)
3) the animals could not feel so hopeful about it as they had felt before (-)	3) **Dan** hewan-hewan itu tidak merasa penuh harapan seperti dulu (-)

At first glance, the use of the coordinating conjunction *dan* seems appropriate for linking the three negative ideas in the sentence. However, upon closer inspection of the first clause, the translation of the word *progress* into *pekerjaan* in the target text (TT) is inaccurate. In English, *progress* refers to forward movement or development toward completion (Abate, 1999, p. 632), implying positive improvement. In contrast, *pekerjaan* in Indonesian means "work" and refers to an activity performed to achieve a particular result (Sugono et al., 2008: 751). Therefore, a more accurate translation would be *kemajuan* or *perkembangan*, which convey the sense of development or improvement in a process or activity.

Based on the analysis above, while most of the words, technical terms, phrases, or clauses in the target text (TT) have been accurately transferred into the target language, some meaning distortions remain, and the logical connection is not preserved, which affects the clarity of the message. As a result, this translation is considered less accurate, with a score of 2 (Nababan, 2012). Therefore, an alternative translation could be:

*Beberapa kemajuan dilakukan dalam suasana beku kering, **tetapi** ini suatu pekerjaan yang amat menyiksa, dan hewan-hewan itu tidak merasa penuh harapan seperti dulu.*

Datum 32

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
For myself I do not grumble, **for**Iam one of the lucky ones. (p.5)	Aku sendiri tidak punya masalah, **sebab** aku termasuk salah satu yang beruntung. (p.12)

The sentence above demonstrates that the coordinating conjunction *for* is translated as *sebab*. In the source text (ST), *for* is used to indicate a cause-and-effect relationship between the first clause and the following one. It clarifies that the idea "the speaker is lucky" serves as the reason why they do not complain.

Similarly, the translation *sebab* in the target text (TT) maintains the same logical relationship as *for* in the source text (ST). The conjunction *sebab* presents the outcome first (*Aku sendiri tidak punya masalah*), followed by the reason (*aku termasuk salah satu yang beruntung*). It highlights that the character's belief in being lucky directly leads to the positive outcome of not having any problems.

Furthermore, when we examine the translation of the entire text, it is generally accurate because it conveys the main idea of the original text quite effectively. However, there is a mistranslation of the word *"grumble"* into *"masalah"* in Indonesian. *Grumble* refers to complaining in a bad-tempered manner, which is more accurately translated as *"mengeluh"* or *"menggerutu"* in Indonesian (Abate, 1999, p. 349). On the other hand, *"masalah"*, which means *"problem"* in English, refers to conflicts, obstacles, or challenges that require resolution (Sugono et al., 2008: 991). Therefore, translating *"grumble"* as *"masalah"* is inappropriate, as they have different meanings.

Although the logical connection between the clauses in the sentence is preserved, this does not ensure the overall accuracy of the translation, as there is still some distortion of meaning in a small portion of the sentence. As a result, while most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, or clauses from the source language (SL) are accurately transferred into the target language (TL), the remaining meaning distortion affects the clarity of the message. Therefore, the overall translation is considered less accurate, with a score of 2 (Nababan, 2012). An alternative translation could be:

*Aku sendiri tak mengeluh, **sebab** aku termasuk salah satu yang beruntung.*

3. Inaccurate

Datum 33

English (ST)	Indonesian (TT)
But their efforts were rewarded, **for** the harvest was an even bigger success than they had hoped. (p.21)	Tetapi usaha keras mereka tidak sia-sia. Hasil yang mereka kumpulkan jauh lebih banyak dari yang mereka harapkan. (p.28)

In the given passage, the coordinating conjunction *for* is omitted in the target text (TT). In the source text (ST), *for* links the two clauses to express a cause-and-effect relationship, presenting the result first, followed by the reason. In the second clause, *for* introduces the reason behind the statement in the first clause. It highlights that the animals' efforts were rewarded because they harvested more than they had anticipated.

In the target text (TT), the coordinating conjunction is omitted, which disrupts the logical connection between the two ideas. As a result, it becomes unclear whether the second sentence is meant to explain the first sentence or if it introduces a completely unrelated idea. The relationship between the two sentences is left ambiguous.

Additionally, there are ambiguous and added meanings in the target text (TT). First, the phrase *"were rewarded"* is translated as *"tidak sia-sia"*. At first glance, both phrases seem to convey the same idea of the efforts leading to a positive outcome. However, they actually have different meanings. *"Were rewarded"*, which can be translated as *"membuahkan hasil"*, implies that the efforts were acknowledged with a reward or positive result. In contrast, *"tidak sia-sia"* means that the efforts had a meaningful impact, even if they did not result in a specific reward or recognition. Secondly, there is an added meaning in the phrase *"yang mereka kumpulkan"*, which does not appear in the original text and may disrupt the integrity of the message.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, or clauses from the source language (SL) are not accurately transferred, and the logical connection is not preserved in the target language (TL), leading to an inaccurate translation with a score of 1 (Nababan, 2012). Therefore, an alternative translation could be:

Tetapi usaha keras mereka membuahkan hasil, karena hasil panen jauh lebih banyak dari yang mereka harapkan

Chart 2. The Level of accuracy of sentences containing English coordinating conjunction into Indonesian
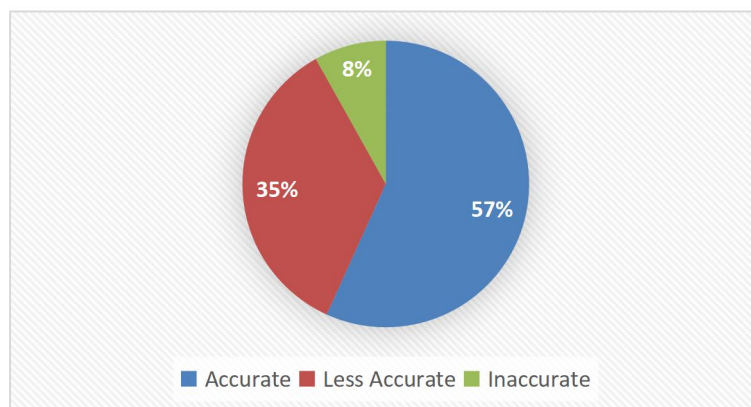
CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher identified 37 instances of coordinating conjunctions, with four translation procedures applied by the translator to render English coordinating conjunctions into Indonesian. These included 27 instances of literal translation (73%), 8 instances of reduction (21%), 1 instance of synonymy (3%), and 1 instance of modulation (3%). Therefore, the most commonly used translation procedure for the coordinating conjunctions was literal translation. Concerning the accuracy of the translation, the researcher found that 21 instances (57%) were accurate, receiving a score of 3, 13 instances (35%) were less accurate, with a score of 2, and 3 instances (8%) were inaccurate, receiving a score of 1.

Based on the analysis, it can be inferred that both the coordinating conjunctions and the overall meaning of the sentence play a significant role in determining the quality of the translation. Unlike previous studies that primarily focused on whole sentences or cultural terms, this research aimed to explore the importance of coordinating conjunctions as a cohesive device in preserving translation quality. This suggests that, even if most of the words, phrases, and clauses are accurately transferred into the target language, a failure to maintain the logical connection between ideas does not ensure the translation's accuracy. Similarly, if the logical relationship is preserved but other parts of the sentence are mistranslated, it can still negatively impact the translation's overall quality.

REFERENCES

Abate, F. R. (1999). *The Oxford American Dictionary of Current English.* New York: Oxford University Press

Catford,J.C.(1965).*ALinguisticTheoryofTranslation*.OxfordBritain:OxfordUniversity.

Fawcett, P. (1997). *Translation and Language* Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Hassan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English.* Longman.

Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (Vol 366). Lanham, MD: University Press America.

Lubis, N. T. (2021). *An Analysis of conjunction in English Book Published of Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia 2017 Year*. [Diploma Thesis, State Institute For Islamic Studies].

Nababan, et al. (2012). *Pengembangan Model PenelitianKualitasTerjemahan*(vol 24, no.1.). Surakarta: UniversitasSebelasMaret.

Newmark,P.(1988).*A TextbookofTranslation*.London:PrenticeHall.

Orwell, G. (1945). *Animal Farm.* London: Secker and Warburg.

Orwell, G. (1945). *Animal Farm*. Translated by Djokolelono, GramediaPustakaUtama, 2021.

Sneddon, J. N. (2010). *Indonesian Reference Grammar* (2nd ed.).Allen & Unwin.

Syarif, H, & Rosa, R. N. (2014). *KonjungsiKoordinatifdanSubordinatif Lintas Bahasa.* Padang: UNP Press.

Swick, E. (2010). *English Verbs Essentials of Grammar.* New York: Mc Graw Hill.

Sugono et al. (2008a). *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia.* Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa.

Sugono et al. (2008b). *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia.* Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa.