

THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOUN SUFFIXES IN BECKETT'S *WAITING FOR GODOT* INTO BAHASA INDONESIA '*SEMENTARA*' *MENUNGGU GODOT*

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Abstract

Research on translation is not merely related to the changing of meaning. It is also very closely related to the changing of form. It can be analyzed by seeing the shifting internally within one morpheme in both source language and in TL, its translation. The objective of this study is to find out and comprehend more whether in the translation of English noun suffixes in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* into Bahasa Indonesia *Sementara Menunggu Godot* create the possibility of different intra-system (intra-system shifts) and class (class shift) between the source and target languages at once. In this research, the researcher applies some concepts such as concept of translation, translation shift proposed by Catford, concept of noun, and concept of affixes. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research since the data in this research are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of numbers. The data sources of this research are both playscripts '*Waiting For Godot*' by Samuel Beckett and its translation '*Sementara Menunggu Godot*' by B. Very Handayani. The result of this research shows that intra-system shift in noun suffixes occurs various changes, such as "base + suffix" to be "prefix + base + suffix", "prefix + base", even only "base" in TL. The occurrences of class shift are also found with various changes in the word class in TL. It can be seen from the analysis that a noun suffix can be translated into a verb or an adjective in target language.

Key words: Bahasa Indonesia, English Noun Suffixes, Translation

INTRODUCTION

Translating from one language into another language is a complicated task. There are many factors that should be considered in the process of the translation in order to make the translation result readable in the target language ((Abidin, 2018), (Rido, 2011), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a), (Kuswoyo, 2014)). According to (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020c), in transferring the meaning, a translator should not only be able to transfer the source language but also to understand the form, semantics (Styawati et al., 2020), grammar ((Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021), (Kuswoyo, 2016), (Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016), (Eva Tuckyta et al., 2021)), phonology (Renaldi et al., 2016), and morphology (Gulö, 2014). In English morphology there are morphemes affixes such as, *un-*, *pre-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *-er*, *-ment*, *-dom*, *-ship*, etc (Gulö, 2014). Also, there are Indonesian affixes such as *ber-*, *di-*, *ke-*, *meng-*, *-an*, *-kan*, *-ber an* etc. Affixes have a meaning as word does. Affixes will derive a new word with a new meaning when they are added to a root, base or stem. In dealing with the translation, it will create the possibility of changing the meaning and the form when English affixes are added to base in SL then translated into the forms of Indonesian affixes in TL.

Speaking about the forms (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), the changing form is examined in shifts (Nazara, 2019). As one language has different rules from other languages

((Suprayogi, 2021), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Rido, 2011), (Rido & Sari, 2018), (Rido, 2020)), translators sometimes attempt to use shifts in their translation (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020c). This phenomenon may also happen throughout the literary translation, especially translation of playscript. One of the playscripts having translation shifts inside is *Waiting For Godot* by Samuel Beckett translated into *Sementara Menunggu Godot*. This Play qualifies as one of Samuel Beckett's most famous works. It was voted also as the most significant English language play of the 20th century. Moreover, *Waiting For Godot* by Samuel Beckett has been translated into many languages including Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the background above therefore, the researchers are very interested in conducting a research entitled The Translation of English Noun Suffixes in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* into Bahasa Indonesia *Sementara Menunggu Godot*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Translation

The term translation has several meanings ((Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a), (Abidin et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b)), it can refer to general subject field, the product or the process. The product is the text that has been translated and the process involves the translator changing a source text (ST) in the source language (SL) into target text (TT) in different target language (TL). It can be stated that translation is dealing with a text that produced as the result of transferring the meaning in the source language (SL) by considering the structures, forms, systems and rules that different in. the target language (TL).

Concept of Noun

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance or quality (Meliasari et al., 2018). The noun is one of the most important parts of speech: its arrangement with the verb helps to express a predication, the core of the sentence (Febriantini et al., 2021). As already indicated, the categorical meaning of the noun is 'substance' or 'thingness'. As a part of speech, the noun is characterized by a set of formal features, or markers ((Dosia & Rido, 2017), (Azijah, 2020), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021)). Word-building affixes such as *-ment*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-age*, *-al*, *-ance/-ence*, *-(e)ry*, *-ure*, etc. e.g. engagement, destruction, marriage, arrival, allowance, persistence, bribery, enclosure. The categories of number, case, gender (Kardiansyah, 2017), and determination (restriction).

Concept of Affixes

Affixation is the process of result of attaching or adding an affix to root. Affix is a letter or group of letter or sound which is added to the beginning or the end of a word to change its meaning or the way it is used (Meliasari et al., 2018). Affixation is just like adding affixes to a word and one should notice what process takes place and what results of the process are. For example, the suffix *-ize* attaches to a noun 'human' and becomes verb in 'humanize'. The suffix *-ly* attaches to a noun 'friend' and changes into adjectives 'friendly', etc.

English Noun Suffixes

Affixes can change the meaning of a base. Specifically, some prefixes and suffixes are very productive. These productive prefixes and suffixes combine with verbs, nouns and adjectives to form new verbs, nouns, and adjectives also tell us the word-class of the new words. Prefixes are large derivational in English, for example, 'unemployed', 'illegal', etc.

While suffixes can be both derivational and inflectional, e.g., ‘man, manly, manliness’, walk, walked’, etc. Moreover, in English noun affixes, the most common prefixes used to form new nouns in academic English are: *co-* and *sub-*. The most common suffixes are: *-tion*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ness*, *-ism*, *-ment*, *-ant*, *-ship*, *-age*, *-ery*. The writer will limit the analysis only on the noun suffixes. Suffix is an affix added to the end of a word to change its meaning. Moreover, noun suffix is an affix added to the end of a words (verb word, adjective word etc) to change its meaning into noun.

METHOD

Research as a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge ((Kuswoyo et al., n.d.), (Eva Tuckyta et al., 2021), (Ferdiana, 2020), (Wahyudin, 2018), (Suryono & Subriadi, 2016)). This research was designed to find out and comprehend the application of translation study especially for the noun suffixes. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research, since the data in this research are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of numbers. Both ‘*Waiting For Godot*’ and its translation ‘*Sementara Menunggu Godot*’ serve as the data sources of the study. ‘*Waiting for Godot*’ qualifies as one of Samuel Beckett's most famous works and an absurdist play and translated into Bahasa Indonesia *Sementara Menunggu Godot* by B. Very Handayani. On the other hand, both forms of dialogues and narrations in the playscript ‘*Waiting For Godot*’ that consist of noun suffixes and their translation in the second language serves as the data of the study. Then, they are also called as primary data (Ferdiana, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Intra-System Shifts on the Translation of Noun Suffixes in Beckett’s *Waiting For Godot* into Bahasa Indonesia *Sementara Menunggu Godot*.

The term intra-system shift can be used for cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Intra-system shifts occurred in noun suffixes (*-ce*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ion*, *-sion*, *-ation*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-er*, *-ar*, *-es*, *-or*, *-ure*, *-an*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ian*, *-ity*) as follow:

English Noun Suffixes Indicated by *-ce*

Silence

SL : **Silence**, Vladimir deep in thought, Estragon pulling at his toes. (Act 1, page 4, line 20)

TL : **Hening**, Vladimir berpikir keras, Estragon menarik-narik jari-jari kakinya. (Act 1, page 6, line 4)

SL : Silence (silent + *-ce*)
Base + suffix

TL: Hening (hening)
Base

There is an intra-system shift that occurs internally. The form in SL is *base + suffix* but it is shifting to be a base with no affix attached to it in TL. The word ‘Silence’ is translated 112 times as this one.

English Noun Suffixes indicated by *-ance/-ence*

Assistance

SL: half wishing half fearing to go to his **assistance**. (Act 1, pg 17, line 20)

TL: *setengah berharap setengah takut ingin **membantunya***. (Act 1, pg 23, line 23)

SL: Assistance (assistant+ -ance)	TL: membantu (mem + bantu)
Base + suffix	Prefix + Base

It is true that intra-system shift can be used for cases where the shift occurs internally. It proved through word 'assistance' with form *Base + suffix* in SL is shifting into *prefix + base* in TL.

English noun suffixes indicated by *-ion/-sion*

Supplication

SL: A vague **supplication**. (Act 1, Pg 12, line 34)

TL: ***Permintaan** yang kabur* (Act 1, Pg 17, line 31)

SL: Supplication (supplicate + -ion)	TL: <i>Permintaan</i> (per + minta + an)
Base + suffix	prefix + base + suffix

The equivalence of intra-system of *base + suffix* in SL is *prefix + base + suffix* in Bahasa Indonesia.

English noun suffixes indicated by *-ation*

Inspiration

SL: Night is charging (*vibrantly*) and will burst upon us (*snaps his fingers*) pop! like that! (*His **inspiration** leaves him*) just when we least expect it. (Act 1, Pg 32, line 13)

TL: *ini malam tengah bersiap dan (dengan bergetar) akan meledak pada kita (menjentikkan jarinya) dor! Seperti itu! (**inspirasinya** hilang) tepat seperti yang kita harapkan* (Act 1, Pg 43, line 36)

SL: inspiration (inspire + -ation)	TL: inspirasi (inspirasi)
Base + suffix	base

In this translation produces commutation system. From *Base + suffix* in SL translated into only *base* in TL without affix attaches to it.

English noun suffixes indicated by *-ment*

Appointment

SL : -in that case- (*puff*) -in that case- (*puff*) -what happens in that case to your **appointment** with this . . . Godet.. Godot . . . Godin . . . (Act 1, Pg 23, line 83)

TL: *dalam situasi ini (menghembuskan asap)- dalam situasi ini (menghisap dan menghembuskan asap) apa yang terjadi dalam situasi itu tentang **janji** kalian dengan....Godot.... godot.... Godot* (Act 1, Pg 32, line 34)

SL: Appointment (Appoint + -ment)	TL: janji (janji)
Base + suffix	base

The equivalence of intra-system in this translation of *base + suffix* in SL here is base without affixes attach to it. The word 'Appointment' is translated three times as this one.

English noun suffixes indicated by *-ness* likeness

SL: even when the **likeness** is an imperfect one (Act 1, Pg 20, line 6)

TL: *Bahkan yang sederajat pun bukan orang yang sempurna*
(Act 1, Pg 27, line 21)

SL: likeness (like + -ness)	TL: sederajat (se + derajat)
Base + suffix	prefix + base

The word of 'likeness' in SL is 'sederajat' in TL (the detail system is above), it is different from SL (base + Suffix), but it is *prefix + base*.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the translation shifts of the Translation of Noun Suffixes in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* into Bahasa Indonesia *Sementara Menunggu Godot* in the preceding chapter. Here, it can be concluded generally that eighteen types of noun suffixes such as *-ce*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ion*, *-sion*, *-ation*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-er*, *-ar*, *-es*, *-or*, *-ure*, *-an*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ian*, *-ity* are found. Fifty-three Intra-System Shifts are found. In addition, thirteen data belong to Intra-System shifts as well as class shift. Finally, it is true that the translation between two different languages produces many possibilities, because each language has its own way to express meaning. Consequently, based on the analysis, the researcher can also draw a final conclusion that even in the translation of a word, two kinds of shifts occur.

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