

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENTENCES, PARAGRAPH, AND TRANSLATION

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Abstrak

Adapun tujuan penulisan ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kalimat, paragraf dan terjemahan. Kalimat adalah susunan beberapa kata yang terdiri subjek, predikat dan object yang diakhiri dengan titik. Paragraf adalah susunan dari beberapa kalimat yang mempunyai satu kesatuan yang utuh dan ide pokok dalam paragraf tersebut. Dari definisi tersebut maka siswa harus memiliki kemampuan dalam menterjemahkan kalimat dan paragraf.

Kata Kunci : Kalimat, Paragraf dan Terjemahan.

A. INTRODUCTION

English Languages exist among members of community. Human beings always deal with other expressing and informing ideas, thoughts, desires and feelings in their daily life by means of language. This language as the most prominent means of communication functions as a social phenomenon and is determined by its use in communications context. In various situations people always use language either in written or spoken form to convey their message, ideas and feeling.

English is one of the most important languages which are used as the world language. This language used as international language to correlate between one country to another. English is always used in every institution; from kinder garden until university. In fact, the students who are in the university still cannot use this language well.

There are many aspects must be learnt in English, one of them is translation. Translation is basically a change of form. When someone speaks of the form of a language, they are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs which are spoken and written. To translate a text, translator must know how propositions are structured, how clauses can be synthesized to carry propositional content and analyzed to retrieve the

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content embedded in them, and how the clauses can be realized as information-bearing text and the text decomposed into the clauses.

There are many aspects influence translation ability; like knowing the vocabularies, the structure of sentences, the used of grammar, the pronunciation of their speech, and others. One of important aspect is their sentence structures. It has some parts of sentence structure that build up the sentences like words, phrases, and clauses as a simple unit of a structure. Lacking vocabularies are very disturb in understanding language. These make the ability of the students in translation sentence or paragraph is still low, even in translating text.

In this writing will be discussed about relation of sentences, translation, and the paragraph.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Sentences

Sentence is a grammatically self-contained speech unit consisting of a word or a syntactically related group of words that expresses an assertion, a question, a command, a wish, or an exclamation, that in writing usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate end punctuation. According to Juwita² sentence is a group of words which is arranged and contain a meaning consisted from subject and predicate. Furthermore, Marcella Frank³ states “A sentence is a full predication with a finite verb. It’s arrangement may be symbolized by such formulation as SVO (Subject + verb+ object), N1 V N2 (Noun + verb + Noun), or NP+VP (Noun phrase + verb Phrase)”.

It can be concluded that sentence is a group of words which is arranged and contain a meaning consisted from subject and predicate. A sentence is the largest element in linguistics because a sentence generally

² Juwita, Anne. *English Express* (Jakarta: Generasi Cerdas Sumadi, 2009), p. 15.

³ Frank, Marcella. *Modren English* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1972), p. 220.

consists of words grouped in large element. This element is called phrase. Sentence can be defined as a group of words has subject and predicate.

Sentence has kinds Active verbal sentence is a sentence which the verb uses “pre-fix or with pre-fix”, passive verbal is a sentence which is the verb uses pre-fix, and nominal is a sentence without a verb. The forms of sentences can be looked from the aim of the sentences, as follows:

- a) Positive Sentences (+): To inform
- b) Negative sentences (-): To debate
- c) Interrogative Sentences (?): To ask

Based on the answered to the interrogative sentences, interrogative sentences are divided into kinds;

- a) Short answer to the yes, no answer which is precede by helping verb/auxiliary verb and
- b) Long answer to the other of yes no answer which is preceded by question word.

Sentence is a group of words which is explain a certain meaning/mind completely. It means a sentence is a group of words expressing a complete though. The function of sentences is to transfer opinion, information or experiences to others people.

Now it can be clearly understood that the phrase is parts of the sentence. As know, the sentence is a group of words consist of the subject and a predicate that has meaningful unit. Djauhari⁴ stated that sentences may have different degrees of complexity. They may consist of one or more main clause with one or more dependent clause. Main clause is a part of sentence which is can be stand alone /have a complete meaning with subject and predicate. They are called simple, compound, complex or compound complex sentence, dependent on the types of clause of they contain.

Each type explained will be in detail below:

⁴ Djauhari, Imam. *Mastery on English Grammar* (Surabaya: Indah, 2004), p.157.

a) *Simple Sentence*

According to Djauhari⁵ “Simple Sentence (Singular Sentence) is a sentence with one principal verbs inside which is reflects existence one idea.” Furthermore, Wren & Martin⁶ stated that “A simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate”.

A simple sentence has no subordinate clause but consist of the one independent clause. Since a simple sentence has one independent clause and express one complete though, it my stand alone. When an independent clause stand alone with no other clauses attached to it, it is called a simple sentence.

Example :

1. Bimo buys a new car.
2. Bimo will go a round Java
3. Bimo likes adventures
4. He bought his uncle’s library.
5. She worked hard to pass the examination.

From the entire example above, it can be said that only sentence can be used independently, but others can’t, because they can’t stand alone on their own. It means that the sentence can as a simple sentence.

b) *Compound Sentence*

Djauhari states “Compound Sentence is a sentence with two main clauses or more inside which is reflecting existence some idea and the main sentences connecting by a result of conjunction for a kind of coordinating conjunction.”⁷ Compound sentence one formed by two or more independent clauses. They are formed without any subordinate clauses. The independent clause are usually joined by coordinating conjunction and, but, for, so, or. The coordinating conjunction and is used to join sentence that are alike. The coordinating conjunctions but is used to join sentence that opposite or show kontras. The coordinating conjunction

⁵ Djauhari, Imam. *Ibid.*

⁶ Wren and Martin. Op. cit. p. 200.

⁷ Djauhari, Imam. *Ibid.*

or used to join sentence that give choices or alternatives. The conjunctions so for are used to show reasons.

There are four group of coordinating conjunction, its follow:

AND	BUT	SO	OR
and	but	so	or
as well as	although	so that	or else
besides	though	therefore	otherwise
furthermore	even though	that is way	either..or..
moreover	however	consequently	neither..or..
in addition	nevertheless	as a result	
not only...	on the contrary	thus	
	on the other way	hence	
	round		
	whereas		

Example :

1. He finished his exercise put away his book.
2. Not only did his father give him money, but his mother too.
3. Bimo buys a new car and he will go around Java.
4. Ina always comes on time although lives far from here.
5. Rini is only sixteen but she has been at the thrid grade of a senior high school.

3) *Complex Sentences*

Complex sentence means the sentence that has cmplete meaning with complex clauses. As stated by Dauhari, “Complex Sentence is a sentence which is inside get one main clause and one sub clause and between of second connected by conjunction and relative pronoun⁸.” A complex sentence is a sentence that contains at least one full dependent clause with its own subject and predicate. A dependent clause it is a clause

⁸Djauhari, *Op. Cit.* p. 159.

that starts with a subordinator, a word like because, although, like, who, where, whom, that and so on. Complex sentences relation with:

- a) Subordinating conjunction. Example: if, because, after, before,
- b) Relative pronoun: who, which, that, whose.

Example:

1. He worked hard that he might pass the examination.
 2. Tell me where you live.
 3. Bimo buys a new car because he will go around Java
 4. Bimo who buys a new car will go a round Java
- 4) Compound Complex Sentence

Compound complex sentence is the sentence that is built up by one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses⁹. Such the examples below:

- a. (i) I don't know (i. clause)
(ii) who you are (dep. Clause)
(iii) I have not seen you before (md. Clause)
 - I don't know who you are and I have not seen you before.
- b. (i) He came
(ii) he did not say
(iii) that he had been ill
 - He came, but he did not say that he had been ill.
- c. (i) I hate playing golf.
(ii) but I enjoy playing tennis
(iii) even though I am not veiy good at it.
 - I hate playing golf, but I enjoy playing tennis even though I am not very well at it.

2. Paragraph

a. Definition

Paragraph is a collection of sentences which have one idea to be explained. According to Oshima¹⁰ a paragraph is a group of related

⁹*Ibid.*

sentences that develops one main idea. While Langan¹¹ stated that a paragraph is a short paper of around 150 to 200 word. It usually consists of an opening point. Paragraph provides organization and focus to a piece of writing. While composition is a piece of writing that has more than one paragraph. The beginning paragraph is called the introduction, the middle is called the body and the end is called the conclusion.

Further, a paragraph is a basic unit of organization in writing in which a group of related sentences develops one main idea.¹² In a paragraph, some sentences relate each other. The sentences that develop a paragraph must have a related idea; while in a paragraph only has one main idea, one thing that explains or develops in a paragraph. A paragraph has three major structural parts¹³: a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence. Other ideas given by Zainil¹⁴ that stated in a paragraph consist of four essential parts: topic, main ideas, details, and transition. Supporting it, Oshima¹⁵ stated that a paragraph is made up of three kinds of sentences namely topic sentence, supporting sentences and concluding sentence.

b. Components of Paragraph

Based on Alice and Oshima¹⁶, components of paragraph is devide into three; they are:

1) Topic sentence

It is the most general statement of the paragraph. It tells the reader what the paragraph is about. It is the key sentence which contains topic and controlling idea. A topic sentence maybe placed in the beginning, near the middle or even at the end of the paragraph, depending on the kinds of paragraph.

¹⁰ Alice and Oshima. *Academic Writing* (New York: Longman, 1988), p. 5.

¹¹ Langan, John R. 2001. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. (London: Cambridge University, 2003), p. 5.

¹² Alice. *Op.cit.* p. 3.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Zainil. *Op.cit.* p. 39.

¹⁵ Alice and Oshima, *Op. Cit.* p. 56.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

2) Supporting sentences

Supporting sentences are the sentences which develop the topic sentence by giving specific details about the topic. Its function is to give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph. It is useful to provide a further explanation of the topic sentence.

3) Concluding sentence

A concluding sentence is often called closing sentence, which usually appears in the last sentence of the paragraph. It is a general statement which makes a final statement about the topic and tells the reader that the paragraph is finished.

In addition, in <http://www.suite101.com/content/elements-of-a-paragraph-a99947>¹⁷ stated that there are many kinds of elements of a Paragraph, they are; topic, support, conclusion, and transition in paragraph.

1) Topic Sentence

Topic sentences are often incorrectly defined as the first sentences in a paragraph. Topic sentences, in fact, can be situated as the second or third sentence. Topic sentence is about introducing the main idea of a paragraph, not about chronology. It should discuss an idea only in generic terms without providing too many details.

2) Supporting Sentences

Supporting sentences are also called detail sentences and they constitute the body of the paragraph. They, naturally, provide support to the statement or idea expressed in the introductory sentence. They must contain details which help to elaborate on the thought comprised in the topic sentence. They can compare and contrast facts, introduce quotations, and paraphrase secondary sources. They should explore only limited amounts of material and lead toward the concluding or transition sentence. There will, usually, be no more than 5-8 supporting sentences in one paragraph. Writing supporting sentences, to a large extent, depends on the kind of paragraph in which they are comprised.

¹⁷<http://www.suite101.com/content/elements-of-a-paragraph-a99947>

3) Concluding Sentence

Writing concluding sentences is, probably, the least complicated task in writing a paragraph. Concluding sentences, so-called terminators, restate the idea of the topic sentence. If possible, they should summarize the paragraph in such a way so as to expose the relevance of supporting arguments in the context of the topic sentence. Writing concluding sentences is, of course, very different from writing transition sentences.

4) Transition Sentence

The purpose of any transition sentence is to show in what way the content of above paragraph will be elaborated on in the following paragraph. Optionally, it can announce the relevance of the above paragraph for the development of its follower. Finally, the transition sentence may serve as a catalyst between two or more ideas which should be discussed in close relation to one another.

Based on the explanation above the writer concluded that paragraph defined a group of sentences all related to a single idea which built by topic sentence, supporting sentence, concluding sentence, and transition sentence.

3. Translation

a. Definition

Translation is giving definition of one language to another language. Translation is the expression in another language of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.¹⁸ Further, the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another. The aim is to produce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language original by finding equivalent in the target language.¹⁹

¹⁸ Rodger T. Bell. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice* (Longman, New York, 1991), p. 5.

¹⁹ AS Hornby. *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English* (Britain: Oxford University Press, 1987), p. 2.

Thus, it can be concluding that translation is converting information from one language to another.

b. Kinds of Translation

There are some kinds of translation. According to Mildred, there are two kinds of translation; form based translation and meaning based translation.²⁰ Form based translation attempts to follow the form of source language (SL) and known as literal translation, while meaning based translation is the effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in natural forms of target language (TL), called idiomatic translation.

Besides, Newmark stated that there are eight methods that can be used by that translator to translate the text.²¹ Word for word translation that is the source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings out of context cultural word are translated literally. The main use of this translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language. Next, literal translation is converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are gain translated singly out of context.

The third, faithful translation is to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the source language written. Then, semantic translation which is differs from faithful translation. It must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the source language text, compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Further, adaptation; that is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; themes, character; plots are usually preserved, the source language

²⁰ Mildred, L. Larson. *Meaning Based Translation* (Longman, New York, 1984), p. 15.

²¹ Peter Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation* (Prentice Hall International: UK, 1988, p.

culture converted to the target language. The sixth, free translation reproduces the matter without the manner or the content without the form of the original. Next, idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original. And the last is communicative translation; it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the origin in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

4. Relationship of Sentences, Paragraph, and translation

Sentence is a group of words meaningful having at least a subject and a predicate; whereas paragraph is a group of sentences combined together also with complete meaning. To have ability in mastering and in reading or constructing a paragraph, students or people should understand sentences with the components. Ability to construct sentences will help the readers to construct paragraph. To understand the paragraph, students should have the ability in interpreting the meanings. Interpreting meaning will be done through translation. Further, if the students do not know how to translate the sentences first, they will not be able to translate the paragraph, it is happened if the students want to understand the text. Having knowledge about how to construct sentences and paragraph, will help the students to understand the text, it will make the students will be able to translate text better.

C. CONCLUSION

To have a good ability in translating sentences, paragraph, or even a text, the students or readers should also have good ability in mastering sentences and paragraph. As known that sentences can be simple sentence, complex sentence, or compound and complex sentence. Whereas, paragraph consists of topic sentences, supporting sentences, and concluding sentences. Mastering sentences and also paragraph will make the ability to translate text become well.

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