
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Translation Technique of English Reference Cohesion Device in *Tough Customer* Novel into Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and analyze the translation technique of the English reference cohesion device in *Tough Customer* novel by *Sandra Brown* and its translation *Kesempatan Kedua* in Indonesian by *Maria Lubis*. The descriptive analysis method is used to analyze the research. The source of data is in the form of words from sentences contained in the novel, which is the object of research, namely the text of *Tough Customer* and its translation *Kesempatan Kedua*. The data collection technique used the note-taking technique. Data were analyzed, including data reduction, presentation, and conclusions. The results showed that the amplification and transposition technique translation in transferring messages or meaning cohesion device of pronoun references from English to Indonesian is to translate them into Indonesian. Furthermore, the translator transfers the cohesion device by considering the noun that is the reference.

KEYWORDS

Cohesion device, Pronoun reference, Translation technique

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1. Introduction

Translating is the activity of expressing messages from the source language to the target language using the style and characteristics of the target language but without changing the original message carried by the source language. According to Koller (1995:196), translation can be understood as the result of the activity of reprocessing a text, in which the source language of the text is converted into the text of the target language. Between the results of the translation of the target language and the text in the source language, there is a relationship that can be determined whether it is limited to translation of all language elements, including elements of cohesion. The position of cohesion is important in a text because it has the function of combining parts in the text into a single unit. In this case, there is a difference in cohesion devices between the source language and the target language, which is one of the important characteristics contained in the text.

Cohesion is a network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations that determine the relationship between several parts of a text. These relations are organized to create the text. Cohesion relations are partly expressed through grammar and partly expressed through vocabulary. Therefore, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are known (Halliday&Hasan,1983). This is in line with Baker's (1992) definition of *Cohesion as the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text*. According to Brown and Yule (in Rani, 200:87), cohesion is one of the important text-forming elements. It is the text-forming element that distinguishes a series of sentences as a text. In fact, the formation of cohesion in the text requires the help of a cohesive device. There are many things that can be a cohesion device in a text, both spoken and written texts. The five main cohesion markers in English introduced by Halliday and Hasan (in Baker 1992:180) are reference, substitution, ellipse, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Cohesion markers or linguistic aspects that connect parts of the text and make the text cohesive.

Several previous studies examined cohesion devices in translation, such as Juliana & Sinar (2014), the difference in the use of cohesion tools due to the factors that cause these differences in the form of intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factor is no change in cohesion in the grammatical context from Malay text to English text, while in the extrinsic context, there is a context in which the use of cohesion device is used. For example, the level of intimacy between the speaker and the speech partner. The use of different cohesion does not affect the natural meaning of the translated text. Christina Maya Irina Sari (2015) discussed the use of the cohesion and coherence device, which functions as a connecting tool between one sentence and another so as to form a link.

Cohesion is a very challenging problem in translation because each language has its own cohesion device and is unique in the use of that cohesion device (Schiller, 2006). Cohesion refers to the relationship that appears in discourse or text (Verschuere, 1999); when translating, the translator should pay attention to the relationship between elements in a clause or between clauses in cohesive text or unit of discourse. One aspect that is often an obstacle in translating at the text level is the concept of cohesion. This is also expressed by Newmark in Barker (1992) that *The topic of cohesion has always appeared to me as the most useful constituent of discourse analysis or text linguistics applicable to translation.*

Researchers are interested in studying the translation of pronoun reference cohesion device in *Tough Customer* novel and its Indonesian translation *Kesempatan Kedua*. By knowing the forms of cohesion device between the source language and target language. The translator will be more careful in finding the equivalent of a flexible and accurate target language translation. This research also examines the translation technique applied to the pronoun cohesion device translation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Translation Definition

The translation is the transfer of a text from the source language to the target language. This transfer of meaning must be transferred precisely. According to Larson (1984), translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. Basically, translation is the transfer of meaning or message from the source language to the target language; thus, meaning or message is a fundamental aspect of translation. The translation aims to produce a new text that is understood by target language readers as the original text is understood by source language readers.

The translation is semantic, so the translator must prioritize the transfer of meaning rather than the form of the text. Message in source language text must be transferred and conditioned the same as those generated in target language text, while the form may change. A translator does not only carry out the activities of text *replacement* from the source language to the target language but is also required to be able to transfer the context and nuances from the original text to the target language text. A translator is an intermediary who communicates the ideas and messages of the original author of the text written in the source language to the reader through the target language. This is in line with Hatim and Mason (1997) that Translating is looked upon as the act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication that may have been intended for different purposes and different readers. Translators also need to pay attention to the factors of potential readers of the translation, the purpose, and the situation or context of the communication. In addition to linguistic elements, cultural elements are also a concern in translation.

2.2 Translation Techniques

Translation technique is a method used to transfer messages from the source language to the target language; it can be applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In addition to mastering the grammatical rules of the two languages, the translator must master the techniques of translating techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002); adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

2.3 Cohesion Device

Cohesion is the relationship between parts in the text, which is characterized by the use of language elements. Cohesion is the relationship between sentences in discourse, both at the lexical and grammatical levels. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:5), cohesion is a set of possibilities contained in language to make a *text* which has unity. Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) view the cohesion of meaning from two angles, namely grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion. These two types of cohesion are contained in a single text. This cohesion also shows the fabric of speech in the form of sentences to form a text or context by connecting the meanings contained in the elements. Halliday and Hassan (in Baryadi, 2002) state that grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, while lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation.

3. Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative by observing the grammatical structure of the *Tough Customer* novel and Indonesian translation by *Kesempatan Kedua*. The data analyzed are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contained in the novel, which is the object of research. The data obtained are described in accordance with the objectives of the research. To see the shift in the grammatical structure of the source language and target language, data collection was carried out by note-taking all words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the novel *Tough Customer*. The researcher reads carefully in order to find shifts from the two texts, namely the novel *Tough Customer* written by Brown, S published on 2010 and translated by Lubis, M. Data were analyzed, which included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

4. Results and Discussion

Reference is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of a certain lingual unit which refers to another lingual unit that precedes it. In the discourse on the story of the device in *Tough Customer* novel and its translation *Kesempatan Kedua*, after the researchers analyzed the data and translation techniques, the following results were presented in the discussion.

Table 1: Datum 1

Source Language	Target Language
She tried to stand. (TC, p.5)	Perempuan itu berusaha berdiri (KK, p.12)

The cohesion device *she* is translated by *perempuan itu*. In the translation of *she*, there is a change in the type of cohesion device, namely grammatical cohesion to lexical cohesion. In addition, the translation of the word, *she* also changes the level, namely from the word level to a phrase. The phrase *perempuan itu* is a noun phrase. The main element of the phrase *perempuan itu* is *perempuan*, and the word *itu* is an attribute. The phrase has a signifying or determining meaning relationship. The word *itu* in the phrase indicates the direction of reference. Transposition is another technique used to translate the cohesion device *she*. This technique is done by changing the grammatical category. This technique includes category shift and unit shift. The translation of the word *she* with this technique is done by changing the linguistic unit, namely from word units to phrases. For example, the word *she* as cohesion device which is translated *perempuan itu*. *She* is a word unit, while *perempuan itu* is a phrase unit. The form of the phrase used to translate *she* based on the nature of the relationship between the elements can be divided into three kinds of indicating phrases and denominator phrases.

Table 2: Datum 2

Source Language	Target Language
She dropped her hands from her face and gaped at him. (TC.p.6)	Berry Malone menjatuhkan kedua tangannya dan menganga menatapnya. (KK, p.13)

In the sentence above, the cohesion device *she* anaphorically refers to *Berry Malone*. The word *she* includes control type spacing cohesion. The cohesion device *she* is translated into *Berry Malone* in the target language sentence. In this translation, there is a change in the type of cohesion device, from a grammatical cohesion device to a lexical cohesion device. The translation of the word *she* as cohesion device is *Berry Malone*, which is a form of explicitation, namely the explicit reference to the word *she* as cohesion device. The translation of the word *she* into *Berry Malone* is caused by the difference in the language system between the source language and the target language. English as a source language distinguishes between males and females. The cohesion device *He* is used for male, while *she* is used for female. Meanwhile, Indonesia, as the target language, does not distinguish between male and female. The technique used to translate the word *she* as cohesion devices is the amplification technique. This technique is done by making explicit or paraphrasing information that is implicit in the source language. The amplification technique in translating the word *she* is done by making explicit the reference *she* as a cohesion device. The form of explicitization of the cohesion device *she* is carried out in two ways, namely, making explicit the name of the person referred to by the cohesion marker and expressing one of the components of the reference, meaning *she*.

Table 3: Datum 3

Source language	Target language
She had even featured and the trimbuild of a runner or tennis player. (TC,p.3)	Orang itu memiliki sosok dan berpostur langsing atletis se orang pelari atau pemain tenis. (KK,p.8)

The cohesion device *She* is translated into *orang itu* in the target language. The translation of this cohesion device undergoes a change in the cohesion device, namely from the persona reference grammatical cohesion device to lexical cohesion. In addition, the translation also changes the level, namely from the word level to a noun phrase with a pointer relationship. The main element of the phrase, namely *orang itu*, is an explicit reference to the word *She* as a cohesion device, the attribute of the phrase is *itu*. The translation of the cohesion device *She* with the explicit reference of *She* and the explicitization of the component meaning of the reference *She*. The translation of the *She* cohesion device by means of the explicit reference to *She* with the explicitization of the component meaning of the reference *She*, is generally accompanied by a change in level, namely from word level to a phrase, such as a translation shows the application of the transposition technique.

Table 4: Datum 4

Source Language	Target Language
Her toes were curled into the deep pile of the bath mat. (TC, p.4)	kaki perempuan itu melekuk menekan karpet mandi cukup dalam.. (KK,p.10)

The word *her* is translated by *perempuan itu*. In translating the word *her* as a cohesion device, there is a change in the type of cohesion device, namely from grammatical cohesion to lexical cohesion. In addition, there is also a change in level, namely from the level of word to phrase. *Perempuan itu* is a noun phrase. The central element of the phrase, namely *perempuan* and *itu*, as the attribute. The relation of phrase meaning is a determinant. The word *itu* in the phrase of *perempuan itu* indicates the reference direction, namely anaphoric reference. The central element of the phrase, namely *perempuan*, is one component of the reference meaning of her cohesion device. The translation of *her* cohesion device with the transposition technique is carried out in the form of changes from word units to phrases. The translation of *her* as a cohesion device, which is done with the explicitization, is one component of *her* reference meaning, which is generally in the form of a phrase. Phrases as *her* translation can be divided into two, namely indicating phrases *perempuan itu*.

Table 5: Datum 5

Source Language	Target Language
" Hers? Uh..." he was distracted by situating the IV bag. (TC,p.2)	" nona rumah itu? Uh..." Perhatian paramedis buyar karena sibuk memasang kantong infus. (KK,p.7)

Translation of the word *hers* is *nona rumah*. The cohesion device translation changes the cohesion device, namely from the grammatical cohesion device of personal reference to the lexical cohesion device. In addition, the translation also changes the level, namely from the word level to a noun phrase. The main element of the phrase is *nona rumah* and *itu* as an attribute. The main element of the phrase is a form of *hers* reference explicit. Meanwhile, the attribute of the phrase, namely *nona rumah*, is a noun phrase that has a determining meaning relationship. The word *itu* in the phrase indicates an anaphoric direction of reference. The amplification technique is carried out by explicitly referring to the word *hers* as a cohesion marker. The explicitness of the references to the word *hers* at the same time will result in a change in level, namely from the level of words to phrases.

5. Conclusion

The transfer of texts from the source language to the target language is the main activity in the field of translation. This meaning must be considered to produce a commensurate, legible, and acceptable translation. Therefore, it is necessary to use the translation technique. This study focuses on the personal reference of cohesion devices. The study results show that there is a translation technique for transferring the meaning of English reference cohesion devices in the *Tough Customer* novel and its translation *Kesempatan Kedua* into Indonesian. The data exhibit that using a technique amplification and transposition technique translation by transferring from English into Indonesian often causes shifts in lingual units. This shift is in the form of words into phrases in Indonesian. This change in phrase structure is due to differences in grammatical rules that apply between English and Indonesian. There are some suggestions for further research. The next researcher, as a translator, should understand the use of types of personal references and the differences in personal reference usage in English and Indonesian. Translators not only understand the meaning of these personal references in Indonesian but also pay attention to the nouns they refer to. Besides, the translator also needs to observe the technique used in translation.

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