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A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE WORDS AND PHRASES AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO DENOTATIVE MEANING

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the words and phrases containing connotative meaning in the novel entitled *Raumanen* English version. The researcher also aims to transfer the meaning of the words or phrases containing connotative meaning into denotative meaning. The reason why the researcher translated again into denotative meaning is that the researcher would like to show both sample words and phrases of translation in terms of connotative meaning and denotative meaning. As has been mentioned before, the researcher took the data from the Indonesian novel entitled *Raumanen* (English version) which was translated by Isla Winarto into the Indonesian version. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. There are three main steps in conducting this research, namely: a) The researcher chose words and phrases containing connotative meanings from the original novel. 2) Secondly, the researcher compared them from the English version; and 3) Finally, the researcher translated them into denotative meanings.

Keywords: translation, connotative meaning, denotative meaning

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kata-kata dan frasa-frasa yang mengandung makna konotatif di novel berjudul *Raumanen* versi bahasa Inggris. Peneliti juga menerjemahkan kembali makna dari kata-kata dan frasa-frasa frasa yang mengandung makna konotatif tersebut ke dalam makna denotatif. Alasan peneliti menerjemahkan kembali ke dalam makna denotatif ialah karena peneliti ingin menunjukan kedua contoh penerjemahan yaitu dalam makna konotatif dan dalam makna denotatif. Seperti yang sudah disebutkan sebelumnya, peneliti mengambil data dari novel bahasa Indonesia yang berjudul *Raumanen* (versi bahasa Inggris) yang sudah diterjemahkan oleh Isla Winarto ke Bahasa Indonesia. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan langkah-langkah penelitian sebagai berikut: a) Penulis memilih kata-kata dan frasa-frasa yang memiliki makna konotatif dari novel *Raumanen* versi bahasa Indonesia. 2) Langkah kedua, penulis membandingkannya dengan kata-kata dan frasa-frasa dalam bahasa Inggris (versi terjemahan). 3) Tahap akhir, penulis menerjemahkan kembali kata-kata dan frasa-frasa yang mengandung makna konotatif tersebut ke dalam bentuk denotatif.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, makna konotatif, makna denotatif

2 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A word or phrase may have more than one meaning. The actual meaning is called denotative meaning, and the secondary meaning is called connotative meaning. The researcher will help the readers to be able to understand how semantic translation works in differentiating the translation of connotative meaning and the translation of denotative meaning. In order to show the difference in translation when words and phrases are translated into connotative meaning, and when they are translated into denotative meaning, the researcher should provide both sample words and phrases of connotative meaning and denotative meaning. For that reason, even though there is an English translation in terms of connotative meaning, the researcher would like to translate the words and phrases in their denotative meaning so the readers can understand the difference between the connotative meaning and the denotative meaning.

According to Leech (1981), there are seven types of meanings. They are denotative meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. Because of limitations, the researcher only analyzes two meanings which are denotative and connotative. Denotative meaning, which can be called conceptual meaning, is the exact meaning which is what people know in general because it refers to the first meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that impacts the readers due to the fact that connotative meaning has an implied meaning which can be interpreted differently by every individual. Newmark (1981) stated that the semantic translation approach tends to make the meaning of a text become more specific. It helps the reader to understand the primary meaning rather than other kinds of meanings. As the research attempts to find a denotative meaning from the English version of Raumanen which contains a connotative meaning, the researcher employed the semantic translation theory in order to find out the denotative meaning.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As the researcher mentioned in the background of the study, the research problems are:

1. What English connotative words and phrases did the translator of Raumanen novel choose in his translation?
2. What are the denotative words and phrases of the English connotative words and phrases in the back translation conducted by the researcher?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Due to the problems mentioned above, this research has two main purposes, they are:

1. to find out the English connotative words and phrases that the translator of Raumanen novel chose in his translation; and
2. to find out the denotative words and phrases of the English connotative words and phrases in the back translation conducted by the researcher.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is intended to enrich the readers' knowledge about denotative and connotative words and phrases used in the translation form of a novel entitled *Raumanen*. For the students majoring in translation field, this research is beneficial to enrich their knowledge on how to translate literary work using connotative words or phrases to attract the readers' interest. This research also gives deeper knowledge for translators to have better choices whether to choose connotative meaning or denotative meaning while they are translating any kinds of literary works.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Data Collection

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. There are three main steps in conducting this research, namely: a) The researcher chose words and phrases containing connotative meanings from the original novel. b) Secondly, the researcher compared them from the English version; and c) Finally, the researcher translated them into denotative meanings. The researcher analyzed the words and phrases containing connotative meaning in the Raumanen English version and transfer the connotative meaning into denotative meaning into Indonesian as the target text. Raumanen was written by Marianne Kantoppo, an Indonesian novelist. The novel talks about a Manadoese girl and a Batakese guy who fall in love with each other but the guy's parents do not support their relationship. This novel is translated from Indonesian into English by Isla Winarto. She is an Australian who graduated from the University of Sydney majoring in Indonesian language and literature.

The method employed in this research is qualitative. According to Creswell (1994), qualitative research is a method that is used by researchers to get data by collecting words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. With the collected words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, they analyze and describe the data using their own words in order to answer their research questions. It relates to the method in this research because the researcher collected the data from someone's work and chose certain words and phrases to be analyzed.

2.2 Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on denotative and connotative meanings of words and phrases used in the translation version (English) of a novel entitled *Raumanen*. This research only focuses on two kinds of meanings namely denotative and connotative meanings without covering the other five meanings which are stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning (Leech 1981). This research only uses one research method which is a qualitative method without using numbers or percentages of data used in this research. The researcher only took data from a novel.

Therefore, the researcher suggests that other researchers conduct some incoming research to gain more data and findings related to the use of connotative words and phrases in literary works and their comparison to the denotative meanings.

2.3 Status of the Study

The research topic is the same as the topics of Hartina's (2017) and Novitasari's (2018). Their topics focused on connotative and denotative meanings. However, there are new things from the research compared to the previous research. First, the denotative translations are translated by the researcher with his advisor's help. Second, the research will be focused on the differences between denotative and connotative meanings.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1 Translation

The translation is a process of transferring meaning from one language to another language (Catford 1995). By the definition, it can be said that the purpose of translation is to make people who don't understand the language of a text become understand because it is translated into the language which they understand. When translating texts, it is necessary to have comprehension about syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic. The reason is that the translator has to adjust those aspects from the original text to the target language. The original text is considered source language (SL), and the text is translated into the language which is considered target language (TL). Nida and Taber (1974), stated that translation can be defined as reproducing words, phrases, or sentences in the TL in order to convey the message of SL. The translator should not only focus on the proper grammatical structure, but the main focus when translating text is the understanding of the readers who will see the text so that they can understand exactly the message as in the SL. Nida and Taber also mentioned that translation should be as natural as possible therefore, the best translation shouldn't sound like a translation.

From the definitions by the experts mentioned, the translator has to master the process and the strategies of translation. Knowledge in terms of vocabulary and the understanding of meaning is important as well. Without process and strategies, the translation may end in failure and the readers will find the text unnatural. Naturalness in translation is needed to reach the equivalent SL message. Thus, it can be seen from both sides of opinion from the experts that translation is not only transferring meaning from SL to TL but also attaining the natural translation. In English-Indonesian translation and the other way around, there are many things to concern when transferring meaning with natural translation. Due to the fact these languages have differences in syntactic, semantic, and culture. Therefore, translation process and translation strategies the keys to make the best translation.

Larson (1984), on the book titled *Meaning Based Translation*, provided a diagram regarding the process of translation. According to Larson, there are three steps of the translation process. Firstly, the translator should discover the meaning from the SL text. In other words, the translator analyzes it in order to make the understanding in the perspective of semantics. Secondly, the translator transfers

the meaning from SL to TL by choosing proper words so that the message is well conveyed. After that the translation is reconstructed to appropriate lexicon and grammatical in the TL and its culture. Finally, the translation is done with a good result.

Newmark (1988), stated to do a text analysis which is focused on the text comprehension before diving in into the process of translation:

1. Reading the text, the first thing to do is to understand the whole meaning and context of the SL text. A translator has to analyze it attentively to find out the best method used to translate the text. Besides that, close reading is required to understand the subjects and the concepts from both languages.
2. The intention of the text, while reading SL text, a translator doesn't only pay attention to the meaning of the text but also the intention of the text. He/she should know what the text is about to convey, because two texts which look similar may have different point of view and different intention. That's the job of the translator to observe the true intention.
3. The intention of the translator, usually the translator has the same intention as the writer of the SL text. However, if he/she translates an advertisement, a notice, or a set of instructions, the translator still should refer to the translation formulation rather than the persuasion. The explanation in the translation may be a little different from the reproduction.
4. Text styles, there are four types of text and a translator should know all of these four types of text, namely narrative, description, discussion, and dialogue text.
5. The readership, all translators have to know the readers who are going to read their translation. Because there are various kinds of readers such as the level of education, the class, age, and sex, the translators should adjust the use of lexicon whether colloquial or formal. It may require research beforehand.
6. Setting, the assumptions of where the text would be published should be made by the translator. It can be assumed by analyzing the title, sub-titles, sub-headings, etc.
7. Connotations and denotations, as words can have connotations which are not the primary meanings, the translator should conduct the analytical lexicon in relation to the semantic theory.
8. The last reading, the last thing to do is to take a note of cultural aspects of the SL text. Also, understandable words are necessary to make translation become more natural and can be understood by the readers. The quality of translation depends on the words chose by the translator.

3.2 Semantic Translation

According to Newmark (1981), semantic translation is employed as the way to translate a text in its connotations in order to be more complex and detailed. The original culture from the SL text should also be concern as well as the words chosen by the translator. Result of the translation is more specific than the SL text because the translator may use more words when translating to TL. Other than that, the meaning of TL still has to be as close as possible with the SL text.

In the point of view of linguistics and translation, semantic translation tends to transfer the meaning to be an informative message. Even though TL has more words than SL, the contextual meaning shouldn't be change at all. It's

because this method still owns the purpose to make the reader understand the text within the same message. As the research subject has already been translated, and the fact is that the pages of Raumanen English version is fairly less than Raumanen Indonesian Version. Compared to other translation methods, the semantic translation is more flexible. That means the translator is given the change to obtain the words he/she would like to use on the translation. However, the translator still should choose proper words or phrases in order to have the exact meaning from SL when translating to TL.

The method of translation is related to the types of meanings due to the fact that semantics is the study of meaning. Connotative meaning is part of semantics which can be analyzed with semantic translation. The researcher in this research will elaborate more about how Isla Winarto, as the translator of Raumanen English Version, translates all the sentences, phrases and, words in connotative meaning.

3.3 Types of Meanings

There are seven types of meanings stated by Leech (1981):

1. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is the primary meaning and also is considered the central meaning. When we look at the dictionary, the first word usually has a denotative meaning. It is put first because it contains real meaning in other words, the word is exactly what we see or what we feel.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the meaning which indicates a different meaning from denotative meaning. This meaning is connected to people's emotional suggestions. The word blue can be the color in denotative meaning, and can be the feeling of sadness in connotative meaning.

3. Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the style of conveying a meaning. Even though the words are different, the meaning is still the same. Some people might say "I don't like cheese", others say "I hate cheese". The style is different but the meaning is not.

4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is the meaning which is related to the speakers' emotions. When the words produced are polite, but the speaker says it with mad expressions, the words will sound unfriendly. For that reason the speakers' emotions can change the meaning of the word.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning of the speaker's recognition and imagination. The response of the speaker may be different from what the other speaker says.

It happens because the word is not conveyed well and becomes taboo.

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning containing a category from each word. For instance, the word boy collocates with handsome, and the word girl collocates with pretty. This meaning always has two words together which are related to one another.

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic Meaning is the meaning of what the speaker organizes to do. The message by this meaning focuses on the speaker's plan. The meaning can be important.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

There are 34 Indonesian words and phrases containing connotative found in the original novel (Bahasa Indonesia). There are no translation words or phrases using denotative meaning in the translation version (English). In the Raumanen English version translated by Isla Winarto, the 34 words and phrases containing connotative were translated into connotative meaning. In this research, the researcher also discusses denotative meaning. The table below shows only 15 data out of 34 data containing connotative in the English version (translated by Isla Winarto) and it also shows the denotative meaning in the back translation (translated by the researcher). The 15 data are the representative data to be analyzed by the researcher.

Table 1. Connotation translated into Denotation

No.	SL (Indonesian)	TL (English) Translated by Isla Winarto	TL (English) Translated by the Researcher
1	Tugas apa yang akan diberikannya kepada pemuda yang berdiri di mukanya? (Chapter 32/ Paragraph 2/ Line 8)	What task would she set for the young student standing in front of her? (Chapter 24/ Paragraph 6/ Line 21)	What task would she set for the young student standing on her face?
2	Dan ia agak kesal karena gadis yang berkulit langsep itu begitu mahal dengan tanda tangannya. (Chapter 33/ Paragraph 1/ Line 2)	And he was annoyed as it had been very difficult to obtain the signature of this fair-skinned young woman. (Chapter 25/ Paragraph 4/ Line 16)	And he was annoyed as this fair-skinned young woman and her expensive signature.
3	Orang Tuamu begitu luas pandangannya, begitu lapang hatinya. (Chapter 39/ Paragraph 1/ Line 8)	Your parents are so broad-minded and so open-hearted. (Chapter 30/ Paragraph 3/ Line 11)	Your parents are so broad-sighted and so open-hearted.
4	Aku merasa mendapat durian runtuh. (Chapter 40 / Paragraph 2/ Line 9)	I thought I'd struck the jackpot. (Chapter 31/ Paragraph 2/ Line 4)	I thought I'd get a fallen durian.
5	Dan dalam hati kecilnya hingga kini selalu dibanggakannya bahwa ia, Raumanen Rumokoi, luput menjadi mangsa dari kelirisan Monang itu. (Chapter 42/ Paragraph 1/ Line 2)	And deep within her, she had felt a sense of pride that she, Raumanen Rumokoi, had managed to avoid becoming a prey of Monang's wild ways. (Chapter 32/ Paragraph 3/ Line 15)	And inside her tiny heart, she had felt a sense of pride that she, Raumanen Rumokoi, had managed to avoid becoming a prey of Monang's wild ways.
6	Direbakkannya rajanya.	He knocked his king down.	He laid his king down.

	(Chapter 43/ Paragraph 1/ Line 2)	(Chapter 33/ Paragraph 4/ Line 13)	
26			
7	Zaman sekarang seorang wanita sebaiknya dapat berdiri sendiri . (Chapter 43/ Paragraph 2/ Line 7)	These days women should be independent . (Chapter 33/ Paragraph 5/ Line 18)	These days women should stand alone .
8	Kalau tidak tunduk pada hukum adat, mereka takkan dianggap. (Chapter 44/ Paragraph 3/ Line 13)	If they did not adhere to customary law, they would be considered outcasts. (Chapter 34/ Paragraph 7/ Line 28)	If they did not bend down to customary law, they would be considered outcasts.
9	Namun, Manen, yang memang selalu senang menghadiri pesta-pesta itu, tak pernah benci. (Chapter 52/ Paragraph 1/ Line 3)	But Manen, who'd always liked going to those parties, never danced. (Chapter 40/ Paragraph 1/ Line 3)	But Manen, who was always happy going to those parties, never danced.
10	Akan tetapi, kadang-kadang Manen terpaksa menelan perkataannya yang begitu gegabah . (Chapter 53/ Paragraph 8/ Line 26)	Occasionally, however, Manen had to eat her rash words . (Chapter 41/ Paragraph 4/ Line 11)	Occasionally, however, Manen had to swallow her rash words .
11	Keke, pacarnya itu sudah sinting ! (Chapter 54/ Paragraph 2/ Line 7)	Keke, your boyfriend's mad ! (Chapter 41/ Paragraph 5/ Line 17)	Keke, your boyfriend's crazy !
12	Sedangkan si tolol yang baru pulang dari Rusia rupanya lupa daratan ketika dibawanya Ewa ke Pantai Merak pada bulan purnama. (Chapter 59/ Paragraph 5/ Line 17)	That stupid guy who'd just returned from Rusia lost his sense when he took Ewa to Merak beach during the full moon. (Chapter 45/ Paragraph 6/ Line 24)	That stupid guy who'd just returned from Rusia forgot the land when he took Ewa to Merak beach during the full moon
20			
13	Sebetulnya Manen menjadi mangsa yang begitu empuk bagi Monang. (Chapter 60/ Paragraph 1/ Line 1)	Manen was actually easy prey for Monang. (Chapter 46/ Paragraph 1/ Line 1)	Manen was actually soft prey for Monang.
14	Tempo apa tanggal mainnya ? (Chapter 63/ Paragraph 4/ Line 22)	So when's the big day ? (Chapter 48/ Paragraph 6/ Line 25)	So when's the date to play ?
15	Adik-adik Monang, Miri dan Ria, mengawasi semua itu dengan mata besar , heran. (Chapter 64/ Paragraph 2/ Line 4)	Monang's sisters, Miri and Ria, watch this scene, bright-eyed with amazement. (Chapter 48/ Paragraph 8/ Line 28)	Monang's sisters, Miri and Ria, watch this scene, big-eyed with amazement.

4.2 Discussion

Datum 1

- SL : "Tugas apa yang akan diberikannya kepada pemuda yang berdiri di mukanya?"
- TL1 (Connotation) : "What task would she set for the young student standing in front of her?"
- TL2 (Denotation) : "What task would she set for the young student standing on her face?"

The phrase **di mukanya** contains a connotative meaning which is 'in front of'. It's because the speaker talked about someone who was standing in front of her and would get a task. For that reason, the English translation of **mukanya** is

'in front of her'. **Di mukanya** has a denotative meaning which is 'on someone's face' in English. The preposition on shows that something is on top of another thing. In this case the young student was standing 'on her face'. She didn't literally give the task on her face, therefore the translator didn't choose the phrase 'on her face' as the translation of **di mukanya**.

Datum 2

- SL : "Dan ia agak kesal karena gadis yang berkulit langsep itu **begitu mahal dengan tanda tangannya**."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "And he was annoyed as it **had been very difficult to obtain the signature** of this fair-skinned young woman."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "And he was annoyed as this fair-skinned young woman and her **expensive signature**."

Looking at the connotative meaning, she believed that to get her signature, it needs more effort. The translator made the translation from the Indonesian phrase **begitu mahal dengan tanda tangannya** into the English sentence as the translation 'it had been very difficult to obtain the signature'. The meaning is still the same even though the translator did not use the same words. In denotative meaning, this phrase contains the meaning of charging a high price to get her signature. The girl who believed her signature was expensive would not give her signature unless she was paid a high price. It is how denotative meaning works, the words look exactly the same in real situations, thus the translator didn't translate it in to the phrase which contains denotative meaning.

Datum 3

- SL : "Orang Tuamu begitu **luas pandangannya**, begitu **lapang hatinya**."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "Your parents are so **broad-minded** and so **open-hearted**."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "Your parents are so **broad-sighted** and so **open-hearted**."

The researcher found a phrase containing connotative meaning in datum 13. **luas pandangannya** is an Indonesian word that means the parents have a mind to accept the opinion, beliefs and behaviour of other people. In English, it would be 'broad-minded' in terms of connotative meaning. In terms of denotative meaning, the Indonesian phrase **luas pandangannya** if translated to English would be 'broad-sighted'. The word **pandangan** means sight in English. While the suffix **nya** in **pandangannya** refers to a possessive pronoun of the parents. The translator seemed to be more agree with the translation of **pandangan** is minded instead of sighted.

Datum 4

- SL : "Aku merasa mendapat **durian runtuh**."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "I thought I'd **struck the jackpot**."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "I thought I'd get a **fallen durian**."

The phrase **durian runtuh** contains a connotative meaning which means to get an unexpected luck. While in English it would be **'to strike the jackpot'**. As a connotative meaning needs adjustment between the words and their meanings, the translator chose the phrase **'to strike the jackpot'** for its meaning is close to the Indonesian phrase **durian runtuh**. On the other hand, the phrase also contains a denotative meaning which in English would be **'a fallen durian'**. It is because the word **runtuh** means to fall in English, and **durian** is also an English word. Overall, the English translation of **'durian runtuh'** in terms of the denotative meaning is **'a fallen durian'**. The translator believed that the SL wasn't about the real durian, so she didn't choose the phrase **'a fallen durian'**.

Datum 5

- SL : "Dan **dalam hati kecilnya** hingga kini selalu dibanggakannya bahwa ia, Raumanen Rumokoi, luput menjadi mangsa dari keliaran Monang itu."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "And **deep within her**, she had felt a sense of pride that she, Raumanen Rumokoi, had managed to avoid becoming a prey of Monang's wild ways."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "And **inside her tiny heart**, she had felt a sense of pride that she, Raumanen Rumokoi, had managed to avoid becoming a prey of Monang's wild ways."

Dalam hati kecilnya contains a connotative meaning, and it can be defined as what she feels. The English translation of **dalam hati kecilnya** in terms of connotative meaning is **'deep within her'**. It's because she considers something which only she can understand, therefore the translator chose **'deep within her'** when translating **dalam hati kecilnya**. While in denotative meaning **dalam hati kecilnya** in English would be **'inside her tiny heart'**. The word **inside** is used as the preposition of where her tiny heart is. **'Heart'** as a noun refers to her internal organ, and the word **tiny** represents the size of her heart. The translator didn't choose that phrase in terms of denotative meaning because it wasn't about the real heart.

Datum 6

- SL : "Direbalkannya rajanya."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "He **knocked** his king **down**."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "He **laid** his king **down**."

The word **direbahkan** comes from the root **rebah** which in English, in terms of connotative meaning is **'to knock down'**. In the context of the story it was about beating someone when playing chess. For that reason, the translator translated the word **direbahkan** into the phrasal verb **'knocked down'** due to getting beaten in chess. In terms of denotative meaning, **direbahkan** would be to do an action of laying the king down. The English word for **rebah** is to lay down and when it is changed to simple past, it would be **'laid down'**. It is the primary meaning, the exact meaning of what people would see in a real situation, but the translator didn't translated the phrase like that because it would sound unnatural.

Datum 7

- SL : "Zaman sekarang seorang wanita sebaiknya dapat **berdiri sendiri**."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "These days women should be **independent**."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "These days women should **stand alone**."

The Indonesian phrase **berdiri sendiri** contains a connotative meaning which means being free to do things without help from others. From the definition, the English translation would be '**independent**'. In the conversation of the story women are hoped not to depend on other people but be independent. **Berdiri sendiri**, however, has a denotative meaning which in English is '**to stand alone**'. As the researcher breaks down the phrase into words, it would be two words. **Berdiri** is translated into English, becomes stand and **sendiri** becomes alone. The translator assumed in the story it there is not one standing alone, therefore she didn't translate the phrase into **berdiri sendiri**.

Datum 8

- SL : "Kalau tidak **tunduk** pada hukum adat, mereka takkan dianggap."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "If they did not **adhere** to customary law, they would be considered outcasts."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "If they did not **bend down** to customary law, they would be considered outcasts."

Tunduk in terms of connotative meaning would be '**adhere**' when translated to English. In the story, the conversation was about obeying customary law however the author used the word **tunduk** which also has a denotative meaning. Therefore, the translator chose the word '**adhere**' to translate the Indonesian word **tunduk**. The denotative meaning of **tunduk** would be '**bend down**' in English. It is a phrasal verb which refers to the position of someone bending legs while the head gets to a lower position (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: 2015). It doesn't matter even though the object is customary law, not a person. The translator didn't choose that phrasal verb because it wasn't an actual action done in the story.

Datum 9

- SL : "Namun, Manen, yang memang selalu **senang** menghadiri pesta-pesta itu, tak pernah berdansa."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "But Manen, who'd always **liked** going to those parties, never danced."
- TL2 (Denotation) : "But Manen, who was always **happy** going to those parties, never danced."

The word **senang** contains a connotative meaning which in English would be '**liked**' past participle form. In the story, Manang said that Manen liked going to parties using the word **senang**. For that reason, the translator interpreted the Indonesian word **senang** into the English word '**liked**'. The denotative meaning of **senang** is the feeling or emotion of joy (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary:

2015). When translated to English the word **senang** would become 'happy'. It refers to the logical content in which **senang** is always translated to 'happy'. The translator assumed they were not happy about it, but they were into it.

Datum 10

- SL : "Akan tetapi, kadang-kadang Manen terpaksa **menelan perkataannya yang begitu gegabah.**"
- TL1 (Connotation) : "Occasionally, however, Manen had to **eat her rash words.**"
- TL2 (Denotation) : "Occasionally, however, Manen had to **swallow her rash words.**"

Menelan perkataannya in this context of the story is that Manen admitted what she said was wrong and inappropriate. Therefore, it contains a connotative meaning which in English would be '**eat her rash words**'. The word eat doesn't mean its literal meaning which is consuming food but it means the action of admission of the rash words. In terms of denotative meaning, the word **menelan** is to put, usually food or drink, inside the throat, and the English translation of the word **menelan** is to swallow which probably wouldn't make any sense. However, the reason is because denotative meaning doesn't include the idea of people that may connect to the word. It just focuses on the primary meaning in the dictionary, and the translator saw no one swallow something in the story.

Datum 11

- SL : "Keke, pacarmu itu sudah **sinting!**"
- TL1 (Connotation) : "Keke, your boyfriend's **mad!**"
- TL2 (Denotation) : "Keke, your boyfriend's **crazy!**"

The English word '**mad**' contains a connotative meaning which is someone who loses logical thinking but still sane. As it is translated to Indonesian, it becomes **sinting**. In the context of the story the word **sinting** was meant to deliver to Keke's boyfriend because he lost his logical thinking even though he was still sane. In terms of denotative meaning the Indonesian word **sinting** would be translated '**crazy**' to English. This word is used to describe someone who is mentally ill and needs psychiatric treatments. In addition, the word mad also has a denotative meaning which in other words is angry. However, the translator saw no one who is mentally ill in the story.

Datum 12

- SL : "Sedangkan si tolok yang baru pulang dari Rusia rupanya **lupa daratan** ketika dibawanya Ewa ke Pantai Merak pada bulan purnama."
- TL1 (Connotation) : "That stupid guy who'd just returned from Rusia **lost his sense** when he took Ewa to Merak beach during the full moon."

TL2 (Denotation) : "That stupid guy who'd just returned from Rusia **forgot the land** when he took Ewa to Merak beach during the full moon."

The Indonesian phrase **lupa daratan** contains a negative connotation. It means to do something without any sense therefore the translator translated it to English '**lost his sense**'. It's because in the story the guy took Ewa to Merak beach after that an accident happened, and Ewa was forced to get married. The denotative meaning of **lupa daratan** is the act of not remembering the surface earth other than sea. When translated to English, it is to **forget the land**. Because it happened in the past, it would be '**forgot the land**'. The translator might believe the denotative meaning translation would sound unnatural, so she didn't translate it into the denotative meaning phrase.

Datum 13

SL : "Sebetulnya Manen menjadi mangsa yang begitu **empuk** bagi Monang."

TL1 (Connotation) : "Manen was actually **easy** prey for Monang."

TL2 (Denotation) : "Manen was actually **soft** prey for Monang."

The word **empuk** contains a connotative meaning which describes achieving without a lot of effort needed. For that reason, the translator translated the Indonesian word **empuk** to the English word '**easy**'. In the story, it is the fact that Manen is really easy to fall for Monang. While the denotative meaning of the word **empuk** is a thing which can easily change shape when being pressed (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: 2015). The English translation of the Indonesian word **empuk** in terms of denotative meaning is '**soft**'. Additionally, it refers to the texture of the thing. Similar to the explanation in the previous datum, the translator saw this context was about situation which is easy not texture which is soft.

Datum 14

SL : "Tempo apa **tanggal mainnya**?"

TL1 (Connotation) : "So when's **the big day**?"

TL2 (Denotation) : "So when's **the date to play**?"

Tanggal mainnya contains a connotative meaning which is to describe a big thing happening on a day without plans beforehand. In the conversation of the story, they were talking about a big day that would happen in the future but they didn't know the day exactly. For that reason, the translator translated the Indonesian phrase **tanggal mainnya** to the English phrase '**the big day**'. In terms of denotative meaning, the phrase is used to ask friends or relatives to go playing together. On the other hand, the question can also start with **kapan** or when in English. Therefore, the English translation for the Indonesian phrase **tanggal mainnya** is '**the date to play**'. However, the translator didn't find any situations where they were making plans to play.

Datum 15

SL	: "Adik-adik Monang, Miri dan Ria, mengawasi semua itu dengan mata besar , heran."
TL1 (Connotation)	: "Monang's sisters, Miri dan Ria, watch this scene, bright-eyed with amazement."
TL2 (Denotation)	: "Monang's sisters, Miri dan Ria, watch this scene, big-eyed with amazement."

The connotative meaning in **mata besar** was Miri and Ria enthusiastically watched everything. '**Bright-eyed**' is the proper English translation in this context because that means to notice the situation around with the eyes. Because of that, the translator translated **mata besar** into bright-eyed. The denotative meaning in **mata besar** was the size of the eyes. It refers to the change of eyes from normal size to big size or in Indonesian it is also called "**melotot**". For that reason the English translation of **mata besar** in terms of denotative meaning is big eyed. The translator might assume it as the look of the eye, not how big the eye was.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Upon further analysis, the researcher found that the SL words and phrases containing connotative meaning were translated into the TL words and phrases containing connotative meaning based on the context. The translator chose words and phrases when translating the novel in accordance with the type of meanings. For instance, the Indonesian phrase *mata besar*, she translated it into 'bright-eyed'. If she translated it into another type of meaning which is denotative meaning, the translation would be 'big-eyed'.

As the researcher also has the purpose to translate the words and phrases in terms of denotative meaning, there are English translation of words and phrases in terms of denotative meaning. The result seemed to be out of context because the SL words or phrases contain connotative meaning, while the translation was changed into denotative meaning. The researcher assumed that the translation should be in the same types of meanings if not the translation would be complicated. All things considered, the readers are hoped to understand that in translation, types of meanings are important. If the words or phrases contain connotative meaning, the translation also should contain connotative meaning. As the research shows, the translation of the denotative meaning words and phrases sound unnatural. Therefore, in translation, the first thing to consider is to understand the types of meaning first and transfer the meanings with the same types of meanings.

5.2 Suggestions

After doing the paper, the researcher has suggestions for translators and for anyone who would like to make research in semantic translation. For all translators, it would be better to choose words based on the dictionary. As an example, to translate the Indonesian phrase *buaya darat* into 'Don Juan' which to the researcher's opinion it would be better if the English translation is

'womanizer'. For those who would like to do the same research topic, the researcher suggests using a novel as the research data instead of a movie. Based on the researcher's observation, there are less words and phrases containing connotative meaning being said in the movies rather than in the novels.

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