

UNIVERSITI MALAYA

ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK DECLARATION

Name of Candidate: **NUR FARHANA NASRI**

I.C/Passport No: **870119-14-5012**

Registration/Matric No: **TGB 100071**

Name of Degree: **MASTER OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

Title of ~~Project Paper/Research Report/Dissertation/Thesis~~ ("this Work"):

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF BADAI SEMALAM INTO ENGLISH

Field of Study: **GENERAL LINGUISTICS**

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

- (1) I am the sole author/writer of this Work;
- (2) This Work is original;
- (3) Any use of any work in which copyright exists was done by way of fair dealing and for permitted purposes and any excerpt or extract from, or reference to or reproduction of any copyright work has been disclosed expressly and sufficiently and the title of the Work and its authorship have been acknowledged in this Work;
- (4) I do not have any actual knowledge nor do I ought reasonably to know that the making of this work constitutes an infringement of any copyright work;
- (5) I hereby assign all and every rights in the copyright to this Work to the University of Malaya ("UM"), who henceforth shall be owner of the copyright in this Work and that any reproduction or use in any form or by any means whatsoever is prohibited without the written consent of UM having been first had and obtained;
- (6) I am fully aware that if in the course of making this Work I have infringed any copyright whether intentionally or otherwise, I may be subject to legal action or any other action as may be determined by UM.

Candidate's Signature

Date

Subscribed and solemnly declared before,

Witness's Signature

Date

Name:

Designation:

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the semantic analysis of conjunctions in the translation of a Malay-English novel. This study focuses on looking at cohesion ties specifically conjunctions used in the selected Malay literary text, *Badai Semalam* and its English translated version, *Storms of Yesterday*. The objectives of this study are (i) to identify the types of conjunctions used in sentences in translating the Malay novel, *Badai Semalam* into the English novel, *Storms of Yesterday* (ii) to find out the similarities and differences of semantic features of the Malay conjunctions into the English translation (iii) to determine the types of shifts in the level of explicitness and shifts in text meaning that might occur in the English translation. The study will employ Halliday and Hasan's Taxonomy of Cohesion (1976) which emphasizes on conjunctions of four semantic areas (additive, adversative, causal and temporal) with the conjunctions in Malay language. In addition, Componential Analysis by Katz and Fodor (1963) will also be used to determine the semantic features of conjunctions whether the conjunctions used in Malay and English are similar or different. Blum Kulka's shifts of Cohesion (1986) will be used to examine the types of shifts in the level of explicitness and text meaning that might occur. A pilot study was done earlier to require a comprehensive result before it is written completely. The discussions on the findings are presented from the excerpts of both novels and analyzed thoroughly. The findings reveal that some Malay and English conjunctions are related, overlapping and different. Interestingly, the results of the study also found that some Malay conjunctions are considered as prepositions and pronouns in English, thus indicates the frequent occurrences of explicit shifts.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji analisis semantik kata hubung dalam terjemahan novel Melayu-Inggeris. Kajian ini memberi tumpuan dengan melihat hubungan khusus kata hubung yang digunakan dalam teks sastera Bahasa Melayu yang dipilih, *Badai Semalam* dan versi terjemahan Bahasa Inggerisnya, *Storms of Yesterday*. Objektif kajian ini adalah (i) untuk mengenal pasti jenis-jenis kata hubung yang digunakan dalam ayat dalam menterjemahkan novel Bahasa Melayu, *Badai Semalam* ke dalam novel Bahasa Inggeris, *Storms of Yesterday* (ii) untuk menganalisis persamaan dan perbezaan ciri-ciri semantik kata hubung Bahasa Melayu ke terjemahan Bahasa Inggeris (iii) untuk menentukan jenis perubahan dalam tahap keterangan dan perubahan makna teks yang mungkin berlaku di dalam terjemahan Bahasa Inggeris. Kajian ini akan menggunakan Halliday dan Hasan's Taxonomy of Cohesion (1976) yang memberi penekanan kepada empat jenis kata hubung daripada empat bidang semantik (penambahan, pertentangan, penyebab and masa) bersama-sama kata hubung Bahasa Melayu. Di samping itu, Componential Analysis oleh Katz dan Fodor (1963) juga akan digunakan untuk menentukan ciri-ciri semantik kata hubung sama ada kata hubung yang digunakan dalam Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa Inggeris adalah sama atau berbeza. Blum Kulka's shifts of Cohesion (1986) akan digunakan untuk meneliti jenis perubahan dalam tahap keterangan dan makna teks yang mungkin berlaku. Satu kajian rintis telah dijalankan untuk menghasilkan kajian yang menyeluruh sebelum ia ditulis sepenuhnya. Perbincangan mengenai penemuan kajian dibentangkan daripada kedua-dua buah novel dan di analisis dengan teliti. Berdasarkan kajian yang dilakukan, keputusan kajian menunjukkan beberapa kata hubung Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa Inggeris adalah berkaitan, bertindih dan berbeza. Menariknya, hasil kajian juga mendapati bahawa sesetengah kata hubung Bahasa Melayu dianggap sebagai kata sendi dan kata ganti nama dalam Bahasa Inggeris yang juga menunjukkan perubahan yang jelas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise to The Almighty for giving me the strength and patience in completing this dissertation.

First and foremost, I would like to express my highest and deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Kais A. Kadhim who has always been very supportive and helpful. Dr. Kais has given me his utmost guidance to lead me along the process in making this research study a success.

Thank you to my dear husband, Zarul Azhar Nasir for being very patient, understanding and never stop believing in me. Without his constant encouragement, this research paper would not be possible.

I also would like to thank my parents and siblings who also empowered me with their unconditional love and care throughout the journey in completing this research. I also appreciate the help given by my friends who have supported me in all means. Without my husband, family and friends, I will not be able to complete this research study.

| TABLE OF CONTENTS | Pages |
|---|--------------|
| ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK DECLARATION | ii |
| ABSTRACT | iii |
| ABSTRAK | iv |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | v |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | vi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | viii |
| LIST OF TABLES | ix |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | x |
| | |
| CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.0 The Background | 1 |
| 1.1 The Rational of the Study | 2 |
| 1.2 Problem Statement | 4 |
| 1.3 Research Objectives | 6 |
| 1.4 Research Questions | 7 |
| 1.5 Limitation | 7 |
| 1.6 Design of the Study | 8 |
| 1.7 Summary | 8 |
| | |
| CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW | |
| 2.0 Introduction | 9 |
| 2.1 Discourse Analysis | 9 |
| 2.1.1 Written Discourse | 10 |
| 2.2 Cohesion in English | 11 |
| 2.2.1 Types of Cohesive Devices | 12 |
| 2.2.2 Coherence in English | 13 |
| 2.2.3 Cohesion and Translation | 15 |
| 2.3 The Origins and Meanings of Conjunctions | 16 |
| 2.3.1 Conjunctions in Malay language | 17 |
| 2.3.2 Conjunctions in English language | 19 |
| 2.3.3 Conjunctions of English at Discourse Level | 22 |
| 2.4 Halliday & Hasan's Taxonomy of Cohesion (1976) | 26 |
| 2.5 Katz & Fodor's Componential Analysis (1963) | 28 |
| 2.6 Blum Kulka's Shift of Cohesion and Coherence (1986) | 31 |
| 2.7 Related Studies | 34 |
| 2.8 Summary | 43 |
| | |
| CHAPTER THREE: THE METHODOLOGY | |
| 3.0 Introduction | 44 |
| 3.1 The Corpus | 44 |
| 3.2 Procedure and Sample of Data Analysis | 45 |
| 3.3 Collection and Selection Methods | 48 |
| 3.4 Summary | 49 |

CHAPTER FOUR: THE FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 4.0 | Introduction | 50 |
| 4.1 | Conjunctions which maintain in meanings | 53 |
| 4.1.1 | Coordinating Conjunctions | 53 |
| 4.1.2 | Relative Embedded Conjunctions | 60 |
| 4.1.3 | Complementary Embedded Conjunctions | 61 |
| 4.1.4 | Subordinating Embedded Conjunctions | 64 |
| 4.2 | Conjunctions which distort in meanings | 76 |
| 4.2.1 | Coordinating Conjunctions | 76 |
| 4.2.2 | Relative Embedded Conjunctions | 81 |
| 4.2.3 | Subordinating Embedded Conjunctions | 83 |
| 4.3 | Summary | 85 |

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|----|
| 5.0 | Introduction | 86 |
| 5.1 | The findings | 86 |
| 5.2 | Significance of Study | 93 |
| 5.3 | Recommendations and Suggestions | 95 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| REFERENCES | 98 |
|-------------------|-----------|

LIST OF FIGURES

Pages

Figure 3.1: Halliday & Hasan's Taxonomy of Cohesion (1976)

48

Figure 3.2: Blum Kulka's Shift in Cohesion and Coherence in
Translation (1986)

49

| LIST OF TABLES | Pages |
|---|--------------|
| Table 2.1: The types of Coordinating Conjunctions | 17 |
| Table 2.2: The types of Embedded Conjunctions | 18 |
| Table 2.3: The Categories and Subcategories of English conjunctions based on Halliday and Hasan's Taxonomy (1976) | 22 |
| Table 4.1: The types of Conjunctions used in <i>Badai Semalam</i> from Chapter One until Chapter Eight | 50 |
| Table 4.2: The types of Conjunctions used in <i>Storms of Yesterday</i> from Chapter One until Chapter Eight | 52 |
| Table 4.3: <i>dan</i> and <i>and</i> | 53 |
| Table 4.4: <i>tapi</i> and <i>yet</i> | 55 |
| Table 4.5: <i>atau</i> and <i>or</i> | 56 |
| Table 4.6: <i>malah</i> and <i>in fact</i> | 57 |
| Table 4.7: <i>kemudian</i> and <i>then</i> | 59 |
| Table 4.8: <i>yang</i> and <i>for</i> | 60 |
| Table 4.9: <i>bahawa</i> and <i>that</i> | 63 |
| Table 5.0: <i>bahawa</i> and <i>that</i> | 62 |
| Table 5.1: <i>kalau</i> and <i>if</i> | 64 |
| Table 5.2: <i>hingga</i> and <i>to</i> | 65 |
| Table 5.3: <i>hingga</i> and <i>until</i> | 66 |
| Table 5.4: <i>sementara</i> and <i>before</i> | 67 |
| Table 5.5: <i>kerana</i> and <i>for</i> | 68 |
| Table 5.6: <i>setelah</i> and <i>after</i> | 69 |
| Table 5.7: <i>supaya</i> and <i>to</i> | 70 |
| Table 5.8: <i>supaya</i> and <i>that</i> | 71 |
| Table 5.9: <i>untuk</i> and <i>to</i> | 72 |
| Table 6.0: <i>untuk</i> and <i>for</i> | 73 |
| Table 6.1: <i>walaupun</i> and <i>although</i> | 74 |
| Table 6.2: <i>tapi</i> and <i>and</i> | 76 |
| Table 6.3: <i>malah</i> and <i>and</i> | 77 |
| Table 6.4: <i>sambil</i> and <i>and</i> | 78 |
| Table 6.5: <i>kemudian</i> and <i>and</i> | 80 |
| Table 6.6: <i>yang</i> and <i>when</i> | 81 |
| Table 6.7: <i>yang</i> and <i>whose</i> | 82 |
| Table 6.8: <i>kerana</i> and <i>to</i> | 83 |
| Table 6.9: <i>untuk</i> and <i>and</i> | 84 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| L1 | First language |
| L2 | Second language |
| SL | Source Language |
| TL | Target Language |
| ST | Source Text |
| TT | Target Text |
| ESL | English as Second Language |
| EFL | English as Foreign Language |