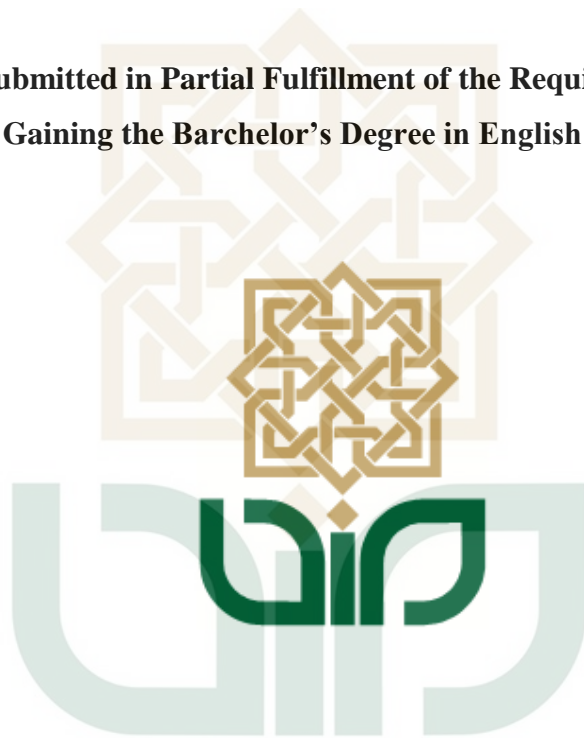# THE TRANSLATION OF DERIVATIONAL ADJECTIVES
IN THE NOVEL *AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED*:
TRANSLATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Gaining the Barchelor's Degree in English Literature

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2024

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ٥ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ٦

"So, surely with hardship comes ease. Surely with that hardship comes more

ease."

Surah Al-Inshirah: 5-6

"Where there's a will, there's the way"

George Herbert

"Keberhasilan bukanlah milik orang yang pintar. Keberhasilan adalah kepunyaan

mereka yang senantiasa berusaha"

BJ Habibie

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to

Someone who strives to be better, my precious self

My dearest and big family: my father Nur Hadi, my mother Azizah Muthiah, my

brothers Fa'iq Abid Al-Hadi and Fadhil Sa'adi Zahid, and my sister Fariida Nur

Salwa, for all their endless love and help

All the lecturers who have provided me with invaluable knowledge

All my beloved friends who have been with me throughout this journey

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   a.n. Farikha Nur Zahara

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
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Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

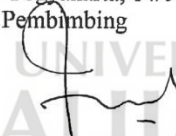Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 15/08/2024

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The researcher realizes that this paper is far from perfection and can still be improved. Any input or suggestions are greatly appreciated.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL   Source Language

TL   Target Language

ST   Source Text

TT   Target Text

KBBI   Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia

THE TRANSLATION OF DERIVATIONAL ADJECTIVES

IN THE NOVEL *AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED*:

TRANSLATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

By: Farikha Nur Zahara

ABSTRACT

Translation is an effective way of communication that can connect languages. The translator not only translates the text from one language to another, but also conveys the meaning from the source text to the target text precisely. Problems often encountered are differences in language structure, different cultures, and errors in writing that affect the translation results. The object of the research is a novel, *And The Mountains Echoed*. The theory used is the translation quality analysis by Nababan et al. (2012) on derivational adjectives in the novel. The purpose of this research is to determine the quality of the translation and make this an evaluation for future translations. The method used is descriptive qualitative to explain more detailed information in the data. From the analysis, there are 935 data in the derivational adjectives in this novel. These derivational adjectives are translated in Indonesian into nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and phrases. Furthermore, after analyzing the derivational adjectives in the novel, the researcher found that there are 740 (79%) accurate data, 113 (12%) less accurate, and 84 (9%) inaccurate. The translation quality score in accuracy is 2.7. In acceptability, 841 (90%) data are acceptable, 27 (3%) data are less acceptable, and 67 (7%) data are unacceptable. The acceptability average score is 2.8. The last, readability aspect. There are 854 (91%) considered to have high readability, 15 (2%) are moderate, and 66 (7%) are low. The average of readability is 2.8. The total average number of all aspects is 2.75. The average score indicates that the translation of derivational adjectives in this novel is accurate, acceptable, and easily comprehensible for readers.

Keywords: *Derivational adjectives, translation quality, accuracy, acceptability, readability*

TERJEMAHAN KATA-KATA DERIVASI ADJEKTIF

DI DALAM NOVEL *AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED*:

ANALISIS KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN

Oleh: Farikha Nur Zahara

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan adalah cara komunikasi efektif yang dapat menghubungkan antar bahasa. Penerjemah tidak hanya menerjemahkan teks dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain, tetapi juga menyampaikan makna dari teks sumber ke teks sasaran dengan tepat. Masalah yang sering dihadapi adalah adanya perbedaan struktur bahasa, budaya yang berbeda, dan kesalahan dalam penulisan yang memengaruhi hasil terjemahan. Objek penelitian ini menggunakan novel *And The Mountains Echoed*. Teori yang digunakan adalah analisis kualitas terjemahan dari Nababan et al. (2012) pada kata derivasi adjektif di dalam novel. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kualitas dari terjemahan dan menjadikan ini sebagai evaluasi untuk penerjemahan ke depannya. Metode yang digunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan informasi yang lebih mendetail dalam data. Dari analisis yang telah dilakukan, terdapat 935 data dalam kata derivasi adjektif dalam novel ini. Kata derivasi adjektif ini diterjemahkan dalam bahasa indonesia menjadi kata benda, kerja, sifat, keterangan, dan frasa. Selanjutnya, setelah menganalisis kata derivasi adjektif dalam novel, peneliti menemukan bahwa ada 740 (79%) data yang akurat, 113 (12%) kurang akurat, dan 84 (9%) tidak akurat. Nilai kualitas terjemahan pada kategori keakuratan adalah 2,7. Dalam keberterimaan, 841 (90%) data berterima, 27 (3%) data kurang berterima, dan 67 (7%) data tidak berterima. Nilai rata-rata keberterimaannya adalah 2,8. Terakhir, aspek keterbacaan. Terdapat 854 (91%) yang dianggap memiliki tingkat keterbacaan tinggi, 15 (2%) sedang, dan 66 (7%) rendah. Rata-rata keterbacaan adalah 2,8. Jumlah rata-rata total dari semua aspek adalah 2,75. Dari nilai rata-rata tersebut dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa penerjemahan kata derivasi adjektif dalam novel ini sudah cukup akurat, diterima, dan mudah dipahami pembaca.

Kata Kunci: *Derivasi adjektif, kualitas terjemahan, keakuratan, keberterimaan, keterbacaan*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

There are many languages in the world. Each language has its own structure, rules, and uniqueness. These are to facilitate language comprehension, build effective communication, and distinguish between each language. It will also make a person easier to express things more clearly. Apart from communicating, language is also used for other things. As mentioned by Mailani, these are self-identity, regional unification, as a means of thinking, and so on (Mailani et al., 2022, p. 6).

Despite being in the same country, each region may have its language that is sometimes not understood by other regions. So, there is a need for a bridge that connects people to understand each other better. The role of a translation is here to fill this gap. As stated by Brian & Brian, translation helps people to understand and gain insight about other cultures, leading to effective communication and cooperative relationship (Brian & Brian, 2022).

Translation is the the effective way to communicate. With good translation, it can facilitate other aspects as well. Generally, translation is closely related to written text. Translation not only translate text from one language to another, but also conveys the meaning of the original text to the target text appropriately. Therefore, that it can be well understood by the target without losing the notion and meaning from the original text. In accordance with Newmark's statement, the translator is in charge of mediating between two parties (languages) and his job is

to eliminate misunderstandings (Newmark, 1988, p. 211). That is why, it is important to deeply understand the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) for the translator. The goal of translation is not just to translate the same meaning, but to acquire an equivalence meaning. Therefore, translator must understand matters related to translation in depth.

Also stated in Corina, translation implies a correct and clear rendering of what is expressed in one language into another language (Corina, 2021, p. 473). In accordance with that, translator has to deliver a notion from the original text and responsible for conveying the meaning while ensuring the translated version appropriate and understandable to the TL. If it is not, the target will not understand its meaning. Newmark stated that there is nothing mystical about 'sixth sense' in translation, but it is about of intelligence, sensitivity and intuition, as well as of knowledge (Newmark, 1988, p. 4). Besides the translators must understand the target language, the translators have to master their native language. If translators does not understand their own language, how does they can make other people understand, vice versa. As also mentioned in Newmark's statement, if the TL is not the translator's language of habitual usage, the translator's cannot translate properly (Newmark, 1988, p. 26).

Understanding the form and structure of language is important for translator. The knowledge is needed to make a good translation text, convey the meaning and intention appropriately. The components of language itself are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. According to Carstairs-McCarthy, the branch of linguistics that concerns itself with the structure of words and the

relationships between them, including the internal structure of morphemes, is known as morphology (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 16).

Morphemes are the minimal units of language that have meaning. For example, in the word *friendly*, there are two syllables *friend* and *-ly*. These two syllables can be called morphemes because they have meaning. There are morphemes that can stand alone, while other are attached to other morphemes. The stand alone morphemes are called free morphemes and those that cannot are called bound morphemes. In the word "faster" consists of two morphemes, *fast* (free) and *-er* (bound).

Within bound morphemes, there are inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Derivational morphemes change a word grammatically, but not all words (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002; Plag, 2003). Some examples of derivational morphemes are *-less*, *-ant*, *-ity*, *-ate* and *-ly*. The example words in Indonesian are *tawar* (verb) *tawar-an* (noun). Meanwhile, inflectional morpheme do not change the category of the base word. There are *-'s* (possessive), *-s* (plural*)*, *-s* (3rd person singular*)*, *-ing* (present participle), *-ed* (past tense), *-en* (past participle), *-est* (superlative), and *-er* (comparative).

From the explanation above, researcher will conduct research about analysis of translation equality in derivational adjective words using Nababan theory (2012). Nababan's theory explains the translation quality assessment model. The purpose of using this theory is as a way to measure the quality of translation from English to Indonesian. The assessment in this theory has 3 categories, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The accuracy of a given measurement can be

classified into three distinct levels, there are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The acceptability also consists of three levels, there are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. The last is readability, it is consist of three levels: high, moderate, and low.

The novel that will be used for data collection is *And The Mountains Echoed*. Researching this novel is important because the complex story and language style have its own challenges for translation. The resulting translation can represent the content and message of the novel or the author's intention, so it is important for translators to translate the text appropriately. Due to the language complexity in this novel, the researcher will take the data of adjective derivation words to be used in the research. In addition, the availability of data needed to support this research. According to The Associated Press, the title of the novel was inspired by William Blake's poem entitled The Nurse's Song (The Associated Press, 2016). This novel was written by a well-known author, Khaled Hosseini. This novel has also been translated into many languages (including Indonesian) because of its popularity as stated in Goodreads (Goodreads, n.d.). This research uses a novel as a case study to provide deep insight into the translation of derivational adjectives from English to Indonesian. In addition, this study also aims to evaluate the quality of the translation.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background, the researcher will focus on the following questions:

1. How are the derivational adjectives in the novel *And The Mountains Echoed* translated?

2. What are the qualities of the translations?

1.3 Objectives and Significances of Study

The objectives of study are to identify the derivational adjectives translated in TL and to investigate the translation quality of derivational adjectives in TL. In addition, this research is expected to be useful for readers, students, and next researchers who are interested in translation and morphology field. Moreover, this research can be an additional reference, increase knowledge, and complement existing journals or researches.

1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this study focused on derivational words, specifically adverbial suffixes, in the novel *And The Mountains Echoed* using theory by Nababan et al. (2012) the Translation Quality Analysis. There are three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher analyzes the novel to find derivational adjective words translated in TL and the quality of the translation.

1.5 Literature Review

There are several similar studies related to this research. The first journal was conducted by Sofie and Ayuningtias (2023). The theory used Nababan's translation quality to analyzed the accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In its

analysis, this research focused on translation quality in the Beijing's website of Indonesian Embassy. Then, the score result is overall 2.48 out of 3 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The similarity with this research is that both examine the translation quality. The difference between this research and the prior research is in the data to be used and the focus of the research. The research used novel as a source and focus on the adjective suffixes in derivational words.

The second journal written by Putri et al. (2022). This research used Translation Quality Assessment by Nababan et al. The reasearch used Medan Tourism web pages as the data. The score is 181 or 2.7 in the accuracy aspect, 149 or 2.2 for the acceptability aspect, and 152 or 2.2 in the readability acpect. The difference between current research and prior research is in the focus and data used. The focus of the current research is derivational adjective words and the data used is novel *And The Mountains Echoed*.

The third journal, Ningsih et al. (2020) completed the research on the quality of translation in novel "Bound" from Indonesian into English. This research uses the same theory and method, namely Nababan's theory of translation quality with descriptive qualitative method. The results of the analysis of the raters here show that the quality of translation in the novel Bound is an average score of 2.75 classified into less accurate, acceptable with an average score of 2.92, and legible with an average score of 3.0. The difference with the current study is the use of language in the novel. The current researcher uses an English novel as the source language and an Indonesian novel as the target language.

The fourth journal was conducted by Agriani et al. (2018). The research applies the translation quality of from Nababan et al. (2012). The objective of the study is to examine the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of words containing spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors in the novel by Daniel Keyes entitled Flowers for Algernon. The finding shows that the average score for the three aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability is 2,81. The difference between the current research and the prior research is the current research focuses in the derivational adjective words and not limited to a particular condition as used in previous research.

The fifth journal is research from Suhono et al. (2018). The journal used Mona Baker's translation theory, Equivalence at Word Level, Grammatical Equivalence, and Textual Equivalence. Abstract of scientific writing at IAIMNU Metro Lampung is the source data, specifically analyzed in the type of sentences. The sentences were translated by Google Translate to be analyzed further. The result of Google Translate quality in translating Indonesian sentences into English is low. The highest percentage of translation results in simple sentences only (16.2%) or 5 out of 31 sentences. The difference between current research and prior research is in the theory, focus, and data used. The theory used in current research is Nababan. In Translation Quality Assessment. The focus of the research is derivational adjective words and the data used is novel *And The Mountains Echoed*.

Based on the previous studies described above, there are some similarities and differences. Some similarities are found in terms of data sources, the theory, and also research methods. In addition, there are also some differences, such as the

theory used, the research focus, and the data obtained. Therefore, it is hoped that these differences can provide another perspective in research in the field of translation reseach and complement previous studies.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

There are many translation theories used in research, one of them is the theory by Nababan et al. (2012). Nababan explained the theory of Translation Quality Assessment in the journal.

The Translation Assessment was made to measure the quality of translated texts from English to Indonesian. There are three parameters that can be used as a measure of quality translation namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The meaning of accuracy here is an attempt to convey the translated message so that it is in accordance with the source text. There are three levels of accuracy: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The acceptability aspect is based on the acceptability of the target reader. The phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the grammar of the target language. There are three categories in this aspect, acceptable, less acceptable, and not acceptable. The readability aspect addresses the target reader's comprehension. This aspect relates to the reader's level of understanding of the translated text. There are three categories from readability aspect, such as high, moderate, and low.

While for data search and sorting, the researcher collected adjective derivational words from the novel. Bound morpheme is also called derivational morpheme. According to Fromkin, it is a morpheme that is added to a stem or root

to form a new stem or word, which can result a change in syntactic category (Fromkin et al., 2011, p. 576).

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research is qualitative research. According to Creswell, qualitative inquiry applies a different assumptions; strategies; and methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (2009, p. 173). Qualitative was chosen because it provides descriptive explanations and in-depth analysis. By providing a comprehensive explanation, it will generate a better and more detailed understanding.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The data source uses the novel by Khaled Hosseini entitled *And The Mountains Echoed*. Data is downloaded from the website Oasis Academy South Bank (English) and Perpustakaan Universitas Negeri Padang (Indonesian). Khaled Hosseini is an Afghan living in the United States. This book is his third novel which was first published in February 2012. It was published by Riverhead Books. This book has also been translated into many other languages, including Indonesian. The translated novel was published by Penerbit Qanita in July 2013. The translator is Berliani Mantili Nugrahani, entitled *And The Mountains Echoed*: *Dan Gunung-Gunung Pun Bergema*. The English title, *And The Mountains Echoed* was

inspired by the poem The Nurse's Song by William Blake. The word "hill"
in the poem was replaced and adapted to the Afghanistan terrain,
"mountains" ("The Associated Press," 2016). The book has also received
a number of awards, including Australian Book Industry Award (ABIA)
Nominee for International Book (2014), Andrew Carnegie Medal
Nominee for Fiction (2014), Goodreads Choice Award for Fiction (2013),
and DSC Prize Nominee for South Asian Literature for Longlist (2015).
(Goodreads, n.d.)

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique is documentation. As Creswell stated
that qualitative research has four basic types procedure to collect the data.
The documentation is one of them (Creswell, 2009, pp. 179–181). First,
the researcher used the novel as the data source. The novel used is *And
The Mountains Echoed* in English and Indonesian version. The researcher
reads the novel carefully and records the data found. After the researcher
read and analyzed the novel, the researcher obtained the necessary data.
The data was verified first before being used as research data. After that,
the data was used as a research source.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Miles & Huberman, there is three way to analysis the
data: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification

(Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 10). The researcher will use these three ways for analyzing the data.

1. Data reduction

   Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data. It can be either written notes or transcriptions (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 10). The first step is the researcher will collecting data from the novel. The data is obtained through a selection process, the researcher only takes words that have adjective-forming suffixes in it. The data was obtained after researcher searched for suffixes that form adjective words. Once collected, the researcher will double-check and delete any data that is not accurate.

2. Data display

   Miles and Huberman said that data display is an organized collection of information. The data obtained allows for conclusions and actions (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11). The researcher will display the collected data in the table distinguished by category. The data that has been obtained before will be further analyzed using Nababan's theory. The data that will be displayed is data that has been selected from several data that has been collected. The analysis will be written one by one with the explanation that follows.

3. Conclusion drawing and verification

"The researcher holds conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, inchoate and vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded" (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11). After the data is obtained and displayed, the researcher carefully analyzes so as to get the right conclusions and results. Therefore, the results will be obtained from the analysis of nababan's theory and answer the research questions.

1.8 Paper Organization

The research is consist of four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, where the research background, research questions, objectives, and significances of study are presented. There is also scope of study, literature review, theoretical approach, and methods of research. The second chapter will describe the theoritical framework and explain the theory more detail. The researcher use Nababan theory (the translation quality). The third chapter is the findings and discussion. In this chapter will explain about the data finding from the novel *And The Mountains Echoed*. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion, which contain conclusions from the research conducted and suggestions for further research and researcher.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The researcher obtained the data used for this research from the novel *And The Mountains Echoed* by Khaled Hosseini. The researcher found 935 data of derivational adjective words. There are -able 60 data, -ible 14 data, -al 57 data, -ial 10 data, -ful 116 data, -less 63 data, -ary 14 data, -ive 32 data, -ant 22 data, -ing 41 data, -ent 27 data, -ic 25 data, -ical 12 data, -ish 18 data, -like 3 data, -ous 47 data, -y 207 data, -ese 7 data, -ly 62 data, -ed 73 data, -en 19 data, and -some 6 data.

From the data obtained, the derivational adjective words are translated variously in Indonesian. This is adjusted to the context of meaning and the target language (Indonesian). For instance, the word formed from the suffix -able is translated into Indonesian into phrases (*tak terperi, tidak tergoyahkan, tidak tertanggungkan, tidak bisa disangkal, tidak terbayangkan, tidak terbantahkan, tidak terduga*), adjective root words (*hakiki, nyaman, mustahil, pantas, merana, luar biasa, iri*), affixes *me-* and *-kan* (*mengenaskan, menyebalkan, menguntungkan*), affixes *ke-* and *-an* (*kehormatan*), prefix *me-* (*menarik*), prefix *ter-* (*terhormat*), prefix *ber-* (*berharga*), and others.

A noticeable pattern is the translation of derived adjectives that have the prefix un- or the suffix -less, mostly translated as phrase beginning with the word *tidak*, such as un-imagin-able to *tidak terbayangkan*, un-predict-able to *tidak terduga*, un-grate-ful to *tidak tahu berterima kasih*, base-less to *tidak berdasar*, help-less to *tidak berdaya*, and effort-less to *tidak perlu bersusah payah*.

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In suffix -ible, words translated to noun (*perhitungan*), verb (*menghadirkan*), adjective (*bijaksana, lirih, pintar, sabar*), phrase (d*erak nyaring, tidak membela diri, sulit dipahami, mudah memahami, kurang bertanggung jawab, akal sehat*). Suffix -al translated into noun (*fisik, emosi, istri, pribadi, pemberian, orang tua, matematika, politik, musik, logistik, kritikus, asli*), verb (*berfungsi, mengkritik*), adjective (*profesional, emosional, padat, khusus, resmi, teknis, informal, formal, fasih, digital, mekanis, internasional, resmi*), adverb (*sesekali*), phrase (*tidak berguna, gemar membantah*). In suffix -ial, noun (*wajah, permukiman, keuangan, presiden, kepresidenan*) and adjective (*finansial*).

Furthermore, after analyzing the derivational adjectives in the novel, the researcher found that there are 740 (79%) accurate data, 113 (12%) less accurate, and 84 (9%) inaccurate. The translation quality score in accuracy is 2,7. In acceptability, 841 (90%) data is acceptable, 27 (3%) data is less acceptable, and 67 (7%) data is unacceptable. The acceptability average score is 2,8. The last, readability aspect. There are 854 (91%) considered to have high readability, 15 (2%) moderate, and 66 (7%) are low. The average of readability is 2,8. The total average number of all aspects is 2,75 which is quite high. That means the derivational adjectives are translated properly, and the translator managed to convey the meaning and intention of the source text appropriately.

4.2 Suggestion

After completing this research, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings and imperfections. Some things that should be considered further are

the level of understanding in translating words and assessment benchmarks. Although there is already an explanation of the theory used, there are still some aspects that must be studied more deeply. The next researcher, who is interested in researching this topic can go deeper and explore the theories that have been used in this study. Other researchers may be able to collaborate the theory with other translation theories or use other media or sources.

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