THE TRANSLATION OF BOUND MORPHEMES IN “BROKEBACK MOUNTAIN” BY ANNIE PROULX INTO “GUNUNG BROKEBACK” BY HETIH RUSLI

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “Rank Shift In ‘Kite Runner’ by Khaled Hosseini into ‘Kite Runner’ by Berliani M. Nugrahani : A Translation Analysis”, yang merupakan sebuah analisis tentang pergeseran pada tingkat Rank di hierarki linguistik yang terdiri atas morfem, kata, frase, klausa, dan kalimat yang terdapat pada novel “Kite Runner” oleh Khaled hosseini yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia “Kite Runner” oleh Berliani M. Nugrahani, dimana bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa sumber dan bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sasarannya. Landasan teori yang digunakan adalah teori Catford (1965) yang menjelaskan tentang pergeseran dalam tataran rank (Rank Shift). Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kepustakaan yang bersifat kualitatif. Dari hasil analisis diperoleh bahwa pergeseran pada tataran rank dari novel asli “Kite Runner” dan terjemahannya pada bahasa Inggris terjadi dikarenakan perbedaan system bahasa dan struktur bahasa pada tingkat rank masing-masing dari bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran, dari perbedaan ini telah didapatkan bahwa 47,14% pergeseran dari level kata ke frase, 42,85% pergeseran dari level frase ke kata, 6,4% pergeseran dari klausa ke kalimat, dan 4,2% pergeseran dari level kaimat ke klausa.
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>SL</td>
<td>source language</td>
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<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>target language</td>
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<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>noun phrase</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>complement</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>head</td>
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<td>modifier</td>
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language) into another language (target language) (Richard, 1985: 299). The desire to know and to understand information, namely science, technology, and knowledge, translating from the SL and TL is need.

A work of translation requires many aspects in order to produce a good translation. Since it involves two different languages, namely source language (SL) and target language (TL), therefore a translator should know both SL and TL, should be familiar with the subject matter and should have some facilities of expression in the target language (Brislin, 1976: 71). In translation there must be a correspondence of meaning between source language and target language. For the translator, it is not easy to transfer the message between the two languages because every language has different structure or grammar. The translator has to transfer the message as exactly as possible.

Grammar is the natural, inherent, meaning-making system of the language, a system that governs the way words come together to form the meanings (Hancock, 2005: 6). English and Bahasa Indonesia are two different languages. Although they are different, but basically they have some correspondence units, namely; sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. Pada dasarnya bahasa terdiri atas unsur-unsur atau satuan-satuan seperti kalimat, kalusa, prase, kata, morfem (Simatupang, 1999: 14).
Morpheme is the smallest part of grammatical unit. Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words (Nida, 1967:1). For example the English morphemes are: true, like, -ly, -un, or the combination untrue and likely. In Bahasa Indonesia, the morphemes such as: bound morpheme, suffix –an and free morpheme, makan, or the combination makanan.

To adjust the messages in target language from source language, the translator has to shift the grammatical units. Shift is needed when grammatical structure of source language is not found in the target language. Shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language into target language (Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark, 1988: 85).

There are many English short stories translated into Bahasa Indonesia. One of the short stories that has been translated into Indonesian language is “Brokeback Mountain” by Annie Proulx which is translated into “Gunung Brokeback” by Hetih Rusli.

The morphemic shift of “Brokeback Mountain” into “Gunung Brokeback” is the focus of the analysis because the translator has shifted the forms to keep the meaning constant so that the messages can be communicative and natural. For example: chairs is a word which consist of two morphemes, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Chair (Free Morpheme) + -s (Bound Morpheme). In English structure bound morpheme ‘s’ shows plural. If it is translated into Indonesian it becomes ‘kursi-kursi’, so there is a shift occurred in joining both two morphemes in source language, as function to repeating the base form in source language. And also the word rehire, it is consist of two
morphemes. *Hire* (Free Morpheme) + *re-* (Bound Morpheme). If it is translated into Indonesian it becomes ‘*menerima kembali*’. It is shifted from morpheme in the source language into phrase in the target language. It is conducted by translator to find out the equivalence in meaning and also to make the reader of target language understand the messages of target language. So, it is believed that there are many other shifts which are interesting to be analyzed in the translated short story.

1.2 Problem of the Analysis

Based on the background of the analysis, the problem is how the rank shifts in “*Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini into “*Kite Runner*” by Berliani M. Nugrahani are.

1.3 Objective of the Analysis

In line with the problem of the analysis above, the objective of the analysis is to analyze the rank shifts in “*Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini into “*Kite Runner*” by Berliani M. Nugrahani.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

This analysis is focused on the rank shift found in “*Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini into “*Kite Runner*” by Berliani M. Nugrahani. The analysis of the data is based on the hierarchy of linguistic units in SL and also in TL, i.e. from the morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence level.
1.5 Significances of the Analysis

The significances of the analysis are to broaden the reader’s knowledge especially for those who are interested in this subject. The analysis hopefully will be useful for teaching and training of translation. And last, it can give advantages for the other researchers who will make the same subject.

1.6 Method of the Analysis

The library research method is applied in doing the research, which deals with the analysis or study of the case from related books, reports, articles, journals, and online research for the most up-to-date supplementary information to find relevant literary theories. The data of the analysis are collected from Khaled Hosseini’s novel “Kite Runner” and also from the translation of this novel into Bahasa Indonesia “Kite Runner” translated by Berliani M. Nugrahani. The novel Kite Runner consists of 472 pages and 25 chapters. For the sake of efficiency, some pages are chosen as the sample of the analysis. By using systematic sampling which is introduced by Chocran (1977:205), the samples can be selected by using formula $N = n.k$, where $N$ is number of population, $n$ is number of samples and $k$ is interval. Thus, with $N = 472$, $k = 10$, number of samples are:

\[
N = n.k \\
502 = n.10 \\
n = 502/10 \\
n = 50,2 \\
n = 50 \text{ (rounded off downward)}
\]

So, if the first sample is page 1, then the next sample is page 11, 21, 31, …, 471.
Descriptive method is used to analyze the translation of rank shifts. There are some steps will be taken to analyze the case:

1. Reading the original novel in SL.
2. Reading the translated novel in TL.
3. Deciding and underlining the grammatical units of ST.
4. Analyzing the equivalent in the translated novel and deciding the grammatical units in higher or lower level of TT.
5. Classifying the data based on their level in the grammatical units shift.
6. Explaining the grammatical unit shifts (changes of rank/level) of some the data which represent the unit shifts for each level.
7. Making some conclusions based on the result of the analysis.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

In doing the analysis, I refer to some literatures from some previous analysis, they are:

Oktaria (2004) in *An Analysis of Grammatical Unit Shifts in The Translation of Agatha Christie’s Why Didn’t They Ask Evans into Pembunuh di Balik Kabut by Mareta* presents about translation shifts in grammatical units that consists of shifts in morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. She concludes that grammatical unit shifts in translation occurs because the differences in language systems and grammatical structures between source language and target language and shifts are done forsake of natural translation. She uses descriptive quantitative method to analyze the data both two novels, and the result will be present in table of frequency of grammatical units shift.
Rahmadani (2004) in *Morphemic Shifts Found in Garis Darah as The Result of Translating Bloodline into Bahasa Indonesia by Threes Susilatuti* presents about analysis of morphemic structure in the translation and source text Bloodline. It is found that shifts occur between morpheme to word and morpheme to phrase.

Rahmi (2004) in *Dynamic Equivalence in The English Translation of Sura Al-Waqi’ah of The Holy Qur’an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali* found that the holy Qur’an is translatable text as long as the procedure of translating is reliable. According to her analysis based on her data, there are some equivalent cases which can be translated by using correspondence approach and by using descriptive patterns. She also concludes that for more complicated structure of source language text are applied by using target language patterns.
CHAPTER II

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF TRANSLATION

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language) into another (the target language) or the target language version that result from this process (Richards, 1985).

Many theorists describe what translation is in different ways.

Translation defined as the act of replacing text material in the source language by an equivalent text in the target language (Catford in Hornby, 1988: 15).

Translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language (Larson, 1984: 3).

Translation is also a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message hand/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1988: 7).

Translation is an incredible broad notion which can be understood in many different ways (Shuttleworth, 1997: 181). For example, one may talk of translation as a process or a product, and identity such as literary translation while more typically it just refer to the transfer of written texts. Translation is frequently characterized metaphorically, and has been compared to playing a game or making a map. Each of these analogies however is only intended to capture one particular facet of translation.
From those definitions above, it may inferred that there is one thing that the statements all share, that is, firstly translation relates to activities that are performed by humans, not by nonhumans or other species. Secondly, most statements take translation to mean something that is strictly concerned with language, which in this case is human language. In other words, translation is taken primarily – if not obligatory- to mean a kind of human communication using language (language in expression such as “body language” is non language).

In addition, menerjemahkan berarti mengungkapkan makna tuturan suatu bahasa di dalam bahasa lain dengan memenuhi seluruh makna dan maksud tuturan itu (Syihabuddin, 2002: 7).

From those definition, it could be concluded that translation is the process of transferring meaning from source language into target one, for example, from English into Bahasa Indonesia or vice versa. The translator must be careful in transferring the meaning due to the fact that meaning is very important in translation activity. If the translator can not get the right meaning from source language, the result the translation will be mislead.

Moreover, pada hakikatnya penerjemahan itu merupakan kegiatan mereproduksi amanat atau pesan bahasa sumber dengan padanan yang paling dekat dan wajar di dalam bahasa penerima, baik dilihat dari segi arti maupun gaya (Moeliono in Syihabuddin, 2003: 9). This statement is similar with Nida in Hornby (1988: 15) who explains that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of
style. Then this equivalence called as dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence.

2.2 Function of Translation

The purpose of translations are so diverse, the texts so different, and the receptors so vary that one can readily understand how and why many distinct formulations of principles and practices of translation have been proposed. The basic function of translation is to convey the message from one language (Source language) into another language (Target language). It means that the message must be described in terms of both form and content and the receptors must be viewed from the perspective of their language comprehension of the translated text (Brislin 1976).

The other function, translation between two different languages is a bilingual mediated process of communication, which ordinarily aims at the production of a target language text that is functionally equivalent to a source language text. Besides the two media involved in translation i.e. SL and TL, there is still one medium, which is a translator who becomes a secondary sender, thus translating means secondary communication. The use of two natural languages as well as the employment of the medium of the translator necessarily and naturally results in a change of message during the communicative process (Reiss 1917).

2.3 Types of Translation

In practice of translation, there are some types of translation.
Newmark (1988: 45) breaks down the types of translation into eight; they are word – for – word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation and communicative translation. Furthermore, the brief description of these types of translation will be discussed below:

a. Word – for – Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word – order is preserved and the words translated singly (Newmark 1988: 45). It means that each word or morpheme in source language is translated by a word or morpheme in target language by their most common meanings.

For example:

English (SL)  Bahasa Indonesia (TL)
His heart is in the right place 'kepunyaan hati adalah dalam itu benar tempat'

Each word in the sentence is translated singly.

b. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalent but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved.

Example:

English (SL)  Bahasa Indonesia (TL)
His heart is in the right place 'hatinya berada di tempat yang benar'
If we analyze, the translation of target language is compatible with the English grammar. TL follows the form of SL.

c. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constrains of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (SL)</th>
<th>Bahasa Indonesia (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben is too well aware that he is naughty</td>
<td>'Ben menyadari trelalu baik bahwa ia nakal'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meaning of this translation is faith with the SL but strange in TL. It should be better if translated ‘Ben menyadari bahwa ia nakal’.

d. Semantic Translation

It differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents. The distinction between ‘faithful’ and
‘semantic’ translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while
the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity
and allows for the translator’s intuitive empathy with the original.

Example:

English (SL)  Bahasa Indonesia (TL)
He is a book-worm  ‘dia adalah seseorang yang suka sekali membaca’

This translation is not difficult to understand though no culture equivalent
but using he the same idiom in TL.

e. Adaptation

This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays
(comedies) and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved,
the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten by an
established dramatist or poet has produces many poor adaptations, but other
adaptation have rescued period plays (Newmark, 1988: 46). Besides for plays
and poetry, adaptation is used to cultural utterance in different concept
between SL and TL.

Example in formal letter:

English (SL)  Bahasa Indonesia
Dear sir,  ‘Dengan Hormat’

Dear sir is translated into Bahasa Indonesia becomes dengan hormat by
using adaptation, it is not translated becomes Tuan yang terhormat.
f. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called ‘intra-lingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

English (SL)                       Bahasa Indonesia (TL)

His heart is in the right place    ‘Dia baik hati’

This free translation is often not to find equivalence of word or sentence. A translator has to be able to catch the meaning in SL, such as the example above.

g. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such away that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

English (SL)                       Bahasa Indonesia (TL)

Beware of the dog                  ‘Awas anjing galak’

SL sentence clearly shows that the dog is vicious without using the word vicious so that TL has been equivalence with the SL.
Larson (1984) breaks down the types of translation into two; they are meaning-based translation and form-based translation.

a. Meaning-based Translation

Meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language (Larson, 1984: 15). Such translation also called idiomatic translation.

Example:

English (SL)                             Bahasa Indonesia
Be my guest                                ‘silahkan’

Meaning-based translation reproduce the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring idioms where these do not exist in the original like the example above be my guest translated becomes silahkan. This translated emphasizes for meaning by ignoring the form of the source language.

b. Form-based Translation

Form-based translation attempt to follow the form of the source language and it is also known as literal translation (Larson 1984: 15). The translator usually adjust the word order and grammar enough to use acceptable sentence structure in the target language, just to avoid the wrong meanings, but unnaturalness still remains.
2.4 Process of Translation

Process of translation must be understood by translators in order to decide what the ways in translating the texts are. Process of translation can be defined as a combination of activities by translator when he replaces the message from source language into target language. In other words, the process of translation defined as a system of activity in translating (Widyamartaya, 1989: ).

There are some models of translation process. Process of translation which introduced by Nida in Muchtar (2007: 54) shows that translation as a process which consist of three steps:

- Analysis, in this step, translator analyze the source text from its language and how the structure of sentence or words.

- Transfer, in this step, translator transfer the message from the first step into the target language. This process occurred in translator’s mind, the translators are prosecuted to find out the equivalent word of source language in target language.

- Reconstruction, translation adapted to produce the right form and the original message as in the source language.

Bathgate in Widyamartaya (1989: 40) sorted out the process of translation in seven phases, they are:
a. Tuning, by this we mean getting the feel of the text to be translated. If the
text is difficult or the type which is not so familiar to the translator, he
may want to read some background literature or consult the author (if
available) or some adviser.

b. Analysis, once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the
text to be translated, he will take each sentence in turn and split it up into
translatable units.

c. Understanding, after having split up the sentence to be translated into its
elements, the translator will generally put it together again in a form
which he can understand or respond emotionally. The extent to which he
can do this will depend on his basic knowledge of the subject matter.

d. Terminology, is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to
make sure that apart from understanding than and feeling what they
imply.

e. Restructuring, when all the bricks needed for the edifice of the TL text
have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them together in a form
which is in accordance with good usage in the TL.

f. Checking, the translator will doubtless check his draft translation for
typing errors and passages when a second perusal suggests a more
elegant, or more correct translation.

g. Discussion, for this reason, a good way to end the translation process is
often with a discussion between the translator and the expert of the
subject matter.
Actually, from these processes of translation I can conclude that the process of translation begins from reading the text. Then understanding the context of the text, what does it mean that content in the text. After that, find the difficult word or terminology from the text and get the meaning of it. At last, translate the text carefully so that the readers can understand it easily.

2.5 Role of Culture in Translation

Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. As this statement implies, translators are permanently faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in source text (ST) and of finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language (TL). These problems may vary in scope depending on the cultural and linguistic gap between the two (or more) languages concerned (Nida, 1964: 130).

More especially concerned with language and translation, Newmark (1988: 94), defines culture as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression”, thus acknowledging that each language group has its own culturally specific features.

Since the translation involves two of languages which have different culture, the translator has to pay attention to the meaning of words. Hornby (1995: 726) says, “Meaning is what referred to or indicated by sounds, words, or signs”. Sometimes the meaning of word is not as simple as we see. We have to see the cultural aspect of words. For example the word *knife* in English means *pisau* in Bahasa Indonesia. In Indonesia cultural context, the word *knife* has more than one
meaning such as belati, sembilu. In addition, the word living together in sentence they have been living together for five years has different meaning between Indonesian and English culture. In Indonesia living together means they have been living together with marriage tie (legally), while in English culture it may means they have been living together without marriage tie (illegally).

The meaning of such words can be clearly determined from the cultural context of the speech community. A translator must be concerned of the translation problems due to the cultural distance between the source language and the target language.

2.6 The Concept of Equivalence in Translation

Some of linguistics classifies equivalence in different terms. Nida (1964: 1590) breaks down the equivalence into two; they are Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence. Moreover, Newmark (1988) classifies them as communicative translation and semantic translation.

Bell (1991: 6) said that equivalence cases rise because of differences of grammatical structure, semantics and system of socio-cultural between source language and target language. So many cases that meaning of words/texts only understandable in user’s context. This case will cause some problems such as lost information, additional of information and information disorder. Newmark (1988: 91) said that usually that addition is in cultural side because there is difference between both of languages (SL and TL), topic of text, or linguistics to describe the using of wrong words.
Machali (2000: 107) said that equivalence is not always the same. The shift that occurred in target language if it is not change the general message or function in the source language it can be equivalent.

In addition, Jakobson in Munday (2004: 36) says, “The translator recodes and transmits a message receive from another source, thus translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes”. For the message to be equivalent in SL and TL, the code units will be different since they belong to two different sign systems or languages which partition reality differently. The problem of meaning and equivalence that focuses on differences in the structure and terminology of languages rather than on any inability of one language to render a message that has been written in another verbal language.

For example, the phrase *to keep in touch* in English is translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* to become *tetap berhubungan*. First translation *to keep in touch* is *menjaga hubungan*, but to make it more equivalent in *Bahasa Indonesia* it is translated to become *tetap berhubungan*.
CHAPTER III
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MORPHEME

3.1 Definition of Morpheme

The word morpheme is derived from Greek word morphe, which meaning form. Nida (1976: 6) says, “Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which the language is composed”. Richard (1985: 183) also says, “Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in language”. While Katamba (1993: 20) says, “The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of”. By definitions, a morpheme can not be composed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun.

Nida (1967: 7) states that there are six principles that way apply in isolating and identifying morphemes. None of the principle is complete in itself; each is supplementary to the basic definition and must be considered so.

Principle 1

“Form which have a common semantic distinctiveness and an identical phonemic form in all their occurrences constitute a single morpheme” (Nida, 1967: 7).

It means that such a form as –er added to verbs in such construction as worker, dancer, runner, walker and flier is a morpheme. It always has the same phonetic form and always has essentially the same meaning, namely that of the doer of the action.
**Principle 2**

“Forms which have the common semantic distinctiveness but which differ in phonemic form (i.e. the phonemes or order of the phonemes) may constitute a single morpheme provided the distribution of formal differences is phonologically definable” (Nida, 1967: 14).

It means that forms with the some common semantic distinctiveness but with different phonemes or arrangement of phonemes, we can still put these various forms together as a single morpheme provided we could discover phonological conditions which govern the occurrence of such phonologically different forms. For example, one negative prefix has more than a single form, compare intolerable and impossible. The form in- and im- bear a partial phonetic semantic resemblance and the positions in which they occur are determined by the type consonant following. Before t alveolar sounds, the n alveolar nasal occurs in intolerable and before p bilabial sounds, the m bilabial nasal occurs in impossible. The form of the word to which the prefix is added determines the form of prefix. It means that the distribution of in- and im- can be defined by phonological characteristics of the forms with which they occur.

**Principle 3**

“Form which have a common semantic distinctiveness but which differ in phonemic form in such a way that their distribution cannot be phonologically defined constitute a single morpheme if the forms are in complementary distribution” (Nida, 1967: 41)

For example: roses, oxen, and sheep. The three words have different phonemic form belong to the same structural series to shows plural form.
**Principle 4**

“An overt formal difference in a structural series constitutes a morpheme if in any member such as a series; the overt formal difference and a zero structural difference are the only significant features for distinguishing a minimal unit of phonetic-semantic distinctiveness” (Nida, 1967: 54).

An overt formal difference means a contrast that is indicated by differences in phonemes or in order of phonemes. For example foot / fut / and feet / fiyt / is an overt difference because it consist in a difference of phonemes. A member of structural series may occur with a zero structural difference and an overt formal difference. For example, feet / fiyt / as the plural of foot / fut / has structural zero similar to the zero occurring with sheep / syiep / as the plural of sheep / syiep/.

**Principle 5**

“Homophonous forms are identifiable as the same or different morphemes” (Nida, 1967: 55).

Homophonous forms are phonemically identical. For example pear, pare and pair are homophonus and as such they may called homophones.

**Principle 6**

“A morpheme is isolatable” (Nida, 1967: 58).

For example: childish, dancer and happiness. Childish is able to isolated becomes child and –dish, dancer becomes dance and –er, happiness becomes happy and –ness. They are including as morphemes.
3.2 Kinds of Morpheme

a. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word. A morpheme which can be used on its own is called free morpheme (Richard, 1985: 31). While Chaer (1994: 151) defines free morpheme as “Morfem yang tanpa kehadiran morfem lain dapat muncul dalam penuturan”. For example: man, book, tea, sweet, cook, fish, sleep.

Cahyono (1995: 142) divides free morpheme into two, they are lexical morpheme and grammatical morpheme. Lexical morpheme is a morpheme which has semantic content. Kaplan (1995: 76) states, “Lexical morphemes express meanings that can be relatively easily specified field by using dictionary terms or by pointing our example of things, events of properties which the morphemes can be used to refer to”. For example house, book, run. While grammatical morpheme consist of “function words” such as preposition, conjunction and article. Kaplan (1995: 76) said that grammatical morphemes have one (or both) of two characteristics. First, they express very common meanings, meaning which speakers of the language unconsciously consider important enough to be expressed very often. Second, grammatical morphemes may exhibit is the expression of relation within a sentence.

b. Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand-alone and have to be added to the word in order to having meaning. Richard (1985: 31) defines, “Bound morpheme is a morpheme which is never used alone but
“must be used with another morpheme”. In addition, Chaer (1994: 152) also defines bound morpheme as “morfem yang tanpa digabung dulu dengan morfem lain tidak dapat muncul dalam penuturan”. For example: un-, il-, -ful, -ly, mis-, -ish.

Cahyono (1995: 142) also divides bound morpheme into two, derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a new words by changing either the meaning (e.g. happy vs unhappy) or the part of speech (syntactic category e.g. ripe [adj] vs. ripen [verb]) or both.

While inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing either part of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. For example cat and cats are both nouns and refer the same thing, but cats, with the plural morpheme –s, contains the additional information that there are more than one of these things.

3.3 Morphological Process

Morphological process or word formation process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology (Grady, 1985: 55). There are many kinds of word formation process as described bellow:

a. Affixation

Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word (Grady, 1985: 62). There are three kinds of affixation:
1. **Prefixation**

The adding of bound morphemes initially to a base is called prefixation (Grady, 1985: 62). It means that prefixes are bound morpheme added to the beginning of the base to form a new word. For examples:

- a ‘not, without’ + moral → amoral
- be ‘become’ + friend → befriend
- en ‘in, on’ + large → enlarge
- mis ‘wrong’ + direct → misdirect
- pre ‘before’ + occupy → preoccupy
- re ‘again’ + write → rewrite
- super ‘above, over’ + natural → supernatural
- un ‘not, opposite of’ + able → unable
- up ‘to higher state’ + grade → upgrade

2. **Infixation**

The adding of bound morpheme inside the base is called infixation (Grady, 1985: 62). It means that infixes are bound morpheme added within the base to form new word. These are not used very much in English but occur frequently in other languages. For examples:

Tagalog; infix –um

- sulat ‘write’ → sumulat ‘to write’
- kuha ‘take, get’ → kumuha ‘to take, to get’
Toba Batak; infixes –um, -in, -ar.

hutur ‘shake’  humutur ‘to shake’
godang ‘many, much’  gumodang ‘mare’
buat ‘take’    binuat ‘to be taken’
tuhor ‘buy’    tinuhor ‘to be bought’
gantung ‘hung’  garantung ‘a traditional music made up from hanging boards’

3. Suffixation

The adding of bound morpheme to the end of base is called suffixation (Grady, 1985: 62). It means that suffixes are bound morpheme added to the end of base to form new word. For examples:

read + er ‘the person who carries out the action of a verb’  reader
book + s ‘used to form plural’  books
peace + ful ‘full of’  peaceful
child + ish ‘in the manner of’  childish
spirit + less ‘without’  spiritless
dry + ness ‘a quality’  dryness
friend + ship ‘state of being’  friendship

b. Compounding

Compounding is the combining of two base forms together to form a new word (Grady, 1985: 55). The compounds as result of the combining of the base forms, may be nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or other form classes. For examples:
c. Reduplication

Reduplication is the repetition of a syllable a morpheme or word to form a word (Grady, 1985: 77). Reduplication is either total reduplication if all of a morpheme is doubled or a partial reduplication if a part of it is doubled. Indonesian uses extensively total reduplication and partial reduplication. The following are the examples of the total reduplication to form the plural of some nouns and of the partial reduplication to form the less serious action of verbs. For examples:

Book ‘buku’  books ‘buku-buku’
Fan kipas’  fans ‘kipas-kipas’
Mencari ‘look for’  mencari-cari ‘to look for something everywhere’
Menari ‘dance’  menari-nari ‘to dance up and down’

d. Internal Modification

Internal modification is the internal changes of a base to form a word (Grady, 1985, 77). Besides adding an affix to a morpheme or copying all
or part of the morpheme to make a morphological distinction, it is also possible to make morpheme internal modifications. For example:

1. The usual pattern of plural formation in English is to add and inflectional morpheme, but some plurals make an internal modification as follows:
   
   Man  men
   Woman  women
   Goose  geese

2. The usual pattern of past and past participle formation is added an affix, but some verbs also an internal change as follows:
   
   ring  rang  rung
   feed  fed  fed
   hold  held  held

3. Some word class changes are also indicated only via internal change as follows:
   
   strife (n)  strive (v)
   teeth (n)  teethe (v)
   life (n)  live (adj)

e. Suppletion

Suppletion is the impossibility of showing a general rule or a regular relationship between the base and the derived word (Grady, 1985: 78). Suppletion is presents two different words which have any systematic
difference in form and usually only occurs in a few words of a language. For example:

- good  better  best
- bad   worse  worst
- much  more   most
- little less  lest

f. **Blending**

Blending is the merging of two or more words into each other to form a word (Grady, 1985: 81). The first part of one word combines with the second part of another. For example:

- breakfast + lunch  brunch
- smoke + fog        smog
- dove + hawk        dawk
- sheep + goat       shoat

g. **Conversion**

Conversion is the shifting of the word class category to another one without changing the form of the word (Grady, 1985: 83). Conversion is sometimes called functional shift because it is the change appears functionally in a sentence. For example: a word run can be noun and verb:

The run was too much for his heart  \( (n) \)

He can not run because he has a weak heart  \( (v) \)
h. **Acronym**

Acronym is the formation of a word by taking the initial sounds (or letter) of the words of a phrase and uniting them into a combination which is itself pronounceable as a separate word or name (Grady, 1985: 79). For example:

NATO /neitow/ ‘North Atlantic Treaty Organization’

UNESCO /yuw’neskow/ ‘United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization’

VIP /’vie’ai’pie’ ‘Very Important Person’

i. **Back Formation**

Back Formation is the removal of an affix from an existing word to form a new word (Grady, 1985: 80). For example:

editor edit

donation donate

paramedical paramedic

laser lase

j. **Clipping**

Clipping is the informal of a word to make a new form (Grady, 1985: 82). For example:

advertisement ad

influenza flu

microphone mike

taxi cab taxi
CHAPTER IV
THE ANALYSIS OF BOUND MORPHEME IN BROKEBACK MOUNTAIN BY ANNIE PROULX INTO GUNUNG BROKEBACK BY HETIH RUSLI

4.1 Findings

Bound morphemes are linguistic forms which are never used alone but must be used with another morpheme. Bound morpheme consists of suffixes, derivational and inflectional. In this case, it is discussed about suffix which consist of prefixes, infixes, and suffix in English.

In this analysis, there are two part of shift. First, shift from bound morpheme to word and secondly, shift from bound morpheme to phrase.

4.1.1 Shifts from Bound Morpheme into Word

Shift from bound morpheme to words means the changes from morpheme in source text into word target text in term of form in which the meaning is still correspondent.

In this case, after analyzing the source text and translated short story as target text. It can be found that shifts from morpheme to word occurred in prefix mis-, prefix re-, prefix un-, suffix –ful, suffix –less, suffix –ly, suffix –ing, suffix –s and suffix –es. Each suffix in ST is shifted into word in TT.

4.1.2 Shifts from Bound Morpheme into Phrase

Shifts from bound morpheme into phrase means changes from morpheme in ST to phrase in TT in terms of form in which the meaning is still correspondent.
In analyzing the data which is taken from the source text and target text, it is found there are shifts from bound morpheme to phrase occurred in prefix *in*- or *ir*-, suffix *–less*, suffix *–ly*, suffix *–able*, suffix *–s*, suffix *–ing*.

4.2 Discussion of Shifts from Bound Morpheme to Word

There are some bound morphemes, namely prefix *mis*-, prefix *re*-, prefix *un*-, suffix *–ful*, suffix *–less*, suffix *–ly*, suffix *–ing*, and suffix *–s*

4.2.1 Prefix *mis*-

In analyzing the data, it is found that there is prefix *mis*-. Prefix *mis*- is a bound morpheme added to form verb which is translated to state the meaning “wrong” by using word *salah*.

1. ST = …and Jack had *misunderstood* the reason for the call (p. 56)

   TT = …*Dan Jack salah paham terhadap alasan ennis meneleponnya* (p. 65)

   The word *misunderstood* is a verb which is derived from prefix *mis*- + verb (past tense) *understood* to show that the word is a verb. *Understood* is translated into TT to become paham and with attachment of prefix *mis*- it is translated to become *salah paham*. 
4.2.2 Prefix re-

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are prefixes re-. Prefix re- is the bound morpheme added to form the verb which is translated to state the meaning “again” by using word kembali.

1. ST = …rewarm that old, cold time on the mountain (p. 2)

   TT = …dan menyalakan kembali peristiwa lampau pada saat dingin di gunung (p. 7)

The word rewarm is a verb which is derived from prefix re- + verb warm to show that the word is a verb. Warm is translated into TT to become menyalakan and with attachment of prefix re- it is translated to become menyalakan kembali.

2. ST = …and declined to rehire him (p. 34)

   TT = …dan Joe menolak menerima kembali (p. 40)

The word rehire is a verb which is derived from prefix re- + verb hire to show that the word is a verb. Hire is translated into TT to become menerima and with attachment of prefix re- it is translated to become menerima kembali.

4.2.3 Prefix un-

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are prefixes un-. Prefix un is a bound morpheme added to verb to form verb which is translated to state the meaning “not” by using word tak.
1. ST = …slippery wind banging the unsecured door (p. 28)
TT = …dan angin liar menerpa pintu yang tak terkunci (p. 34)

The word *unsecured* is a verb which is derived from prefix *un-* + verb *secured* to show that the word is a verb. *Secured* is translated into TT become *terkunci* and with attachment of prefix *un-* is translated to become *tak terkunci*. In another word the translation of prefix *un-* is to state the meaning not by using word *tak* or *tidak*.

2. ST = …you got a take him unawares (p. 34)
TT = …kau mesti menyerangnya waktu dia tidak menyangka (p. 40)

The word *unawares* is a verb which is derived from prefix *un-* + verb *aware* to show that the word is a verb. *Aware* is translated into TT become *menyangka* and with attachment of prefix *un-* is translated to become *tidak menyangka*. In another word the translation of prefix *un-* is to state the meaning not by using word *tak* or *tidak*.

3. ST = …and here it came, late and unexpected (pg 52)
TT = …pertanyaan ini muncul sekonyong-konyong dan tak terduga (pg. 58)

The word *unexpected* is a verb which is derived from prefix *un-* + verb *expected* to show that the word is a verb. *Expected* is translated into TT become *terduga* and with attachment of prefix *un-* is translated to become *tak terduga*. In
another word the translation of prefix *un-* is to state the meaning not by using word *tak* or *tidak*.

### 4.2.4 Suffix *-ful*

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes *-ful*. Suffix *-ful* is a bound morpheme added to verb and noun to form adjective and it is translated to state the meaning full of by using words *saling, sangat*.

1. ST = …they were *respectful* of each other’s opinions, each glad to have a companion where none had been expected. (p. 14)

   TT = …*mereka saling menghormati* satu sama lain, masing-masing senang memiliki teman yang tak mereka duga sebelumnya. (p. 19)

The word *respectful* is an adjective which is derived from verb *respect* + suffix *–ful* to show that the word is an adjective. *Respect* is translated into TT to become *menghormati* and with attachment of suffix *–ful* it is translated to become *saling menghormati*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ful* to state the meaning full of by using word *saling* to become *saling menghormati*.

2. ST = …Jack blowing *forceful* cigarette clouds like whale spouts…(p. 28)

   TT = …*Jack mengembuskan asap rokok sangat kuat* seperti ikan paus menyemburkan air…(p. 35)
The word *forceful* is an adjective which is derived from verb *force + suffix –ful* to show that the word is an adjective. *Force* is translated into TT to become *kuat* and with attachment of suffix –ful it is translated to become *sangat kuat*. In another word the translation of suffix –ful to state the meaning full of by using word *sangat* to become *sangat kuat*.

### 4.2.5 Suffix –less

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes –less. Suffix –less is a bound morpheme added to form an adjective which is translated to state the meaning “without” by using word *tanpa* and *yang*.

1. **ST** = …dropped down to the trail again which lay *snowless* below them (p. 45)
   
   **TT** = ...lalu turun ke arah jalan kecil lagi yang terbentang *tanpa salju* *di bawah mereka* (p. 52)

The word *snowless* is an adjective which is derived from noun *snow + suffix –less* to show that the word is an adjective. *Snow* is translated into TT to become *salju* and with the attachment of suffix –less it is translated to become *tanpa salju*. In another word the translation of suffix –less is to state the meaning without by using word *tanpa*. 
2. ST = …Jack restless and bitching about the cold… (p. 47)
   TT = …Jack yang gelisah dan menggerutu terhadap udara dingin…
   (p. 54)

The word restless is an adjective which is derived from noun rest + suffix –less to show that the word is an adjective. Rest is translated into TT to become gelisah and with the attachment of suffix –less it is translated to become yang gelisah. In another word the translation of suffix –less is to state the meaning without by using word yang.

4.2. 6 Suffix –ly

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes –ly. Suffix –ly is a bound morpheme added to noun and adjective and an adverb; having the qualities of, regular occurrences, in the manner of the adjective. It is translated by using words yang, dengan, secara, total reduplication, some words such as patut, besar, and tergantung.

The data that is translated by using total reduplication to show the manner of adjective:

1. ST =… the sooty bulk of mountain paled slowly until it was the same color... (p. 9)
   TT = …gunung yang menjulang dengan warna jelaga perlahan-lahan memucat hingga warnanya sama...(p. 14)
The word *slowly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *slow* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Slow* is translated into TT to become *perlahan* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *perlahan-lahan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to show the manner of adjective by using total reduplication to become *perlahan-lahan*.

2. ST = …. exhaled *forcefully*… (p. 46)
TT = …. lalu menghembuskan nafas *keras-keras*… (p. 54)

The word *forcefully* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *forceful* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Force* is translated into TT to become *keras* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *keras-keras*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to show the manner of adjective by using total reduplication to become *keras-keras*.

3. ST = …. and breathed in *slowly* through his mouth… (p. 66)
TT = …*dan menghirup udara perlahan-perlahan melalui mulut*… (p. 75)

The word *forcefully* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *forceful* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Force* is translated into TT to become *keras* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *keras-keras*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to show the manner of adjective by using total reduplication to become *keras-keras*. 

The data that is translated by using word *dengan*. They are:

1. ST = …did *quickly* what she hated..(pg. 23)
   
   TT = ...*lalu melakukan dengan cepat apa yang dibenci istrinya* (pg. 29)

   The word *quickly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *quick* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Quick* is translated into TT to become *cepat* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *dengan cepat*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to state the meaning by using word *dengan* to become *dengan cepat*.

2. ST = The ochre-branched willows swayed *stiffly*… (p. 46)
   
   TT = *Tampak ranting-ranting pohon willow yang berwarna kuning tue berayun-ayun dengan kencang*… (p. 53)

   The word *stiffly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *stiff* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Stiff* is translated into TT to become *kencang* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *dengan kencang*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to state the meaning by using word *dengan* to become *dengan kencang*.

The data that is translated by using word *secara*:

1. ST = A telephone rang in the next room, rang on and on, stopped *abruptly* in med- peal (p. 35)
TT = Di kamar sebelah telepon berdering, berkali-kali, lalu berhenti secara mendadak di tengah deringan (p. 41)

The word *abruptly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *abrupt* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Abrupt* is translated into TT to become *mendadak* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *secara mendadak*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to state the meaning by using word *secara* to become *secara mendadak*.

The data that is translated by using word *patut*:

1. ST = Ennis laughed a little and said he probably deserved it (p. 48)
   TT = Ennis tertawa kecil dan menjawab bahwa Jack *mungkin* patut menerima (p. 71)

The word *probably* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *probable* + suffix –*ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Probable* is translated into TT to become *mungkin* and with attachment of suffix –*ly* it is translated to become *mungkin patut*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is to state the meaning by using word *patut* to become *mungkin patut*.

The data that is translated by using the word *besar*:

1. ST = …that likely he couldn’t get away… (p. 50)
   TT = …bahwa kemungkinan besar dia tidak bisa pergi… (p. 57)
The word *likely* is an adverb which is derived from verb *like*+ suffix *–ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Like* is translated into TT to become *kemungkinan* and with attachment of suffix *–ly* it is translated to become *kemungkinan besar*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is to state the meaning by using word *besar* to become *kemungkinan besar*.

4.2. 7 Suffix *–ing*

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes *–ing*. Suffix *–ing* is a bound morpheme added to noun and verb to form participle in terms of present participle. Participles are also called verbal adjectives because they may become verbal and adjectival.

They are translated by using word *yang*, *dengan*, *sambil*, *lalu*, *menjadi*, total reduplication, and *diiringi*.

The data that is translated by using word *yang*:

1. ST = …he can hear the *scratching* of five gravel and sand (pg. 1)  

   TT = …*dia bisa mendengar suara kerikil dan pasir yang berhamburan*  

   (pg. 6)

The word *scratching* is an adjective which is derived from verb *scratch* + suffix *–ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Scratch* is translated into TT to become *berhamburan* and with attachment of suffix *–ing* it is translated to
become \textit{yang berhamburan}. In another word the translation of suffix –\textit{ing} is descriptive adjective by using word \textit{yang} to become \textit{yang berhamburan}.

2. ST = The shirt \textit{hanging} on the nail… (p. 1)
   TT = \textit{Kemeja-kemeja yang digantung} \textit{di paku}… (p. 5)

The word \textit{hanging} is an adjective which is derived from verb \textit{hang} + suffix –\textit{ing} to show that the word is present participle. \textit{Hang} is translated into TT to become \textit{digantung} and with attachment of suffix –\textit{ing} it is translated to become \textit{yang digantung}. In another word the translation of suffix –\textit{ing} is descriptive adjective by using word \textit{yang} to become \textit{yang digantung}.

3. ST = …a small dot \textit{moving} across… (p. 9)
   TT = …\textit{titik kecil yang bergerak} \textit{melintasi}… (p. 15)

The word \textit{moving} is an adjective which is derived from verb \textit{move} + suffix –\textit{ing} to show that the word is present participle. \textit{Move} is translated into TT to become \textit{bergerak} and with attachment of suffix –\textit{ing} it is translated to become \textit{yang bergerak}. In another word the translation of suffix –\textit{ing} is descriptive adjective by using word \textit{yang} to become \textit{yang bergerak}.

4. ST = …\textit{crawling} lights of vehicles … (p. 17)
   TT = …\textit{cahaya-cahaya kenderaan yang merayap}… (p. 23)
The word *crawling* is an adjective which is derived from verb *crawl* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Crawl* is translated into TT to become *merayap* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *yang merayap*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *yang merayap*.

5. ST = …dogs *barking* in the dark hours (p. 17)

   TT = ...*anjing-anjing malam yang menggonggong* di malam kelam (p. 23)

The word *barking* is an adjective which is derived from verb *bark* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Bark* is translated into TT to become *menggonggong* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *yang menggonggong*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *yang menggonggong*.

6. ST = His *shaking* hands grazed Ennis’s hand… (p. 27)

   TT = *Tangannya yang bergetar menyapu tangan Ennis*… (p. 33)

The word *shaking* is an adjective which is derived from verb *shake* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Shake* is translated into TT to become *bergetar* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *yang bergetar*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *yang bergetar*.
7. ST = …from the sticks in the fire settling into coals (p. 55)

TT = …dari kayu-kayu baker di api yang berubah menjadi arang (p. 63)

The word *settling* is an adjective which is derived from verb *settle* + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. *Settle* is translated into TT to become *berubah* and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become *yang berubah*. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *yang berubah*.

8. ST = …buttons missing… (p. 66)

TT = …kancing-kancing yang hilang… (p. 74)

The word *missing* is an adjective which is derived from verb *miss* + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. *Miss* is translated into TT to become *hilang* and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become *yang hilang*. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *yang hilang*.

The data that is translated by using the word *dengan*:

1. ST = …carrying left over biscuits… (p. 11)

TT = …*dengan membawa* biscuit yang tersisa… (p. 16)
The word *carrying* is an adjective which is derived from verb *carry* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Carrying* is translated into TT to become *membawa* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *dengan membawa*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *dengan membawa*.

The word *sloshing* is an adjective which is derived from verb *slosh* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Sloshing* is translated into TT to become *membasuh* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *sambil membasuh*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *sambil membasuh*.

2. ST = … *drinking*, smoking the cigarettes… (p. 12)
   TT = … *sambil minum*, merokok… (p. 18)

The word *drinking* is an adjective which is derived from verb *drink* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Drinking* is translated into TT to become *minum* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *sambil minum*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word *yang* to become *sambil minum*.
3. ST = …looking down on the hawk’s back… (p. 17)  
TT = …sambil memandang ke bawah… (p. 23)

The word looking is an adjective which is derived from verb look + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. Looking is translated into TT to become memandang and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become sambil memandang. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become sambil memandang.

4. ST = …leaning against the counter… (p. 40)  
TT = …sambil bersandar di meja dapur… (p. 47)

The word leaning is an adjective which is derived from verb lean + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. Leaning is translated into TT to become bersandar and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become sambil bersandar. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become sambil bersandar.

The data that is translated by using word lalu:

1. ST = …pulling off his boats and jeans… (p. 12)  
TT = …lalu melepaskan sepatu bot dan celana jinsnya… (p. 17)

The word pulling is an adjective which is derived from verb pull + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. Pulling is translated into TT to become melepaskan and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become
lalu melepaskan. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become lalu melepaskan.

2. ST = …thinking of the dirty spoons… (p. 24)
   TT = ...lalu teringat sendok-sendok kotor... (p. 31)

The word thinking is an adjective which is derived from verb think + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. Think is translated into TT to become teringat and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become lalu teringat. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become lalu teringat.

The data that is translated by using word menjadi:
1. ST = …reassuring of fecundity… (p. 22)
   TT = …menjadi lambang kesuburan... (p. 28)

The word reassuring is an adjective which is derived from verb reassure + suffix –ing to show that the word is present participle. Reassure is translated into TT to become lambang and with attachment of suffix –ing it is translated to become menjadi lambang. In another word the translation of suffix –ing is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become menjadi lambang.
The data that is translated by using total reduplication:

1. ST = …slopping the green washcloth… (p. 12)
   TT = …menggosok-gosokkan kain lap warna hijau… (p. 17)

The word *slopping* is an adjective which is derived from verb *slopp* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Slopp* is translated into TT to become *menggosok* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *menggosok-gosokkan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using partial reduplication.

The data that is translated by using the word *seraya*:

1. ST = …throwing a sopping brown coffee… (p. 68)
   TT = …seraya melempar saringan kopi yang sudah berwarna cokelat… (p.76)

The word *throwing* is an adjective which is derived from verb *throw* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Throw* is translated into TT to become *melempar* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *seraya melempar*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ing* is descriptive adjective by using word yang to become *seraya melempar*. 
4.2. 8 Suffix –s and its variety as plural marker translated with total reduplication

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes –s. Suffix –s is a bound morpheme added to noun to show that the noun is a plural form.

1. ST = …and they’ve shipped out the last of the horses… (p. 2)
   TT = …dan mereka sudah mengirim kuda-kuda yang tersisa (p. 6)

   The word horses is a plural noun which is derived from singular horse + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Horse is translated into TT to become kuda and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become kuda-kuda. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to kuda-kuda.

2. ST = …and a bandy-legged Basque showed Ennis how to pack the mules… (p. 8)
   TT = …orang Basque berkaki bengkok mengajari Ennis cara memasang muatan di keledai-keledai… (p. 13)

   The word mules is a plural noun which is derived from singular mule + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Mule is translated into TT to become keledai and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become keledai-keledai. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to keledai-keledai.
3. ST = …dropping the **keys** in Ennis’s hand (p. 2)  
TT = ...*kemudian si pemilik memberikan kunci-kuncinya ke tangan Ennis* (p. 6)

The word *keys* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *key* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Key* is translated into TT to become *kunci* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *kunci-kunci*. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *kunci-kunci*.

4. ST = …in front of a table littered with scribbled **papers**… (p. 4)  
TT = ...*di depan meja yang di atasnya berserakan kertas-kertas*… (p. 9)

The word *papers* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *paper* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Paper* is translated into TT to become *kertas* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *kertas-kertas*. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *kertas-kertas*.

5. ST = Them **camps** can be a couple… (p. 5)  
TT = Letak *kemah-kemah itu bisa*… (p. 10)
The word *camps* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *camp* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Camp* is translated into TT to become *kemah* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *kemah-kemah*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *kemah-kemah*.

6. ST = Got the **dogs**… (p. 5)
   TT = Bawa *anjing-anjing*… (p. 10)

   The word *dogs* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *dog* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Dog* is translated into TT to become *anjing* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *anjing-anjing*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *anjing-anjing*.

7. ST = The sheep **trucks**… (p. 8)
   TT = *Truk-truk* pengangkut domba… (p. 12)

   The word *trucks* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *truck* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Truck* is translated into TT to become *truk* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *truk-truk*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *truk-truk*.

8. ST = …and horse **trailers** unloaded… (p. 8)
TT = …trailer-trailer pengangkut kuda menurunkan… (p. 12)

The word trailers is a plural noun which is derived from singular trailer + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Trailer is translated into TT to become trailer and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become trailer-trailer. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to trailer-trailer.

9. ST = … them massed in slabs of somber malachite (p. 9)
TT = …membentuk garis-garis bayangan gelap (p. 14)

The word slabs is a plural noun which is derived from singular slab + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Slab is translated into TT to become garis and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become garis-garis. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to garis-garis.

10. ST = …the last doomed minutes… (p. 13)
TT = …berada dalam menit-menit terakhir… (p. 18)

The word minutes is a plural noun which is derived from singular minute + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Minute is translated into TT to become menit and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become menit-
menit. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to menit-menit.

11. ST = …years ago after his folk died… (p. 13)
TT = …bertahun-tahun silam setelah ayah dan ibunya meninggal… (p. 18)

The word years is a plural noun which is derived from singular year + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Year is translated into TT to become tahun and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become bertahun-tahun. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to bertahun-tahun.

12. ST = The meadow stones glowed… (p. 15)
TT = Batu-batu di padang rumput berkilauan… (p.20)

The word stones is a plural noun which is derived from singular stone + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Stone is translated into TT to become batu and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become batu-batu. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to batu-batu.
13. ST = …crawling lights of vehicle… (p. 17)
TT = …cahaya-cahaya kenderaan… (p. 23)

The word *lights* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *light* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Light* is translated into TT to become *cahaya* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *cahaya-cahaya*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *cahaya-cahaya*.

14. ST = …above ordinary affairs… (p. 17)
TT = …di atas urusan-urusan biasa… (p. 23)

The word *affairs* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *affair* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Affair* is translated into TT to become *urusan* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *urusan-urusan*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *urusan-urusan*.

15. ST = …thinking of the dirty spoons… (p. 24)
TT = ...lalu teringat sendok-sendok kotor... (p. 31)

The word *spoons* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *spoon* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Spoon* is translated into TT to become *sendok* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *sendok-*. 
sendok. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to sendok-sendok.

16. ST = …handfuls of hail… (p. 28)

TT = …butiran-butiran es… (p. 34)

The word handfuls is a plural noun which is derived from singular handful + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Handful is translated into TT to become butiran and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become butiran-butiran. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to butiran-butiran.

17. ST = …trained athletes… (p. 31)

TT = …atlet-atlet terlatih… (p. 37)

The word athletes is a plural noun which is derived from singular handful + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Athlete is translated into TT to become atlet and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become atlet-atlet. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to atlet-atlet.

18. ST = …other reasons… (p. 31)

TT = …ada alasan-alasan lain… (p. 37)
The word *reasons* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *reason* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Reason* is translated into TT to become *alasan* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *alasan-alasan*. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *alasan-alasan*.

19. ST = …get the bones keep… (p. 35)
TT = …*tulang-tulangku* terus-terusan… (p. 41)

The word *bones* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *bone* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Bone* is translated into TT to become *tulang* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *tulang-tulang*. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *tulang-tulang*.

20. ST = …like a pieces a burned tomatoes… (p. 36)
TT = …*seperti potongan-potongan tomat yang terlalu matang*… (p. 42)

The word *pieces* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *piece* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Piece* is translated into TT to become *potongan* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *potongan-potongan*. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *potongan-potongan*.
21. ST = …telling the **jokes**… (p. 40)

TT = …**menceritakan** **lelucon-lelucon**… (p. 46)

The word **jokes** is a plural noun which is derived from singular **joke** + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. **Joke** is translated into TT to become **lelucon** and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become **lelucon-lelucon**. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to **lelucon-lelucon**.

22. ST = …scraped the **plates**… (p. 40)

TT = …**membersihkan sisa makanan di piring-piring**… (p. 47)

The word **plates** is a plural noun which is derived from singular **plate** + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. **Plate** is translated into TT to become **piring** and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become **piring-piring**. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to **piring-piring**.

23. ST = …to see his **girls**… (p. 42)

TT = …**tidak berusaha menemui puteri-puterinya**… (p. 49)

The word **girls** is a plural noun which is derived from singular **girl** + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. **Girl** is translated into TT to become **puteri** and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become **puteri-puteri**. In
another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to puteri-puteri.

24. ST = …and found ways to spend… (p. 43)
TT = …dan menemukan cara-cara untuk menghabiskannya… (p. 50)

The word ways is a plural noun which is derived from singular way + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Way is translated into TT to become cara and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become cara-cara. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to cara-cara.

25. ST = …a scarf of bubbles… (p. 46)
TT = …buih-buih air… (p. 53)

The word bubbles is a plural noun which is derived from singular bubble + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Bubble is translated into TT to become buih and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become buih-buih. In another word translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to buih-buih.

26. ST = On the third morning there were the clouds… (p. 47)
TT = Pada hari ketiga muncul awan-awan ... (p. 54)
The word *clouds* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *cloud* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Cloud* is translated into TT to become *awan* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *awan-awan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *awan-awan*.

27. ST = …and small *flakes*… (p. 47)
TT = ...*dan serpih-serpih salju*… (p. 54)

The word *flakes* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *flake* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Flake* is translated into TT to become *serpih* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *serpih-serpih*. In another word the translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *serpih-serpih*.

28. ST = …the *sparks* flying (p. 49)
TT = ...*percikan-percikan api melayang*… (p. 56)

The word *sparks* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *spark* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Spark* is translated into TT to become *percikan* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *percikan-percikan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*s* is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *percikan-percikan*.
29. ST = Stars bit through… (p. 55)
TT = Bintang-bintang menembus… (p. 63)

The word *stars* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *star* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Star* is translated into TT to become *bintang* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *bintang-bintang*. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *bintang-bintang*.

30. ST = …the words… (p. 56)
TT = …dan kata-kata… (p. 63)

The word *words* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *word* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Word* is translated into TT to become *kata* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *kata-kata*. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to *kata-kata*.

31. ST = …the accident for months… (p. 56)
TT = …kecelakaan itu selama berbulan-bulan… (p. 64)

The word *months* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *month* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Month* is translated into TT to become *bulan* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become
berbulan-bulan. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication.
It is means the repeating of the base form to berbulan-bulan.

32. ST = …houses sitting blank-eyed… (p. 59)
TT = …rumah-rumah itu seakan membalas memandang… (p. 68)

The word houses is a plural noun which is derived from singular house +
suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. House is translated into TT to
become rumah and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become rumah-
rumah. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is
means the repeating of the base form to rumah-rumah.

33. ST = …buttons missing… (p. 66)
TT = …kancing-kancing yang hilang… (p. 74)

The word buttons is a plural noun which is derived from singular button +
suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Button is translated into TT to
become kancing and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become
kancing-kancing. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication.
It is means the repeating of the base form to kancing-kancing.

34. ST = …with plastic flowers… (p. 67)
TT = …dengan bunga-bunga plastik… (p. 76)

The word flowers is a plural noun which is derived from singular flower +
suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Flower is translated into TT to
become bunga and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become bunga-
bunga. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to bunga-bunga.

35. ST = …and lurid colors… (p. 69)  
TT = ...dan warna-warna kucing pucat… (p. 78)

The word colors is a plural noun which is derived from singular color + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Color is translated into TT to become warna and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become warna-warna. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to warna-warna.

36. ST = …to appear in his dreams… (p. 69)  
TT = ...muncul dalam mimpi-mimpinya... (p. 77)

The word dreams is a plural noun which is derived from singular dream + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Dream is translated into TT to become mimpi and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become mimpi-mimpi. In another word the translation of suffix –s is total reduplication. It is means the repeating of the base form to mimpi-mimpi.

Suffix –es is a variety of suffix –s. Suffix –es is added to noun if ended by vowel o, consonants s or x, cluster (double consonant)ch, sh, ss, and consonant y which preceded by consonant also, so y is changed with i.
1. ST = …then ruffled it into yellow silk sashes… (p. 15)

TT = …ingga menggelepar membentuk guntingan-guntingan kain suter berwarna kuning… (p. 21)

The word sashes is a plural noun which is derived from singular sash + suffix –es to show that the word is a plural form. Sash is translated into TT to become guntingan and with attachment of suffix –es it is translated to become guntingan-guntingan. In another word translation of suffix –es is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to guntingan-guntingan.

2. ST = Them boxes a soup are real bad to pack (p. 8)

TT = Kotak-kotak sup susah dibawa (p. 13)

The word boxes is a plural noun which is derived from singular box + suffix –es to show that the word is a plural form. Box is translated into TT to become kotak and with attachment of suffix –es it is translated to become kotak-kotak. In another word translation of suffix –es is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to kotak-kotak.

3. ST = …poor ranches in opposite corners of the state… (p. 3)

TT = …di peternakan-peternakan kecil yang miskin di sisi yang berlawanan di negara bagian itu… (p. 7)

The word *ranches* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *ranch* + suffix *–es* to show that the word is a plural form. *Ranch* is translated into TT to become *peternakan* and with attachment of suffix *–es* it is translated to become *peternakan-peternakan*. In another word translation of suffix *–es* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *peternakan-peternakan*.

4. ST = …and *injuries* sustained… (p. 13)
TT = …*dan luka-luka yang pernah mereka alami*… (p. 18)

The word *injuries* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *injury* + suffix *–es* to show that the word is a plural form. *Injury* is translated into TT to become *luka* and with attachment of suffix *–es* it is translated to become *luka-luka*. In another word translation of suffix *–es* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *luka-luka*.

5. ST = …only that they were black *baldies* (p. 60)
TT = …*merekanya hanya tampak sebagai bintik-bintik hitam*… (p. 68)

The word *baldies* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *baldy* + suffix *–es* to show that the word is a plural form. *Baldy* is translated into TT to become *bintik* and with attachment of suffix *–es* it is translated to become *bintik-bintik*. In another word translation of suffix *–es* is total reduplication. It means the repeating of the base form to *bintik-bintik*.
4.2.1.9 Suffix –s as plural marker translated with partial reduplication

Besides, total reduplication, suffix –s also translated in different processes that is partial reduplication

1. ST = …and the rearing lodgepole pines below them massed in… (p. 9)
   TT = …dan pohon-pohon pinus besar di belakang membentuk… (p. 14)

The word *pines* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *pine* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Pine* is translated into TT to become *pohon pinus* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *pohon-pohon pinus*. In another word translation of suffix –s is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to *pohon-pohon pinus*.

2. ST = Forest Service got designated *campsites*… (p. 5)
   TT = *Dinas Kehutanan punya daerah-daerah perkemahan*… (p. 9)

The word *campsites* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *campsite* + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. *Campsite* is translated into TT to become *daerah perkemahan* and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become *daerah-daerah perkemahan*. In another word translation of suffix –s is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to *daerah-daerah perkemahan*.
3. ST = The cold air sweetened, banded pebbles… (p. 9)  
    TT = Udara yang dingin itu jadi beraroma manis, batu-batu kerikil… (p. 14)  

The word pebbles is a plural noun which is derived from singular pebble + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Pebble is translated into TT to become batu kerikil and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become batu-batu kerikil. In another word translation of suffix –s is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to batu-batu kerikil.

4. ST = …crumbs of soil cast sudden pencil-long shadows… (p. 9)  
    TT = …dan serpihan-serpihan tanah memciptakan bayangan-bayangan sepanjang pensil… (p. 14)  

The word crumbs is a plural noun which is derived from singular crumb + suffix –s to show that the word is a plural form. Crumb is translated into TT to become serpihan tanah and with attachment of suffix –s it is translated to become serpihan-serpihan tanah. In another word translation of suffix –s is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to serpihan-serpihan tanah.

5. ST = …sticks on the fire to keep the talk going… (p. 13)  
    TT = …ranting-ranting kayu agar pembicaraan tidak terputus... (p. 18)
The word *sticks* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *stick* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Stick* is translated into TT to become *ranting kayu* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *ranting-ranting kayu*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to *ranting-ranting kayu*.

6. ST  = …where the Bluebirds sing… (p. 59)
TT  = …*dimana burung-burung Bluebird bernyanyi*… (p. 67)

The word *Bluebirds* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *Bluebird* + suffix –*s* to show that the word is a plural form. *Bluebird* is translated into TT to become *burung Bluebird* and with attachment of suffix –*s* it is translated to become *burung-burung Bluebird*. In another word translation of suffix –*s* is partial reduplication. It means the repeating part of the base form to *burung-burung Bluebird*.
4.2 Discussion of Shifts from Bound Morpheme to Phrase

There are some bound morphemes, namely prefix –in or –ir, suffix –less, suffix –ly, suffix –able, and suffix –ing which are shifted to phrase in their translations.

4.2.1 Prefix –in or ir-

In analyzing the data, it is found that there is prefix – in or –ir. Prefix –in or –ir is a bound added to noun to form an adjective it is translated to state the meaning “not” by using word tidak.

1. ST = …they believed themselves invisible (pg. 17)
   TT = …mereka percaya bahwa mereka tidak kasat mata (pg. 23)

   The word invisible is an adjective which derived from prefix in- + noun visible to show that the word is an adjective. Visible is translated into TT to become kasat mata and with attachment of prefix in- it is translated to become tidak kasat mata. In another word the translation of prefix in- is to state the meaning “not” by using word tidak to become tidak kasat mata

2. ST = …but head long, irreversible fall (pg.19)
   TT = …tapi dengan cepat menuju kejatuhan yang tak dapat dihindari (pg. 25)
The word *irreversible* is an adjective which derived from prefix *in-* + noun *reversible* to show that the word is an adjective. *Reversible* is translated into TT to become *dapat dihindari* and with attachment of prefix *in-* it is translated to become *yang tidak dapat dihindari*. In another word the translation of prefix *in-* is to state the meaning “not” by using word tidak to become *yang tidak dapat dihindari*.

4.2.2 Suffix –*less*

In analyzing the data, it is found that there is suffix –*less*. Suffix –*less* is a bound morpheme added to noun to form an adjective and it is translated to state the meaning “not”.

1. ST = …the silent embrace satisfying some shared and *sexless* hunger
   (pg. 54)

   TT = …dekap tanpa kata-kata itu memuaskan hasrat yang sama-sama mereka rasakan dan *tidak ada* hubungannya dengan *gairah seksual*. (pg. 62)

The word *sexless* is an adjective which is derived from noun *sex* + suffix –*less* to show that the word is an adjective. *Sex* is translated into TT to become *seksual* and with attachment of suffix –*less* it is translated to become *tidak ada gairah seksual*. In another word the translation of suffix –*less* is to state the meaning “not” by using adjective phrase *tidak ada gairah seksual*. 
4.2.3 Suffix –ly

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes –ly. Suffix –ly is a bound morpheme added to noun and adjective and an adverb; having the qualities of, regular accurances, in the manner of the adjective.

1. ST = …They seized each other by the shoulders, hugged

   mightily...(pg. 25)

   TT = …mereka saling merangkul, berpelukan amat sangat erat (pg. 31)

   The word mightily is an adverb which is derived from adjective mighty + suffix –ly to show that the word is an adverb. Mighty is translated into TT to become erat and with attachment of suffix –ly it is translated to become amat sangat erat. In another word the translation of suffix –ly is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase amat sangat erat.

2. ST = …the intensely familiar odor of cigarettes (pg. 26)

   TT = …aroma pekat rokok yang tidak asing lagi (pg. 32)

   The word intensely is an adverb which is derived from adjective intense + suffix –ly to show that the word is an adverb. Intense is translated into TT to become asing and with attachment of suffix –ly it is translated to become tidak asing lagi. In another word the translation of suffix –ly is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase tidak asing lagi.
3. ST = You and me can’t hardly… (p. 33)

TT = Kau dan aku bakal kelihatan aneh… (p. 39)

The word hardly is an adverb which is derived from adjective hard + suffix –ly to show that the word is an adverb. Hard is translated into TT to become aneh and with attachment of suffix –ly it is translated to become bakal kelihatan aneh. In another word the translation of suffix –ly is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase bakal kelihatan aneh.

4. ST = The oldman spoke angrily (p. 62)

TT = Lelaki tua itu bicara dengan suara marah (p. 70)

The word angrily is an adverb which is derived from adjective angry + suffix –ly to show that the word is an adverb. Angry is translated into TT to become marah and with attachment of suffix –ly it is translated to become dengan suara marah. In another word the translation of suffix –ly is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase dengan suara marah.

5. ST = …the sleeves carefully worked down… (p. 66)

TT = …lengan kemeja bagian dalam diselipkan dengan hati-hati… (p. 74)
The word *carefully* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *careful* + suffix *–ly* to show that the word is an adverb. *Careful* is translated into TT to become *hati-hati* and with attachment of suffix *–ly* it is translated to become *dengan hati-hati*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *dengan suara marah*.

### 4.2.4 Suffix *–able*

In analyzing the data, it is found that there are suffixes *–able*. Suffix *–able* is a bound morpheme added to verb to form adjective.

1. ST = …*but useable* phrase from the childhood time before his mother died… (p. 55)

   TT = …*kalimat yang pernah didengar* semasa kanak-kanak, *diucapkan ibunya ketika masih hidup, kalimat basi tapi masih bisa digunakan*… (p. 63)

The word *useable* is an adjective which is derived from verb *use*+ suffix *–able* to show that the word is an adjective. *Use* is translated into TT to become *didengar* and with attachment of suffix *–able* it is translated to become *yang pernah didengar*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *yang pernah didengar*.

2. ST = …*and now unsayable*… (p. 53)

   TT = …*tak sanggup lagi diucapkan*… (p. 61)
The word *unsayable* is an adjective which is derived from verb *unsay* + suffix –*able* to show that the word is an adjective. *Unsay* is translated into TT to become and with *tak diucapkan* attachment of suffix –*able* it is translated to become *tak sanggup lagi diucapkan*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *tak sanggup lagi diucapkan*.

### 4.2.5 Suffix -*ing*

Suffix –*ing* is a bound morpheme added to verb to form participle in terms of present participle. Participle are also called “verbal adjectives” because they may become verbal and adjectival.

1. ST = …a Bakelite ashtray *brimming* with stubs (p. 4)
   
   TT = …*asbak Bakelite yang nyaris luber* oleh puntung rokok (p. 9)

The word *brimming* is an adjective which is derived from verb *brim* + suffix –*ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Brim* is translated into TT to become *luber* and with attachment of suffix –*ing* it is translated to become *yang nyaris luber*. In another word the translation of suffix –*ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *yang nyaris luber*.

2. ST = …just *wading* water… (p. 38)
   
   TT = …*hanya jarak yang makin lebar* (p. 44)
The word *wadening* is an adjective which is derived from verb *wade* + suffix *–ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Wade* is translated into TT to become *jarak* and with attachment of suffix *–ing* it is translated to become *jarak yang makin lebar*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *jarak yang makin lebar*.

3. ST = … his *yearning* for low-paid… (p. 39)

   TT = …*untuk melakukan pekerjaan di peternakan dengan gaji kecil*...
   (p. 45)

The word *yearning* is an adjective which is derived from verb *yearn* + suffix *–ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Yearn* is translated into TT to become *pekerjaan di peternakan* and with attachment of suffix *–ing* it is translated to become *untuk melakukan pekerjaan di peternakan*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb phrase *untuk melakukan pekerjaan di peternakan*.

4. ST = …and laid the *ministering*… (p. 66)

   TT = …*dan Jack yang sedang menolongnya*… (p. 74)

The word is *ministering* an adjective which is derived from verb *minister* + suffix *–ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Yearn* is translated into TT to become *menolong* and with attachment of suffix *–ing* it is translated to
become *yang sedang menolong*. In another word the translation of suffix *–ly* is having the qualities of by using adverb *yang sedang menolong*. 

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the data that taken from Annie Proulx’s *Brokeback Mountain* and the Translation by Hetih Rusli, it can be concluded that:

First, morphemic shift is one of the shifts that used to establish the correspondence of meaning between the two short stories. Morphemic shifts consists of shifts from morpheme to word and shifts from morpheme to phrase. Shifts from morpheme to word occurred, 1 in prefix *mis-*, 3 prefix *un-*, 2 prefix *re-*, 2 suffix *–ful*, 2 suffix *–less*, 7 suffix *–ly*, 18 suffix *–ing*, and 41 suffix *–s* by total reduplication and 6 suffix *–s* by partial reduplication. Shifts from morpheme to phrase occurred, in 2 prefix *in–* or *ir–*, 1 suffix *–less*, 5 suffix *–ly*, 2 suffix *–able*, and 4 suffix *–ing*. Each suffix is added to the first and the end of word to form function of themselves.

Second, suffix *–s* is added to noun to shows plural form so that the word in ST is translated into TT by repeating the base form of word (reduplication) in kinds of total reduplication and partial reduplication. Suffix *–less* is added to noun to form an adjective and it translated in TT to state the meaning without by using word *tak*. Suffix *–ly* is added to noun and adjective to form an adjective and an adverb and it is translated into TT by using words *yang, dengen, secara, and total reduplication, patut*. Suffix *–ful* is added to verb and noun to form an adjective and it is translated into TT to state the meaning full or by using words *saling and sangat*. Suffix *–ing* is added to verb and noun to form the present participle and it is translated by using words *yang, dengen, sambil, lalu, menjadi*, total reduplication, and *diiringi*. Prefix *mis–* is added to form noun and it is translated to
state the meaning wrong by using word salah. Prefix re- is added to form verb and it is translated to state the meaning again by using word kembali. Prefix un- is added to form noun and it is translated to state the meaning not by using the word tak.

Finally, shifts from morpheme into word have different word classes in target text; they can be noun, adjective, and adverb. Shift from morpheme into phrase have different kinds of phrase in target text; they can be noun phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. Morphemic shifts occur to make the readers easily in understanding the translated text.

5.2 Suggestions

It has been suggested that the readers especially the students of English Department learn and analyze translation as deeply as possible because the translation will become a great contribution to other people who want to study English. It is also suggested the readers do further research about translation shifts in other short story or other literary works such as poem, novel or play.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


