



# Declarative Sentence Pattern In “Laskar Pelangi” And “The Rainbow Troops”: A Translation Study Of Indonesian To English

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## Abstract

This study is entitled *declarative sentence pattern in “Laskar Pelangi” and “The Rainbow Troops”: A Translation Study of Indonesian to English*. In this study, the present writer discusses about the differences & similarities of declarative sentence between Indonesian novel and English translation novel. Further, the data were taken from Indonesian’s novel (*Laskar Pelangi*) as the source language and English translation Novel (*The Rainbow Troops*) as the Target language. In this study, the present writer employs Descriptive Analysis as the methodology and analyzes Indonesian and English declarative sentence, which is categorized into nominal, adjectival, prepositional, and numeral, transitive and intransitive. Then the writer applies Contrastive Analysis method to contrast the patterns. Finally, the present writer concludes that the similarities of declarative sentence patterns between Indonesian and English language found in two categories, those are transitive, and intransitive; however the differences ones found in the nominal, adjectival, prepositional, and numeral category.

**Keywords:** Contrastive Study, Declarative sentence, Translation Novel

## 1. Introduction

When we speak to others, we have the capacity to produce sounds that signify certain meanings. In another word, the sentences that we uttered whether express a statement, question, command or exclamation. It depends on the speaker’s mood. As Sneddon J.N (1996) states that there four moods recognized here are statements, questions, imperatives and exclamations. Thus, both speaker and hearer must understand what they speak and hear. Fromkin et.al (1984) in Nadar F.X (1996) adds that “to understand the nature of language we must understand the nature of this internalized, unconscious set of rules which is part of every grammar of every language”. Indeed In fact, the non- native speakers (NSS) still encounter difficulties in learning new language because they transfer their native language habit to the new language. According to Brown (2000), it is because of the interference of the first language system with the second language system.

Based on the statement above, the writer tries to present a contrastive analysis of the two languages, Indonesian and English Especially on the declarative sentence in order to avoid mistransformation. Concerning the limitation of the problem of this study that is to analyze declarative sentence in the two languages by comparing the patterns, in this research the present writer states the problem as follow; What are the differences & similarities of declarative sentence between Indonesian and English translation novel’s “*Laskar Pelangi* ” and “ *The Rainbow Troops*” based on the Contrastive Analysis?

## 2. Contrastive Analysis

As we studied that Contrastive Analysis is one of the methods that can be used for helping people who learn other language in finding some differences and similarities between source language and target language that usually led to some difficulties in learning process encountered by the learner. As Fisiak, J (1981) roughly defines “Contrastive Analysis is a sub discipline of linguistics that is deals with the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities that hold between them.” Then, the similar definition found in *A Glossary of Applied Linguistics* by Alan Davies (2005), he simply states that Contrastive Analysis makes comparison between Lx (source language) and Ly (target language). Based on the definitions above it would be said that Contrastive Analysis is a method used to contrast between two or more languages concerning their differences and similarities among the languages.

Moreover most contrastive linguists have either explicitly or implicitly made use of translation as a means of establishing cross-linguistic relationships and in his book on contrastive analysis James, C. (1980) reach the conclusion that translation is the best basis of comparison. So, next the technique of translation equivalence is going to be used in this research. Refers to Newmark, P. (1988), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. And another definition of translation is converting one language (SL) to another (TL) so that the TL could convey the intended message in SL. In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his understanding of the TL form.

## 3. Sentence

According to Sneddon (1996) a Sentence expresses a statement, command, question, or exclamation. A sentence consists of one or more clauses, and usually has at least one subject and verb. In writing it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. This is in line with the definition of sentence in the *Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage* (1992), it states that a sentence is a group of words that makes sense because the words are constructed and arranged according to the grammatical rules for expressing statements, questions or commands.

### 3.1 Classification of sentence

According to Sujatna (2007) there are two ways to classify sentences: based on the syntactic properties and the type of clauses. Concerning the syntactic properties, there are four types of sentences they are statement, question, imperative, and exclamations. As Sneddon J.N (1996) Points out statements are used when we give information. Statements are sometimes said to be in the declarative mood. Questions are used when we construct questions. Further, it has two types. They are yes no question and specific question. It ends with a question mark. Then, constructions in imperative mood are all addressed to someone with the intention that something is done. They are range from strong commands to requests, appeals and suggestions and the last is exclamation. It expresses the speaker's feelings or attitude, usually in an emphatic way. Besides, Sujatna (2007) states that Sentences also may be classified according to type of clauses (simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence).

3.1.1 Simple sentence

Simple sentence takes one clause. It takes one subject and one predicate. For example:

- (1) I have a car
- (2) They are students

3.1.2 Compound sentence

Compound sentence composes of at least two independent clauses, but no dependent clauses. Further, the clauses are joined by a comma a coordinating conjunction, a comma and a correlative conjunction, or a semicolon with no conjunction. For example:

- (3) They finally read the book, or so I thought.
- (4) Mary understands Physics; she has studied it for years.

3.1.3 Complex sentence

Complex sentence consists of one independent clause, and one or more dependent clauses. For example;

- (5) We had to go inside when it started raining.
- (6) As long as it isn't cold, it doesn't matter if it rains

3.1.4 Compound-complex sentence

Compound - complex sentences are made up of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. For example:

- (7) The package arrived in the morning, but the courier left before I could check the contents.
- (8) Sir John A. Macdonald had a serious drinking problem; when sober, however, he could be a formidable foe in the House of Commons.

3.2 Declarative sentence

In this study, the present writer just focuses on the declarative sentence. It sometimes called as indicative mood. Declarative Sentences are used to convey information or to make/form statements. As Sneddon J.N (1996) Points out Statements are used when we give information, express an opinion and so on. Statements are sometimes said to be in the declarative mood. They state a fact or an argument. They consist of a subject and a predicate. The subject may be a simple subject or a compound subject. The subject is placed in front of the verb. In other words, in a declarative sentence the subject and predicate have a normal word order. The sentence ends with a period (called a full stop in British English) in writing and a drop in pitch in speech. It may take the passive and negative form. In most English declarative sentences, the noun phrase that precedes the verb is the subject, and one that immediately follows the verb is a direct object.

3.3 Patterns of Indonesian declarative sentence

The pattern of declarative sentences in Indonesian language based on Wahya & Wagiaty (2011) in their *Modul Pemahaman Wacana Bahasa Indonesia* is as described in the following table:

Table 1. the pattern of declarative sentences in Indonesian language

Pattern	Example	Types
S P	Ayahnya /guru SMA S P (kata benda)	nomina
S P	Gambar itu /bagus S P (Kata sifat)	adjektifal
S P	Peserta penataran ini/empat puluh orang S P (Kata Bilangan)	numeral
S P	Dia /didalam mobil S P (Kata depan)	prepositional
S P	Anaknya/ sedang tidur S P	Verba Intransitive
S P O	Mereka /sedang menyusun /karangan ilmiah S P O	Verba Mono Transitive Verba Di transitive Verba Complex transitive
S P O Pel	Dia /mengiriminya /saya / surat S P O Pel	
S P O Ket	Dia /memasukkan /pakaian /kedalam lemari S P O Ket	
S P O Pel	Saya memilih SBY sebagai Presiden S P O Pel	

3.4 Pattern of English Declarative Sentence

In the *English Syntax for beginners* Sujatna, (2007) explains that there are major clause patterns that indicate declarative sentence patterns, they are as follow,

Table 2. the Pattern of English Declarative Sentence

Pattern	Example	Types
S V C	She is a singer S V Cs(Noun phrase)	Nominal

S V C	She is clever S V Cs(Adj phrase)	Adjectiva
S V C	He is the third S V Cs (noun phrase)	Numeral
S V Adverbial	Sheila was at home S V Adverbial place	prepositional
S V	He snores S V	Verba Intransitive
S V O	They bought a new car S V O/Noun Phrase	Mono Transitive Verb clause
S V Oi Od	They gave Amelia a golden globe S V O indirect O direct	Di transitive verb clause
S VO Adverbial	The doctor kept him in bed S V O Adverbial	Complex transitive verb clause
S V O Co	We consider john a leader S V O Co	

**4. Method**

Regarding to the objective of this study; that is to describe the differences and similarities of declarative sentences in the two languages (English and Indonesian language), a qualitative research method applied. As Dowson, (2007) stated in Suparman et.al (2013) that one of the characteristic of qualitative research is that it deals with subjective human experience. Further, the present writer chose the Translation novel of *Laskar Pelangi* (a source language) and *The Rainbow Troops* (a target language) as the data resources. In addition, both of them are written by Andrea Hirata as the writer and Angie Kilbane, which are published in 2009. To collect the data, the present writer uses some steps. Firstly, finding the data sources, these are novels. Then, the novels are read repeatedly and regularly in order to get the understanding deeply about the content. Next, finding some simple sentences inside the novel related to the study that is declarative sentence and then they are marked by highlighter, categorizing the data based on the pattern used after that Re-checking the data, whether the data collected is really related to the topic or not and finally, analyzing them according to the problem statement.

**5. Results and Discussion**

In this research, the writer uses the declarative sentences as the data which is categorized into six categories. They are nominal, adjectival, numeral, prepositional, transitive and intransitive. These sentences are representative from the patterns of declarative sentences of each category.

**Nominal**

*Data 1*

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi Novel	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops Novel
SL	Kami /bertetangga	TL	We /were/ neighbors (p.4)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

*Data 2*

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Dia/ maskot kelas kita(ix)	TL	He /was /our class mascot.(61)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

*Data 3*

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Dia/ seorang perfeksionis (ix)	TL	He /was/ a perfectionist (61)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

From the analysis in the table above they reveal that the pattern both Nominal of Indonesia and English declarative sentence are totally different. Further, the nominal pattern of Indonesian declarative sentence is Subject + Predicate which is the Predicate is filled by *bertetangga*, *Maskot kelas kita* and *seorang perfeksionis*. In the contrary, the nominal pattern of English declarative sentence is S + V+ Cs (Subject Complement). In addition, Sujatna (2007) stated that the position of a subject complement can be filled by noun phrase and adjective phrase. Thus, based on the data above, the subject complements are filled by noun phrase such as *neighbors*, *our class mascot* and *a perfectionist*.

**Adjectival**

*Data 1*

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Mukanya/ lebar dan berbentuk kotak, rambutnya serupa landak.(ix)	TL	His face /was /wide and box-shaped, and he had porcupine hair.(58)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

*Data 2*

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
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SL	Bu Mus/ Geram dengan Korupsi yang merajalela dinegeri ini.	TL	Bu Mus/ <b>was</b> /definitely furious about the spending corruption in Indonesia. (59)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

## Data 3

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Kucai /sedikit tak beruntung	TL	Kucai / <b>was</b> / rather unfortunate (58)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

Having analyzed the data, it shows that the pattern both adjectival of Indonesia and English declarative sentence are also totally different. Furthermore, the adjectival pattern of Indonesian declarative sentence is Subject + Predicate. In another word, it has the same pattern with nominal English declarative sentence. While, the adjectival pattern of English declarative sentence is S + V+ Cs (Subject Complement). The writer has already stated that subject Complement can be filed by Noun Phrase and adjective phrase. In this data, the Subject complement filled by adjective phrase, they are *wide and box-shaped, and porcupine hair, definitely furious about the spending corruption in Indonesia* and rather unfortunate.

## Prepositional

## Data 1

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Keluarga Lintang/ berasal dari tanjung kelumpang (2)	TL	Lintang's family / <b>was</b> /from tanjong kelumpang.
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Adverbial

## Data 2

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Lintang /saat Kelas satu dulu (x)	TL	Lintang/ <b>was</b> /in the first grade(79)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Adverbial

## Data 3

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Guru-guru sederhana ini /berada dalam situasi genting (1)	TL	Those humble teachers / <b>were</b> /in this nerve situation
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Adverbial

As can be seen in the data above, both prepositional pattern of English declarative also have different pattern. The prepositional pattern of Indonesian declarative sentence has S + P while the prepositional pattern of English declarative sentence little bit different. It is S + V + Adverbial. In addition, the adverbial here is filled by prepositional phrase such as *from tanjong kelumpang, in the first grade* and *in this nerve situation*.

## Numeral

## Data 1

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Jumlah kertas /hanya <b>sembilan</b>	TL	There/ <b>were</b> / only nine papers
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

## Data 2

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Gila itu/ ada 44 macam	TL	There/ <b>are</b> / 44 types of craziness
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

## Data 3

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Baru / <b>Sembilan orang</b> (1)	TL	It /is /just nine people (2)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V Cs

The table above indicates that the Numeral pattern of Indonesian and English declarative sentence also has different patterns. The numeral pattern of Indonesian declarative sentence is Subject + Predicate which is the Predicate is filled by *hanya Sembilan, ada 44 macam, and Sembilan orang*. While, the numeral pattern of English declarative sentence is S + V+ Cs (Subject Complement). The data above also show that the Subject complements are filled by Noun phrase.

## Transitive

## Data 1

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Beliau /hanya <b>memerlukan</b> /satu siswa lagi	TL	He /only <b>needed</b> /one more student
Pattern	S P O	Pattern	S V O

## Data 2

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Aku / <b>menuntut</b> /pemungutan suara untuk ketua kelas baru (ix)	TL	I / <b>demand</b> /a vote for a new class president(60)
Pattern	S P O	Pattern	S V O

## Data 3

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Ia/ <b>menatap</b> /Bu Mus (ix)	TL	He/ <b>stared at</b> / Bu Mus(60)
Pattern	S P O	Pattern	S V O

As seen in datum (1), (2) and (3), the writer explores mono -transitive verb clauses. Having analyzed those data, it shows that the patterns both transitive verb clauses in Indonesian and English are similar. Further, Indonesian mono-Transitive verb clauses are patterned by S + P + O, while English are patterned by S + V+ O. thus, they have the same pattern. It can be comprehended below:

*Ia menatap Bu Mus*

S P O

S V O

*He stares at Bu Mus*

The data show that *Ia* and *He* are as a Subject, then *Menatap* and *Stares at* are as a *predicate* or *Verb* and the last, *Bu Mus* is as an Object. It shows clearly that both patterns are similar.

## Intransitive

## Data 1

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Ia / <b>duduk</b> /tenang (ix)	TL	Harun/ <b>sat</b> /calmly (63)
Pattern	S P Pel	Pattern	S P Adverbial

## Datum 2

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Dia/ hanya <b>tersenyum</b> (ix)	TL	He / <b>smiled</b> (64)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V

## Datum 3

Analysis	Laskar Pelangi	Analysis	The Rainbow Troops
SL	Ayahnya /telah <b>mati</b> (x)	TL	His father/ <b>died</b> (75)
Pattern	S P	Pattern	S V

According to the table above, the writer also finds that Intransitive verb in declarative clause in bahasa Indonesia and English are similar too. It can be proven by comprehending the both patterns.

## 6. Conclusion and Suggestion

The comparison of the pattern of declarative sentences in both languages above shows there are differences and similarities among the patterns in the two languages.

First, the difference found in the Pattern *Subject-Complement* in Indonesian language that is the declarative sentence patterns for *nominal sentence*, *adjectival sentence*, *prepositional sentence*, and *numeral sentence*, which is not found in English. In Indonesian, this pattern is acceptable as grammatical sentence; while in English is not, the pattern is considered as ungrammatical sentence, since the rule of English predicate of a sentence must be in verb phrase -auxiliary verbs, linking verbs, or action verbs. In contrast, there is no such pattern similar in Indonesian declarative sentences, since Indonesian has no verb "to be". However, because of the influence of English, a sort of Indonesian copula verb i.e. *adalah* or *ialah* is often inserted between the subject and its complement.

The present writer realized that this study still needs more extension. Since this study only discussed the small part of sentence that is declarative mood. As we know that actually it still has interrogative, imperative and exclamation mood. Thus, the present writer suggests another researcher to analyze them.

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