CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter describes analysis of additions found in the novel The Scorch Trials by James Dashner. There are 124 data found from the novel, and from those data, 119 data are full equivalent, 4 data are partial equivalent, and 1 datum is no equivalent. From 124 data, detailed analysis of 15 data is described here as the representation of the different uses of addition in all addition cases in this novel. This approach is taken due to the repetitiveness of the analysis of the data. The complete data analysis of the 124 data can be seen in the appendices. Of these, 10 data are the representatives of 119 full equivalent data, 4 partial equivalent data as the total number of data for this type of equivalent, and 1 no equivalent data, which is also the total number of data for this type. This chapter is not aimed to criticize the translator but rather to see the effect of addition on the equivalent in the target language and the pattern of additions, which is the frequency of the use of certain grammatical elements as an addition. The data analyses are presented below.

4.1. Full Equivalent

In this chapter, 10 full equivalent data, consisting of 9 data with word as addition and 1 datum with clause as addition, are described.

4.1.1 Word as Addition

Based on the findings during analysis, the explanation of word as addition is classified into addition in the form of pronoun, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, and conjunction.

a) Pronoun

Datum 1

Source Language	**Target Language**
“Minho, meet Aris,” Thomas said, taking a step to the side and gesturing toward the other boy.	*"Minho, kenalkan ini Aris," kata Thomas, melangkah ke samping dan tangannya memberi isyarat ke arah anak lelaki itu.*

Table 1. Datum 1

Analysis

Analysis of Datum 1 will be performed according to flowchart below.

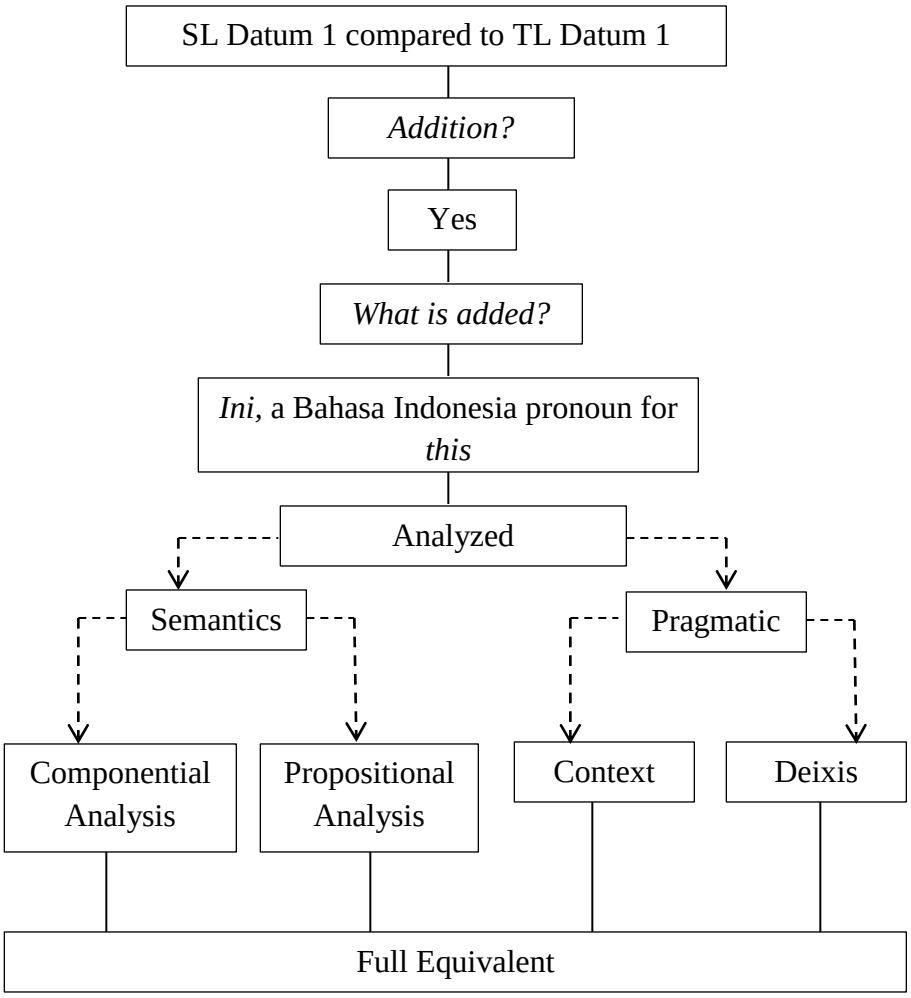


Fig 5. Datum 1 Analysis Flowchart

According to the Datum 1, there is an addition, *ini*, in the target language. Here, the analyses performed are propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint, and context analysis and deixis analysis through pragmatics viewpoint.

a. Semantic Analysis

Using componential analysis, the analysis of word *meet* in SL Datum 1 is performed as follow.

MEET {V}

a. (Come into presence) [join] [touch] [come into contact]
b. (Oppose) [as antagonist or foe]
c. (Enter) [a conference, argument, or personal dealings]
d. (Encounter) (Experience) [receive or greet someone]
e. (Introduced) [to become acquainted with]

Propositional analysis is also used to describe the data as follows:

"Minho, meet (this is) Aris," Thomas said, taking a step to the side and gesturing toward the other boy.

According to componential analysis of MEET above, one of its meaning component is [to become acquainted with], which if it is translated in Bahasa

Indonesia, the word may translated as *Perkenalkan*. Furthermore, from the proposition above, there is an implicit *this is* from the sentence which is presented explicitly in the target language as *ini*. In Bahasa Indonesia, it is a little fuzzy if someone introduces another person by only saying *"bertemulah"* or *"temukan"* without explicitly pointing at the person being introduced. Verbally, this pointing can be done using gesture, but in writing, it is necessary to use a pronoun to make it explicit. An alternative would be use one of meaning component *Perkenalkan* as in *"Perkenalkan, Aris,"* but this can be ambiguous as, from Bahasa Indonesia viewpoint, it might be understood that the person saying this is actually Aris himself. Hence, *ini* is used to imply that the person to be introduced is another person and that person is standing close to the speaker and listener. In other words, the person being introduced to Minho was Aris, who was standing near Minho and Thomas at that time.

The effect of addition toward meaning based on analysis above is if addition *ini* is not added in the target language, then the TL Datum 1 will not full equivalent.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

Here, the pragmatic analyses used are context and deixis analyses. First, the context analysis is described by answering the questions below.

1. Who is speaking? Thomas.

2. Who is being addressed? Minho.

3. When does the interaction take place? When the Gladers just found Aris in Teresa's room.

4. Where does the interaction take place? In the dorm.

5. What is being discussed? Introducing Aris to Minho.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? There was a boy instead of Teresa in Teresa's room.

The utterance was spoken by Thomas to Minho after Thomas and Newt found Aris while Minho called everyone to gather in Teresa's room. From the context above, it is shown that Thomas was introducing Aris to Minho which means Aris stood near Minho as Thomas spoke. From the deixis point of view, the "meet" to introducing someone has meaning component as "to become acquainted with" which means that the "this" word also attach to someone who is being introduced to. Here, *ini* in Bahasa Indonesia explicitly refers to Aris in order to satisfy "introducing someone" situation, and similar to semantic analysis of Datum 1 above, if the addition *ini* is not added, this TL Datum 1 would be not full equivalent since the context of introducing someone would not be satisfied.

From those analyses, it can be concluded that this data is a full equivalent data.

Datum 2

Source Language	**Target Language**
"Been thinkin'," Newt said.	*"Aku sedang berpikir," kata Newt.*

Table 2. Datum 2

Analysis

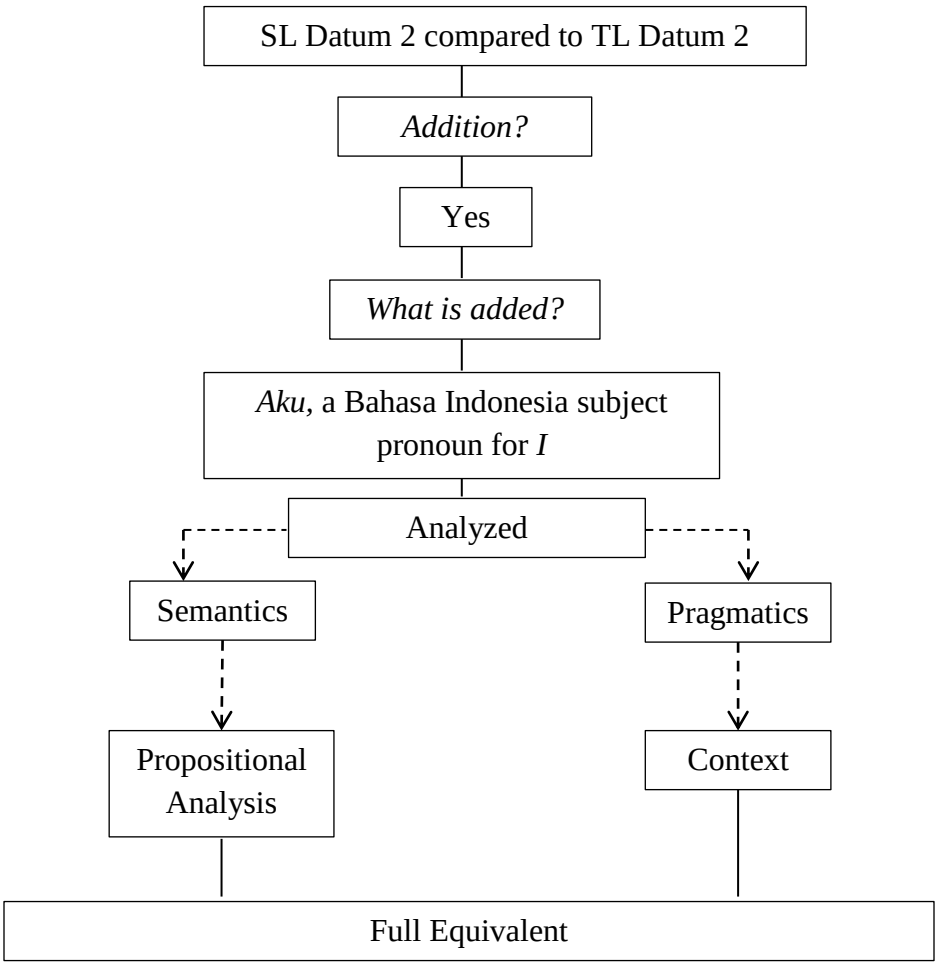


Fig 6. Datum 2 Analysis Flowchart

According to Datum 2, there is an addition, *aku*, in the target language which is functioned as a subject. Here, the analyses performed are propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint and context analysis through pragmatics viewpoint, and the steps according to Datum 2 Analysis Flowchart would be applied as below.

a. Semantic Analysis

Propositional analysis is used to describe the data as follow:

SL Datum 2 Propositional Analysis

"(I have) been thinkin' (about something)," Newt said.

TL Datum 2 Propositional Analysis

Subject explicitly expressed: "Aku sedang berpikir," kata Newt.
Literally translated: "Sedang berpikir," kata Newt.

From the SL Datum 2 proposition above, there is an implicit *I have* from the sentence which is presented explicitly in the TL Datum 2 as *aku*. Here, the subject is explicitly expressed to explain to the reader that it is Newt himself who has been thinking. The literal translation version would be *"Sedang berpikir"* but from Bahasa Indonesia viewpoint, this expression is somewhat fuzzy. As TL Datum 2 proposition above, literal version does not explain who has been thinking. This *aku* is added in order to maintain the same proposition to the SL Datum 2's proposition and if it is not be added, it would make the TL Datum 2 to be not full equivalent.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

Pragmatic aspect which is used in this analysis is contextual analysis as described after answering questions below:

1. Who is speaking? Newt.

2. Who is being addressed? Thomas.

3. When does the interaction take place? When they started climbing up the mountains.

4. Where does the interaction take place? On the way to the mountains.

5. What is being discussed? Newt opinion about WICKED reasons for saving Thomas after Thomas had been shot. Thomas rescuing is the first time since everyone who was unlucky before Thomas dying and they were not saved by WICKED.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? Thomas was saved by the WICKED.

This utterance is spoken by Newt after Thomas was saved by WICKED. Before Thomas had been shot, Thomas and Brenda were invited and be forced to join a party by the Blonde gang. The Blonde gang is a group of people who was sent by WICKED to the city near The Scorch, with a man whose blonde hair as the group's leader.

The party Thomas and Brenda were invited, however, was a trap because after Thomas and Brenda being forced to drink something, they were kidnapped by those gang members and were being hidden in a room. Then they rescued by the Gladers

and Jorge, but unfortunately the Blonde shot Thomas at his shoulder using a corroded bullet. This bullet not only hurt Thomas but also infected his shoulder and his whole body. Knowing Thomas was dying because of that infection, WICKED saved him by picking him up using a plane and WICKED also did a surgery to take the corroded bullet from his body. After the surgery procedure was done, Thomas was being returned to the Gladers group, continue their journey to the Safe Haven. How WICKED saved Thomas, however, makes Newt thought about why Thomas was being saved while the other Gladers who met an unfortunate incident just were being left and died. This is what Newt thought and he used this to start a conversation to Thomas during their journey to the mountains.

According to the context above, Newt uses this expression to start a conversation with Thomas. From Bahasa Indonesia viewpoint, it is a weird way to start a conversation with just say *"sedang berpikir"* without explicitly stated the subject. Meanwhile, *"Sedang berpikir"* could be used if it is in a dialogue such below:

A: "*Apa yang kau lakukan?"*/ "What are you doing?"
B: "*Sedang berpikir."* / "I'm thinking."

In the dialogue above, there is a subject *"kau"* where is clearly stated by A in his/her question. However, in the SL Datum 2, Newt is the first who tried to start the conversation and if the subject *aku* is not added, the meaning will not be full equivalent.

From those analyses, semantically and pragmatically, it can be concluded that the Datum 2 is a full equivalent data.

b) Noun

Datum 3

Source Language	**Target Language**
"Isn't one," Minho said.	*"Tak ada ruangan lain," kata Minho*.

Table 3. Datum 3

Analysis

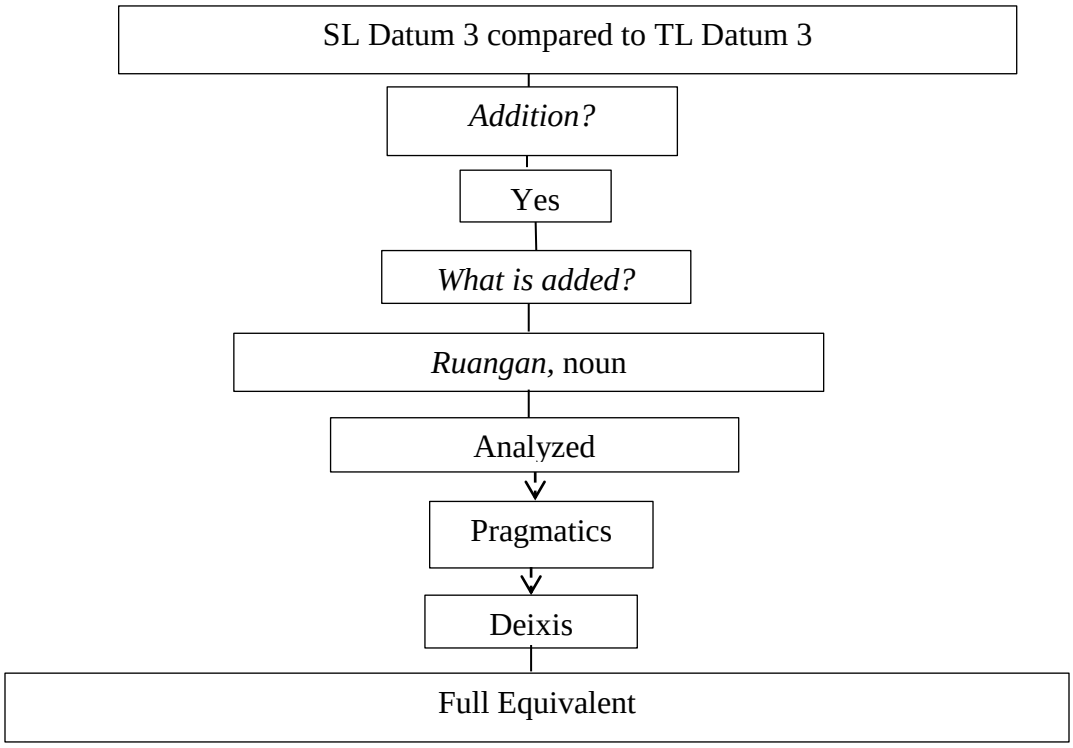


Fig 7. Datum 3 Analysis Flowchart

According Datum 3, there is an addition in the target language sentence, *ruangan*, and the analysis performed is deictic analysis through the pragmatic viewpoint following the steps in Figure 7 above.

a. Pragmatic Analysis

Deictic analysis is used to explain the data analysis as follow:

Thomas shook his head. “No. First, we need to go find Teresa. She must be in some other room.”
“Isn’t one,” Minho said.

From deictic analysis above, there is *some other room* in the utterance spoken by Thomas to Minho, and it is presented implicitly in Minho’s utterance by using *one* to refer *some other room* or if it is made to be more explicit, it will be said as *there is no one another room*. Here, TL Datum 3 explicitly states as *tak ada ruangan lain* in order to maintain the same meaning with the source language sentence, because if it is stated just as *“tidak ada satu pun”*, it does not clear what *satu pun* implied although it refers to the sentence before, to the *some other room* phrase. Bahasa Indonesia and English have different referential system while English can use referring expression *it* but in Bahasa Indonesia, the referring expression must be more definite.

If the addition is not used in this datum, the datum will not achieve full equivalent meaning and based on analysis above too, it can be concluded that this data is a full equivalent data.

Datum 4

Source Language	**Target Language**
Hunger	*Rasa lapar*.

Table 4. Datum 4

Analysis

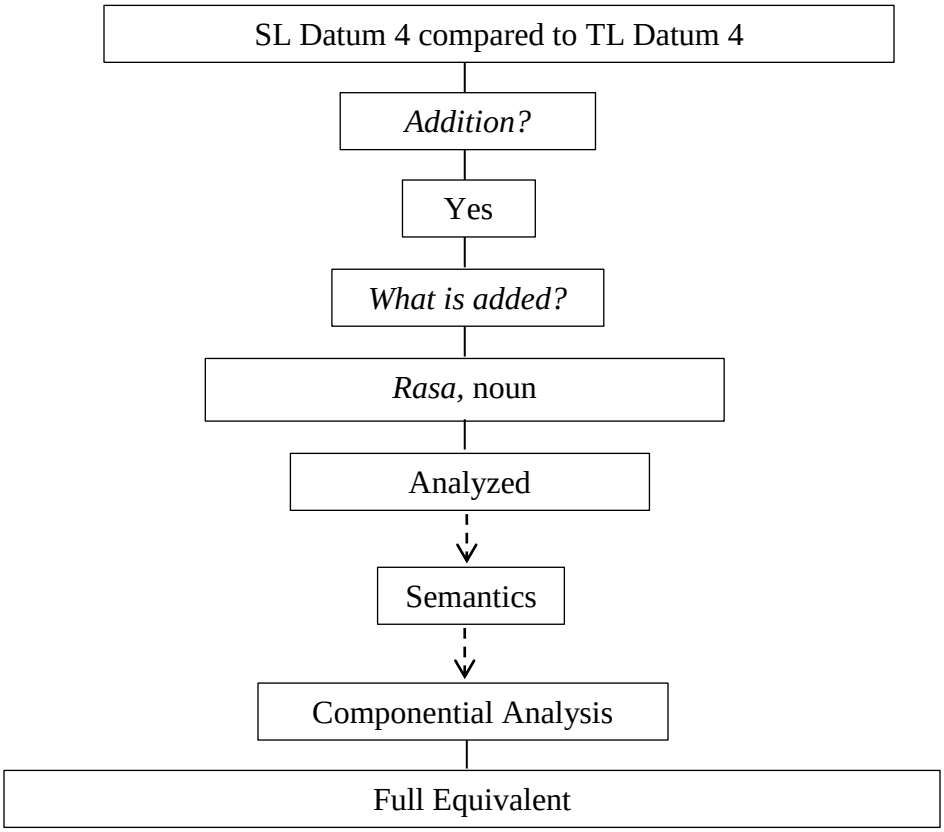


Fig 8. Datum 4 Analysis Flowchart

This datum has one addition, *rasa*, and is analyzed using componential analysis through semantics viewpoint according to Figure 8 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

Using componential analysis, the analysis of word *hunger* in SL Datum 4 is performed as follow.

HUNGER {N}

a. (Craving) [feel of powerful desire for food or specific nutrient] [an uneasy sensation because lack of food] (<abstract thing> or <body condition>)
b. (Strong desire) [long or hope for success] [wanting to have something happen] [strongly wish or want]

According to one of those meaning components, [feel of powerful desire for food or specific nutrient], implicitly hunger is a feeling and in TL Datum 4 this meaning explicitly stated by *"rasa"*. The effect of the addition towards the datum is just for making clear that this noun is a feeling and if the addition is not added and translated as just *Lapar*, it is still equivalent in the target language.

c) Verb

Datum 5

Source Language	**Target Language**
Tom, something's wrong.	*Tom, ada Ses UAT U yang salah.*

Table 5. Datum 5

Analysis

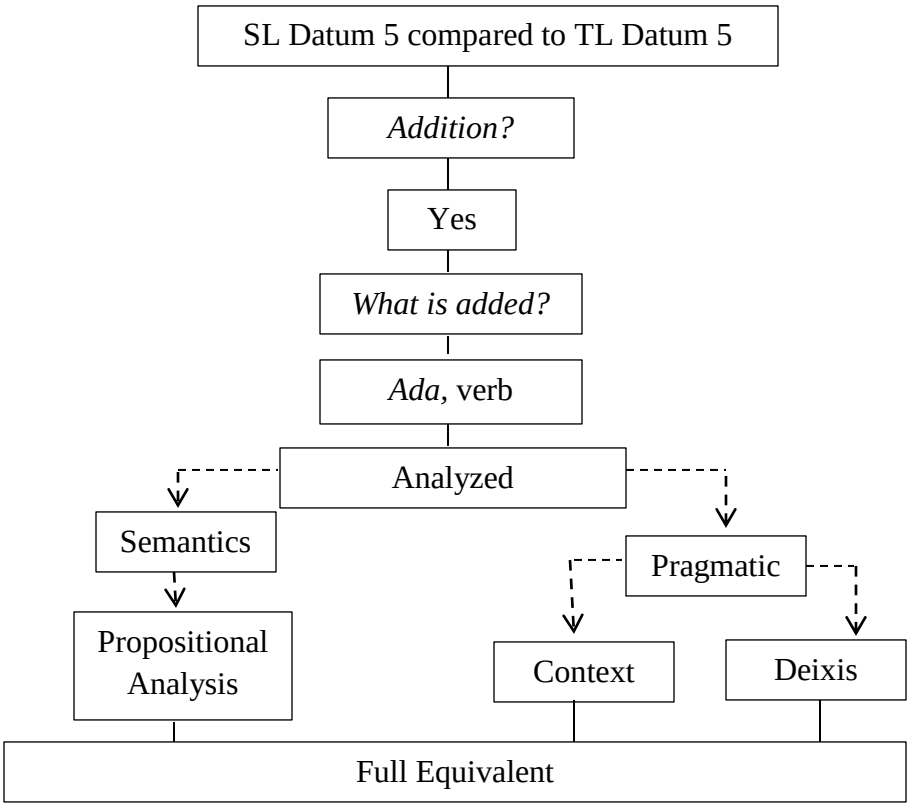


Fig 9. Datum 5 Analysis Flowchart

There is an addition *ada* found in the datum and the datum is analyzed using propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint, while through pragmatics viewpoint using context analysis and presupposition analysis. The analysis will be performed according to Figure 9 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

Semantic analysis is performed using propositional analysis as follow:

Data: Tom, something's wrong.
Proposition: Tom, (there is) something wrong

According to propositional analysis above, there is an implicit *there is* from the SL datum 5 which is encoded explicitly in the target language as *ada*. If the SL Datum 5 translated literally, it would be translated as *Sesuatu salah*, but it is not proper from Bahasa Indonesia grammar viewpoint. Keraf (1991: 58) stated that *kata benda adalah sesuatu yang bisa ditambahkan dengan kata 'yang' + kata sifat* (noun is a word class which can be added by '*yang*' + adjective). Here, *something* or *sesuatu* is a noun and as a noun + adjective, the word *yang* supposed to be added after *sesuatu*, so it will be translated as *Sesuatu yang salah*. But still, it is also a little fuzzy to say *"Tom, sesuatu yang salah"*, since it leads to misunderstanding that something wrong in the dialogue context is Tom. To maintain the same meaning from the SL to TL, the *ada* is added and if it is not added in the target language, the TL meaning would be not equivalent to the SL meaning.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

Here, the pragmatic analyses are using context and presupposition. First, the context will be described after answering questions below.

1. Who is speaking? Teresa.

2. Who is being addressed? Thomas.

3. When does the interaction take place? When Thomas between awake and asleep after they being saved from The Maze.

4. Where does the interaction take place? In the dorm.

5. What is being discussed? Teresa said about something seems wrong. Teresa was in another room, different from the boys room. Teresa can use telepathy to talk with Thomas so they can secretly communicate without being known by others, specially WICKED.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? -

According to the novel, the utterance (Datum 5) is uttered by Teresa to Thomas when they were in the dorm. Teresa, being the only girl among the Gladers, was being put in the different room. Before they went to sleep, Teresa and Thomas talked to each other via their telepathy skill. Thomas fell asleep first when Teresa said loudly to his mind that something is wrong. From this context, it implied that this *something* is important so Teresa told Thomas using her telepathy skill because just screaming would not reach Thomas hearing.

Second, the presupposition analysis will be described as follow:

1. Tom, there is something wrong. q=>p

2. Tom, there is something not wrong. q=>not p

3. There is something. q

The first presupposition implies that *if q, then p,* or according to the datum 5, *if there is something, then that something is wrong*. The second presupposition is the negation of the first presupposition, which *if q, then not p,* or according to the datum 5, *if there is something, that something is not wrong*. From those presuppositions, it can be concluded as the third presupposition stated: *q is true,* or *there is something*. This is similar to what is implied from the datum 5 propositional analysis.

The pragmatic analysis shows that the effect the addition *ada* toward the TL Datum 5 is to encode explicitly what element implicitly presents in the SL Datum 5. Semantically and pragmatically, this Datum 5 is a full equivalent datum.

d) Adjective

Datum 6

Source Language	**Target Language**
"We were way more than close. Things happened. We remembered stuff. Made new memories."	*"Kami sangat dekat. Banyak hal terjadi. Kami mengingat banyak hal sekaligus membuat kenangan baru."*

Table 6. Datum 6

Analysis

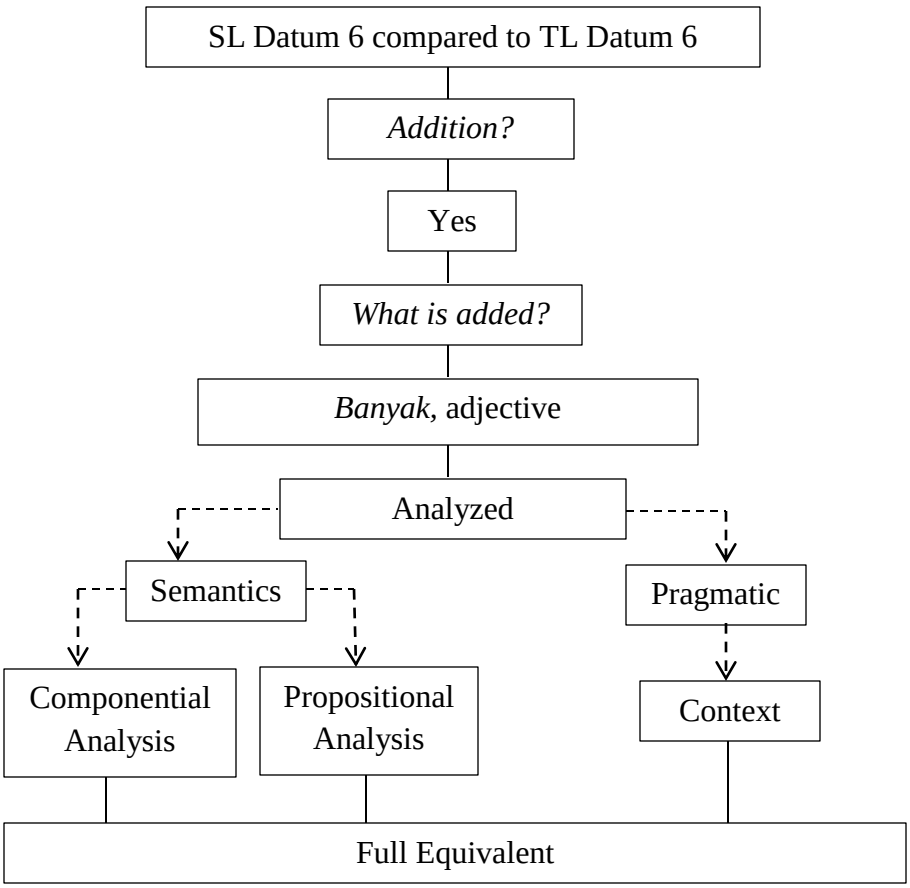


Fig 10. Datum 6 Analysis Flowchart

There is an addition, *banyak*, found in the datum. The datum will be analyzed using componential analysis and propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint, and contextual analysis through pragmatics viewpoint. The analysis of this datum will be performed according steps in Figure 10 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

The componential analysis will be performed as follow:

THINGS {N} {Plural}

a. (Matter of concern) [state of affairs in general] [situation] [event at certain circumstance]
b. (Deed) (act) (accomplishment) [a product of work or activity] [the aim of effort or activity]
c. (Possession) [whatever maybe possessed or owned or be the object of the right] [equipment or tools] (<physical things>)
d. (Required or needed) [socially acceptable or fashionable] (<social activity> or <abstract thing>)

According to componential analysis of THINGS above, THINGS is a plural noun since the –S attached to THING, and it means that [many] is attached to THINGS. In the TL Datum 5, this [many], which is functioned as adjective, is encoded explicitly through word *banyak*.

Below is the propositional analysis of the datum:

"We were way more than close. (Many) Things happened. We remembered stuff. Made new memories."

Based on propositional analysis above, it is implied that there is *many* in the SL Datum 6 proposition and in the TL Datum 6, *many* is encoded explicitly as *"banyak"*.

If it is translated literally it would be *Hal/peristiwa terjadi* and it does not attach the plural element contained in the SL Datum 6. With *banyak* as the addition, the TL Datum 6 gains a full equivalent meaning.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

Here, the pragmatic analyses are using context and presupposition. First, the context will be described after answering questions below.

1. Who is speaking? Aris.
2. Who is being addressed? Thomas.
3. When does the interaction take place? When they were just met in the dorm.
4. Where does the interaction take place? In the dorm.
5. What is being discussed? Aris' best friend in maze.
6. What is already known to speaker and listener? They both had close friend who died before they arrive in the dorm.

According to the novel, WICKED run two different tests to two groups of teenagers: Group A and Group B. Group A consists of boys and one girl, Teresa, while Group B consists of girls and one boy, Aris. These two groups had been being put in different Mazes, then after that, they were saved from Mazes to the dorm before run the next test, The Scorch Trials. It is said that WICKED run this tests in order to find a cure for Flare, a disease that killed brain and could make human looked like a zombie.

When they had just been being put in the dorm, WICKED separated Teresa from Group A then put her into Group B, labeled her as The Betrayer. As replacement, Aris was being put in Group A and labeled him as The Partner. The Gladers found Aris in Teresa's room when they were panicked searching for Teresa. As a boy from Group B's Maze, Aris had a best friend named Rachel. This utterance was uttered by Aris to Thomas when he told him how close he and Rachel were.

According to context above, the [many] or *banyak* word refers to memories Aris and Rachel made when they were in Group B's Maze. However, if the *banyak* word is not encoded explicitly through the TL Datum, the Datum 6 will not be equivalent.

From those analyses, semantically and pragmatically, it can be concluded that the data is a full equivalent data.

Datum 7

Source Language	**Target Language**
Jack, he thought. *Oh, man, Jack.*	*Jack*, pikirnya. *Oh, Jack yang malang.*

Table 7. Datum 7

Analysis

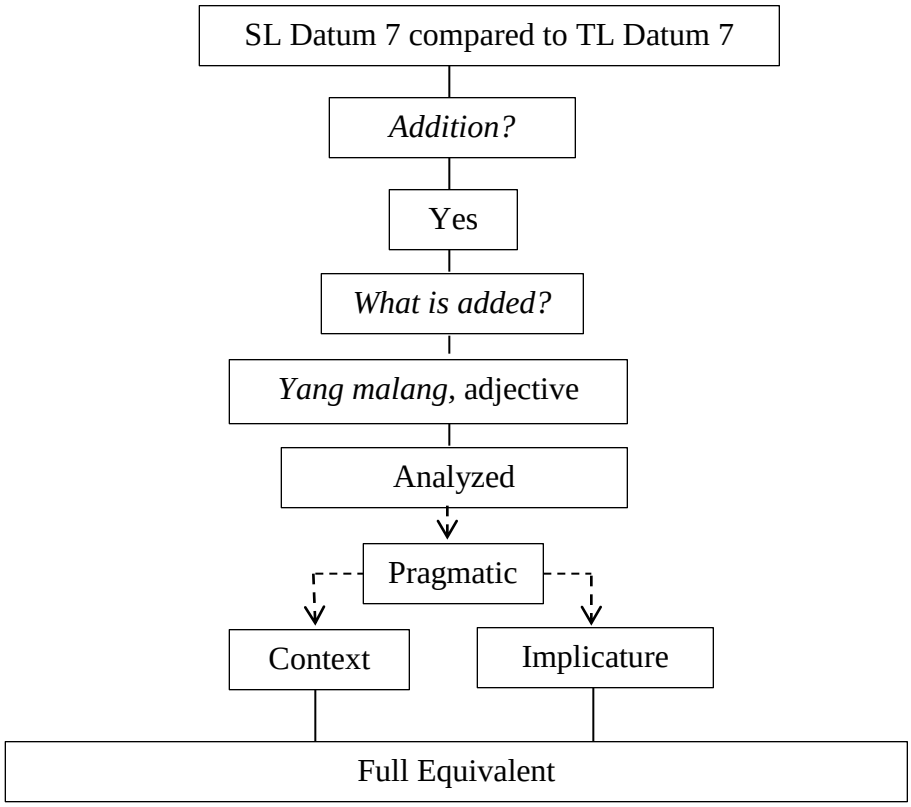


Fig 11. Datum 7 Analysis Flowchart

Datum 7 has an addition, *yang malang*, and the analysis toward this datum will be performed using pragmatic analysis through context and implicature.

a. Pragmatic Analysis

The context analysis will be explained after answering these questions below.

1. Who is speaking? Thomas, in his mind.

2. Who is being addressed? To himself towards Jack's situation.

3. When does the interaction take place? When they were facing the rain and thunder.

4. Where does the interaction take place? In the Scorch.

5. What is being discussed? Jack's situation after getting strike by a thunder, left him no hair, injured with burning skin and his eyes were injured too.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? -

The Gladers and Thomas were in their way to the city. They across the desert while rain and thunderstorm fell. The thunder could electrocute anyone and anything around, and it electrocuted Jack. Unfortunately, Jack was still alive although injuries spreading across his whole body, left Jack no hair, and the thunder also obliterated his feet and ankle.

According to context above, this utterance implied that Thomas feel sympathy for Jack but Thomas could do nothing for him. Every Gladers was busy to run away from the storm, saving their own life. The addition *yang malang* in the SL Datum 7 has purpose to maintain the same content, giving a sympathy expression to Jack, while if the sentence is translated literally as *"Oh, laki-laki, Jack"*, it would not be equivalent.

e) Adverb

Datum 8

Source Language	**Target Language**
"Anyway, your turn to break a buggin' door handle."	*"Lagi pula, sekarang giliranmu untuk merusak gagang pintu."*

Table 8. Datum 8

Analysis

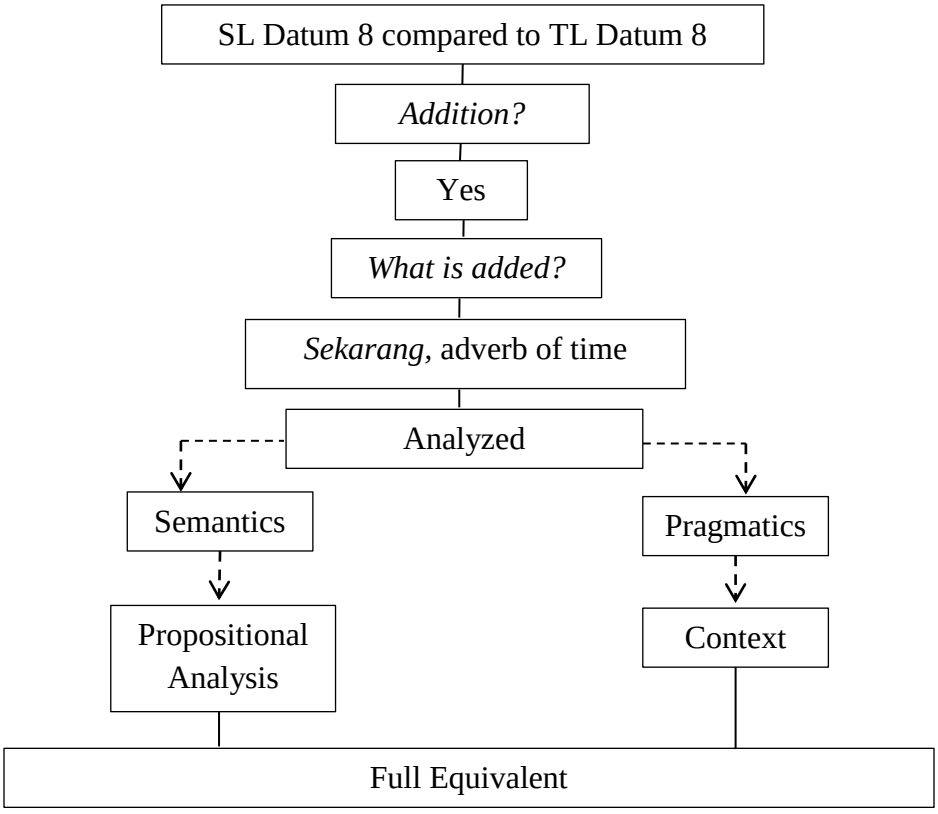


Fig 12. Datum 8 Analysis Flowchart

The datum has an addition, *sekarang,* and will be analyzed using propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint and context through pragmatics viewpoint. The analysis will be performed according to steps in Figure 12 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

Here is the propositional analysis as described below:

"Anyway, (now it's) your turn to break a buggin' door handle."

The propositional analysis above implied what implicitly encoded through the structure, *now*, when in Bahasa Indonesia version is written explicitly as *sekarang*. When someone says *it is your turn* it means that *your turn* is *right now* because it has imperative tone in the sentence. Actually, the sentence is still a full equivalent data even if the *sekarang* word is not added in the target language. The purpose of adding *now* is to emphasize that this is an imperative utterance.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

The context will be described after answering these questions below:

1. Who is speaking? Newt.
2. Who is being addressed? Thomas.
3. When does the interaction take place? When they were damaging the door with the

fire extinguisher.

4. Where does the interaction take place? In the dorm.

5. What is being discussed? Breaking the door handle using the fire extinguisher.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? The door cannot be opened.

This happened in the dorm when Thomas suddenly felt Teresa was gone because Teresa could not be called through his telepathy. Thomas was afraid that something bad happened to Teresa since the Teresa's room also locked and cannot be opened. The Gladers and Thomas tried to open the door, then they used a fire extinguisher to open the door by forced. Newt tried it at first attempt but he did not success so he told Thomas to do it at second attempt by saying *your turn*, and that Thomas must do it soon after being told to try, which implies for *now* or *sekarang* as the addition.

From these analyses, it is shown that the datum is a full equivalent datum.

f. Conjunction

Datum 9

Source Language	**Target Language**
Taller, too. Wider.	*Juga lebih tinggi dan lebih lebar.*

Table 9. Datum 9

Analysis

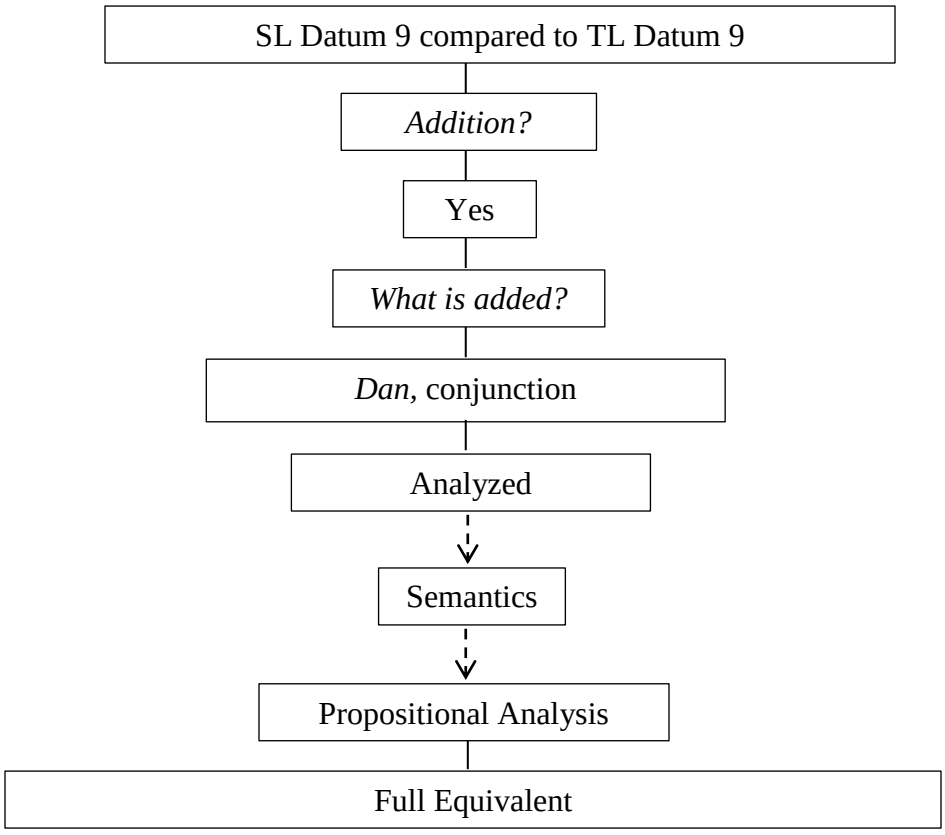


Fig 13. Datum 9 Analysis Flowchart

The datum has an addition *dan* in the target language, and it is analyzed through semantic viewpoint using propositional analysis.

a. Semantic Analysis

Here is the propositional analysis as described below:

Taller too. Wider.
Taller, too (and) wider.

There is a conjunction, *and,* in the second proposition because it connects two sentences: *taller too* and *wider*. Here, the word *and* is used because wider and taller are equal as an adjective. Here, the TL Datum 9 translated *and* as *dan*. *Dan* is a coordinative conjunction, which according to Chaer (1993: 110), it must be connecting two constituents or more than two constituents which are equivalent in level. If the addition is not applied in the datum, the datum still equivalent, but those two sentences will be translated as follow:

Lebih tinggi juga. Lebih lebar.

.However, since translated version prefers to combine those two sentences into one sentence, *dan* word is added. Based on analysis above, using *dan* as addition in combining two equal sentences succeed makes the datum a full equivalent datum.

4.1.2 Clause

Based on findings during analysis, the explanation of clause as addition will be described as below.

Datum 10

Source Language	**Target Language**
And above it all, he had one image burned into his memories as strongly as a branded mark from a searing hot iron.	*Dan, di atas segalanya, dia punya bayangan yang terekam kuat dalam ingatannya seperti jejak cap besi panas yang takkan pernah hilang.*

Table 10. Datum 10

Analysis

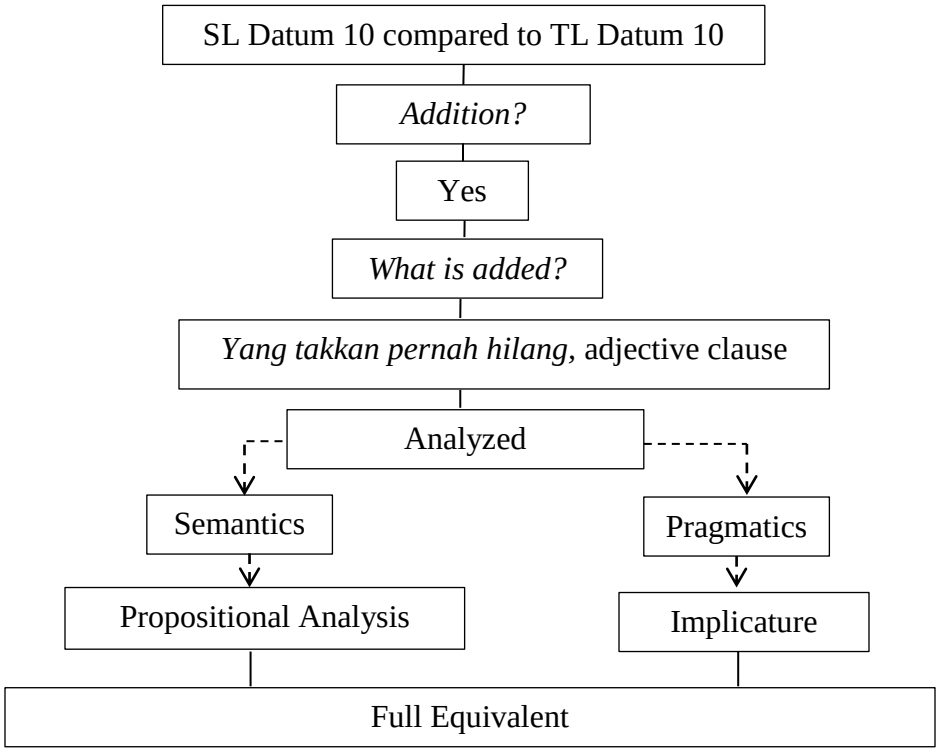


Fig 14. Datum 10 Analysis Flowchart

The datum has an adjective clause as addition, *yang takkan pernah hilang*, and it will be analyzed through semantics viewpoint using propositional analysis and pragmatics viewpoint through implicature. The analysis will be performed according to steps in Figure 14 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

The propositional analysis will be performed as follow:

And above it all, he had one image burned into his memories as strongly as a branded mark from a searing hot iron (and that branded mark can't be erased).

According to the propositional analysis above, there is one clause as explanation from the idiom *a branded mark from a searing hot iron*. It implies that the mark of a searing hot iron in skin cannot be erased as if a tattoo. Tattoo is a drawing in a skin, and tattooing process is hurt but usually having tattoo is based on a choice. Different to tattoo, the searing hot iron mark is a mark from a wound which does not be wanted by anyone but its mark last for a long time. In TL Datum 10, proposition explicitly stated by an adjective clause *yang takkan pernah hilang*. This additional clause has function to explain further about *a branded mark from a searing hot iron*. If the additional clause is not added, the datum will still be a full equivalent datum.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

This datum explains that there is one image in Thomas memory, and this one image is attached like *a branded mark from a searing hot iron*. The image mentioned in the datum is one memory, and this memory was very hurt. In order to make it has

the same impression from the SL Datum 10 has, the clause *"yang takkan pernah hilang"* is added in the TL Datum 10, to explain that this memory is very hurt and it cannot be erased easily. According these analyses, this datum is a full equivalent datum.

4.2. Partial Equivalent

From 124 data, there were found 4 data that can be categorized as partial equivalent data, and they are 1 pronoun, 1 adverb, 1 noun phrase and 1 verb phrase.

4.2.1 Words and Phrases

a. Pronoun

Datum 11

Source Language	**Target Language**
And then they were kissing.	*Dan, Teresa menciumnya.*

Table 11. Datum 11

Analysis

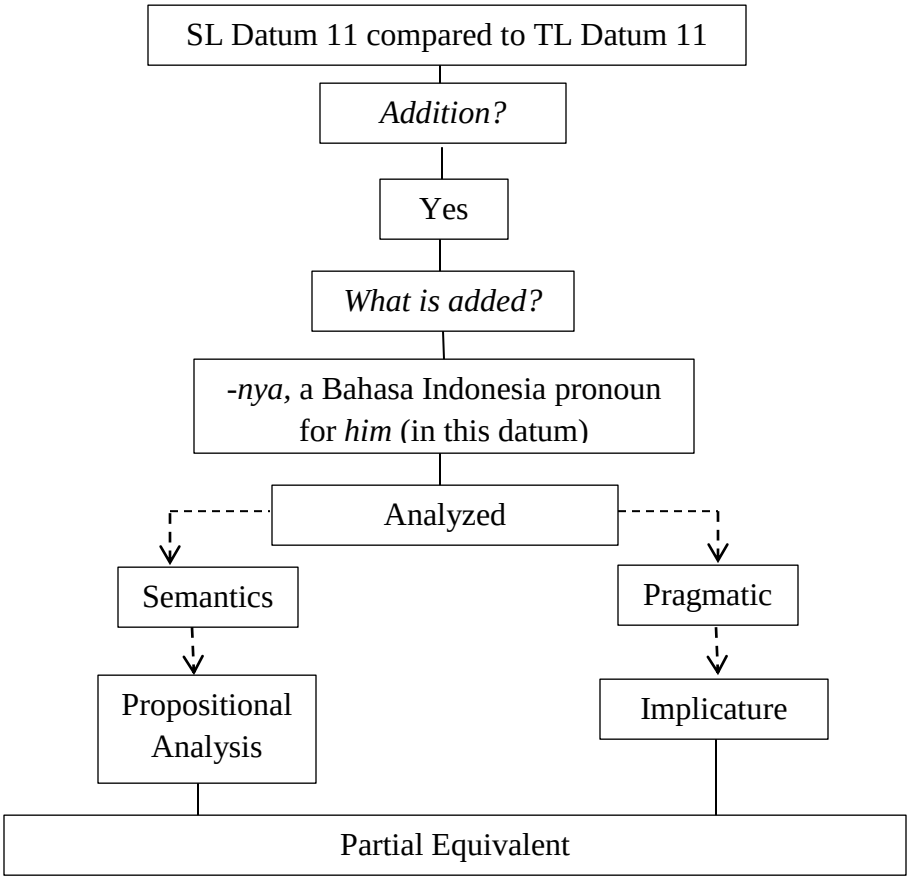


Fig 15. Datum 11 Analysis Flowchart

There is an addition, *-nya,* found in the datum which is functioned as an object pronoun. This datum will be analyzed using propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint and implicature through the pragmatics viewpoint according steps in Figure 15 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

The semantic analysis will be described below using propositional analysis.
And then they were kissing.

According to propositional analysis above, the sentence uses they as subject with to be + verb, *were kissing*, to imply that the subjects (they) actively kissing each other. The SL Datum 11 does not say that someone, as the only subject, kissed another person, as an object, as TL Datum 11 stated. *Dan, Teresa menciumnya* or *And then Teresa kissed him* gives an impression that Teresa kissed Thomas but Thomas does not want it. From those analyses, this translated version does not maintain the same meaning to the SL Datum 11 proposition and it can be concluded that this datum is a partial equivalent datum.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

This datum shows that there is kissing between Thomas and Teresa, both of them reciprocate the kiss process to each other as can be implied from words *they* and *were kissing*. However, in the TL Datum 11, this reciprocal element does not appear and as if it is just Teresa kissed Thomas, Thomas does not want it. Because of the absence of this reciprocal element, then Datum 11 is categorized as a partial equivalent datum.

c. Noun Phrase

Datum 12

Source Language	**Target Language**
Achingly, Thomas realized he didn't even know most of the names of the twenty boys who'd survived the Maze, an odd thought to have in the middle of all that chaos.	*Dengan tubuhnya yang sakit Thomas sadar dia bahkan tidak tahu nama dari dua puluh anak lelaki yang berhasil bertahan dari Maze--pikiran ganjil di tengah-tengah kekacauan semacam itu.*

Table 12. Datum 12

Analysis

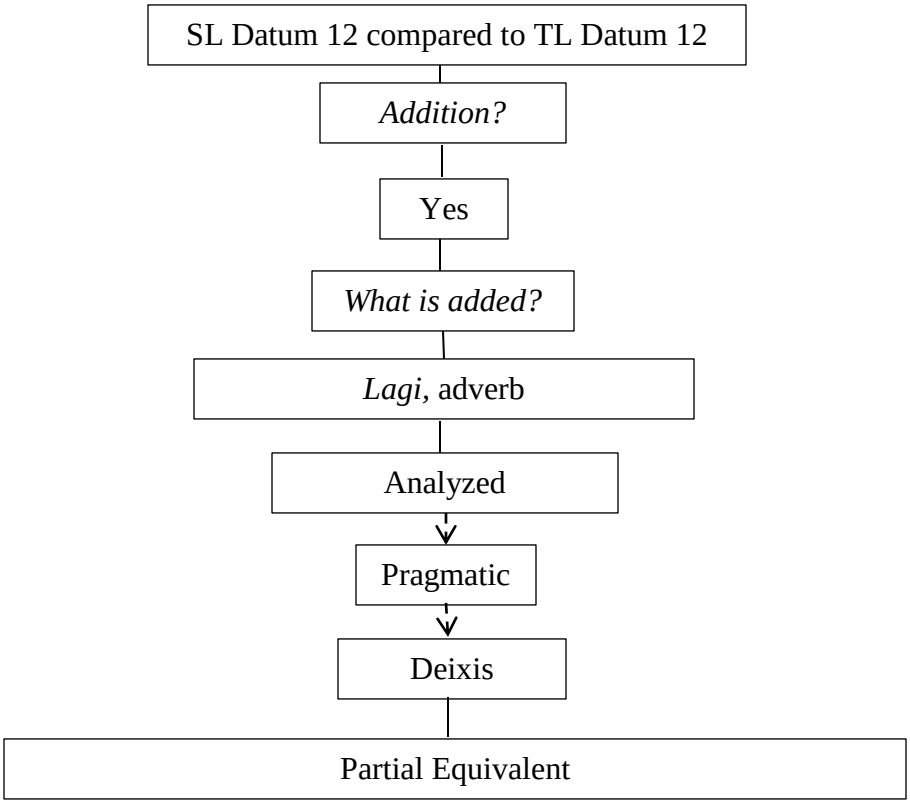


Fig 16. Datum 12 Analysis Flowchart

Datum 12 has an addition, *tubuhnya*, and this datum will be analyzed using deixis analysis through pragmatics viewpoint according to steps in Figure 16 above.

a. Pragmatic Analysis

Datum 12 is a referring expression from what is written in the text as can be seen below:

Wake up! he yelled at himself. *Wake up!*
Then something disappeared from inside him. There one instant, gone the next. He felt as if a major organ had just been ripped from his body.
It had been her. She was gone.

This datum explains how Thomas felt toward Teresa when he and The Gladers could not find Teresa in her room. *Achingly* here implies that the ache was in inside or his feeling, and it was not his body was hurt. The hurt feeling he felt was not only because Teresa could not be found in her room, but also because Thomas could not feel her presence through his telepathy skill. The ache as if an organ was ripped from Thomas' body, and it is an idiom. However, TL Datum 12 described this achingly as his body that hurt, and from this TL Datum 12 meaning, it shows that this is a partial equivalent datum.

d. Verb Phrase

Datum 13

Source Language	**Target Language**
"We have to do it together!" Thomas yelled at Winston, determined to get a stronger hold this time.	*"Kita harus melakukannya bersama!" Thomas berteriak kepada Winston, meyakinkannya agar lebih kuat bertahan kali ini.*

Table 13. Datum 13

Analysis

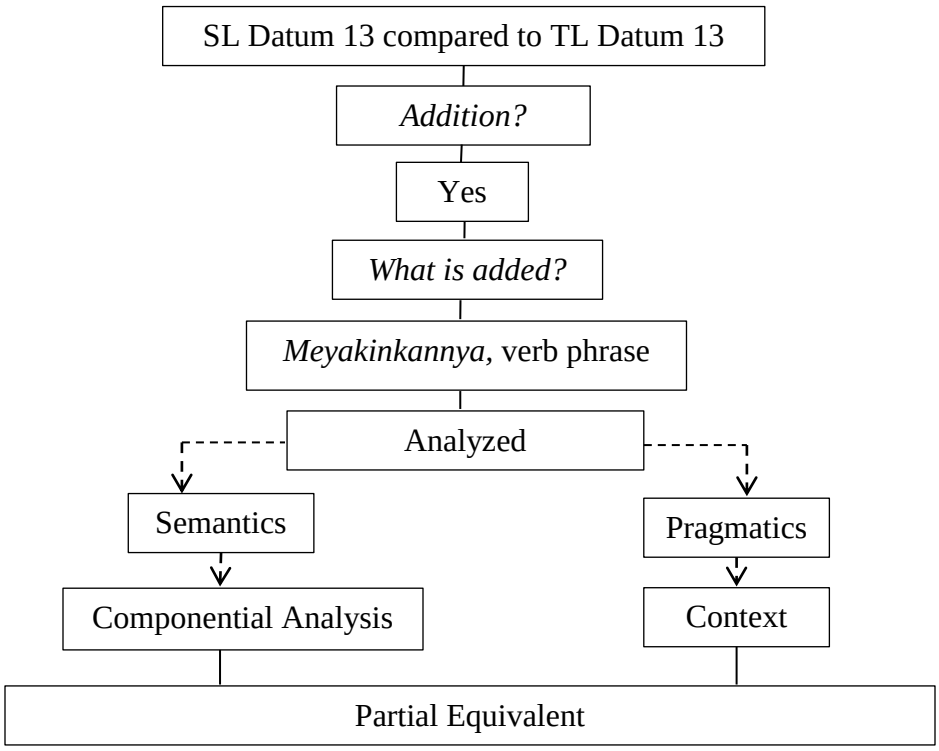


Fig 17. Datum 13 Analysis Flowchart

The datum above has an addition, *meyakinkannya*, and it will be analyzed using componential meaning analysis through semantics viewpoint and context analysis through pragmatics viewpoint. The datum will be analyzed using steps in Figure 17 above.

a. Semantic Analysis

Below is componential analysis of word DETERMINED.

Determined {ADJ}

a. (determination) [a strong termination] [having reached a decision]
b. (resolute) [bold, steady, firm]
c. (firmness of purpose) [not weak or uncertain] [not subject to change and not easily disturbed] [steady]

According to componential analysis above, *determined* has component meaning [firmness], [something steady], [bold], and also as an expression that someone has [determination]. Different to these meaning components, the SL Datum 13 says *meyakinkannya*, which is it does not fulfill the equivalent meaning of [determination], [bold], and [firmness], or if it is translated in English, it would be translated as *Thomas try to made Winston sure*.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

The pragmatic analysis uses context analysis that will be described after answering these questions below.

1. Who is speaking? Thomas.

2. Who is being addressed? Winston.

3. When does the interaction take place? When they traveled to the Scorch, a metal ball suddenly attacked Winston.

4. Where does the interaction take place? The dark tunnel before the Scorch.

5. What is being discussed? That Thomas and Winston had to fight a metal ball which was dangerous.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? The ball was dangerous and could pelled off their skin.

Thomas said this utterance when a metal ball came to Winston, attacked him, and as if it was eating Winston's head, causing his hair peeled off his head skin. Thomas helped Winston to get off the ball from Winston's head, and here the *determined* word means that Thomas has determination to against that metal ball and to save Winston. However, in SL Datum 13, it does not suggest what the context and the componential analysis imply. From these analyses, it can be concluded that this datum is a partial equivalent datum.

d. Adverb

Datum 14

Source Language	**Target Language**
"Yeah, we know already." Newt reached out and shook her hand mockingly. "But thanks again for making sure this bloody sissy didn't get his butt killed while you two were out partying."	*"Ya, kami sudah saling kenal." Newt mengulurkan tangan dan pura-pura menjabat tangan Brenda. "Tapi, sekali lagi terima kasih sudah memastikan banci sialan ini tidak terbunuh saat kalian berpesta lagi."*

Table 14. Datum 14

Analysis

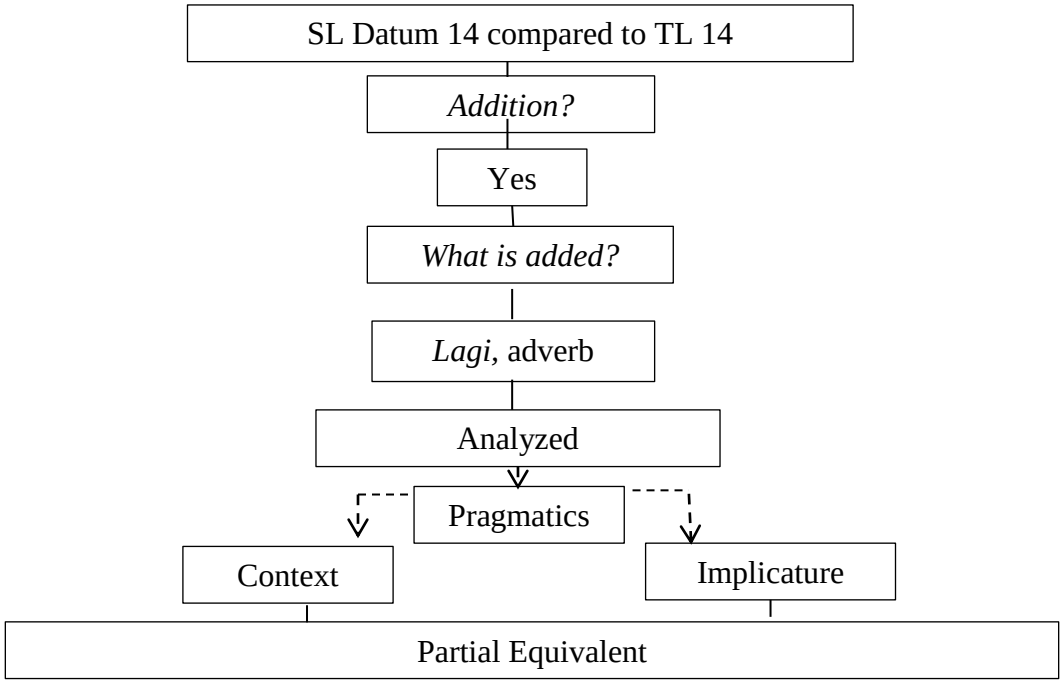


Fig 18. Datum 14 Analysis Flowchart

The datum has an addition, *lagi*, and it will be analyzed using context analysis and implicature through pragmatics viewpoint.

a. Pragmatic Analysis

1. Who is speaking? Newt.

2. Who is being addressed? Brenda.

3. When does the interaction take place? When Thomas just arrived from a surgeon to take the bullet from his shoulder.

4. Where does the interaction take place? In the shelter.

5. What is being discussed? They were getting acquaintance.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener? Before Thomas and Brenda went to party, there is no party mentioned before.

According to the novel, Thomas and Brenda just went for a party for the first time and the party itself was an event that held by the Blonde gang (see Datum 2). There were no mentioned a party before the Blonde and his gang invited them. But, the target language datum adds *lagi* or *again* as if it they went to a party before the party mentioned in the novel. This is not present in the context, and the addition of *lagi* makes the datum a partial equivalent datum.

Furthermore, through the implicature analysis, the target language does not added the essential meaning from what Newt actually said in SL Datum 14. Newt said the utterance with a mocking expression and it contains a sarcasm tone but this mocking

tone does not appear in the target language datum. From these analyses, it indicates that this data is a partial equivalent data.

4.3. No Equivalent

The only addition data that is not equivalent is a data in a verb phrase form. Here is the analysis as follow.

4.3.1 Verb Phrase

Datum 15

Source Language	**Target Language**
Pass out, he urged himself. *Please pass out, make it go away*.	*Pingsan*, dia mendorong dirinya sendiri. *Ayolah, jangan pingsan. Tetaplah sadar*.

Table 15. Datum 15

Analysis

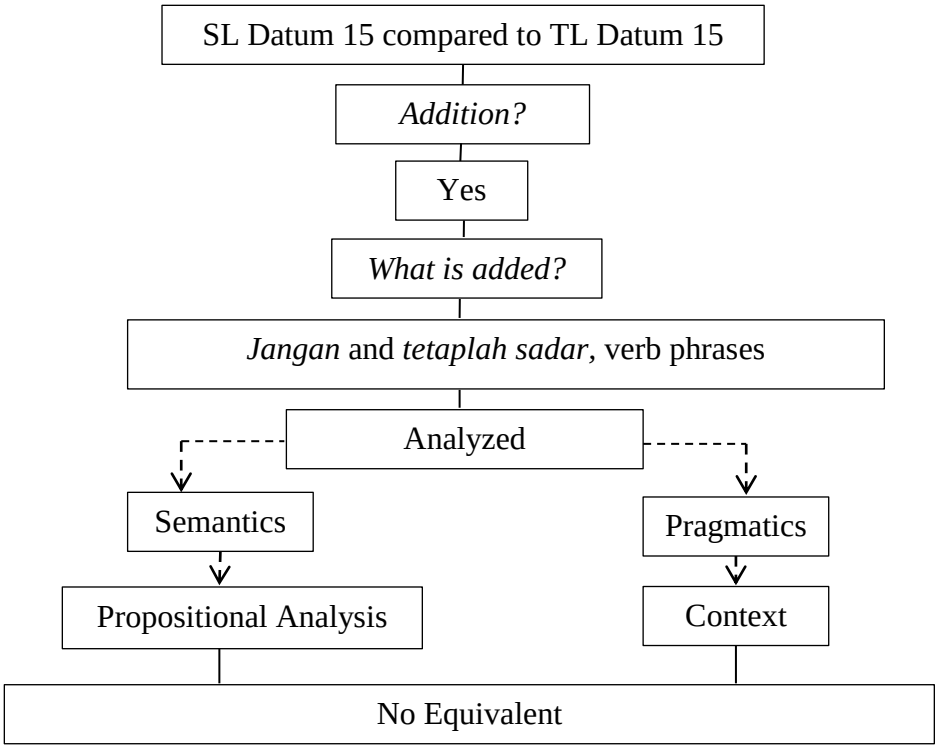


Fig 19. Datum 15 Analysis Flowchart

The datum has two additions, *jangan* and *tetaplah sadar* and these will be analyzed using propositional analysis through semantics viewpoint and context analysis through pragmatics.

a. Semantic Analysis

Pass out, he urged himself. *Please pass out, make it (the pain) go away*.

Proposition above implies that Thomas wanted to pass out in order to make the pain go away but its translation version has different meaning as *Ayolah, jangan pingsan, tetaplah sadar* or *Please, don't pass out, keep awake*. In SL Datum 15 propositional above, there is no word or element that indicates a negation from *pass out*, but the TL Datum 15 adds *jangan* or in English, it can be translated as *don't*. This contradiction makes the datum as a not equivalent datum.

b. Pragmatic Analysis

1. Who is speaking? Thomas.

2. Who is being addressed? Himself.

3. When does the interaction take place? When he was just being shot and feel its pain.

4. Where does the interaction take place? Where they were in the city.

5. What is being discussed? How he wished for passing out in order to make the pain go away.

6. What is already known to speaker and listener?-

This utterance was spoken by Thomas to himself after being shot by the Blonde when Thomas and Brenda were being rescued by the Gladers and Jorge. He wanted to pass out badly in order to make his pain go away. Based on the context above, there is no sign of Thomas want to keep awake and according to these analyses, this datum

is a not equivalent datum since both of source language and the target language has different meaning.

From the novel and its translation version in Bahasa Indonesia, the writer found that from 124 data, the most often addition is using in conjunction form and pronoun form with almost all of them are full equivalent data. It indicates that addition is useful for making a sentence structure clearer in Bahasa Indonesia, especially in conjunction and pronoun. According to Chaer (1993: 117), Bahasa Indonesia is a agglutinative language type which can be broaden toward the addition in predicate and this trait of language character makes Bahasa Indonesia clearer, more definite, and also more explicit than English language.