



# SUBTRACTION ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *PERFUME* NOVEL

## UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

2018



**SUBTRACTION ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH –  
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *PERFUME* NOVEL**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

Presented to  
**Universitas Brawijaya**  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

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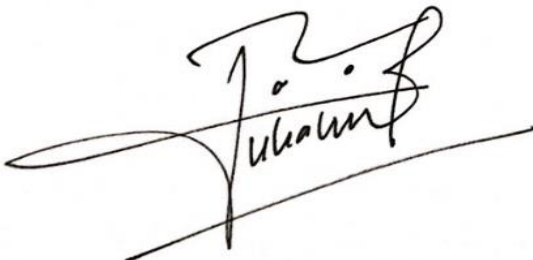


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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer expresses her most gratitude towards the One and Only God Allah SWT, that she could finally finish this study entitled “Substraction Adjustment in the English – Indonesian Translation of Perfume Novel” for fulfilling the requirement of *Sarjana Sastra* at Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. This undergraduate thesis is accomplished with hard work and priceless supports from many people.

The writer would like to give her deepest thanks to the supervisor Tantri Refa Indhiarti, S.S.,M.A for the total support towards the completion of this undergraduate thesis. The writer also thanks the examiner, Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M. App. Ling. for giving suggestion and advice in the process of finishing this work. Besides, the writer also thanks to her parents who always give her support and help with all prayers, and also her beloved friends consisting Abdualлах, Ayun, Fandy, Talitha, Risa, Pelangi, and Lisa.

This thesis is especially dedicated first for the writer herself and also for the writer’s beloved family who has given support and also prayers every single day. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis can be useful for the readers, and also helpful for the next researcher.

Malang, 24 April 2018

The Writer



## ABSTRACT

Nirmala, Amarendra Atri. 2018. **Subtractions in the English – Indonesian Translation of *Perfume* Novel**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

**Keywords:** Translation, Subtractions Adjustment, Novel, *Perfume*

Translation becomes important part when we are trying to understand English in some aspects. Translation is an activity which is substituting a text from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language). There are some factors that should be possessed by a translator, one of them is techniques of adjustment that becomes an important thing during doing a translation. There are three kinds of techniques of adjustment one of them are subtractions adjustment is the focus of this study and the aimed of this study is at figuring out how subtractions adjustment is used in translating *Perfume* Novel in Indonesian version.

This study uses qualitative method because in this study the data are in the form of text than numerical data. The researcher used chapter 10 until 15 as the data source taken from *Perfume* Novel by Patrick Süskind. The theory used in this study is Techniques of Adjustment by Nida (1964) as the guidance.

This study only focuses subtractions adjustment and there are sub-types of subtractions such as repetition, specification of reference, conjunctions, transitionals, categories, vocatives and formulae. There are 76 sentences that can be analyzed with techniques of adjustment by Nida (1964). The data is presented in the form of table including the analysis of the data. In this study the most frequently use of subtractions applied by translator of the *Perfume* Novel by Patrick Süskind is specification of reference with total of 47 data (62%), the second is conjunctions with total of 23 data (30%), the third is categories with total of 4 data (5%), and the last is repetition with total of 2 data (3%). In subtractions, based on the result of this study, the researcher found that specification of reference is the most frequently used during translating *Perfume* Novel.

In this research, the research only analyzed about subtractions and also the sub-types of subtractions. Therefore, for deep analysis the next researcher can do analysis with all the kinds of theory of translation adjustment by Nida (1964) and also use translation methods and procedures to make the readers understand more about the meaning of *Perfume* Novel.



## ABSTRAK

Nirmala, Amarendra Ati. 2018. **Subtraksi dalam Novel Perfume Inggris - Indonesia**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

**Kata kunci:** Terjemahan, Penyesuaian Subtraksi, Novel, Perfume

Terjemahan menjadi bagian penting ketika kita mencoba memahami bahasa Inggris dalam beberapa aspek. Terjemahan adalah kegiatan yang mengganti teks dari SL (Source Language) menjadi TL (Target Language). Ada beberapa faktor yang harus dimiliki oleh penerjemah, salah satunya adalah teknik penyesuaian. Ada tiga jenis teknik penyesuaian namun dalam penelitian ini hanya fokus pada penyesuaian subtraksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari tahu bagaimana penyesuaian subtraksi yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan Novel *Perfume* dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif karena dalam penelitian ini data tersebut berupa teks daripada data numerik. Peneliti menggunakan bab 10 sampai 15 sebagai sumber data yang diambil dari Novel *Perfume* oleh Patrick Süskind dan tentang teori dalam penelitian ini menggunakan Teknik Penyesuaian oleh Nida (1964) sebagai panduannya.

Penelitian ini hanya berfokus pada penyesuaian subtraksi dan ada sub-jenis pengurangan seperti pengulangan, spesifikasi referensi, gabungan, transisi, kategori, vokatif dan formula. Ada 76 kalimat yang bisa dianalisis dengan teknik penyesuaian oleh Nida (1964). Data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel termasuk analisis data. Dalam penelitian ini subtraksi yang paling sering digunakan adalah spesifikasi referensi dengan total 47 data (62%), yang kedua adalah gabungan dengan total 23 data (30%), yang ketiga adalah kategori dengan total 4 data (5%), dan yang terakhir adalah pengulangan dengan total 2 data (3%). Dalam subtraksi, berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini peneliti menemukan bahwa spesifikasi referensi paling sering digunakan dalam menerjemahkan Novel *Perfume*.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menganalisis pengurangan dan juga sub-jenis pengurangan. Oleh karena itu, untuk analisis mendalam peneliti selanjutnya dapat melakukan analisis dengan semua jenis teori penyesuaian terjemahan oleh Nida (1964) dan juga menggunakan metode dan prosedur terjemahan untuk membuat pembaca lebih memahami tentang makna pada Novel *Perfume*.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of the study, problems of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of discussions and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

In this era, many people know and make use of languages other than his or her mother tongue. English becomes one of foreign languages that are most widely used in the world and it makes English become international or global language.

Because not all people know about English or the meaning of some words in English so they need a tool that can help them to know the meaning with translation.

Nowadays, translation becomes important part when we are trying to understand English in some aspects. Translation is an activity which is substituting a text from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language). Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message language (TL) and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981, p.7).

There are some factors that should be possessed by translator, they are language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence and transfer competence. Besides, Barnwell (1983) also states that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign.



Then, to make a good translation, translator should know about source (SL) language and also target languages.

There are some factors to produce a good translation, Nababan (1999) states that there are two important factors in translations, namely linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences; and non-linguistic factor that covers the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture. Besides the process of translation, a translator need an interpretation. The ways of the Indonesian is quite different from foreign people in culture. The translator translation has to make good grammatical, lexical and cultural adjustments so the translation becomes natural and not like a translation. As Tyler (1962, p.9) states that a good translation is created by translator who gives a complete ideas of the original works, the style and manner of writing should be of the same character of the original, and translation should have all the case of original composition.

During adjusting a translation, a translator has to consider a technique of adjustments. The techniques of adjustments deal with addition, subtraction, and alterations in process translating. Nida (1964, p.226) stated "the technique of adjustments are designed to produce correct equivalents, not to serve an excuse for tampering with the source language message" In other words, by doing the adjustment technique, the correct equivalents made by translator will be natural for the target readers and will facilitate its reproduction in a different form and in fullest sense and meaning.

This Perfume: The Story of a Murderer Novel. The researcher decided to analyze it because this Perfume: The Story of a Murderer Novel is 1985 literally



historical cross-genre novel (originally published in German as *Das Parfum*) by German writer Patrick Süskind . The novel explores the sense of smell and its relationship with the emotional meaning that scents may have. The story centers on Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, an unloved 18th-century French orphan who is born with an exceptional sense of smell, being able to distinguish a vast range of scents in the world around him. Grenouille becomes a perfumer but interested in murder when he encounters a young girl with an unsurpassed wondrous scent.

In this research, the researcher chose Perfume Novel by Patrick Süskind, because it has an interesting storyline and this novel is well known in that era even until now. Based on Goodreads website stated that Perfume novel become the most popular novel because it has won some literary awards like World Fantasy Award for Best Novel (1987) and PEN Translation Prize for John E. Woods (1987).

When conducted this research the researcher applied Nida (1964,p:227) theory about translation adjustments. In Nida (1964) there are three kinds of translation adjustment such as Addition, Subtraction and Alterations and in those kinds still have another sub-type then the researcher just focus with Subtraction in this thesis. This research is focused on subtraction analysis in English – Indonesian translated version of the Perfume novel because there have been particular English language expression left out by the translator which may distract the readers, but still the story in the novel is fairly understood. So, it will help the reader understanding the meaning of the target language. After conducting this research it can give contribution to the next researcher or students about the theory of translation adjustment and how to apply the translation adjustment in another object



of research. Moreover, the results of this study hopefully can help the next researcher that conduct about Translation adjustment too but in different object, such as short story, movies or any literary works.

## 1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study analyzed this following problem:

How is subtraction adjustment used by the Indonesian translator during translating Perfume novel?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study can be categorized as follow:

To find out subtraction adjustments used by translator during translating Perfume novel

## 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

**1. Translation:** is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. (Newmark, 1981, p: 7).

**2. Translation Adjustment:** is the techniques of adjustment are designed to procedure correct equivalents, not to serve as an excuse for tampering with the source language message. (Nida, 1964, p: 226).



Translation adjustment is deal with closest natural equivalent and dynamic equivalent as Nida said to reach the naturalness of translation and also for accurate in motion sense.

**3. Subtraction:** Is sub-type in translation adjustment which involve certain structural losses, however are advisable because of the grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language are considered. (Nida, 1964, p: 231).

**4. Perfume Novel :** is 1985 literary historical cross-genre novel (originally published in German as *Das Parfum*) by German writer Patrick Süskind

The researcher choose chapter 10 until 15 as data during conducting this thesis.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discussed about the theories which used during conducted and how the researcher collected and also analyzed the data by using several theories.

#### 2.1 Translation

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981, p.7). SL is source language and TL is target language, for the example in Indonesia Jus Jeruk is SL and in English Orange Juice is TL.

Based on Catford (1965, p.20) translation as “the replacement of the textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Catford also say that translation is “a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”. Based on Nida and Taber (1982, p.12) translation as “the process in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meaning must be given priority.”

Moreover, Nida and Taber also emphasize on “natural equivalent” and also “meaning must be given priority” it means that when translating some word or sentence, and also consider to each factor like diction to reduce and also to avoid the risk of awkwardness when someone read our translation and it will make our

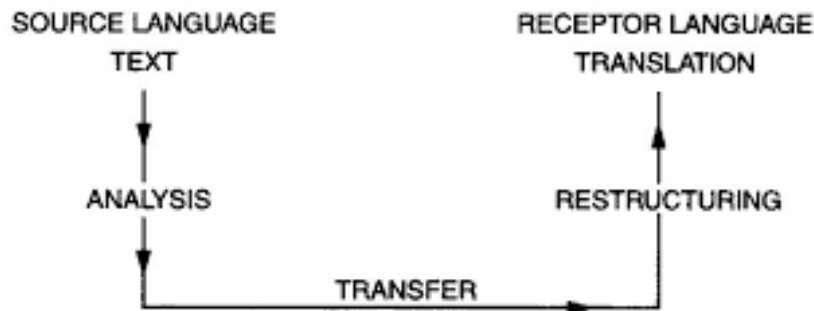


translation have natural equivalent. Nida and Taber also said that “meaning must be given priority” it means that when translating, after choosing good diction the translator have to arrange it with suitable or reasonable word because the meaning of that translation is very important and it would become priority. For Nida and Taber a good translator must focus on response message recipients, focus in here means that the readers can understand and also enjoy with the translation itself.

Nida and Taber also say that meaning and also style can't deviate from source language or (SL) because it can change the meaning and also the style of the source language. In addition, Nida and Taber stated that “*the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.*” However, the meaning of “equivalent” itself must be natural in order to our translation can be natural like an original text, so the readers can see that our translation does not look like a translation.

## 2.2 Process of Translation

Translation is not a simple works, since not all people can do translating in good way. Nida and Taber (1982, p. 33) make a simple diagram of translation process, as below:



1. First, the translators have to read all over the script or text and understand the meaning before beginning to translate. Better, the translator do repeat reading the text more than three times in order to the meaning more clearly.
2. Bell (1991) the aim of translation is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features on the SL (Source Language) original by finding equivalent in the TL (Target Language). In order to understand the meaning the translator have to know and conduct deep analysis, caused translation deal with a several competence, linguistics factors, grammatical, and also lexical features.
3. After analysing the text and also understanding the SL (Source Language) next the translator need to transfers the message into TL (Target Language). According to Barnwell (1983) also states that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign. This process might be so important, caused in this process the translation must be clear and natural so the receptors do not feel the awkwardness when reading.
4. Last, restructures some kind grammatical and lexical features, style and also techniques which can be used in the translation. In the stages, the translators must adjust with the grammar of the TL (Target Language) and also the translators need



to maintain the meaning of SL (Source Language). So, the restructuring process would be perfect if the message fully acceptable in TL (Target Language).

### 2.3 Translation Adjustments

Adjustment become one important aspects of translation activity. The purpose of adjustment is to justify such as modification of the source-language message, but to facilitate its reproduction in a different form, and in its fullest and most accurate sense (Nida, 1964). Nida also said that the translator's basic task is to reproduce what he has been given, not to improve it, even when he thinks he can do so. There are two situation which require certain radical types of changes namely :

- a. When a close formal equivalent is utterly meaningless
- b. When it carries a wrong meaning

So when the translator's doing translation and find such that problem, then they can do improvisation in his translation. But, if they didn't find such that problem their job is only to reproduce the translation without improve anything.

Nida always concern with dynamic equivalent in translation. He said that dynamic equivalent can carry the most essential, and yet often neglected, elements is the expensive factor, so people have to understand what is said. Another function of dynamic equivalent is for naturalness in translation.

Furthermore, Nida (1964) divided translation adjustment into three basic techniques such as addition, subtraction and alteration. Nida also stated that "the



essential purpose of these techniques are to produce correct equivalent, not to serve as an excuse for tampering with the source language message” (1964, p: 226).

In his book, Nida also said that the essential purposes of adjustment are as follows:

1. Permit adjustment of the form of the message to the requirement of the structure of the receptor.
2. Produce semantically equivalent structures.
3. Provide equivalent stylistic appropriateness.
4. Carry an equivalent communication load (1964, p: 226-238).

The following are the brief explanation techniques of adjustment based on Nida, *Toward a Science of Translating* 1964 :

### 2.3.1 Addition

Addition is a common the method used in translation. This is the provision of information needed to better comprehend the translated passage. According to Nida’s book *Toward a Science of Translating* 1964, Addition in translation is permitted in order to avoid misleading or ambiguity. Another function of addition here is to make clear the source language message without reduce any naturalness in the source language. Moreover, Newmark (1988 : 92) explains that the adding of information can be put within the text, at bottom of page (footnotes), at end of chapter or at end of the book (notes or glossary).



There are many types of additions which may be employed in the process of translating :

- a. *Filling out elliptical expressions.*
- b. *Obligatory specification.*
- c. *Additions required by grammatical restructuring.*
  1. Shifts of Voice.
  2. Modification from indirect to direct discourse.
  3. Alteration of word classes.
- d. *Amplification from implicit to explicit status.*
- e. *Answers to rhetorical questions.*
- f. *Classifiers.*
- g. *Connectives.*
- h. *Categories of the receptor language.*
- i. *Doublets.*

### 2.3.2 Alterations

Alterations may, of course, be of all types, from the simplest problems of correspondence in sounds to the most complicated adjustments in idiomatic phrases. There are kinds of alterations based on Nida's theory as below :

- a. *Sounds.*
- b. *Categories.*
- c. *Word Classes.*



d. *Order.*

e. *Clause and sentence structure.*

f. *Semantic problems involving single words.*

g. *Semantic problems involving exocentric expressions.*

### 2.3.3 Subtractions

Though in translating, subtractions are neither so numerous nor varied as additions, they are nevertheless, high important in the process of adjustment. In the present treatment of subtractions only those adjustments which involve certain structural losses, however are advisable because of the grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language are considered. (Nida, 1964, p: 231)

The following as below :

a. *Repetitions.*

In many languages one of these repeated lexical items must be omitted, or in some cases replaced by a term that intensifies the expression in question.

Example :

SL : They just needed dinosaurs , real dinosaurs.

TL : Mereka hanya membutuhkan dinosaurus asli.

Willani (2016, p.47)



b. *Specification of reference.*

A transfer from source to receptor language requires the addition of elements which serve to make the reference to participants more exact and explicit.

The repetition of a proper name in two closely related sentences may be misleading.

A shift of word classes may also result in the loss of words indicating reference; for just as the change from a noun to a verb tends to add words for participants in the action, a shift from a verb to a noun will eliminate such units.

Example :

SL : “ On Christmas Eve **he** checked into the hotel, and **the poor man** never checked out again.”

TL : “Pada Malam Natal **dia** masuk hotel ini, tapi tidak pernah keluar lagi.” (Abarat Novel translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.63)

c. *Conjunctions.*

Two principal types of conjunctions are lost, namely :

1. Those associated with hypotactic constructions (and hence lost when the structure is shifted from hypotactic to paratactic sequences)
2. Those which link co-ordinates, elements often combined without conjunctions, either in appositional relationships.

Example :

SL : I just want to stay away from people **and** read books **and** think and be with you guys.



TL: Aku hanya ingin menghindari orang, membaca buku, berpikir, dan berada bersama kalian.

Fachruriza (2015, p. 35).

d. *Transitionals.*

Transitionals differ from conjunctions in that, instead of combining two formally related units, they serve merely to mark a translation from one unit to another. Transitional deal with omission or do paraphrase to reach closer equivalent.

Example:

SL: "Melissa didn't bother, **but that was only because** she knew the scene outside the window all too well."

TL: "Melissa tidak menoleh keluar, **sebab** ia sudah tahu persis pemandangan apa yang bakal dilihatnya di luar sana."

(Abarat novel translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in

Pratama, 2015, p.66)

e. *Categories.*

The insistence of some translators that all categories in the original be fully reflected in the receptor-language text has resulted in some very awkward translations. In this case, when in receptor languages are simply and has no corresponding category then the translator obliged to omit such reference, or to express them in different manner. (Nida, 1964)



Example :

SL : What is this **here**? Let's go

TL : Apa ini? Ayo berangkat.

(Willani, 2016)

f. *Vocatives.*

All languages have ways of calling to people, but in some languages there is no means by which one may directly address another in a polite form. The use of the name or a title in a direct form may imply either that the person was at some distance or that he was being roundly denounced before others. In some case, vocatives must simply be omitted if the total impact of the passage is not to suffer serious distortion of intent and meaning.

Example :

SL : "Her majesty Queen Elizabeth."

TL : "Ratu Elizabeth."

(Wahyudi, 2010, p.23)

g. *Formulae*

A number of formulae in source language are relatively meaningless in receptor languages. As in the case of additions, these subtractions do not actually alter the total content of the message. They may change some features from explicit to implicit status.



Example:

SL : “.... in His name”

TL : “.... oleh-Nya” Agustriani (2011, p. 24)

## 2.5 Previous Studies

The first previous study is Willani's (2016) thesis, Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature, Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Brawijaya and the title is *Translation Adjustment Found in the English-Indonesian Subtitles of Jurassic World Movie*. Willani analyzed this thesis about translation which were using translation adjustment by Nida (1964).

In this thesis, Willani talked about translation adjustment and the data was utterances in the *Subtitles of Jurassic World Movie*. Willani tried to find out the technique of adjustment, to applied the technique of the adjustment and figured out the most frequently used of the translation adjustment in the subtitles of *Jurassic World Movie*. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method which employs total sampling techniques. Willani found 98 utterances in the Subtitles of *Jurassic World Movie*.

The second previous study is Fachruriza (2015) thesis, Study Program of English Department of Languages and Literature Faculty of Cultural Studies Universitas Brawijaya and the title is *Techniques of Adjustment Used in Translating A Novel Entitled “The Fault in Our Stars” By John Green*. In his thesis Fachruriza also analyze about translation which were using translation adjustment by Nida (1964).



In his thesis, he used all the techniques of adjustments by Nida (1964) that consisting addition, subtraction and alteration are used but not all sub-types are involved in his thesis. Fachruriza found that adjustment techniques of alteration that mostly used by Indonesian translator during translating *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green in English version and the next adjustment techniques that used by Indonesian translator is addition and then subtraction.

The third previous study is Clara (2013) journal, English Department Faculty of Humanities Binus University, the title *When Equivalence Is Not Enough: Translation Adjustments Of Philosophical Text In Comic Form*. Clara analyze about idiomatic equivalent which were using the translation adjustment as stated by Hatim and Mason (1990) and Newmark (1988).

In this journal, Clara talked about idiomatic equivalent in Chinese philosophical text: *Zhuang Zi* which written in Chinese by Tsai Chih Chung and translated into English by Goh Beng Choo and later will be translate by Clara Herlina in Indonesian. Clara tried to figure out and then discussed about two main parts in her journal, the first one is lexical properties adjustments and the second is grammatical adjustments found in Chinese Philosophical text: *Zhuang Zi*.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter consist of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used qualitative methods. The researcher used Ary et al (2002, p.22) who said that qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the study. The researcher used qualitative research because in this research the researcher identified translation adjustment based on Nida (1964) theory that found in *Perfume* novel.

#### 3.2 Data Source

In this thesis, the researcher used *Perfume* novel as the data source. The researcher used utterance from chapter 10 until 15 in the English version and the Indonesian translated version of *Perfume* novel. All sentences in the Indonesian translated version of *Perfume* novel which contain subtractions adjustment in chapter 10 until 15. The researcher chose chapter 10 until 15 because in that chapter showed the rising action about the main character and the first time the problem appeared. *Perfume* is 1985 literary historical cross-genre novel (originally published in German as *Das Parfum*) by German writer Patrick Süskind. In the



chapter 10 until 15, the main character Baldini was mad because he got a new competitor in his perfume business that is Pelissier. He tried to get rid of Pelissier with made a new perfume. Then, he met Grenouille who is a laborer who was assigned to deliver goat skin that Baldini ordered before. Grenouille declared that he could create perfume by relying solely on his smell and of course Baldini did not trust the young man for granted.

### 3.3 Data Collection

In order to collect the data the researcher did following steps:

1. Reading *Perfume* novel in English version written by Patrick Süskind.
2. Choosing the chapters that were analyzed. The researcher chose chapter 10 until 15 which is those chapters showing the rising action and problems about Baldini was mad because he got a new competitor in his perfume business that is Pelissier.
3. The researcher read *Perfume* novel in Indonesian version by Bima Sudiarto
4. The researcher analyzed the subtractions adjustment used by Indonesian translator in translating *Perfume* novel.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After the data collected, the researcher identified and then analyzed the data by using several steps:



1. Identifying subtractions technique of translation adjustment that is used by Indonesian translator in translating *Perfume* novel by using Nida's (1964) theory.
2. Classifying sub-type in subtractions technique of translation adjustment that is used by Indonesian translator in translating *Perfume* novel by using Nida's (1964) theory.
3. Identifying which sub-types of subtractions adjustment that is mostly used.
4. Drawing the conclusion based on the subtractions adjustment used by the Indonesian translator.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussions of the research. In this chapter, the researcher answers the problem of the study presented in this research.

#### 4.1 Findings

In this point, the researcher presented the result of the research. The data sources of this research are chapter 10 until 15 of *Perfume* novel by Patrick Süskind and translated into Indonesian version by Bima Sudiarto. This research, the researcher only focus on subtractions and sub-type of subtractions such as repetition, conjunctions, specification of references, transitionals, categories, vocatives and formulae. The researcher found 76 sentences as the data and presented in the form of table including the analysis of the data. Furthermore, the complete table is presented in the Appendix 1.

In data analysis, the researcher presented the result of the analysis of the data which are taken from English version of *Perfume* novel by Patrick Süskind and also the Indonesian version of *Perfume* novel translated by Bima Sudiarto. The researcher analyzed the data by using techniques of adjustment by Nida (1964) and the researcher only focus in subtractions and also the sub-types of subtraction. The researcher focus on subtraction analysis because based on the previous research, the researcher analyze used all the theory of adjustment and it made the analyzed did not clearly enough. As we know that subtractions are dealing with structural

losses but not change the meaning in the target language. So, it will help the reader understanding the meaning of the target language. The last reason why the reseacher chose to analyze subtractions because in this novel from chapter 10 until 15 most of the data dealing with subtractions theory.

#### 4.1.1 The Substraction Adjustment Used in Perfume Novel

##### 4.1.1.1. Repetition

**Table 4.1 List of Repetition found in Perfume Novel**

NO	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	Translation Adjustment Sub-type of Subtraction
59.	Baldini isn't getting any orders, Baldini can't pay his bills... and that would not be good; <u>no, no</u> , because something like that was likely to lower the selling price of his business.	Baldini <u>mulai</u> <u>kehabisan pesanan</u> , Baldini <u>tidak bisa membayar tagihan...</u> Dan itu <u>tidak baik</u> . <u>Oho, tidak</u> , karena <u>justru akan menurunkan nilai jual bisnisnya</u> .	Repetition
79.	<u>He saw himself</u> as a young man walking through the evening gardens of Naples; <u>he saw himself</u> lying in the arms of a woman with dark curly hair and saw the silhouette of a bouquet of roses on the windowsill as the night wind passed by;...	<u>Ia melihat sosoknya sebagai seorang pemuda yang tengah melewati sebuah taman saat senja di kota Naples</u> , <u>kilasan lain saat terbaring di pelukan seorang wanita berambut hitam keriting</u> , <u>serta siluet buket mawar di tepi jendela saat malam makin meninggi</u> ,...	Repetition

Repetition can be used for emphasizing meaning or expressing our expression thats why sometimes we can found it in our daily life. According to Nida in his theory of adjustment (1964) some repeated lexical items must be omitted



because sometimes repetition can become misleading when translated into another language. For example in datum 59 the translator omits the “no” sentence because is already mentioned and even in SL the writer try to emphasize about Baldini’s feeling that Baldini worried that can’t pay some bills. When in TL the translator omits “no” caused its already clear enough, so the translator did not translated it yet. Sometimes translator should do omitted to make the translation more efficient and natural.

The next example is in datum 79 the translator omits the second word that repetition of “*He saw himself*” because in one sentence its already clear enough when the translator translate it into *la melihat sosoknya* so for the next sentence it must be refers to previous sentences but if translator translate both of that sentences the whole sentences will be awkward and its lack of naturalness.

#### 4.1.1.2. Specification of Reference

**Table 4.2 Specification of Reference found in Perfume Novel**

NO	SL (Source Language )	TL (Target Language)	Translation Adjustment Sub-type of Subtraction
1	He pulled <u>his</u> wig from <u>his</u> coat pocket and shoved it on <u>his</u> head.	<i>la mengambil wig dari kantung mantel dan mengepaskannya ke kepala.</i>	Specification of Reference
2	I believe <u>it</u> contains lime oil.	<i>Saya yakin pasti mengandung minyak limau.</i>	Specification of Reference
3	I could care less what that bungler Pelissier slops into <u>his</u> perfumes.	<i>Aku tak peduli apa pun yang dipakai si pecundang Pelissier itu dalam membuat parfum.</i>	Specification of Reference

According to Nida (1964) the repetition of a proper noun in two closely related sentences sometimes is misleading, thus omission can be applied. The



researcher found 50 references but in this chapter the translator only explain 3 examples of specification of reference. For example in datum 1 the translator

omitted some references of “his” in that sentences its obviously refers to “he” in the previous context so the translator did not translate it yet in the target language.

For datum 2 the translator also omitted “it” reference in the sentence, because if the reader already read the previous sentence then the reader know what “it” refers too. So in the target language the translator tried to make his translation more efficient without changing the original meaning.

The last examples are in datum 3 the translator also omitted “his” reference, as we can see that “his” reference refers to Pelissier. To make the translation more natural then the translator decided to omits it.

#### 4.1.1.3. Conjunctions

#### 4.3 Conjunctions found in Perfume Novel

NO	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	Translation Adjustment Sub-type of Subtraction
6	That was how it would be, no doubt of it, <u>and</u> Chenier only wished that the whole circus were already over	<i>Pasti demikian yang akan terjadi. Tak diragukan lagi. Chenier hanya berharap agar sirkus ini segera berakhir</i>	Conjunctions
8	But now he was old and exhausted <u>and</u> did not know	<i>Tapi sekarang ia sudah tua dan kelelahan,</i>	Conjunctions



	current fashions and modern tastes, and whenever he did manage to concoct a new perfume of his own, it was some totally old-fashioned, unmarketable stuff...	<i>tidak tahu mode terkini serta cita rasa modern, dan setiap kali berhasil menciptakan parfum sendiri, selalu ketinggalan zaman dan tak bisa dipasarkan.</i>	
13	He staged this whole hocus-pocus with a study and experiments and inspiration and hush-hush secrecy only because...	<i>Seluruh omong kosong ketenaran soal studi, eksperimen dan inspirasi serta lagak-lagu kerahasiaan...</i>	Conjunctions

There are two major principles by Nida (1964, p.231) about conjunction such as

- 1) Those associated with hypotactic constructions and 2) Those which link co-ordinates, elements often combined without conjunctions, either in appositional relationships.

In this sub-type of subtraction the reseacher found 32 conjunctions and explain only 3 of it.

For example in datum 6 the translator did not translate “and” because the translator made it into a new sentence in the target language even in the source language use comma and then “and” as the conjunction.

Other example can be found in datum 8 the translator reduced conjunction “and” in the target language and replaced it with comma to reduce the unnecessary redundancy in the target language. In datum 8 those which link to co-ordinate, elements often combined without conjunctions.



The last example in datum 13 the translator also reduced conjunction “and” in the target language, as we can see that there are two “and” conjunctions in one sentence. If the translator translated all the conjunctions then the translation is not natural at all. Even in Indonesia as the target language, we can not use same conjunction in one sentence, better use comma.

#### 4.1.1.4 Categories

According to Nida (1964) The insistence of some translators that all categories in the original be fully reflected in the receptor-language text has resulted in some very awkward translations. In this case, during do translation sometimes the translator should know about the term of the TL language. In this research the TL is English and the SL is Indonesian, so the Indonesian translator can translated a text by omitting some English words or express the English words in different ways, which are more appropriate with Indonesian text.

**Table 4.4 Categories found in Perfume Novel**

NO	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	Translation Adjustment Sub-type of Subtraction Categories
7	Chenier only wished that the whole circus <u>were already over</u>	<i>Chenier hanya berharap agar sirkus ini <u>segera berakhir</u></i>	Categories
11	and the formula for Baidini's Gallant Bouquet <u>had been bought</u> from a traveling Genoese spice salesman...	<i>Dan formula untuk parfum 'Buket Baldini nan Megah' ia beli dari seorang penjual rempah keliling dari Genoese.</i>	Categories
44	He could hardly smell anything now, <u>the</u> volatile substances he	<i>Ia nyaris tidak bisa mencium apa-apa lagi sekarang. Uap parfum</i>	Categories



<u>was inhaling had long since drugged him;...</u>	<u>yang ia hirup membuat mabuk.</u>
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The insistence of some translators that all categories in the original be fully reflected in the receptor language text has resulted in some awkward translation.

In the past form, for instance, the past form verb may be represented by some appropriate adverbial expression of time.

For example in Datum 7 the sentence is written in past form, but the translator translate it into present in which he didn't translate "were already over" into "*telah berakhir*" and instead the translator translated it into "*segera berakhir*" to make it more natural in Indonesian reader.

Other example is in datum 11 the verb is written in passive form "had been bought" however the translator translates it into active sentence in which he didn't translate it into "*yang telah ia beli*" instead he translated it into "*ia beli*". The Indonesian translator also omitted adverb of time "*telah*".

The last example is in datum 44 the sentence is written in past perfect form "had long since drugged him" but the translator translated it into "*membuat mabuk*" instead of translating it into past "*telah lama membuat mabuk*".



## 4.2 Discussion

In this research, the researcher discussed how is subtractions adjustment used by the Indonesian translator during translated Perfume novel and also found subtractions adjustment by the Indonesian translator during translated Perfume novel. The researcher used translation adjustment by Nida (1964) as the guidance.

In this research, the researcher used qualitative method that chose chapter 10 until 15 of Perfume novel as the data during conducted this research.

After analyzed Perfume novel with translation adjustment theory by Nida (1964), the researcher found sub-type of subtractions as follow 47 specification of reference, 23 conjunctions, 4 categories and 2 repetition. The most frequently used of subtraction applied by translator of the Perfume novel by Patrick Süskind is specification of reference with total of 47 data (62%). According to Nida (1964) specification of reference deal with a transfer from source to receptor language requires the addition of elements which serve to make the reference to participants more exact and explicit. For example, “He pulled his wig from his coat pocket and shoved it on his head.” in source language then changed into “*Ia mengambil wig dari kantung mantel dan mengepaskannya ke kepala.*” in the target language. The translator mostly used specification of reference while doing translation in Indonesian version. In the datum 1 the Indonesian translator omitted possessive pronoun “his” because the reference already mentioned before.

The second most frequently used subtraction technique was conjunctions, for example “That was how it would be, no doubt of it, and Chenier only wished



that the whole circus were already over.” in source language and translated into “*Chenier hanya berharap agar sirkus ini segera berakhir..*” in the target language.

The third most frequently used subtraction technique was categories, for example “Chenier only wished that the whole circus were already over.” in the source language and translated into “*Chenier hanya berharap agar sirkus ini segera berakhir.*” in the target language.

During conducted this researcher, the researcher used previous studies as a guidance. The researcher used three previous studies but only used two of it because two of them almost had similar object and translation adjustment theory by Nida (1964). The first previous studies from Willani (2016) She talked about Indonesian subtitles of Jurassic World movie. Willani tried to find out the technique of adjustment, to apply the technique of the adjustment in the subtitles of Jurassic World. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method which the data was subtitles. In her research, she found subtractions adjustment with 16 (15.3 %) data. The similar between this research with Isdiati that both of the research used novel as the object, used translation adjustment theory by Nida (1964) and also used descriptive qualitative method.

The second previous studies from Akhlis (2011) In his thesis, he used all the techniques of adjustments by Nida (1964) that consisting addition, subtractions and alteration are used but not all sub-types are involved in his thesis. Akhlis found that adjustment techniques of alteration that mostly used by Indonesian translator during translating *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green in English version and the



next adjustment techniques that used by Indonesian translator is addition and then subtraction. He found subtraction adjustment with 9 data when conducted his research. The similar between this research with Akhlis that both of the research used novel as the object, used translation adjustment theory by Nida (1964) and also used descriptive qualitative method.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the research and also suggestion for the readers and the next researcher.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion of this research, the researcher found 89 sentences from chapter 10 until 15 of perfume novel that consists of sub-types of subtraction based on translation adjustment theory by Nida (1964). In subtraction there are sub-types such as repetition, conjunctions, specification of references, transitionals, categories, vocatives and formulae. But in this research, the researcher just found repetition, conjunctions, specification of references, categories, and also formulae.

The most frequently used of subtraction applied by translator of the Perfume novel by Patrick Süskind is specification of reference with total of 47 data (62%), the second is conjunctions with total of 23 data (30%), the third is categories with total of 4 data (5%), and the last is repetition with total of 2 data (3%). The translator mostly used specification of reference while doing translation in Indonesian version. The translator try to make the translation more natural with omitted some specification of reference that too much used in the source language.



When doing translation, translation adjustment become important phase that should passed by translator. Based on Nida (1964) subtractions only those adjustments which involve certain stuctural losses, however are advisable because of the grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language are considered. The translator should to know when one sentence need to be adjust. In substraction the translator deal with grammatical structure and to reduce some redundancy without reducing information in the target language. In this research, the source language (SL) is English and the target language (TL) is Indonesian, so the translator should adjust his translation into the culture of the target language too.

## 5.2 Suggestion

In this research, the research only analyzed subtraction and also the sub-types of subtraction. Therefore, for deep analysis the next researcher can do analysis with all the kinds of theory of translation adjustment by Nida (1964) and also use translation methods and procedures to make the research more perfect and also make the readers understanding more about the meaning of perfume novel or maybe with different objects such as movie and novel.

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