

**ENGLISH NEGATIVE SENTENCES AND THEIR TRANSLATION
IN BAHASA INDONESIA**



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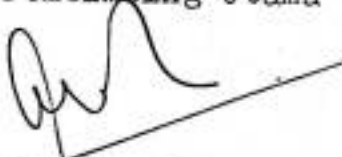
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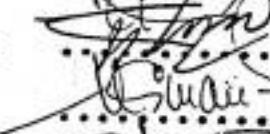
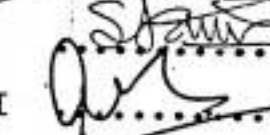
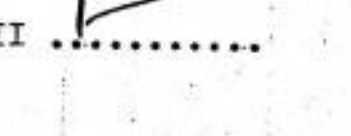

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ABSTRAK

Kalimat negatif dalam Bahasa Inggris dapat dibahas baik dari segi makna maupun bentuknya. Keduanya merupakan hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam penerjemahan karena sangat berkaitan erat dengan makna. Artinya, kalimat yang berbentuk negatif dapat melahirkan makna negatif. Sehubungan dengan itu, skripsi ini memasalahkan penerjemahan bentuk-bentuk kalimat negatif Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia.

Data yang dipergunakan untuk mendukung analisis penerjemahan bentuk-bentuk kalimat negatif Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia diperoleh dari suatu novel yang berjudul *Animal Farm* karangan George Orwell, dan dari terjemahan novel tersebut yang diberi judul *Binatangisme* oleh Mahbub Junaidi. Tiap-tiap bentuk negatif Bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan dalam bahasa sumber dicatat, begitupula bentuk-bentuk terjemahannya dalam bahasa sasaran. Pencatatan itu merupakan langkah penting dalam melakukan proses analisis.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa bentuk kalimat negatif dalam Bahasa Inggris pada umumnya selalu melahirkan makna negatif. Dalam proses penerjemahan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia, makna negatif dialihkan juga ke dalam makna negatif Bahasa Indonesia. Makna negatif dalam Bahasa Indonesia dapat diekspresikan dengan menggunakan kata-kata negatif seperti: tidak, tak, jangan, dan bukan.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION



1.1 BACKGROUND

English has been the most important language for communication among nations since World War II (Notosusanto, 1971:282). In Indonesia, English is very important for communication with outside world and to acquire knowledge. As text-books are mostly written in English, English language is badly in need in all fields of study such as in science, technology, politics, economics and so forth.

In broadest sense, English and Bahasa Indonesia are very much different. Such difference does not only exist on their speech sound which can be easily detected by some rules, but also on other aspects which can be merely known if a great proportion of time is specifically provided to the learning of them. In terms of the aspect of time, English marks the verb for different concept while Bahasa Indonesia does not.

The concept of negative sentence in English is also strictly different from that of Bahasa Indonesia. In practice, the process of composing English negative sentences usually provides a careful attention toward the tenses, because each tense has certain negative

word, and such thing is not exchangeable. Thus, the sentences 'John does not walk to his school', 'John did not walk to his school', 'John has not walked to his school', 'John had not walked to his school', 'John will not walk to his school' are absolutely not similar in meaning although they are all negative sentences.

Furthermore, the process of composing English negative sentences can be morphologically done by adding certain affixes to the verbs or adjectives within sentences. Thus, the sentence 'I am dissatisfied' is quite similar in meaning to the sentence 'I am not satisfied'. The sentences 'He is unhappy', 'It is impossible', 'She is illogic' are similar in meaning to the sentences 'He is not happy', 'It is not possible' and 'She is not logic'. The sentences 'John went nowhere', 'Mary said nothing', 'Alan has no money' and 'None of my books is yellow' are also considered as particular types of English negative sentences (Swan, 1988:412).

However, the formation of Indonesian negative sentences is not as difficult as that of English. It can simply be done by using the word 'tidak', 'tak', 'bukan', 'jangan' or 'belum' without considering the aspect of time carefully, e.g. 'Ia tidak pergi', 'Jangan pergi', 'bukan kamu', 'Dokter belum datang',

'Tak ada yang perlu dirisaukan', 'Jangan sedih', 'Itu bukan salahku', etc. Nowadays, Bahasa Indonesia also recognizes morphological process in the formation of negative sentences. The prefix /non-/ adopted from English and /tuna- adopted from Javanese can change certain words into negative form.

The strict difference of negative sentences between English and Bahasa Indonesia has clearly furnished some difficulties for Indonesian learners in general and Indonesian translators in particular. One useful way to overcome these difficulties is to master or to understand the concept of negative sentences in English, for an adequate knowledge of English as a source language is a requirement for skillful translators.

This topic is one of the most interesting topics to study, and it is therefore to be considered how an English negative sentence is translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

English negative sentences can be approached from both form and meaning. A sentence may be negative in form, but it is positive in meaning, as in a sentence 'He is not sick'. In contrast, a sentence may be positive in form, but it is negative in meaning, as in a sentence 'He is sick'. However, this thesis mainly deals with the translation of English-sentences, which are negative in form, into Bahasa Indonesia.

Such English sentences are limited to the following forms:

- (i) Negative sentences containing auxiliary verb BE.
 e.g. I am not studying English
 She was not invited in this party.
- (ii) Negative sentences containing auxiliary verb HAVE.
 e.g. I have not got much money.
 She has not studied the lesson.
- (iii) Negative sentences containing auxiliary verb DO.
 e.g. I do not know why I am wrong.
 She did not like the movie last night.
- (iv) Negative sentences containing Modal Auxiliaries.
 e.g. He will not go to Jakarta next month.
 We must not discuss it today.
 Mary could not pass the exam.
- (v) Negative sentences containing English Negative Words such as NO, NOT, NOTHING, NONE OF, and containing negative affixes such as /un-/, /in-/, /dis-/, etc.
 e.g. Not many people want to know about it.
 She said nothing about you
 He has no money.
 They are unhappy.
 She disliked you.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

In developing countries like Indonesia the demand of skillful translators is increasingly needed nowadays.

Some universities and colleges carry out the learning of translation. The very basic reason motivating such thing results from the fact that a great deal of books concerning science and technology and any other books sciences/studies published in foreign languages in general and in English in particular. In short, the presence of translated books translated by skillful translators will partly help Indonesian government in terms of physical and non-physical development.

In accordance with the above phenomenon, this study provides a brief description of English negative sentences and how they are translated into Bahasa Indonesia. All phenomena concerning the translation of negative sentences into Bahasa Indonesia are going to be described here, and the result will hopefully be of some relevance.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Thesis, as a scientific work, requires methods of collecting data, describing and analysing the problems from the collected data, in order to arrive at some conclusions. The methods used in this work are:

1.4.1 Library Research

The main aim of this method is to search some relevant written materials, which are useful as reference.

1.4.2 Method in Collecting Data

The source of data is provided by Orwell's Animal Farm (a novel published in London by Longman, 1971), and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia as Binatangisme by Mahbub Junaidi. The negative sentences within that novel are marked, then the form of their translation in Bahasa Indonesia is also marked for further analysis.

1.4.3 Descriptive Method

The descriptive method functions to explain the problems without involving some subjective consideration. This thesis also deals with two different languages, therefore the application of contrastive method is needed.

1.5 SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION

This thesis contains four chapters. Chapter One deals with introduction. Chapter Two deals with theoretical background. Chapter Three deals with the presentation and analysis of data. Chapter Four deals with conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 THE CONCEPT OF NEGATIVE SENTENCE

In our daily circumstances, people may give comments to something that they see, perceive, hear, feel, smell, taste, do, etc. Such comments will be of course in the form of meaningful utterances, or to be more simply, in the form of sentences.

Thus, when people come to disagree, deny, or to contradict something, they usually employ negative sentences. In other words, their expressions or their sentences contain the so-called negation or words which have negative form. In this respect, the following linguists have contributed their opinions toward the concept of negative sentence.

Hornby (1985:564) states:

"The negative sentences are the opposite of the affirmative sentences, or sentences that express the absence of any positive character".

Tarigan (1986:17) says:

"Kalimat negatif atau kalimat penyangkalan adalah kalimat yang pada frase verbal utamanya terdapat unsur negatif atau unsur penyangkalan".

Crystal (1980:239) states as follows:

"Negation is a process or construction in grammatical and semantic analysis which typically expresses the contradiction of some or all of sentence's meaning".

It is clear now that the negative sentence generally expresses, or implies, or contains negation. In other words, negative sentence is the one which denies, contradicts, prohibits, and refuses something. In fact, negative sentences can be approached by both form and meaning. The sentence like 'She is not sick' is actually negative in form, but it contains positive meaning; whereas the sentence like 'She is sick' is positive in form, but it is negative in meaning. (this information is adopted during the consultation with Ishak Ngeljaratan). In this thesis, however, we only concern the sentences with negative in form.

It can be said that all languages in the world have negative sentences or perform negation. The norm and the form, however, vary from language to language. The language like English, for example, has various ways of expressing negative sentences. Whereas Bahasa Indonesia has simple ways of expressing its negative sentences. Thus, in the following pages, a further explanation of English and Indonesian negative sentences will be presented.

2.2 ENGLISH NEGATIVE SENTENCE

Quirk (1985:374) says:

"Negation (in English) is accomplished by inserting the word not between the operator and the predication".

The operator here means the auxiliary verb that functions to 'help out' the main verb or predication (McGraw 1986:107). The auxiliary verbs can be generally divided into four main divisions: (i) To be; (ii) To have; (iii) To do; and (iv) Modal auxiliary. Based on these divisions, we can therefore have four types of English negative sentences, namely:

1. English negative sentences containing the auxiliary verb BE.
2. English negative sentences containing the auxiliary verb HAVE.
3. English negative sentences containing the auxiliary verb DO.
4. English negative sentences containing modal auxiliary verb.

Swan (1988:413) states:

"To make a sentence or part of a sentence negative, we generally use not If no is used together with a noun, it means not a or not any".

Based on this definition, we also can have one type of English negative sentence, namely:

5. English negative sentences containing NO. Here, the word NO can be combined with other words, then we have the words NOBODY, NO ONE, NOTHING, NOWHERE, NONE OF.

Apart from that, English negative meaning can be obtained through affixation or through morphological processes. The prefix /un-/ in the word 'unhappy' and the prefix /dis-/ in the word 'disagree' express negative meaning. Based on this notion, we can have one more type of English negative sentence, namely:

6. English negative sentences containing affixes.

Thus, each of these six types of English negative sentences will be clarified as follows.

2.2.1 English Negative Sentences Containing The Auxiliary Verb BE

In practice, the auxiliary verb BE appears in the forms of AM, IS, ARE in present tense; WAS and WERE in the past tense; BEEN in perfect tense. The auxiliary verb BE performs two different functions: (i) as an ordinary verb or full verb; (ii) as an auxiliary verb. (Thomson and Martinet, 1980:99 - 103).

As a full verb BE is normally used to denote the existence of, or to give information



about, a person or thing.

e.g. Tom is a carpenter.

Malta is an island.

Gold is a metal

The dog is in the garden.

The God is in heaven.

The roads were rough and narrow.

Peter was tall and fair.

They are beautiful.

He is my cousin

The negative construction of sentences containing BE as a full verb can be formed by adding the word NOT after BE. Such construction can be seen in the following examples:

Malta is not a country.

Tom is not a carpenter.

Gold is not a wood.

The dog is not in the garden.

The roads were not rough and narrow.

Peter was not tall and fair.

They are not beautiful

He is not my cousin.

She was not at school.

I am not in the kitchen.

As an auxiliary, BE is normally used in forming the progressive or continuous tense and the

passive voice (McGraw 1986: 107). The negative construction of sentences containing BE in this function can be formed by adding the word NOT after BE.

Progressive tense forms

e.g. I am not working now.

You are not going to the church.

She was not doing her homework.

They were not enjoying their weekend.

Passive voice forms

e.g. The machine is not delivered yet.

The letters were not sent to Jakarta.

You are not interviewed yet.

John is not accepted.

For the short form or contractions, the word NOT can be contracted into N'T. This is true for the auxiliary verb BE. Thus, the form AM NOT and 'M NOT are subsequently contracted into AREN'T and AIN'T; IS NOT and 'S NOT are contracted into ISN'T; ARE NOT and 'RE NOT are contracted into AREN'T; WAS NOT is contracted into WASN'T; and WERE NOT is contracted into WEREN'T (Quirk 1972: 81).

e.g. I am not happy, aren't I?

You aren't a good boy.

He wasn't sick.

I wasn't at the university.

They weren't killers.

2.2.2 English Negative Sentences Containing The Auxiliary HAVE

In practice, the auxiliary HAVE in English appears in the forms of HAS, HAVE and HAD. The auxiliary HAVE is used in present perfect, future perfect, and past perfect tense in both active and passive voice sentences (McGraw 1986: 107).

Present perfect tense indicates that an action or condition begun in the past and has just been completed or is still going on (McGraw 1986:112). The negative construction of the present perfect tense can be formed by adding the word NOT after the auxiliary HAVE.

e.g. I have not known the answer yet.

The water has not been too cold for swimming.

I have not long been a friend of Senator Twitchell.

(examples are quoted from McGraw, 1986:112).

Future perfect tense indicates that an action or condition will be completed at a future

time (McGraw 1986:112). The negative construction of this future perfect tense can be formed by adding the word NOT after the auxiliary HAVE.

e.g. By the time you arrive, I shall have not finished lunch.

The ice will have not broken up before the ship reaches this harbor.

Past perfect tense indicates that an action or condition was completed at a time now past. It indicates action "two steps back". That is, the past perfect tense presupposes some relationship with an action or condition expressed in the past tense (McGraw 1986:112). The negative construction of this past perfect tense can be formed by adding the word NOT after HAD.

e.g. She had not gone to bed before she checked.

The market place was silent because a new shipment had not arrived early that morning.

Lucia had not answered all questions correctly before she studied very hard. She was employed by the Browne Company, she therefore had not had enough time to study.

Thus, the negative construction of the present perfect continuous tense can be formed by adding the word NOT after the auxiliary HAVE.

e.g. I have not been reading that novel.

The baby has not been sleeping.

They have not been living here.

We have not been doing it.

The negative construction of the past perfect continuous tense can be formed by adding the word NOT after HAD.

e.g. She had not been sitting when I passed her.

I had not been working when you came to my home.

I had not been eating when you phoned me.

As for the passive voice forms of these tenses, their negative constructions can be formed by adding the negative word NOT after the auxiliary HAVE.

e.g. I have not been sent money.

She had not been interviewed, before the manager called her.

The book will have not been sold before

you sign this agreement.

For the short form or contraction, the word NOT can be contracted into N'T. This is true for the auxiliary verb HAVE. Thus the forms HAVE NOT and 'VE NOT are contracted into HAVEN'T; HAS NOT and 'S NOT are contracted into HASN'T; and HAD NOT and 'D NOT are contracted into HADN'T. (Quirk 1972:80).

e.g. He hasn't been working in television for the past two years.

Men haven't been interested in the stars ever since they first looked up into the sky.

That woman left with two belts before she hadn't paid for them.

2.2.3 English Negative Sentences Containing The Auxiliary Verb DO

In practice, the auxiliary verb DO in English appears in the forms of DO, DOES, and DID. The auxiliary verb DO is used to express emphasis (emphatic tone) in present and past tense (McGraw 1986:107).

In present tense, the negative construction of sentences can be formed by adding the negative word NOT after the auxiliary verb DO (DO and DOES).

e.g. I do not know why I am wrong.

I do not have any books.

The cake does not taste delicious.

When a man does not have a good friend,
he feels sure that he is not fortunate.

In past tense, the negative construction of sentences can be formed by adding the word NOT after the auxiliary verb DO (DID).

e.g. Gardeners did not see flowers grow so rapidly.

Peter did not feel the knicks in the wood.

When you did not get high marks, you certainly felt unsuccessful.

For the short form or contraction, the word NOT in these sentences can be contracted into N'T. This is true for the auxiliary verb DO. Thus the form DO NOT can be contracted into DON'T; DOES NOT is contracted into DOESN'T; and DID NOT is contracted into DIDN'T (Quirk 1972:77).

e.g. She doesn't like walk slowly.

They don't certainly understand about the explanation.

He didn't see the play

Many people didn't expect him to be the

president of the country.

The contraction form DON'T is often used in imperative sentences, sentences express a request or command (McGraw 1986:33).

e.g. Don't be shy.

Don't be late!

Don't disturb!

2.2.4 English Negative Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliary

In practice, the modal auxiliary verbs appear in the forms of SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, WOULD, MAY, MIGHT, CAN, COULD, MUST, OUGHT TO, NEED, USED TO, and DARE (McGraw 1986:107-109). In the structure of sentences, the modal auxiliary verb is always followed by infinitive or the simple form of verb. The negative construction of sentences containing modal auxiliary can simply be formed by adding the negative word NOT after such modal auxiliary.

2.2.4.1 SHALL NOT

SHALL is used in offers, suggestion, request for instructions, and request for advice (Seidl and McMordie 1980:12). Its negative form is made by putting the word NOT after SHALL.

e.g. I shall not be there next July.

I shall not see him again

The negative SHALL NOT is contracted into SHAN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. We shan't discuss it tomorrow.

She shan't send goods next week.

2.2.4.2. WILL NOT

WILL is used in expressing willingness or readiness, promise, a habit or frequent occurrence, request (Seidl and McMordie 1980:11).

WILL is often used when we are talking about strong intentions for the future. Its negative form is made by adding the word NOT after WILL. The negative WILL NOT commonly expresses refusal

e.g. I will not come tomorrow.

She will not visit Bali next year.

The negative WILL NOT is contracted into WON'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. I won't lend you the money.

He won't disturb you again.

2.2.4.3 SHOULD NOT

SHOULD is used to express duty or moral obligation, probability or strong supposition, advisability or desirability, judgement or opinion obligation or expectancy, and also the

past tense of SHALL (Seidl and McMordie 1980:13). Its negative form is made by adding the word NOT after SHOULD.

e.g. You should not tell lies.

Why should not I go with you?

The negative SHOULD NOT is contracted into SHOULDN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

You shouldn't buy a new car after the prices go up.

Young people shouldn't ignore the old and sick as much as possible.

2.2.4.4 WOULD NOT

WOULD is used to express preference to do something, a more polite request, willingness or readiness, promise, probability or supposition, a habit or frequent occurrence, and something typical or inevitable (Seidl and McMordie 1980:12). Its negative form is made by adding the word NOT after WOULD. The negative WOULD NOT commonly expresses refusal.

e.g. I would not attend the meeting.

I asked Peter to tell me the secret, but he would not.

The negative WOULD NOT is contracted into

WOULDN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. At the weekend we wouldn't go to a play or a concert.

I wouldn't like to visit it.

2.2.4.5 MAY NOT

MAY is used to express probability or possibility, permission, wishes, and hope (Seidl and McMordie 1980:16). Its negative form can be obtained by adding the word NOT after MAY. The negative MAY NOT is sometimes used to express prohibition, especially in official regulation (Siedl and McMordie 1980:16).

e.g. Candidates may not leave the examination room without the supervisors' permission.

You may not use a pen.

Visitors may not feed the animals

2.2.4.6 MIGHT NOT

MIGHT expresses a weak possibility, a polite suggestion, and MIGHT is also the past tense of MAY (Seidl and McMordie 1980:16). Its negative form can be obtained by adding the word NOT after MIGHT.

e.g. If you took some exercise, you might not be so fat.

She might not get a job soon.
 The negative MIGHT NOT is contracted into
 MIGHTN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. He mightn't have gone to the beach.
 What you say mightn't be true.

2.2.4.7 CANNOT

CAN is used to express ability or power
 or the idea of being able to (McGraw 1986:108).
 Its negative form can be obtained by adding the
 word NOT after CAN.

e.g. I cannot walk more quickly.
 I cannot see it clearly.

The negative CANNOT is contracted into CAN'T
 (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. He can't afford it.
 My daddy can't fix anything.

2.2.4.8 COULD NOT

COULD is used as a kind of past tense of
 CAN to express the same ideas in a weaker
 manner (McGraw 1986:108). Its negative is formed
 by adding the word NOT after COULD.

e.g. Stuart could not haul in the heavy
 anchor.

You could not leave him alone.

The negative COULD NOT is contracted into COULDN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. I wondered if you couldn't help me.
He couldn't persuade her to be careful.

2.2.4.9 MUST NOT

MUST expresses necessity in the present and future, strong likelihood or probability, obligation or necessity (used as a past tense in indirect speech) (Seidl and McMordie 1980:15). Its negative is made by adding the word NOT after MUST.

e.g. He must not talk.
She must not go.
You must not smoke here.

The negative MUST NOT is contracted into MUSTN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. We mustn't have gone to the beach.
You mustn't say that to her.

2.2.4.10 OUGHT NOT TO

OUGHT TO expresses duty or moral obligation, probability or strong supposition, and advisability or desirability (Seidl and McMordie 1980:14). The negative of OUGHT TO is formed by adding the word NOT after OUGHT.

e.g. You ought not to smoke so much.

She ought not to drink beer.

The negative OUGHT NOT TO is contracted into OUGHTN'T TO (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. You oughtn't to go inside with that bald cold!

He oughtn't to tell like that.

2.2.4.11 NEED NOT

NEED expresses necessity or obligation (McGraw 1986:109). The negative form can be obtained by adding the word NOT after NEED.

e.g. You need not go there.

He need not tell her the truth.

The negative NEED NOT is contracted into NEEDN'T (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. I needn't give her my pony.

He needn't take my advice.

2.2.4.12 USED NOT TO

USED TO expresses a repeated action or a habit and a condition which existed in the past (Seidl and McMordie 1980:15). Its negative is formed by adding the word NOT after USED.



e.g. The postman used not to come at Sundays.

We used not to live in a small house down by the river.

The negative USED NOT TO is contracted into USEDN'T TO (Quirk 1972:82).

e.g. I usedn't to cry a lot when I was a child.

It usedn't to rain every day in Bali.

2.2.4.13 DARE NOT

DARE is used, usually with say, to express probability (McGraw 1986:109). Its negative is formed by adding the word NOT after DARE.

e.g. I dare not say that's true.

I dare not say the choice will be difficult.

2.2.5 English Negative Sentences Containing NO.

NO is a determiner. It can be used before singular (countable and uncountable) nouns and plural nouns. It means almost the same as NOT A or NOT ANY, but is used instead of these (1) at the beginning of a sentence, and (2) in other places when we want to make the negative idea emphatic (Swan 1980:412).

e.g. No cigarette is harmless.

There was no letter for you this morning.

She likes no boys with red hair.

He eats no food.

NOBODY, NO ONE, NOTHING and NOWHERE are used in similar ways. NO can only be used with a noun when there is no article or possessive or demonstrative word (Swan 1980:414). Before THE, MY, YOUR, and THIS, THAT, etc. we use NONE OF.

e.g. It is none of your business.

None of those buses go to Bandung.

None of my colleagues come from Padang.

None of her relations are interested.

NO +ING is very often used to say that something is not allowed. The structure can be used alone or after THERE IS (Swan 1980:415).

e.g. NO PARKING.

NO SMOKING.

NO SPITTING.

NO LOITERING.

2.2.6 English Negative Sentences Containing Negative Affixes

One principle that makes English differ

from other languages-including Bahasa Indonesia, that is, English has certain affixes which convey negative meaning. The following explanation concerning negative affixes is based on the opinions of Hornby (1984:1012- 1015).

The prefix /dis-/ is usually attached to verbs. The meaning conveyed by /dis-/ is negative, reverse, and opposite of.

e.g. She dislikes getting up early.

Many people disbelieve him.

The prefix /in-/ has four allomorphs, namely /in-/, /im-/, /il-/, and /ir-/ and they are usually attached to adjective. The meaning conveyed by them is negative or NOT.

e.g. The case may grow to infinite possibilities.

Her language was incomprehensible.

Never to have sinned is impossible.

Do you really believe that I am immoral.

His irresponsibility causes him dismissed.

My way of thinking is irrelevant.

Your explanation is illogical.

Many countries proclaim war to illicit

trade in narcotics.

The prefix /un-/ is usually attached to both verbs and adjectives. The meaning conveyed by such prefix, if it is attached to adjectives, is negative or NOT.

e.g. I am unable to say the truth.

He is unhappy.

The meaning conveyed by such prefix, if it is attached to verbs, is negative, reverse, or opposite of.

e.g. No one can undo the fact.

He unbuttons his shirt.

She unpacks her suit cases.

The suffix /-less/ is usually attached to adjective. The meaning conveyed by such suffix is without (or negative).

e.g. I live in a treeless area.

I found myself spiritless.

2.3 INDONESIAN NEGATIVE SENTENCE

Unlike English, Indonesian sentence does not mark the verbs for different tenses. The concept of time in Bahasa Indonesia is expressed in terms of lexical item preceding or following the verb (Ismail in Halim 1981:189). This case directly influences the

existence of Indonesian negative sentences. That is, Indonesian negative sentence is not as complex as English negative sentences. In other words, Indonesian negative sentence is quite simple.

When we want to make a negative sentence in Bahasa Indonesia, we just put the negative word (unsur negatif atau penyangkalan) in front of the verb or adjective (Tarigan 1986:17). Such norm is actually true for four Indonesian negative words such as TIDAK, TAK, BELUM, and JANGAN because these words can be considered as negative adverbs (see Kridalaksana 1984:205), and they mean NOT in English. The negative word BUKAN, however, is always put in front of nouns because it is considered as a negative adjective.

The negative adverb TIDAK in front of the verb:

- e.g. Indonesia tidak berhasil memenangkan Piala Thomas Cup."
 Kemarin ibu saya tidak mengajar karena sakit.
 Dua orang tidak ditemukan dalam kecelakaan pesawat terbang dua hari lalu.

The negative adverb in front of adjective:

- e.g. Meskipun dipukul beberapa kali, ia tidak sakit.
 Pendapat saudara tidak benar.

The negative adverb TAK in front of the verb:

e.g. Saya tak menulis surat.

Dia tak membaca buku.

The negative adverb TAK in front of adjective:

e.g. Tak mudah bagi saya berkata seperti itu.

Anak perempuan tak baik kalau pulang malam.

The negative adverb BELUM in front of the verb:

e.g. Ibu belum tiba dari Jakarta.

Dia belum berhasil menjadi juara kelas.

The negative adverb BELUM in front of adjective:

e.g. Kami belum kapok meskipun telah sering dimarahi.

Pakaian itu belum kering.

The negative adverb JANGAN in front of verbs:

e.g. Jangan berangkat, hari sudah gelap.

Jangan parkir di sembarang tempat.

The negative adverb JANGAN in front of adjective:

e.g. Jangan mudah menyerah, berjuanglah terus.

Among these four negative adverbs, JANGAN mostly appears in imperative sentence. In English, this negative form can be translated into "Don't" and "No plus the ING form". In the structure of sentences, JANGAN always comes at the beginning of sentences and the subject is often omitted.

As a negative adjective, the negative word BUKAN

always comes before nouns, and it functions to modify the noun negatively.

e.g. Itu bukan gedung, melainkan rumah biasa.

John bukan insinyur.

Bukan buku yang saya minta.

Menurut saya, bukan dia biang keladinya.

So far English and Indonesian Negative Sentences have been discussed. Thus, in the next chapter we will see how the various English negative sentences are translated into Indonesian negative sentences.

CHAPTER THREE
THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NEGATIVE
SENTENCE INTO BAHASA INDONESIA

Two main points will be considered in the presentation of this chapter: (i) the negative sentence due to its negative grammatical meaning (the predicate is added by the word NOT); (ii) the negative sentence due to its negative meaning of one of the lexical meanings within the sentence (the structure of the sentence like this is affirmative, but one of its words contains negative meaning).

The negative sentence due to its negative grammatical meaning can be completely discussed if we relate such thing to various tenses in English. To put it more simply, talking about the negative grammatical meaning we will be immediately confronted by the concept of simple present and simple past tense, future and perfect tenses.

3.1 NEGATIVE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense functions to express the general truth, custom and habitual action, command or request, or to show emphasis (Wishon and Burks, 1980:193). In practice, we may add the negative word NOT or NEVER after the auxiliary verb BE or DO in forming the negative sentence. As a source language from Orwell's *Animal Farm*, and as a target language from Junaedi's *Binatang-*

isme, I pick the following data of negative present tense using the auxiliary verb BE:

1. Are you certain that this is not something that you have dreamed, comrades? (p. 44).

Apa kalian yakin itu bukan mimpi? (p. 76).

2. "Bravery is not enough," Said Squealer. "Loyalty and obedience are more important." (p. 39).

"Berani saja sama sekali tidak cukup!" Jawab Squealer. "Kesetiaan dan kepatuhan jauh lebih penting." (p. 39).

3. Is it not crystal clear, then comrades, that all the evils of this life of our spring from the tyranny of human beings? (p. 5).

Bukankah semuanya ini jelas dan terang bagai Kristal, sahabat-sahabat? Bukankah fakta tak terbantahkan bahwa buruknya nasib kehidupan kita ini bersumber dari tirani bangsa manusia? (p. 12).

4. It isn't true! (p. 31).

Tidak benar itu! (p. 54).

The above data show that the single form of 'is not' or 'isn't' is translated into various negative words in Indonesian. The presence of the word TIDAK in sentence (2) and (4) and the word BUKAN in sentence (1 and (3) makes the whole sentences convey the negative meaning.

The negative word of present tense is translated into BUKAN and TIDAK, and these words cannot be exchanged one to another. This raises an interesting question: what is the difference between TIDAK and BUKAN? In most cases, the word BUKAN functions to modify the nouns whereas the word TIDAK modifies the adjective and

verbs.

Clearly enough, the word BUKAN modifies the noun 'mimpi' which is translated from noun clause 'something that you have dreamed', and modifies the nouns 'semuanya ini' and 'fakta tak terbantahkan bahwa baik buruknya kehidupan kita ini' which is translated from the noun phrase 'that all the evils of this life of ours'. The word TIDAK modifies the adjective 'cukup' which is translated from the adjective 'enough', and the adjective 'benar' is translated from from the adjective 'true'. All these mean that although both the negative word TIDAK and BUKAN convey negative meaning, but their distribution in sentences are not equal. The chart below shows this process:



Still from the same sources mentioned above, I pick the data of negative present tense using the auxiliary verb DO as follows:

5. I don not think comrade, that I shall be with you for many month longer, and before I die, I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired. (p. 3).

Aku pikir sahabat-sahabat, tak berapa bulan lagilah kita bisa bersama-sama, dan sebelum ajalku tiba, rasanya menjadi kewajibankulah menyampaikan beberapa kebijakan yang kupunyai. (p. 5).

- (6) Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. (p. 56).

Bahkan bilamana kalian sudah menaklukkan mereka, jangan ambil oper kejahatan akhlak mereka. (p. 14).

- (7) I do not believe that Snowball was a traitor at the beginning. (p. 56).

Aku tidak percaya bahwa Snowball itu pengkhianat pada mulanya. (p. 95).

- (8) A horse's lungs do not last forever. (p. 76).

Ingat, paru-paru kuda itu tidak selamanya berkembang kempis. (p. 126).

- (9) Does it not say something about never sleeping in a bed? (p. 46).

Bukankan di situ memuat ketentuan melarang tidur di tempat tidur? (p. 78).

- (10) You do not appreciate, comrade, the mighty thing that we have done. (p. 72).

Tampaknya kau anggap enteng kekuatan yang kita punyai, sahabat. (p. 121).

The above data show that the form of auxiliary verb DO (DOES) added by the negative word NOT is variously translated into Indonesian negative words. The presence of the word TIDAK in sentences (7) and (8), the word JANGAN in sentence (6), the word BUKAN in sentence (9), and the word TAK in sentence (5) cause the whole sentences to convey negative meaning.

Like the translation of the auxiliary verb BE added by the word NOT into TIDAK and BUKAN, the translation of the auxiliary verb DO (DOES) also reflects a similar case: BUKAN is used for an adverb of place which needs to be



modified, as the adverb 'di situ' in sentence (9), which is translated from the pronoun 'it'; TIDAK is used for verbs which need to be negatively modified, as the verb 'percaya' in sentence (7) and 'kabung kepis' in sentence (8), which are translated from the verb 'believe', and 'last'. The chart below shows this process:

TIDAK + VERB
DO/DOES + NOT + VERB
BUKAN + ADVERB/PRONOUN

Apart from these two negative words, the negative word TAK is also used to convey negative meaning of the present tense using the auxiliary verb DO. In most cases the negative word TAK is similar with the negative word TIDAK. Both of them function to modify the verbs in terms of negative meaning. In this case, especially, the negative word TAK in sentence (5) appears to modify the adjective (modifier) 'berapa' which is translated from the modifier 'many'. This process can be diagrammed as follows:

DO/DOES NOT + VERB → TAK/TIDAK + ADJECTIVE/
VERB.

There is an interesting thing to talk about if the form of DO/DOES + NOT is followed by the verb 'think', as in the sentence (5). In English, DO NOT modifies the verb 'think', but after being translated into Bahasa Indonesia, the word TAK does not modify the verb 'pikir'.

In Bahasa Indonesia, however, the word TAK modifies the adjective 'berapa' which exists in the second main clause. As a result, I DO NOT THINK is not translated into SAYA TIDAK/TAK PIKIR, but it is translated into SAYA PIKIR TIDAK/TAK instead.

Another negative word in Bahasa Indonesia which is also used in translating the negative sentence of present tense is JANGAN. However, this negative word is specifically used in imperative sentence as in sentence (6), in which the word JANGAN modifies the verb 'ambil' which is translated from the verb 'adopt'. The chart below will show this process:

DO NOT + VERB (imperative sentence) --- JANGAN + VERB

As for the sentence (10), the English negative sentence is translated into the affirmative sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. It seems to be peculiar for some people because the negative meaning of the source language is not maintained. The application of such case is allowable in the process of translation for certain considerations. The translator may make some changes in his or her own. Newmark (1981:10) states:

"The main aim of the translator is to produce as nearly as possible the same effect on his readers as was produced on the readers of the original."

It is for the same effect of readers, the translator may make some changes in form. For further detail, consider

the following sentences and their translation taken from the same sources:

- (11) He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. (p. 4).

Apa mereka meneteskan susu? Tidak! Apa mereka bertelur? Sambar gledek tidak! Semua nenek moyang kita digabung jadi satu tak pernah dengar makhluk manusia itu sanggup meloloskan telur dari pantatnya yang tepos! Apa mereka sanggup menarik bajak? Bisa ngosngosan dan mampus dia. Jangankan menarik bajak, larinya pun tak mampu menangkap seekor kelinci. (p. 8).

- (12) And even the miserable lives we lead are not allowed to reach the natural span. (p. 5).

Itu belum seberapa. Itu bukan ujung dari segalanya. (p. 11).

A great change was made in sentence (11) and (12): the English negative sentence become Indonesian interrogative sentence after being translated, and the passive voice of English negative sentence becomes active voice of Indonesian sentence. However, the negative meanings of the source language are still maintained.

3.2 NEGATIVE PAST TENSE

In this particular work, the negative sentences of past tenses are divided into two divisions: negative sentence of Simple Past Tense and negative sentence of Past Continuous Tense.

3.2.1 Negative Sentence of Simple Past Tense

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the nega-

tive form of this particular tense can be conveyed by using the auxiliary verb DID and WAS/WERE. As a source language from Orwell's *Animal Farm*, and as a target language from Junaedi's *Binatangisme*, I pick the data concerning the negative sentences using the auxiliary verb WAS/WERE as follows:

- (1) A white strip down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance, and in fact he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous power of work. (p. 2).

Garis berwarna putih melintang di bawah lubang hidung membuat tampangnya seperti bego. Dan memang, dia bukannya binatang yang tergolong cerdas, tapi dihargai warga kandang karena kekuatan watak dan kekuatan kerjanya. (p. 3).

- (2) The birds at first objected, since it seemed to them that they also had two legs, but Snowball proved to them that was not so. (p. 23).

Bangsa burung mula-mula menolak, karena mereka punya dua kaki. Tapi Snowball bisa membuktikan, tidaklah begitu halnya. (p. 40).

- (3) It was not for this that they had built the windmill and faced the bullet of Jones' gun. (p. 60).

Bukan untuk keadaan begini ini kincir dibangun. Bukan untuk keadaan begini ini jiwa dipertaruhkan di depan moncong bedil tuan Jones. (p. 102).

- (4) And his spare moments, of which three were not many nowadays, and he would go alone to the quarry, collect a load of broken stone, and drag it down to the site of the windmill unassisted. (p. 43).

Dan di saat senggangnya —yang kini sebetul-

nya makin langka— ia sendiri kumpulkan batu, sendirian pula menyeretnya ke dekat daerah rencana kincir didirikan, tanpa dibantu siapa pun. (p. 73).

The above data show that the form of auxiliary verb WAS/WERE NOT is variously translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the negative word BUKAN in sentence (1) and (3), and the word TIDAK in sentence (2) provides the negative meaning for the whole sentences. As for the sentence (4), it is translated into an affirmative sentence.

If we now turn our attention toward the sentence (1) and (3), the form WAS NOT is translated into the negative word BUKAN. The only reason for using this negative word BUKAN, and not TIDAK, because it functions to negatively modify noun. It modifies the noun phrase 'binatang yang tergolong cerdas' which directly translated from the noun-phrase 'first rate intelligence', and the noun phrase 'keadaan begini' which is directly translated from the word 'this'. The chart below shows this process:

WAS/WERE + NOT + (preposition) → BUKAN + NOUN/
PRONOUN

As for the sentence (2), the use of the negative word TIDAK implies that the word 'so' in the source language stands for 'verb' or 'action', namely 'does all his mischief' in English and 'melakukan segala

segala rupa kejahatan'. In fact, the use of the negative word BUKAN in such sentence is permissible as long as the word 'begitu' stands for an adverb.

Still from the same sources mentioned above, I pick the data of negative past tense using the auxiliary verb DID as follows:

- (5) They did not know which was more shocking —the treachery or the animals who had leagued themselves with Snowball, or the cruel retribution they had just witnesses. (p. 58).

Mereka tidak bisa pastikan, mana yang lebih bikin kejutan: apa pengkhianatan binatang yang bergabung dengan babi Snowball ataukah pemandangan ngeri yang baru saja mereka saksikan. (p. 69).

- (6) Boldly enough the animal sallied forth to meet them, but this time they did not have the easy victory that they had had in the Battle of Cowshed. (p. 69).

Dengan gagah berani, binatang-binatang itu maju serentak menghadang mereka. Tapi kali ini mereka tak bisa peroleh kemenangan mudah seperti tempo hari "Pertempuran Kandang Sapi". (p. 118).

- (7) After that it did not seem strange when next day the pigs who were supervising the work of the farm all carried whips in their trotters. (p. 92).

Sesudah itu tidaklah aneh bilaman keesokan harinya para babi yang memandori kerja di ladang semuanya menggenggam cemeti, dijepit di kukunya. (p. 157).

- (8) Did we not see for ourself how he attempted —fortunately without success— to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of Cowshed? (p. 54).

Bukankan kalian sudah saksikan sendiri betapa Snowball sudah berusaha —yang untungnnya

tidak berhasil— agar supaya kita kalah dan hancur tatkala "Pertempuran Kandang Sapi" (p. 94)

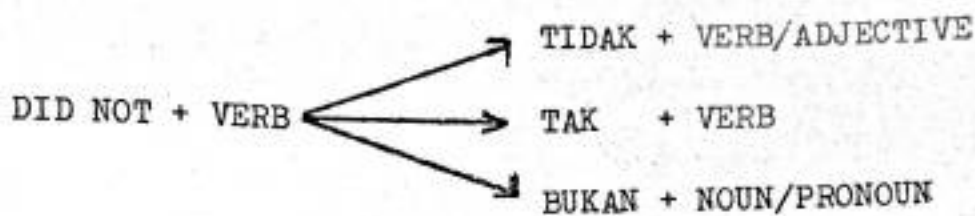
The above data show that the form of auxiliary verb DID added by the negative word NOT is variously translated into the negative words of Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the word TIDAK in sentences (5) and (7) and the word TAK in sentence (6), and the word BUKAN in sentence (8) causes the whole sentences to convey negative meaning.

In this particular tense, the word TIDAK semantically functions to modify both verbs and adjectives as the verb 'bisa pastikan' which is translated from 'know' in sentence (5), the adjective 'aneh' which is translated from 'strange' in sentence (7).

The negative word TAK, which owns a similar semantic function with that of TIDAK, also appears to modify the verbs. This could be clearly seen in sentence (7) in which TAK negatively modifies the verb-phrase 'bisa peroleh' which is translated from the verb 'have'.

The negative word BUKAN in sentence (8) functions to negatively modify the pronoun 'kalian' which is interpreted from the pronoun 'we'. Personal pronoun 'we', however, actually refers to the personal pronoun 'kami' or 'kita' in Bahasa Indonesia. It does not refer to 'kalian'. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the negative sentences using the auxiliary

verb DID:



As for the passive voice, the negative sentence of past tense using the auxiliary verb WAS/WERE and their translation can be presented as follows:

- (9) The harvest was a little less successful than in the previous year, and two field which should have been sown with roots in the early summer were not sown because the ploughing had not been completed early enough. (p. 41).

Panen hasilnya lebih kecil dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Dua petak ladang yang mesti ditanami umbi-umbian di awal musim panas tak tergarap, karena pembajakan tidak dilakukan cukup dini. (p. 70).

- (10) The animals carried on as best they could with the rebuilding of the windmill, well know that the outside world was watching them and that the envious human beings would rejoice and triumph if the mill were not finished on time. (p. 50).

Para binatang berbuat sebisa-bisa membangun kembali kincir. Mereka mahfum benar, dunia luar melirik mereka dengan sudut mata. Bangsa manusia yang culas itu pastilah akan gembira ria dan merasa senang kalau saja kincir tidak bisa rampung tepat waktu. (p. 85).

- (11) Napoleon himself was not seen in public as often as once in fortnight. (p. 63).

Napoleon sendiri sudah jarang muncul di muka umum paling dua minggu sekali. Dan itu pun rasanya sudah sering. (p. 107).

- (12) However, the stories were never fully

believed. (p. 26).

Kenyataannya cerita-cerita yang tersebar tidak sepenuhnya dipercaya. (p. 46).

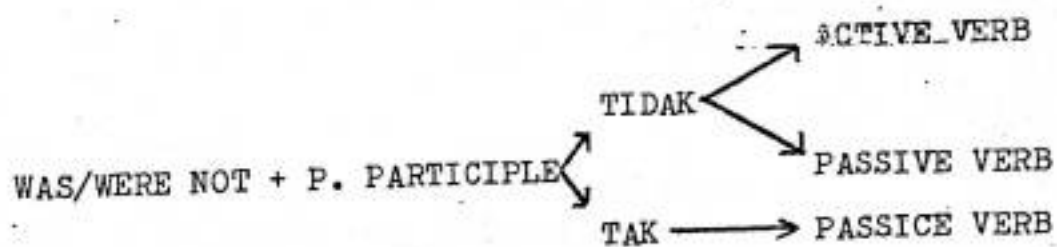
- (13) The dogs learned to read fairly well, but were not interested in reading except the Seven Commandment. (p. 23).

Anjing bagaimana? Bolehlah anjing-anjing ini. Tapi mereka tidak punya selera membaca selain "TUJUH PEDOMAN UTAMA". (p. 38).

The above data show that the passive voice sentences, in this particular tense, are variously translated into the negative words of Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the word TIDAK in sentences (10), (12), (13), and the word TAK in sentence (12) causes the whole sentences to convey negative meaning. As for the sentence (11), it is found that the negative meaning in the target language is not maintained when it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Such sentence appears to be affirmative after being translated.

If we now turn our attention toward the sentences (10), (12), (13), the negative word TIDAK functions to modify the subsequent verb-phrases 'bisa rampang', 'sepenuhnya dipercaya', and 'punya selera' which are translated from the passive verbs 'were finished', 'were believed', and the adjective 'were interested' in succession. Thus, the negative word TAK in sentence (9) negatively modifies the verb 'tergarap' which is directly translated from the passive verb 'were sown',

The passive voice sentences in Bahasa Indonesia are characterized by the prefixes /ter-/ and /di-/ added to the verbs. Without these prefixes in the structure of the sentences, the sentences then are not passive voice. This happened to the translation of the sentences (10), and (11) which actually become active voice after being translated. The concept of passive voice is not critically handled during the process of translation. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the English passive voice sentences into Bahasa Indonesia:



One of the most interesting things to note, after having analyzed the whole collected data, in the translation of this past tense is that the concept of past time is not carefully maintained. Almost all sentences perform no lexical items which function to express the concept of past time such as 'telah', 'kemarin', 'dua hari yang lalu', etc.

3.2.2 Negative Sentence of Past Continuous Tense

As a part of past tenses, past continuous tense is also used to express statements or activities which

occur in the past time. In other words, it is used to indicate that an action was in progress at a definite time in the past, or to indicate the progressive nature of an action that was happening at the same time as another event in the past (Wishon and Burks 1980: 196).

The construction of past tense is made up of the past tense of the auxiliary verb BE + the ING form or present participle. Its negative form can be obtained by adding the word NOT to either the auxiliary WAS or WERE. As a source language from Orwell's Animal Farm and a target language from Junaedi's Binatangisme, I pick the data concerning the negative sentences using this construction:

- (1) Do you give the word of honour that that man was not stroking your nose? (p. 31).

Berani kau bersumpah demi kehormatanmu bahwa orang itu tidak mencolek hidungmu? (p.54)

The negative word TIDAK in the translated form causes this construction to convey the negative meaning. Like in the other construction, the word TIDAK here also modifies the verb 'mencolek' which is directly translated from the verb 'stroking'. However, the sentence performs no lexical item which functions to express the sense of past continuous time. As a result, readers of the target language are not able to determine when the exact time of the event happened.

3.3 THE PERFECT TENSES

The construction of the perfect tenses is made up of the auxiliary verb HAVE (HAS/HAD) plus past participle form of the main verb. In practice, this perfect tense contains several types. This can be seen in the following pages.

3.3.1 The Negative Sentence of Present Perfect Tense

As mentioned in the previous chapter that the construction of present perfect tense is made up of the auxiliary verb HAVE or HAS plus the past participle of the main verb. The negative construction can be formed by adding the word NOT to that auxiliary. Again, I pick the data concerning this construction from the two sources mentioned in the previous section:

- (1) Have we not driven the enemy off our soil — the sacred soil of Animal Farm. (p. 72).

Bukankah kita sudah usir dari tanah kita, tanah suci peternakan "BINA-TANG"? (p. 20),

The presence of the negative word BUKAN in the above sentence makes this construction to convey negative meaning. The word BUKAN functions to modify the pronoun 'kita' which is directly translated from the personal pronoun 'we'. The chart on page shows this process clearly:

HAVE NOT + P. PARTICIPLE → BUKAN + NOUN

As for the concept of time, the presence of the lexical item 'sudah' in the target language marks that the concept of present time is still maintained.

3.3.2 Negative Sentence of Past Perfect Tense

The construction of this particular tense is made up of the auxiliary verb HAD plus past participle of the main verb. The negative construction can be formed by adding the word NOT to that auxiliary. As a source language from Orwell's *Animal Farm* and a target language from Junaedi's *Binatangisme*, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (1) It had not been possible, he said, to bring their lamented comrade's remain for interment on the farm but he had ordered a large wreath to be made for the for the laurels in the farm house garden and sent down to be placed on Boxer's grave. (p.'86).

Adalah mustahil, kata Napoleon, mengubur jasad Boxer di peternakan namun ia sudah perintahkan bikin karangan bunga ukuran besar dari daum dadap yang tumbuh di peternakan, dan diletakkan di atas kuburan Boxer. (p.44)

- (2) And he very nearly succeeded —I will even say, comrades, he would have succeeded if it had not been for our heroic leader, comrade Napoleon. (p.55).

Ia hampir saja berhasil, boleh kubilang dia akan berhasil, kalau saja tidak ada Napoleon, sahabat kita yang heroik. (p. 95).

- (3) When the time passed and the animals had evidently not starved to death, Frederick and Pilkington changed their tune and began to

talk of the terrible wickedness that now flourished on Animal Farm. (p. 26).

Waktu diketahuinya binatang-binatang itu kebetulan tidak mati kelaparan, tuan Frederick dan Pilkington merubah nada suaranya. Mereka mulai bicara tentang kejahatan yang kini berkembang di peternakan "BINATANG". (p. 46).

- (4) They had never seen animals behave like this before, and this sudden uprising of creatures whom they were used to trashing and maltering just as they chose, frightened them almost out of the wits. (p. 13).

Sungguh mati. Tak pernah seumur-umur mereka lihat binatang bertingkah seperti itu. Binatang-binatang yang biasa mereka dera, binatang-binatang yang biasa mereka siksa sesuka hati, kini tiba-tiba memberontak. Alangkah takutnya manusia itu! Tak masuk akal keadaan bisa begitu. (p. 24).

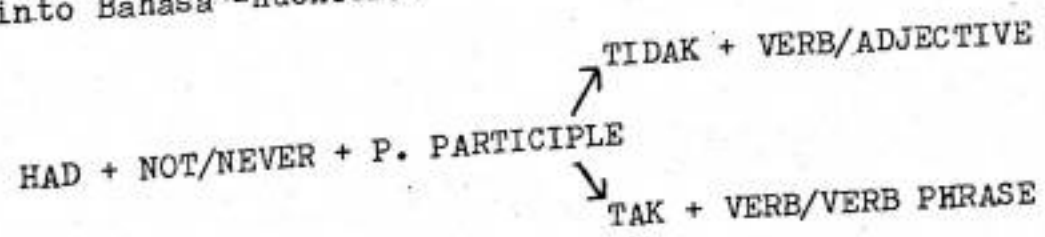
- (5) Then they sang "Beast of England" from end to end seven times running, and after they settled down from the night and slept as they had never slept before. (p. 14).

Kemudian mereka menyanyikan lagu "BINATANG-BINATANG INGGRIS", dari ujung ke ujung hingga 7 kali, dan sesudah itu mereka mengatur diri masing-masing berangkat tidur. Dan tidurlah mereka seperti mereka tak pernah tidur sebelumnya. (p. 26).

The above data show that the negative construction of past perfect tense is variously translated into the negative word of Bahasa Indonesia, and it is also translated into the affirmative form as it stands in sentence (1). However, the presence of the negative word TIDAK in sentences (2) and (3), and the negative word TAK in sentences (4), and (5) provides negative meaning to the whole sentences.

Like the previous sentences, the negative word TIDAK also functions to modify 'verbs' and 'adjective' in this particular case. It modifies the verb 'ada' and the verb 'mati kelaparan' which are translated from the verb 'been' and 'starved' in succession.

As for the word TAK which is followed by the word 'pernah', it is actually a direct translation of the negative word NEVER, for as we know that NEVER is the contraction form of NOT plus EVER. In its presence within the sentence, the negative word TAK also functions to modify the verbs or verb-phrases. This can be seen in sentences (4) and (5) in which the word TAK modifies the verb phrase 'pernah ... lihat', 'pernah tidur' which are translated from 'seen' and 'slept' in succession. The chart below shows the process of translating the negative construction of past perfect tense into Bahasa Indonesia:



Thus, the passive construction of this past perfect tense is made of the auxiliary HAD + BEEN + Past participle of the main verb. Adding the negative word NOT to the auxiliary HAD makes this construction to convey negative meaning. Still from the same sources mentioned

above, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (6) He was twelve years old and had lately grown rather stout, but he was still a majestic looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance in spite of the fact that his tushes had never been cut. (p. 1).

Umurnya 12 tahun, awaknya tumbuh kekar, namun masih tampak seekor babi yang memikat, berair mata bijak dan marah, walau taringnya tak pernah dipotong. (p. 2).

- (7) They were so delighted with the song that they sang it right through five times in succession, and might have continued sing it all night if they had not been interrupted. (p. 9).

Begitu senangnya sehingga tak kurang dari lima kali terus menerus mereka nyanyikan dan barangkali tidak akan berhenti kalau saja tidak terjadi sesuatu yang memutusnya. (p. 17).

- (8) They had not been milked for twenty four hours, and they udders were almost bursting. (p. 17).

Soalnya, susu mereka tidak diperas sudah selama 24 jam, sehingga teteknya nyaris meletus. (p. 31).

- (9) He assured them that the resolution against engaging in trade and using money had never been seen passes, or even suggested. (p. 44).

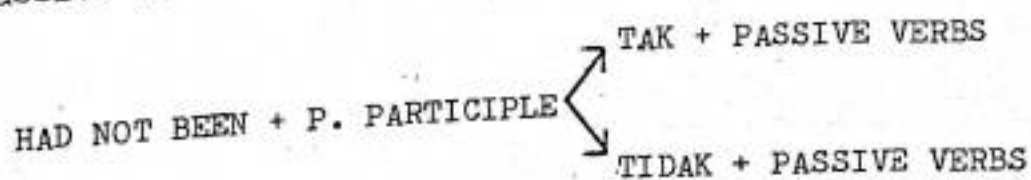
Ia meyakinkan, resolusi menentang keterlibatan dalam perdagangan, resolusi jangan anggap penting uang, tak pernah diputuskan atau diusulkan. (p. 75).

The above data show that the negative passive voice of this particular tense is variously translated into the negative word of Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the word TIDAK in sentences (6) and (9), and the word TIDAK in sentences (7) and (8) causes the

whole sentences to convey negative meaning.

It is found that the negative word TAK in sentences (6) and (9) modifies the verb phrases 'pernah dipotong' and 'pernah diputuskan' which are successively translated from the verbs 'cut' and 'passed'. As for the negative TIDAK in sentences (7) and (8), it modifies the verbs 'terjadi sesuatu yang memutusnya' and 'diperas' which are translated from the verbs 'interrupted' and 'milked'.

The passive voice sentences in Bahasa Indonesia are characterized by the prefixes /ter-/ and /di-/ added to the verbs. Without these prefixes in the verbs, the sentences then are not the passive voice. The whole sentences in the given data contain either the prefix /ter-/ or /di-/. It means that the concept of passive voice is still carefully handled. The only thing which was not handled well is the concept of time. Some data perform no lexical items that are usually used to absorb the concept of time in this particular tense, such as the words 'sudah' and 'pernah'. These words are not found in sentence (?). Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the negative sentences of passive voice into Bahasa Indonesia:



3.4 NEGATIVE FUTURE TENSE

The future tense shows that an action or state occur in the future (Wishon and Burks 1980:197). The two most common future construction are WILL (or SHALL) plus the simple form of the verb and BE GOING TO + the simple form of the verb. However, in this particular work we strictly concern with the construction which uses WILL.

The negative form of this construction can be obtained by adding the word NOT to that modal auxiliary verb WILL, then we have the form WILL NOT. Another negative word which always adds to it is NEVER —the contraction form of NOT EVER. As a source language from Orwell's *Animal Farm* and a target language from Junaedi's *Binatangisme*, I pick data concerning this construction:

- (1) Each was sold at a year old —you will never see one of them again. (p. 5).

Mereka sudah dijual begitu umurnya sampai setahun, dan kau tidak bakalan bisa berjumpa dengan anak-anakmu sampai kiamat. (p. 10).

This sentence shows that the presence of the negative word TIDAK causes the sentence to convey negative meaning. The word TIDAK modifies the verb phrase 'bisa berjumpa' which is translated from the verb 'see'. The lexical item 'bakalan' functions to express the concept of future times. In short, the translation shows that the negative and the future concept are carefully handled

Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the negative sentence of future tense into Bahasa Indonesia:

WILL NOT/NEVER + VERB → TIDAK BAKALAN + VERB

3.5 NEGATIVE SENTENCE WITH MODAL AUXILIARY

It has been stated in the previous chapter that English has some modal auxiliary verbs. The distribution of those modal auxiliary verbs is various in the structure of sentences. Some modal auxiliary verbs like CAN, MAY, MUST are permissible to exist within sentences of present tense, whereas the other like MIGHT, COULD, WOULD enable to exist within the sentences of past tense. Modal auxiliary verbs WILL and SHALL can only exist in the structure of future tense.

3.5.1 The Form of CANNOT

The modal auxiliary verb CAN is usually translated into the subsequent Indonesia words 'bisa', 'dapat', and 'mampu' (see Echols and Shadily, 1984: 95). Adding the negative word NOT to that modal auxiliary verb provides negative meaning. Concerning this construction, I pick the data from Orwell's *Animal Farm* as a source language and from Junaedi's *Binatangisme* as a target language:

- (1) Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who upon it? (p. 4).

Apakah negeri dimana kita hidup ini begitu miskin serta papa sehingga tak sanggup memberikan kehidupan yang layak kepada mereka yang berdiam di dalamnya? (p. 6).

- (2) I cannot describe that dream to you. (p. 7)

Aku tidak bisa menggambarkan mimpi itu kepada kalian. (p. 15).

- (3) We will teach this miserable traitor that he cannot undo our work so easily. (p. 49).

Kita akan beri pelajaran kepada pengkhianat busuk itu bahwa bukan perkara gampang mengecoh kita. (p. 84).

Those data show that the form CANNOT can merely exist in the sentences of present tense. Then, it can be concluded that the sentences which contain this form is also another type of negative sentences of present tense. It is clearly seen that these English negative sentences are variously translated into Bahasa Indonesia. However, the presence of the word TIDAK in sentence (2), the word TAK in sentence (1), and the word BUKAN in sentence (3) proves that the concept of negative is still well maintained.

The negative word TIDAK followed by the word 'bisa' in sentence (2), and the word TAK followed by the word 'sanggup' in sentence (1) are the translation form of CANNOT. So the negative word TIDAK BISA and TIDAK SANGGUP successively modify the verbs 'menggambarkan' and 'memberikan' which are translated from the verbs 'describe' and 'memberikan' in succession.

As for the sentence (3), it is found that a great change is made. In other words, the lexical translation of CANNOT is not found. However, it is changed into BUKAN PERKARA which is not actually the translation form of CANNOT. The presence of the word BUKAN in this sentence still provides negative meaning for the whole sentence, and it is of the translation form of the negative word NOT. Here the word BUKAN cannot modify the verb as the words TIDAK and TAK do in other sentences, but it modifies noun as in the noun 'perkara' in sentence (3). As previously stated that doing some changes in the process of translation is allowable for certain consideration. Thus, the chart below shows the translation of the form CANNOT into Bahasa Indonesia:



3.5.2 The Form of MUST NOT

Like CAN, the modal auxiliary MUST can merely exist in the sentences of present tense and it is often translated into 'harus' and 'mesti' (see Echols and Shadily 1984:389). The addition of the negative word NOT to that modal auxiliary verb causes this form to convey negative meaning, and if it appears in sentences, then the whole sentence will be negative.



From the same sources mentioned above, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (1) And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. (p. 6).

Dan ingat baik-baik, wahai sahabat-sahabat! Jangan ragu-ragu mengambil keputusan. (p.12)

- (2) And remember also that, in fighting against man, we must not come to resemble him. (p. 6)

Dan ingat, dalam perkelahian melawan bangsa manusia, jangkan sekali-kali kalian meniru mereka. (p. 14).

These data show that the form MUST NEVER and MUST NOT are translated into the negative word JANGAN because it is a negative word which has a strong emphasis of forbidennes. Furthermore, it is always used in imperative sentences. The presence of the word JANGAN in sentences usually modifies the verbs as the verbs 'ragu-ragu' in sentence (1) and 'meniru' in sentence (2) which are translated from the verbs 'falter' and 'resemble' in succession. Thus the chart below shows the process of translating the form MUST NOT into Bahasa Indonesia:

MUST NOT + VERB \longrightarrow JANGAN + VERB

3.5.3 The form of WOULD NOT

WOULD is the past form of WILL, and it therefore usually appears in sentences of past tense. The addition of negative word NOT causes to convey negative meaning, and if it appears in the sentences, then the whole sentences become negative. From the same

sources mentioned above, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (1) The two horses had just laid down when a brood of ducklings, which had lost their mother, filed into the barn cheeping and wandering from side to side to find some places where they would not be trodden on. (p. 2).

Kedua kuda itu baru saja membaringkan badan, ketika anak-anak bebek yang kehilangan induknya, berbaris masuk kandang, mencericit lemah, jalan kian kemari mencari tempat supaya aman tidak kena pijak. (p. 4).

- (2) They would meet in the public houses and prove to one another by means of diagrams that the windmill was bound to fall down, or that, it did stand up, then it would never work. (p.45).

Bangsa manusia itu apabila bertemu sesamanya di balai pertemuan akan saling membuktikan lengkap dengan bagan-bagan bahwa kincir dalam process runtuh, atau walaupun tegak berdiri, toh tidak akan bisa berfungsi. (p. 77).

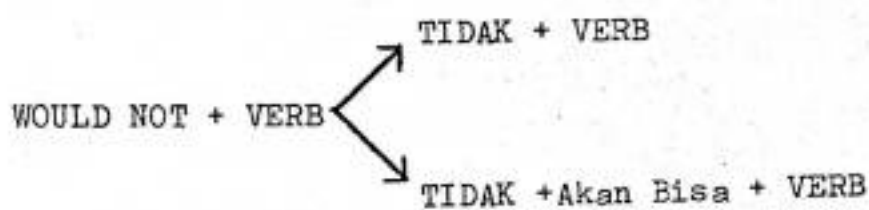
- (3) You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties? (p. 47).

Bukankah kalian tidak menginginkan kami bekerja terlalu lelah menyelesaikan tugas? (p. 79).

Those data show that the translation of the form WOULD NOT is various. In sentences (1) and (3), for example, WOULD NOT is translated into TIDAK. Thus, in sentence (2), this form is translated into TIDAK followed by the word 'AKAN BISA'. However these two forms proved that the concept of negative is still maintained in this translation. Both TIDAK and TIDAK AKAN BISA function to modify the verbs.

In sentences (1) and (3), the negative word TIDAK

modifies the verbs 'kena' and 'menginginkan' which are translated from the English verbs 'trodden on' and 'have' in succession. Thus, the negative word TIDAK followed by the words 'akan bisa' in sentence (2) modifies the verb 'berfungsi' which is translated from the verb 'work'. The chart below shows the process of translating the form WOULD NOT into Bahasa Indonesia:



3.5.4 The form of MIGHT NOT

MIGHT is the past form of MAY, and it therefore usually appears in sentences of past tense. The addition of the negative word NOT to that modal auxiliary causes this form to convey negative meaning, and if it exists in sentences, then the whole sentences will be negative. From the same two sources mentioned above, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (1) Some day it was coming; it might not be soon, it might not be within the lifetime of any animal now living, but still it was coming. (p. 90).

Suatu saat akan tiba. Ya saatnya akan tiba! Walau tak bisa segera, walau tak terjadi di masa binatang yang hidup kini. Tapi, itu pasti tiba dan dinikmati oleh suatu generasi. (p. 152).

The modal auxiliary MIGHT is usually translated into 'boleh', 'mungkin', 'barangkali', and 'sezoga'

(see Echols and Shadily 1980:376). None of them is found. However, it is translated into the word 'bisa' instead.

The most important thing to note in that of translation is that, although the translator makes some changes but the negative concept is well maintained. This is proved by the word TAK followed by the word 'bisa'.

3.5.5 The form of COULD NOT

COULD is the past form of CAN, and it therefore usually appears in sentences of past tense. The addition of the negative word NOT to this modal auxiliary cause this form to convey negative meaning. If it exists in the structure of a sentence, then the whole sentence will be negative. From the same two sources mentioned above, I pick the data concerning this construction:

- (1) The other animal understood how to vote, but could never think of any resolution of their own. (p. 21).

Binatang-binatang lain faham bagaimana caranya pungut suara, tapi tak pernah mampu mengajukan ide resolusi. (p. 37).

- (2) The human being could not contain their rage when they heard this song, though they pretended to think it merely ridiculous. (p. 26)

Bangsa manusia tidak mampu menahan amarahnya mendengar lagu itu, walau mereka pura-pura menganggap semua itu omong kosong. (p. 47).

(3) But the problem the animals could not at first at first solve was how to break up the stone into pieces of suitable size. (p. 41)

Soalnya, Binatang-binatang itu tak mampu memecah batu sesuai dengan ukuran yang perlu. (p. 71).

(4) They could not remember. (p. 89).

Mereka sudah lupa. (p. 150).

(5) It was soon noticed that when there was work to be done the cat could never be found. (p. 20).

Terbukti, kalau saja ada kerja yang mesti digarap, kucing senantiasa menghilang. (p. 35).

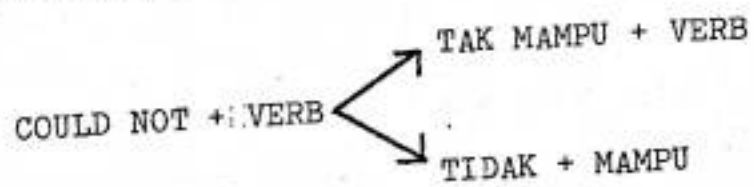
The sentences (4) and (5) show that the English negative sentences become affirmative sentences in Bahasa Indonesia after being translated. This means that the negative concept is not well maintained. However, the meaning of the sentences conveyed produces no change since there is still another possible way of translation by using synonyms.

The negative expression of 'could not remember' in sentence (4) is similar in meaning to the positive expression of 'have forgotten'. If this positive form is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, then we have the form of 'sudah lupa'. This method is also applied in sentence (5).

On the other way round, the sentences (1), (2), and (3) show that the negative concept is well maintained. This is proved by the presence of the negative word TAK followed by the word 'mampu' in sentence (1) and

(3), and the word TIDAK followed by the word 'mampu' in sentence (2). All of them are the translation form of COULD NOT.

Those negative expression in Bahasa Indonesia function to modify verbs. This could be clearly seen in sentences (1) and (3) in which the negative expression TAK MAMPU modifies the subsequent verbs 'mengajukan' and 'bertahan' which are translated form the English verbs 'think' and 'solve' in succession. The negative expression TIDAK MAMPU modifies the verb 'menahan' in sentence (2) which is translated from the verb 'contain'. The chart below shows the process of translating the construction COULD NOT into Bahasa Indonesia:



3.6 NEGATIVE SENTENCES CONTAINING SPECIAL ADDITION

English sentences can convey negative meaning due to special additions which have negative meaning. This addition could be NO, NOTHING, NOT, NOBODY, NONE OF, etc. In most cases, these addition can exist in any kind of tenses. NO, for example, can be used in present tense, past tense, and future tense, etc.

3.6.1 The Negative Word NO

Here are some sentences containing addition NO

and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia picked from the two sources mentioned above:

- (1) No animal in England know the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. (p. 3).

Tak ada se ekor binatang di seluruh Inggris yang punya kesempatan mengecap kebahagiaan dan masa santai begitu umurnya sudah masuk satu tahun. (p. 6)

- (2) No animal in England is free (3)

Tak ada binatang di Inggris yang merdeka. (p. 6).

- (3) No argument must lead you astray. (p. 6).

Jangan ada pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang bikin sesat. (p. 12).

- (4) Man serves the interest of no creature except himself. (p. 6)

Bangsa manusia hanya manusia, bukan bangsa lain. (p. 13).

- (5) We have no means of making sugar in this farm. (p. 11)

Kita tidak punya sarana untuk bikin gula di peternakan ini. (p. 21).

Those data show that the negative concept in target language is well maintained in the source language after being translated. The presence of the negative word TAK in sentences (1) and (2), JANGAN in sentence (3), TIDAK in sentence (5) and BUKAN in sentence (4) provides negative meaning to the whole sentences.

In English, the word NO usually modifies nouns. Because this word is variously translated into the negative word of Bahasa Indonesia, so both verbs and

nouns in Bahasa Indonesia are modified. This implies that some changes are made in the process of translation.

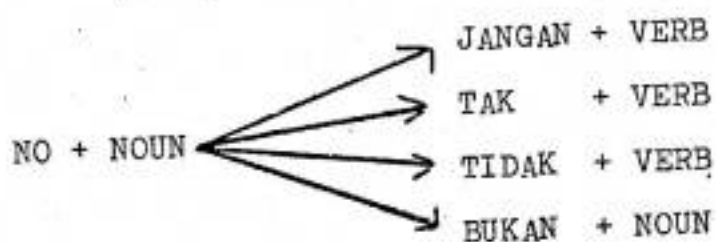
The negative word TAK subsequently modifies the verbs 'ada' in sentences (1) and (2), whereas the English word NO modifies the noun 'animal'. The negative word JANGAN modifies the verb 'ada' in sentence (3) whereas in English the word NO modifies the noun 'argument'. The negative word TIDAK modifies the verb 'punya' in sentence (5), whereas in English the word NO modifies the noun 'means'.

As for the negative word BUKAN in sentence (4), it is found that such word modifies noun as the word NO in English. The word BUKAN modifies the noun 'bangsa' which is translated from the noun 'creature'.

Thus, the nature of the word NO which can appear in the middle and at the beginning of sentences also influences the process of translation. In some cases as in sentences also influence the process of translation. In some cases as in sentences (1) and (2) in which the word NO appears at the beginning of sentences, the translator is sometimes forced to add some items and these items are mostly in the form of verbs: this is clearly seen by the presence of the verb 'ada' in these two sentences whereas in the source language there is no word which refers to 'ada'. This is mainly caused by the use of the

negative word TAK or TIDAK because once we use one of them, we immediately need verb to be modified.

The word NO which appears in the middle of sentences which comes after the verbs or linking verbs signals no problems in the process of translating it into Bahasa Indonesia. The urgent need of verbs, if there is the negative word TAK, TIDAK, and JANGAN, is provided in the source language. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the negative sentences containing NO:



3.6.2 The Negative Word NONE OF

Here are some sentences containing addition NONE OF and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia picked from the two sources mentioned above:

- (1) None of the animals ever mentioned Mollie again. (p. 32).

Sesudah itu tak satu binatang pun menyebut-nyebut Mollie lagi. (p. 55).

- (2) Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back? (p. 47).

...Sudah pasti kalian tidak menginginkan Tuan Jones kembali kemari? (p. 79).

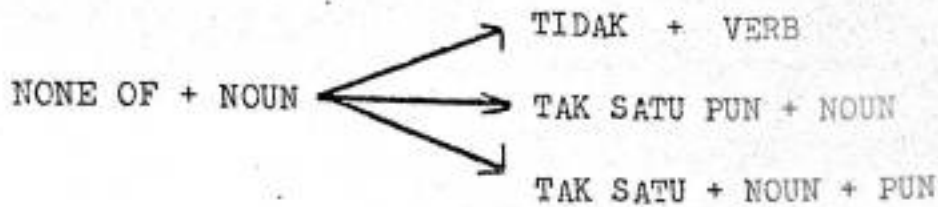
- (3) None of them proved able to learn the alphabet beyond the letter B. (p. 47).

Tak satupun dari mereka yang mampu menghafal abjad sesudah huruf B. (p.147)

Those data show that the negative concept in English sentences is well maintained after being translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the negative word TAK in sentence (1) and (3), and the word TIDAK in sentence (2) provides negative meaning to the whole sentences.

As the contraction form of NO ONE OF, NONE OF is always translated into TAK followed by the numeral SATU as the translation form of ONE. This kind of case implies that the negative word here modifies the numeral which functions as the adjective. In most cases, the particle 'pun' which functions to express the strong emphasis on the numeral word is also used. Then the form TAK SATU PUN is the commonly used translation of NONE OF.

As for the sentence (2), the word TIDAK does not modify numeral or adjective, but it modifies the verb 'menginginkan' instead. It can be concluded that the word TIDAK is not actually the translation form of NONE OF, but it is only the interpretation of that negative sentence. In other words, the concept of negative meaning is still maintained, although this concept is expressed by another form. Thus the chart below shows the process of translating the negative sentence containing NONE OF:



3.6.3 The Negative Word NOT

Here are negative sentences containing addition NOT and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia, picked from the same two sources mentioned above:

- (1) And not an animal on the farm had stolen so much as a mouthful. (p. 18)

Kalau ada yang mencuri tak lebih dari rumput yang bisa dimasukkan ke dalam mulutnya. (p. 33)

- (2) "A bird's wing, comrades," he said, "is an organ of propulsion and not of manipulation" (p. 23).

"Sayap burung, sahabat," Kata Snowball, "merupakan alat penggerak, bukan alat untuk melakukan manipulasi" (p. 40).

- (3) In the long pasture, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small knoll which was the highest point on the farm. (p. 23)

Tak seberapa jauh dari gedung peternakan, ada bukit kecil yang merupakan bagian tertinggi dipeternakan itu. (p. 57).

- (4) Not even a rat had been killed. (p. 58).

Bahkan tikus pun tidak terbunuh. (p. 73)

Those data show that the negative meaning in English sentences is well maintained after being translated into Bahasa Indonesia. However, this negative addition is variously translated into the negative words of Bahasa Indonesia. In sentences (1) and

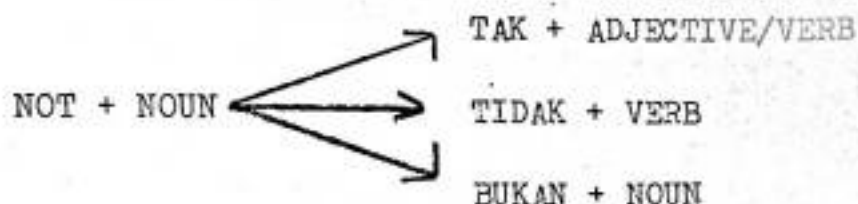
(3), NOT is translated into the negative word TAK. In sentence (2), NOT is translated into BUKAN, and in sentence (4) it is translated into TIDAK. This means that the translator may make some changes in form due to some considerations.

There is a difference between NOT as an adverb and NOT as an adjective. NOT as an adverb usually function the negatively modify the verbs as we have discussed in the previous section; but NOT as an adjective, as we discuss in this section, usually function to negatively modify the noun. In other words, NOT as an adjective may exist in affirmative construction as we have in sentences (1), (2), (3), and (4).

If this word NOT is translated into the word TAK or TIDAK, it raises an interesting thing. Because these two words are both adverbs. They require verbs or adjectives to be modified. The word TAK modifies the adjective 'lebih' in sentence (1) which is translated from the adjective 'much', and the adjective 'seberapa jauh' in sentence (3) which is translated from the adjective 'far'. The word TIDAK modifies the verb 'terbunuh' in sentence (4) which is translated from the verb 'killed'.

As for the word BUKAN, it modifies the noun 'alat' which is directly translated from the noun

'organ'. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating negative sentences containing NOT:



3.6.4 The Negative word NOTHING

Here are some sentences containing the addition NOTHING, picked from the same two sources mentioned above:

- (1) Some hams hanging in the kitchen were taken out for burial, and the barrel of beer in the scullery was stove in with a kick from Boxer's hoof, otherwise nothing in the house was touched. (p. 15).

Beberapa paha daging yang tergantung di dapur diseret keluar dan ditanam di dalam lubang. Peti bir yang tersimpan ditendang oleh kuku Boxer sehingga menjadi puing. Selebihnya tidak ada yang disentuh. (p. 28).

- (2) So far he knew, he said, there was nothing worth reading. (p. 22).

Ia bilang, sesudah tahu huruf-huruf, ia ang-gap tidak ada faedahnya membaca itu. (p. 39).

- (3) For some weeks nothing was known of her whereabouts, then the pigeons reported that they had seen her on the other side of Willingdon. (p. 34).

Berminggu-minggu tidak diketahui dimana dia berada. Kemudian burung-burung dara melapor-kan, mereka lihat Mollie di seberang san Willingdon. (p. 54).

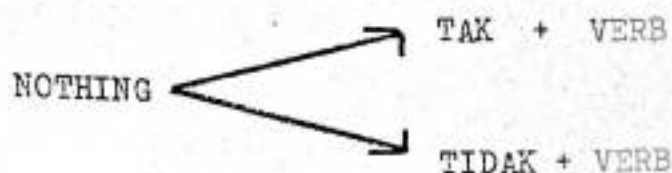
- (4) Whympet heard nothing of this affair, and the eggs were duly delivered, a grocer's van driving up to the farm once a week to them away. (p. 52).

Tuan Whympet sama sekali tidak mengetahui peristiwa ini. Telur dilego tepat pada waktunya, diangkut dengan mobil gerobak seminggu sekali. (p. 90).

Those data show that the negative meaning in English is well maintained after being translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The word NOTHING is translated into the negative word TAK as in sentence (1), and the word TIDAK as in sentences (2), (3), and (4).

The word NOTHING can stand by itself as an element within the structure of sentences: it may be subject or object. When this word is translated into TIDAK or TAK the case will be different because the word TIDAK and TAK cannot stand by itself since they are modifier. They need verbs or adjective to be modified.

The negative word TAK modifies the verbs 'ada' in sentence (1), whereas the negative word TIDAK modifies the verbs 'ada' in sentence (2), 'diketahui' in sentence (3), and 'mengetahui' in sentence (4). Some of the verbs result from the English as in sentences (3) and (4) in which the verbs 'diketahui' and 'mengetahui' are successively translated from the verbs 'was known' and 'heard'. As for the verb 'ada', it is considered as additional verb made by translator. It is mainly caused by translating the word NOTHING into TAK or TIDAK. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating negative sentences containing NOTHING:



3.6.5 The Negative Word NOBODY

Here are some sentences containing negative addition NOBODY picked from the same two sources mentioned above:

- (1) Nobody stole, nobody grumbled over his rations, the quarelling and biting and jealousy which had been normal features of life in the old days had almost disappeared. (p. 19).

Tak ada yang mencuri, tak ada yang menggerutu menerima ransum yang sudah ditentukan. Bertengkar, saling gigit, yang sudah menjadi kebiasaan dimasa lampau, kini sudah tiada lagi. (p. 35).

- (2) Nobody shirked —or at least nobody. (p. 19)

Tak ada yang membangkang tugas yang dibebankan, setidaknya hampir tidak ada. (p. 35).

- (3) He said very quitely that the windmill was nonsense and that he advised nobody to vote for it, and promptly sat down again. (p.36)

Dengan amat tenang ia berkata, kincir itu omong kosong saja, dan ia anjurkan jangan ada yang mau memberi suara, dan sesudah itu duduk membanting pantatnya. (p. 61).

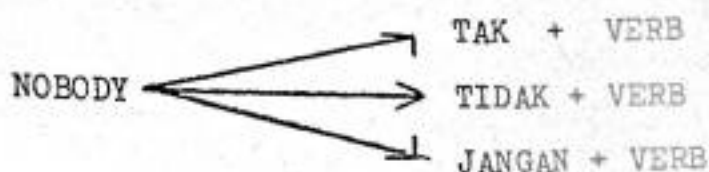
- (4) But the superior quality of Napoleon's mind said Squealer, was shown in the fact that he trusted nobody, not even Frederick. (p. 68).

Tapi, kata Squealer, keunggulan sejati dari pikiran babi Napoleon adalah: ia tidak percaya kepada siapa pun, bahkan tidak juga kepada tuan Frederick. (p. 116).

Those data show that the negative concept in English sentences is well maintained after being translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The presence of the negative word TAK in sentences (1) and (2), the negative word JANGAN in sentence (3), and TIDAK in sentences (4) proves this case.

The structure of those English sentences is actually affirmative. The negative meaning, however, is only conveyed by the negative word NOBODY which does not function as a predicate or verb. When this is translated into TIDAK, TAK, and JANGAN then the whole sentences become negative. Because these three negative words are adverb and therefore function modify verbs.

TIDAK in sentence (4) modifies the verb 'percaya' which is translated from the verb 'trusted'. JANGAN in sentence (3) modifies the verb 'ada', and TAK in sentence (1) and (2) also modifies the verbs 'ada'. The verb 'ada' is considered as an additional verb made by translator due to the translation of NOBODY into TAK and JANGAN, because English verb which stands for 'ada' does not exist in those English sentences. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating NOBODY into Bahasa Indonesia:



3.7 NEGATIVE AFFIXES

English has certain affixes which function to convey negative meaning. These affixes are prefixes and suffixes. In this particular work, the prefixes are divided into three divisions: prefixes added to nouns, prefixes added to adjectives, and prefixes added to verbs, and prefixes added to adverbs. As for the negative suffix, we have no division.

3.7.1 Negative Prefix /dis-/

Prefix /dis-/ can be added to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Here are some sentences, picked from the same two sources mentioned above, and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia:

- (1) Four young pokers in the front row uttered shrill squels of disapproval, and all four of them sprang to their feet and began speaking at once. (p. 38).

Misalnya, babi-babi muda yang duduk di barisan depan menggerutu dan bercelotoh menyatakan ketidaksetujuan, bahkan 4 ekor dari mereka berdiri tegak dan mulai angkat bicara. (p. 65)

- (2) His men were idle and dishonest, the fields were full of weeds, the building wanted roofing, the hedges were neglected, and the animals were underfed. (p. 12').

Pegawai-pegawainya malas dan tidak jujur, ladang-ladang penuh ditumbuhi alang-alang, bangunan bocor atapnya, peopnonan terlantar,

dan binatang-binatang kurang makan. (p. 23).

- (3) He had become much disheartened after losing money in a lawsuit, and had taken to drinking more than was good for him. (p. 2).

Ia menjadi loyo hilang semangat karena keluar-kannya banyak uang untuk bayar denda. (p. 3).

- (4) Many of us actually dislike milk and apples. (p. 24).

Sebenarnya, banyak diantara kita yang tidak menyukai susu atau apel. (p. 42).

- (5) The animal distrusted Pilkington, as a human being but greatly referred him to Frederick, whom they both feared and hated. (p. 65).

Para binatang itu sebetulnya tidak mempercayai tuan Pilkington, karena ia bangsa manusia. Mereka lebih menyukai tuan Frederick, walaupun keduanya mereka benci dan takut.

The prefix /dis-/ is added to noun 'approval' in sentence (1), to adjective 'heartened' in sentence (3), to the verbs 'fed', 'like', and 'trusted' in sentence (2), (4), and (5). These sentences are actually affirmative.

This negative meaning is also well maintained after being translated into Indonesian sentences. However, one of the most important things to note through the above phenomena is that some of those English affirmative sentences become Indonesian negative sentences after being translated. In other words, the negative meaning conveyed by lexical item is handled in terms of grammatical meaning. We can also say that the prefix is translated into full word, and not into prefix.

In sentence (2), the prefix /dis-/ is translated

into the negative word TIDAK and it therefore modifies the adjective 'jujur' which is translated from 'honest'. As for the sentence (3), the negative meaning of the prefix /dis-/ is not well maintained. None of Indonesian words contains negative meaning.

In sentences (4) and (5), the prefix /dis-/ is translated into the negative word TIDAK and it therefore modifies the verbs 'menyukai' and 'mempercayai' which are translated from the English verbs 'like' and 'trusted' in succession.

As for the sentence (1), it is found that translation of the prefix /dis-/ plus noun 'approval' into the Indonesian noun 'ketidaksetujuan' signals an interesting thing to discuss. Because even in Bahasa Indonesia, the polymorphemic form which contain negative meaning is also recognized. The negative word TIDAK could be combined with any other Indonesian prefixes and words because the word 'ketidaksetujuan' is formed by the following morphemes:

/ke-/ + /tidak/ + /-an/

Thus, that Indonesian sentence is still in the form of affirmative. The chart below shows the process of translating the prefix /dis-/ into Bahasa Indonesia:

/dis-/ + VERB	→	TIDAK + VERB
/dis-/ + ADJECTIVE	→	TIDAK + ADJECTIVE
/dis-/ + NOUN	→	INDONESIAN NEGATIVE POLYMORPHEMIC NOUN

3.7.2 Negative Prefix /un-/

Prefix /un-/ can be added to nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Here are some sentences and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia, picked from the same two sources mentioned above:

- (1) Once the animals were conscious of a vague uneasiness. (p. 44).

Sekali lagi para binatang merasa kurang enak hatinya. (p. 74).

- (2) Gradually the plans grew into a complicated mass of cranks and cog-wheels, covering more than half the floor, which the other animals found completely unintelligible but very impressive. (p. 34)

Dikit demi dikit, berkembang jadi gambar siku-siku, gambar gerigi, yang bukan alang-kepalang ruwetnya, memenuhi nyaris separoh lantai. Buat para binatang lain, pemandangan macam itu sama sekali tak terjangkau oleh pikirannya, namun amat menarik. (p. 58).

- (3) When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing sofa room with the News of The World over his face, so that, when evening came, the animals were still unfed. (p. 13).

Ketika tuan Jones kembali, ia segera jatuh tertidur di sofa dengan lembaran mingguan "News of The World" menutupi mukanya, sehingga waktu malam tiba, binatang-binatang itu belum juga makan. (p. 23).

- (4) One day, however, he arrived unexpectedly to examine the plans. (p. 34).

Tapi pada suatu hari, tak terduga ia datang ke situ melihat bagan rencana. (p. 58).

Those data show that the prefix /un-/ is added to noun 'easiness' in sentence (1), to adjective 'intelli-

gible' in sentence (2), to verb 'fed' in sentence (3), and to adverb 'expectedly' in sentence (4).

This negative meaning conveyed by the prefix /un-/ is also well maintained after being translated into Indonesian sentences. However, this negative prefix is not translated into Indonesia negative prefix, and it is translated into the negative words instead. The presence of the negative word TAK in sentence (2), (4) provides the negative meaning to these sentences. As for the sentences (1) and (3), the negative meaning of the prefix /un-/ is not well maintained. Thus, the chart below shows the process of translating the sentences containing the prefix /un-/ into Bahasa Indonesia:

/un-/ + VERB	→	TAK + VERB
/un-/ + ADJECTIVE	→	TAK + ADJECTIVE
/un-/ + ADVERB	→	TAK + ADVERB

3.7.3 Negative Prefix /in-/

This particular prefix contains four allomorphs, namely /in-, il-, im-, ir-/ (see Hornby 1984:1013). In most cases, these prefixes can be added to adjectives. Here are some sentences containing such negative prefixes and their translation into Bahasa Indonesia, picked from the two sources mentioned above:

(1) And yet the song was irrespressible. (p. 27).

3.7.4 Negative Suffix /-less/

The suffix /-less/, coming after noun, functions to form adjective. However, this particular suffix contains negative meaning. Here is a sentence containing such negative suffix and their translation into Bahasa Indonesia:

- (1) His very first blow took a stable-lad from Foxwood on the skull and stretched him lifeless in the mud. (p. 28).

Tendangan pertamanya menerpa tukang urus kandang Foxwood persis di batok kepalanya, membuat ia terbanjing ke lumpur tidak sadarkan diri. (p. 49).

The suffix /-less/ in the word 'lifeless' is translated into the negative word TIDAK. The presence of this word makes this Indonesian sentence to convey negative meaning. TIDAK modifies the adjective 'sadar diri'. The chart below shows the process of translating the sentence containing the suffix /-less/ into Bahasa Indonesia:

NOUN + /-less/ → TIDAK + VERB

CHAPTER FOUR
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION



By using Orwell's Animal Farm as a source language and Junaedi's Binatangisme as a target language, the writer has discussed various types of English negative sentences and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia. As a termination of this writing, conclusion and suggestion are stated below:

4.1 CONCLUSION

There are two main divisions of English negative sentences: (i) negative sentences due to the grammatical meaning; and (ii) negative sentences due to the lexical meaning.

The first division points out that the sentences convey negative meaning because their constructions are negative. They are made up of predicate plus negative word NOT or NEVER. The second division points out that the sentences convey negative meaning because they contain words which convey negative meaning. The construction of these sentences is actually affirmative, but one of the words in these constructions can convey negative meaning; the sentences contain NO, NOBODY, NONE OF, NOT, NOTHING, negative affixes such as /dis-/, /un-/, /im-/, and /-less/.

The negative sentence holds a close relationship with the existence of meaning. In translation, the

meaning is much more important than the (linguistic) form. A translator may make some changes in terms of form, in order to maintain the meaning. As a result, the negative meaning of sentences should be maintained in translation work.

Since English and Bahasa Indonesia are two different languages, translating the English negative sentences into Bahasa Indonesia shows the maintaining of the English negative meaning in Bahasa Indonesia.

The negative meaning produced by two types of English negative sentences is translated into the negative words TIDAK, TAK, BUKAN and JANGAN in Bahasa Indonesia. The words TIDAK, TAK and JANGAN function to negatively modify the verbs and adjectives, whereas BUKAN functions to negatively modify the noun.

4.2 SUGGESTION

It is true that the meaning of sentences or text is much more important to be maintained than the (linguistic) form in translation. It is also true that the meaning can be expressed by using several linguistic forms. However, the negative forms or negative sentences frequently produce negative meaning. As a result, there is an interdependence between the negative sentences and their negative meaning.

This phenomenon should be paid attention to in doing the work of translation, since the translation itself mostly depends on the meaning and not on the form that covers the meaning. However, the occurancy of meaning also depends on good grammatical structures of the target language. Good grammatical structures convey good semantic structure.

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