Ellipsis, Addition and Substitution in the English Translation to Indonesian of the Novel 'Jojo Moyes Me Before You'

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This research focuses on ellipsis, additions and substitution in translation. Ellipsis, addition and substitution cannot be avoided in translation. To get good translation results, the three categories above must be done by using translation strategies so that the translation results can be accepted. The purpose of this research is to analyse what types of ellipsis, additions and substitution occur in the novel "JOJO MOYES ME BEFORE YOU", what is the dominant of shifts and the effects of them in translation. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method by observing ellipsis, additions, substitution that occur in the translation in the work of "JOJO MOYES ME BEFORE YOU". This study found a shift consisting of 3 (three) elements by seeing the shift of word, phrase and clause, respectively: elements of addition to the number of words 83 (85.57%) and the number of phrases 17 (l7.52%). Depreciation Element 75 words (77.31%) number 11 (ll. 34%) clause 1 (I, 03%) and Substitution Element Replacing the number of words 21 (21.67%) and Additional Elements indicate the most dominant 85.57%. The impact of the shift in textual meaning has an impact on the expansion of meaning in the Target language.

Key words: *Imposing, Addition, Replacing, Strategy and Translation.*

Introduction

Translation has developed rapidly in accordance with the times; this is evidenced by the booming of knowledge books and foreign literary works which are translated into Indonesian. Translation works circulate freely in the market so that people easily obtain them and do not think about whether the translation is in accordance with the original book. The problem is the meaning of the source language can shift, even disappear, when the translation process occurs

and if this happens then the translation that circulates in the community has obscured the information; even the meaning of the source language is lost because the meaning of the source language cannot be transferred to the target language properly. Therefore, a translation strategy and theory is needed, to get good and correct translation results. The translator must know the theory and strategy of translation, so that the meaning of the source language can be well interpreted, and translation results can be accepted and in accordance with the source language.

Seeing this phenomenon requires a reliable translator to produce quality translations and the meaning of the source language can be transferred well to the target language so every translator must know the structure, meaning and ideology of the two languages because each language has difference structure, meaning and ideology.

In translation, activities cannot be separated from ellipsis, additions and substitution. This activity is carried out to produce quality translations so that the meaning of the Source Language (BS) can be transferred well to the target language as said by Halliday and Hasan (2011) Ellipsis consists of three parts, ellipsis noun, ellipsis verb, ellipsis clause. Nominal ellipsis is the omission of noun grouping, verb ellipsis is according to Catford (2011) to distinguish "equal textual, textual equivalence", and formal correspondence and formal alignment is the conformity of the structure between source language and target language, while textual equivalence will be formed if the target language contains the same message as the source language. Machali (1998) says there are two types of translation that can occur. The first is a boundary shift or shift that is caused by structural cohesion, and pronunciation. While both are optional shifts or shift options, optional shifts can resemble shifts. Shifts in translation can take the form of ellipsis, substitution and additions. The cohesion consists of five elements namely reference, substitution, conjunction, ellipsis, addition and lexical cohesion. The five categories above indicate that each translation cannot be separate from the five categories. The translator must be able to transfer the meaning of the source language to the target language.

Literature Review

Halliday and Hasan (2011) state ellipsis consists of three parts; ellipsis noun, ellipsis verb and ellipsis clause. Nominal ellipsis are omissions in noun clusters, verb ellipsis are omissions in verb groups and clause ellipsis are clause level omissions. Ellipsis is one type of speech in Indonesian. Ellipsis is a form that removes some of the words or sentences. This magazine is often used in literary works.

Substitution or definitive recovery of substitution is the relationship of a word that can be replaced by another word for a particular purpose, avoiding repeated mention of examples of grammatical tools used to create substitution is this demonstration, and the following to replace the word to be called; the demonstrative, so, so, above and above to replace the already

mentioned word and personal pronoun to replace the already called nomina persona. The study of sexist language can be discussed in the field of translation. Translations are decision-making activities. Before deciding, it is not uncommon for translators to get many obstacles as in word selection, cultural gap between language source and language focus, different language structures, and so on. These obstacles need to be resolved because the decisions taken by the translator will greatly affect the quality of the translation.

Words that contain sexism are one of the things that need attention for practitioners and academics in translation. This is because not all cultures use language as a medium to communicate gender. This study examines expressions that contain sexism in two English novels and their translations in Indonesian. Various translation and linguistics experts have given their opinions on the meaning of the translation. Nida (1969) argues that translating is producing a reasonable equivalent and is closest to the source language message into the target language; first which is related to meaning and secondly which is related to language style. Then, Catford (1978) suggests that translation is the replacement of text material from the source language with the text material of the target language. Larson (1984) argues that translation involves transferring meaning from the source language to the target language by paying attention to the semantic structure of the source language to the target language and the meaning must be transferred properly. Newmark (1988) also revealed that translation is the delivery of meaning from one text to another language in accordance with the author's original text's message. In general it can be said that translation is the process of translating messages, meanings and texts by paying attention to the equivalence of meaning between the source language and the target language, language style, semantic structure and the original author's message. Furthermore, translation can be interpreted as a way of expressing thoughts through language that typically shows the soul and personality of the writer or user of the language (Keraf, 2009). By using a certain style of language, a writer can improve the aesthetics of his work, while simultaneously showing the uniqueness of the way he presents his work. The use of language styles will further embellish a work and entice people who read it. Ratna (2014) states that in a style of language, words in addition to having certain meanings also function to evoke and even negate other words and so on, so that all aspects function optimally. Translating is not just translating text from the source language to the target language. Good translating skills are also inseparable from the translator's skill to change the meaning and aesthetic elements including in this case which is the style of language. Nida and Taber (1982) state that; "Translating consistency of reproducing in the receptor natural language equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of message and secondly in terms of style". From Nida and Taber's statement, there are two things in the translation process. The first is to produce a message commensurate with the source language, and the second is to produce a natural equivalence in terms of style. However, the translation in terms of style is complicated. Nababan (2008) states that stylistic complexity is one of the factors causing the difficulty of translation.

Translation is the activity of understanding text in one language, commonly referred as the source language, and expressing understanding of the reading into another language, which is referred to as the target language. The results of these carried out by a person called a translator are translations or target texts that are commensurate with the source of the text. Variety of Translation Simply translating are attempts to convert a form of language into another language while maintaining the equivalent aspect of all the elements, namely phrases, clauses, paragraphs, etc., both verbally and written. In other words, a translation is an attempt to tell the message contained in the source text into the target text equally (Newmark, 1988). Furthermore, Newmark proposes a translation dynamics diagram that involves two texts. Newmark (1988) explains that translation is the desire of the translator to contribute the meaning of a text into another language. Translation is one of the instruments that introduce culture from one nation to another. One of the problems in translation is the existence of cultural differences between the source language and the target language, for example differences in mindset and feelings, or differences in material culture.

According to Newmark, translations are the translation of literary works and the translation of one's opinion because the meaning of a word is as important as the meaning of the whole sentence. Also, in the process of making a sentence in accordance with the text, it requires a compromise or repeated adjustments and rearrangement. The author found several previous studies in the field of translation, including those related to the problems of the time, aspects, and the translation of the concepts of time and aspects from the source language into the target language. Research on the English language and translation into Indonesian was done by Jabr (2001). In his research, Jabr analysed the function of time in a French language novel and the translation of the function of time into Indonesian. The aim is to find a variety of formulas for the proper meaning of the two languages, so that translation from French into Indonesian can be done better. Hatim (1997) conducted a similar study, which was about the function of time in the English comic strip and the equivalent of translating it into Indonesian. In that study it was found that the time used in the English comic strip consisted of absolute tense, relative tense, and absolute-relative tense. In terms of comparability, the translation of the comic strip into Indonesian is not always commensurate, however equivalence can be achieved by adding adverbs or contexts in Indonesian. To get a good translation result, the translator must have a certain way in translating the source language text into the target language. Such methods can be in the form of translation strategies and translation techniques. Translators in creating good translations certainly use appropriate translation strategies and techniques. A translation strategy is a way for translators to solve problems in the process of translating the source language text into the target language. There are two types of translation: (a) a non-technical translation strategy and (b) a technical translation strategy. A non-technical translation strategy is a translation strategy implemented by translators before or after translating the source language text into the target language. If the translator does before the translation process it is intended to simplify the translation process, but if the translator does after the translation

process it is usually intended to revise or clarify the results of the translation. This strategy includes: confirmation to the client, identifying text or documents, taking notes, scanning into software, and preparing an offline dictionary and/or print dictionary. On the other hand, the translation strategy is technically the translation strategy adopted by the translator to overcome the obstacles of translation that are found when translating text into the target language. This strategy includes: borrowing words without or with descriptions, searching the network, consulting peers, googling, and referring to the Indonesian dictionary (Wuryantoro, 2014). The translation technique is the method applied in the translation produced in the target language text. Molina and Albir (2002) offer several translation techniques: (a) Adaptation is a translation technique by replacing cultural elements in the source language with the same thing in the cultural elements of the target language. (b) Amplification is a translation technique that clearly introduces information or explains information that is not listed in the source language text. (c) Borrowing is a translation technique by taking a word or phrase directly from another language. Translation is inseparable from the theories and approaches presented by translation experts. The success of a translation is very dependent on the purpose of the translation, because the results of the translation reflect the needs of the people who need them. Literary work requires attention to the form and content, because the results of the translation must be acceptable to the user of the translation, which is understandable and aesthetically pleasing.

Company profile translation is very important, considering the company profile is a storefront for the company and the face of the company to introduce themselves in more detail to the public about their company. We often see Company Profiles, especially in large private companies and large-scale state-owned companies in Indonesia. Company Profiles of international companies are usually written in two languages, especially English, because English is an international language, and in the language of the country where the company opens a branch. Considering the important role of the Company Profile in the company, the translation of the Company Profile cannot be considered simple. This is because the Company Profile can influence the views of the company's business partners towards the company concerned. In translation analysis, the problem of the specificity of the term in accordance with the company's field of work is one phenomenon that needs to be studied and analysed so that translators can precisely determine the steps in anticipating the translation. With the approach of the nature of linguistic meaning and the equivalent of words grouping translations into three groups: 1) Intralingual translation or reordering words, an interpretation of verbal signs using other signs in the same language. 2) Interlingual Translation, the actual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs using other languages. 3) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation, which is an interpretation of verbal marks using a non-verbal mark system (Mahsun, 2007).

Larson (2011) observed movement in translation can be categorised as part of the division:

1) Shifting form and
2) Shifting meaning.

The shift in language refers to words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs and this form also refers to the source language form and the meaning of the source language transferred to the target language.

Textual functions consist of textual elements such as: themes, cohesion such as ellipse, referent, substitution, reiteration, and lexical cohesion encompassing synonyms and other super ordinates (Eggins, 2004).

There are two types of translation that can occur. The first is a boundary shift or shift that is caused by structural statistics, cohesion, and pronunciation. Both are optional shifts or shifting choices. Optional shifts can form shifts, meaning, reference, interpersonal, and textual. The shifting of this translation occurs because the translator cannot find the true form with the text of the source language, so that the translation is realised in the subject matter. (Roswita, 2009).

Catford (1965), classifies that there are four kinds of shifts, they are: *structural, class, unit or rank and intra-system.* Besides, (Machali, 1998) shows that there are four categories of shift they are *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift,* and *intra-system shifts.*

Machali (1998) adds there are two types of translation that can occur. The first is a boundary shift or shift that is caused by structural statistics, cohesion, and pronunciation. While both are optional shifts or shift options, optional shifts can resemble shifts. Shifts in translators can take the form of ellipsis, substitution, and additions. The cohesion consists of five elements, namely reference, substitution, conjunction, ellipsis, addition, and lexical cohesion. The five categories above indicate that each translation cannot be separated from the five categories. The translator must be able to transfer the meaning of the source language to the target language.

Methodology

The implementation of this research activity began from preparation to the research report carried out from August 2017 to June 2018. This study uses descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is in the form of ellipsis and additions and substitution that occur in the translation of the novel "JOJO MOYES ME BEFORE YOU". The technique of data collection is done by inductive analysis.

Discussion and Finding

A. Types of Shifts on Ellipsis, Addition and Substitution (Replacing)

The sample in this study is that in 97 clauses above it can be concluded that lapse shows the dominant one, amounting to 67 clauses consisting of 90 (ninety words and rank II is an additional element reaching 59 clauses consisting of 83 (eighty three) words and the last sequence is the substitution element (element of addition) reaches 19 clauses consisting of elements of words totalling 21 (twenty one). The type of shift can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Amount of shifts in elements of ellipsis, addition and substitution

No	Shift	Word	Clause
1	Ellipsis	75	67
2	Addition	83	59
3	Substitution	-	19

The table above shows that the dominant of shift is addition and the lower element is clause.

Table 2: Ellipsis

1	Don't knock <u>it</u> till you've tried <u>it</u>	*Jangan mencela sebelum mencoba*	It, you, it

From the table above found ellipsis in word level in Target language with words: it, you, and it.

Table 3: Shift in Phrase level

2.	My hair. I'm only half done. I looked like one of those Victorian orphans.	*Rambutku. Baru setengah digunting, kan. Aku kelihatan seperti anak yatim – piatu aman Victorian*	Those, I'm

The above example found Ellipsis in phrase, namely those and I'm in target language.

Example 2: Phrasing Level Phrases

Table 4: Phrase Level

No	Source Language	Target Language	Phrase level obsession
1	Although .... he's not desperately keen to go anywhere at the moment.	*Walaupun ...saat ini dia tidak begitu berminat pergi kemana – mana.*	At the moment
2	My mother seemed to glean an almost physical satisfaction from a well-ordered house.	*Ibuku sepertinya terobsesi dengan rumah yang teratur rapi.*	An almost Physical
3	Yup, I hung my jacket on the peg, where it fought for space amongst the others	*Kugantung jaketku di cantelan, berebut tempat dengan jaket.*	Among others

The table above shows the shift in phrase level in numbers 1, 2, 3 such as: At the moment, an almost physical and among others and it cannot find in the target language.

Table 5: The example number three (3) the shift of clause

No	Source Language	Target Language	Loss of level clause	No data
1	The first of which came in + from New York at 3.42 am	*Yang pertama dari New York, jam 03.42*	Which came in	11

The table above shows that there is ellipsis in clause level.

Table 6: Addition in word level in translation

No	Source Language	Target Language	Addition Word Level
1	Do we really have to do something that involves trekking up a mountain	*Apa kita benar benar harus jalan kaki naik gunung atau +*	*Atau*
2	She pulls a face. If it's all the same to you	*Gadis itu merengut biarin + tidak ada beda buatnya*	*Biarin*

The table above shows there is addition in word level; *atau* and *biarin* in the Target Language.

Table 7: Addition in phrase

No	Source Language	Target Language	Phrase level addition
1	There is an explosion as everything fragments. then there is nothing.	*Ada yang + meledak, dan semuanya pecah berkeping – keping lalu gelap*	*dan lalu*
2	If I don't get this job, then what?	*Kalau aku tidak mendapatkan pekerjaan ini, lalu gimana?*	*Lalu gimana*

Conclusion

This study found a shift consisting of 3 (three) elements, namely: Addition, Immersion and Replacing in the level of words, phrases and clauses respectively. Elements of the addition of 83 words (85.57%) and number of phrases 17 (l7.52%). Depreciation Element 75 words (77.31%) number 11 (ll. 34%) clause 1 (I, 03%) and Substitution Element (Replacing the number of words 21 (21.67%) and Additional Elements indicate the most dominant 85.57%. The impact of the shift in textual meaning is to provide an extension of the textual meaning to BT and perfect equivalence to BT Suggestion. In connection with the findings obtained in this study there are still many other elements that have not been studied, therefore they can be acted upon by subsequent researchers. This research shows the expansion of meaning in the target language (BT) and needs to be followed by the next researcher about the study of meaning that has not been considered.

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