

The Study of The Substitutions Found in the Novel *Absolute Power* and their Translation Into Indonesian in *Kekuasaan Absolut*

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Abstract: Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menjawab tiga pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu 1) apa sajakah tipe-tipe substitusi dalam bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan pada novel berbahasa Inggris *Absolute Power*? 2) apa sajakah tipe-tipe substitusi dalam bahasa Indonesia yang ditemukan pada novel terjemahan *Kekuasaan Absolut*?, (3) apakah penyebab terjadinya substitusi pada terjemahannya ke dalam bahasa Indonesia? Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Objek penelitiannya adalah sebuah novel berbahasa Inggris yang berjudul *Absolute Power* dan novel terjemahannya yang berjudul *Kekuasaan Absolut*. Dari Analisis data ditemukan tipe-tipe substitusi dalam Bahasa Inggris; substitusi kelompok nominal, verbal dan klausal. Substitusi kelompok nominal menggunakan pengganti one(s), kelompok verba menggunakan pengganti do, dan substitusi kelompok klausa dengan so dan not. Ketika ketiga tipe tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, penulis menemukan ketiga tipe substitusi dalam bahasa Indonesia pada sebagian data yang diperoleh. Ketiga tipe tersebut juga dapat dikelompokkan menjadi substitusi kelompok nomina, kelompok verba, dan kelompok klausa. Substitusi kelompok nomina menggunakan pengganti dengan bantuan kata sandang yang dan diikuti kata sifat, substitusi kelompok verba dengan kata melakukan dan substitusi kelompok klausa dengan kata demikian, begitu dan tidak. Terjadi nya substitusi dalam terjemahannya ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, disebabkan oleh dua faktor: 1) hal ini dianggap penting untuk menciptakan kalimat yang lebih ekonomis dan efektif dan untuk menghindari pengulangan klausa, 2) untuk memperjelas elemen aslinya serta untuk mendefenisikan sebuah kata atau klausa.

Kata Kunci: Nominal Substitution, Verbal Substitution, Klausal Substitution, Translation process.

INTRODUCTION

A text is a group of sentences which has meaning. Simatupang (2000: 110) asserted that a text is a combination of mind which is expressed in a good structure and is related to each other. The combination composes a semantic

unity put into words through several sentences. Meanwhile, Halliday (1976: 1) suggested that a text can be written and spoken form, in prose, poetry, dialogue or monologue. It also could be a proverb to a complete drama, a scream when you need help until a discussion of a committee, which takes place all day.

Each sentence in a text actually has a relationship with the sentence before. They link each other that make one sentence depend on another sentence. Renkema (1993: 35) stated that there is a connection between elements in a text, depending on another element called cohesion. On the other hand, Halliday (1976: 90) added that cohesion in English is divided into categories: reference, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution.

Subsequently, Halliday defined that a substitution is as the replacement of one item by another. There is a relationship between the elements, i.e. words or phrases in a sentence, with one of the substitutes: *do*, *so*, *not*, *one*, or *ones*. The substitutes are a kind of counter used to replace the element, which needs to be repeated. Substitution itself is divided into three types: *nominal*, *verbal* and *clausal substitution*.

Nominal substitution deals with replacing a noun in a sentence by the substitutes *one* or *ones*. For instance, in the sentence *these biscuits are stale, get some fresh ones*, the noun *biscuits* is substituted by the substitute *ones* – as the substitute of the plural noun. In verbal substitution, the substitute is *do* by its morphological elements such as *does*, *did*, *doing*, and *done*. Those will substitute verbs in a sentence as in *did Mary take that letter? She might have done*. Then, in clausal substitution, the word *so* and *not* would replace the clause in a sentence entirely as in *ought we to declare our winnings?-it says not*.

The problem now is how if these types of substitution are translated into Indonesian? Yusuf (1994: 8) defined that translation is an activity to transfer the message from the source information into the target information both spoken or written form. Yet, novels include within so many translation activity toward books. When English novels are translated into Indonesian, there is a problem which needs to be analyzed related to a text containing substitution – as the connector between two sentences within a novel.

The writer choose a novel *Absolute Power (AP)* which is identified as having a substitution type as in the sentence *"I appreciate that"- "I really do"*. When this sentence was translated into Indonesian in the translated novel, *Kekuasaan Absolut (KA): Saya menghargai hal itu-sungguh (KA: 238)*, there is no substitution in Indonesian instead of in English; verbal substitution. In the translation, ellipsis took place for there is no substitution called substitution by zero.

Based on the explanation above, the writer intends to analyze the use of substitution types found in an English novel and its translation into Indonesian, whether the sentence is still as a substitution type or even it changes to become

an ellipsis type. The writer chose a novel entitled *Absolute Power* written by David Baldacci and its translation into Indonesian “*Kekuasaan Absolut*” translated by Hidayat Saleh. This novel is a bestseller novel that has been adapted into a movie. This novel is so interesting because it is about politic intrigues around the White House.

Formulation of the Study

In order to help the writer find the important data related to the analysis, the three questions below were used to guide her to do the analysis. The questions are:

- a. What types of substitution are found in the English novel *Absolute Power*?
- b. What types of substitution are found in their translation into Indonesian in the translated novel “*Kekuasaan Absolut*”?
- c. What are the causes of the use of substitution types of English sentences in their translation into Indonesian?

The Purpose of the Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, the purpose of this analysis are:

- a. To identify the substitution types in the English novel *Absolute Power*?
- b. To identify the substitution types found in their translation into Indonesian in the translated novel “*Kekuasaan Absolut*”?
- c. To analyze the causes of the use of substitution types of English sentences in their translation into Indonesian?

Significance of the Study

It is important to know more about substitutions in a text to comprehend the text well. Thus, it is expected that this research would make the reader understand more about substitution within the texts. The reader could find English substitution types as well as their translation into Indonesian. Related to translation process, it would be important to know that there would be a change in form but not in meaning. Finally, it is also expected that this analysis will enrich linguistics development and can be a source for another research.

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

Translation Concept

Translation activity is not only belonging to language teachers and linguists but also belonging to scientists who realize that language has a power to learn about much knowledge in this universe. Newmark (1981: 7) affirmed that

translation is a kind of replacing a written message of certain language by another message in other language. Lado (1964: 261) said that this activity is as an art for this process needs it. Meanwhile, Bell (1991: 5) said that translation is the expression of one language (target language) of what have been expressed in another language (source language).

Thus, it could be concluded that translation is transferring the source language (SL) to become the target language (TL), by a note that those languages should be equivalent in its content, yet it is adjusted within semantic and stylistic way of each of both languages. In other word, a good translator should have the skill of grammatical and semantic of both languages to produce an appropriate translation product.

Substitution in English

According to Halliday (1976: 38), substitution is as the replacement of one item by another such as words or phrases. In line with Halliday, Renkema (1993: 38) stated that substitution is a replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a “dummy” word. The reader or the listener of linguistics product could fill in the correct element based on the replacing item. It means that there are some kinds of substitutes to replace the words or phrases in the previous sentence.

McCarthy (1999: 45) mentioned that substitution is similar to ellipsis in English that it operates in either at nominal, verbal, or clausal level. While Halliday (1976) suggested that substitution is related to ellipsis in English, because ellipsis is said as substitution by zero.

Types of Substitutions

1) Nominal Substitution

Halliday stated that nominal substitution is the replacement of the noun groups, done by the substitutes *one* or *ones*. For example:

I shoot the hippopotamus with bullets made of platinum.

Because if use leaden ones his hide is sure to flatten them.

From the sentence above, *bullets* is the head of the noun group *bullets made of platinum* while the substitute *ones* has replaced the noun *bullets*.

2) Verbal Substitution

The substitution of a verb in a sentence, which is indicated by the substitute *do* in English, is called verbal substitution (Halliday, 1976: 112). The substitute is always at the end of the sentence. For instance:

Has anybody fed the cat?

Somebody must have done

From the example above, the verb *fed* has been replaced by the substitute *done*. In fact, the substitute *done* is included in the *do*'s morphological elements as others; *does, did, done, doing*.

3) Clausal Substitutions

Clausal substitution is the replacement of a clause with the substitute *so* and *not*. In this substitution types the entire clause is presupposed, and the contrasting element is outside the clause. For instance:

Is there going to be an earthquake?

It says so.

The substitute *so* has replaced the whole of the clause *going to be an earthquake* and the contrastive environment is provided by the word *says*, which is outside of it.

The Causes of the Use of Substitution in English

In his book *Working with a Text*, Carter (2001: 208-209) argued that substitution is replacing one item for another in a text by a writer or a speaker. It is often involving long phrases which will be replaced by shorter items such as *do* or *so*. Further, he suggested that substitution is used because of two factors.

First, the use of substitution is important since it is considered more economic and also to avoid a boring repetition. For instance, in replacing a clause in a sentence, it needs the substitute *so* in order to make the next sentence more economic and to avoid repeating the clause.

Second, substitution is needed to make the original item clearer. In other words, it is useful to redefine the word replaced in the preceding sentence. For example, in nominal substitution, it needs substitution to replace the noun in a sentence. Thus, the reader will comprehend the text well. The substitute used are *one* for singular noun and *ones* for plural noun.

Substitution in Indonesian

According to Lubis (1988:35), there is also substitution in Indonesia. He asserted that substitution in Indonesian is divided into three types as well; nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution.

a. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution means replacing the noun in the sentence before. For example in the sentence:

a) *Saya lihat buah **durian** ini bagus-bagus. **Yang ini** sudah masak.*

b) *Mereka kurang suka **buah** ini. Carilah **yang lain**.*

In sentence (a), *yang ini* is the nominal substitution of *buah durian*. While *yang lain* is the nominal substitution of *buah*. From this fact, it can be concluded that in nominal substitution, the substitute used is an article *yang*.

b. Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution in Indonesian is replacing the verb in the previous sentence. Example:

a) Mereka **kerja keras** disana. Kami **berusaha** juga.

b) Anak-anak dilarang **melakukan** hal itu. Tapi mereka **berbuat** juga.

In sentence (a), *berusaha* is the substitute of *kerja keras*, while *melakukan* in sentence (b) is replaced by the verb *berbuat*. It shows that verbal substitution in Indonesian is replacing the verb with others that have the equivalent meaning.

c. Clausal Substitution

Clausal substitution in Indonesian is replacing the clause in the preceding sentence. Example:

a) **Paman sudah sampai** hari ini di Jakarta
Saya dengar **demikian**.

b) **Indonesia hanya mendapat 1 medali emas** di Asean Games di Seoul tahun ini.
Saya dengar **begitu**.

c) **Belakangan ini kesebelasan SUMUT selalu kalah**
Saya harap **tidak**.

In sentence (a) the word *demikian* is the substitute of the whole clause of the first sentence.

While in the sentence (b), *begitu* is the substitute of the entire sentence before. In sentence (c), the substitute is *tidak*. It is used to replace the clause *kesebelasan Sumut kalah*. Thus, the substitutes in clausal substitution in Indonesian are *demikian*, *begitu*, and *tidak*.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

Research Method

This study is categorized as a descriptive research because the writer collected the data naturally in order to answer research questions. Gay (2000: 89) asserted that a descriptive research involves with collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer research questions concerning the current status of the object of the study.

Object of the Research

The object of this research is an English novel entitled *Absolute Power* written by David Baldacci, published by Aaron M. Priest Literary Agency. Another one is its translation into Indonesian entitled *Kekuasaan Absolut* translated by Hidayat Saleh, published by Gramedia, Jakarta.

Technique of Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer identified the substitution types of English within the texts in the novel *Absolute Power*. The writer also identified its translation into Indonesian in the translated novel *Kekuasaan Absolut*. Listing the data and classifying the data into the three types of substitution; nominal, verbal, clausal substitution would be next procedure.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data were analyzed descriptively. The steps were (1) classifying the data into their types; nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution, (2) identifying the substitutes of each data which are used in both English and Indonesian version, (3) interpreting the data by using descriptive technique, (4) classifying the data into its three types in a table, and (5) analyzing the data to answer the research questions.

Analysis and Findings

Data Analysis

The researcher had found the data of English substitution types in the novel *Absolute Power*. However, when the data were translated into Indonesian that were found in the translated novel *Kekuasaan Absolut*, there was a kind of adjustments made of the translator.

Data 1

SL (Source Language) : *The nagging prickles of doubt slowly drained away, but they would **reappeared** ; they always **did*** (AP: 05)

TL (Target Language) : *Keraguan yang terus menerus mengusik perlahan-lahan surut, tetapi pasti akan **muncul kembali, selalu demikian*** (KA: 31)

In the English version, the verb *reappeared* is substituted by *did* as the substitute of verbal substitution. When it is translated into Indonesian, the substitute *did* has been translated into *demikian*. The word *demikian* in the translation sentence has replaced the word *muncul kembali* in the preceding sentence. The word *demikian* can be said as a substitute in Indonesian for it replaces the clause in the previous sentence.

In other examples, the translation of the substitute in verbal substitution depends on the verb from the sentence before.

Data 2

SL : “just **remember** that”- I **do** chief, everyday” (AP: 73)

TL : “**ingatlah** itu” – “saya **ingat** chief, setiap hari” (KA:112)

Data 3

SL : let’s just say he **expects** it, Jack.

Maybe the all **do**. (AP: 487)

TL : Katakan saja dia **mengharapkannya**, Jack. Mungkin mereka semua **mengharapkannya**. (KA:689)

Data 4

SL : Do you **know** what I intended? Of course I **do** (AP: 408)

TL : Kau **tahu** apa maksudku? Tentu saja aku **tahu** (KA: 579)

Data 5

SL : He Wondered when they would **find** her, when they **did**, he would know (AP: 85)

TL : Dalam hati ia bertanya-tanya, kapankah mereka akan **menemukan** mayat wanita itu; saat mereka **menemukannya**, ia akan segera tahu... (KA:128)

Data 6

SL : If they only **knew**. The trouble was, he **did**. (AP: 156)

TL : Seandainya mereka **tahu**. Yang jadi persoalan, dirinya **tahu** (KA: 223)

Data 7

SL : You think I **killed** her? I think if you **did**, you’re smart enough... (AP: 195)

TL : Menurutmu aku yang **membunuhnya**? Menurutku kalau kau **membunuhnya**, kau tentu cukup cerdas... (KA: 278)

Data 8

SL : What does it **matter** what I believe? It **does**. (AP: 466)

TL : Apa **penting** nya aku percaya atau tidak? Itu **penting!** (KA:659)

From the data above, the substitutes of this verbal substitution types are *do*, *does*, and, *did*. The substitutes have replaced the verb from the preceding sentence. In data 2, for instance, the verb *remember* has replaced by *do*. Additionally, in data 3 and 4 the verb *expect* and *know* are also replaced by the substitute *do*. Meanwhile, the verb in data 5, 6, and 7; *find*, *knew*, and *killed* respectively are replaced by the substitute *do*. While the word *matter* in data 8 is replaced by the substitute *does*. When the substitute *do*, *does*, or *did* are translated into Indonesian, the translator uses the verb back from the preceding sentence in the next sentence. In data 2, for example, the verb *ingat* in the target language is repeated because the preceding sentence has the word *ingatlah*. Besides, the translator also did the same thing with the rest of the data. The verbs

menemukan, tahu, penting, and mengharapkan are mentioned back in the translated sentences.

Data 9

SL : He **works** just as hard, if not harder than I **do** (AP: 76)

TL : Dia **bekerja**, sama kerasnya, kalau tidak lebih keras daripada **aku**. (KA:117)

Data 10

SL : “just **remember** that”- I **do** chief, everyday” (AP: 73)

TL : “**ingatlah** itu” – “saya **ingat** chief, setiap hari” (KA:112)

Data 11

SL : Who **decides** which crew goes to which house? I **do** (AP: 193)

TL : Siapa yang **memutuskan** rumah tujuan dan para pekerjanya? Aku. (KA:275)

Data 12

SL : If anyone ever **deserved** it, this guy **did** (AP: 73)

TL : Kalau ada yang **layak** diperlakukan begitu. Inilah orangnya (KA:625)

In those data the substitutes *do* and *did* have replaced the verb in the English sentences. In data 9, 10, and 11, the substitute *do* has replaced the verb *works*, *liked*, and *decides*. Then, in data 12, the substitute *did* has replaced the verb *deserved* as second verb form. When the substitutes are translated, the verbs in English sentences have been eliminated in the process of translating. As a result, there is no verbal substitution in the translation into Indonesian. The subject of each sentence is dependent. From the data 9 and 11, the subject *aku* is dependent. Along with the data 12 the words *inilah orangnya* is also dependent without the following verb. Consequently, the omission of the verbs of the sentences is called ellipsis in Indonesian because there is no substitute in each sentence to replace the verbs. Yet, in data 10, the word *memang* can be said as a substitute in Indonesian sentences for it is replacing the verb *suka*.

Data 13

SL : the best way to do was to **check out** where he lived before the cops **did**. (AP: 267)

TL : Cara terbaik untuk melakukan hal itu adalah **memeriksa** tempat ia tinggal sebelum polisi **melakukannya** (KA:387)

From this data, the substitute *did* has replaced the verb *check out*. When this data is translated into Indonesian there is also a verbal substitution. The verb *memeriksa* has replaced by the other verb, *melakukan*.

Data 14

SL : that statement had brought a lot of **memories** back, not all good **ones** (AP: 94)

TL : Ucapan itu membawa kembali **banyak kenangan**, tidak semuanya indah (KA:141)

Data 15

SL : All good **lawyers** got snapped up right away. The bad **ones** ought to try something else for living (AP: 499)

TL : Semua **pengacara** yang baik langsung pindah. **Yang buruk** harus mencoba bidang lain untuk mencari nafkah. (KA:706)

The data show that substitute *ones* is used to replace the singular noun. In the data 14 and 15, *memories* and *lawyers* have been replaced by the substitute *ones* since they are a plural noun. When those examples are translated into Indonesian, both are substitution types as well. From data 14, there is a substitute *nya* to replace the noun *kenangan*, which has been disappeared. Data 15 have also eliminated the noun *pengacara*. However, there is also a replacement by the word *yang buruk* to substitute the noun *pengacara*.

Data 16

SL : You want **a lawyer**, Jerome? Do I need **one**? (AP: 94)

TL : Kau ingin **pengacara**, Jerome? Apakah aku membutuhkannya (KA:141)

From the data 16, it shows that the singular noun *a lawyer* is replaced by the substitute *one*. As in data 14, the translation of the substitute *one* becomes *nya* to replace the word *pengacara* in Indonesian version.

Data 17

SL : It was **built right into the wall**, or it seemed **so**. (AP: 08)

TL : **Dipasang tertanam di dalam dinding**, setidaknya **demikianlah** tampaknya.(KA:22)

The 17th data above uses the substitute *so* in the English sentence to replace the clause *built right into the wall*. When it is translated into Indonesian, the substitute *so* is translated into *demikianlah*. From this fact, it could be said that the translation of substitution into Indonesian is also as a substitute to replace the clause in the preceding sentence.

Data 18

SL : you have **the records**? Yeah I got them. Good, let me know when they're ready. Have a good **one** (AP: 194)

TL : Kau punya **catatannya**? Yah punya. Bagus, beritahukan padaku bila sudah siap. Berikan **yang jelas**. (KA:277)

Data 19

SL : This been **my van** for three years. Best **one** in the place. (AP: 198)

TL : Sudah tiga tahun aku memakai **van** ini. **Yang terbaik** di tempat ini. (KA: 281)

From the data 18 and 19, the singular noun *the records* and *my van* have been replaced by the substitute *one*. When those examples are translated into Indonesian, the translator has eliminated the noun *catatan* and *van*. The sentences actually would be *berikan (catatan) yang jelas* and *(van) yang terbaik di tempat ini*. The translations of the substitute *one* into *yang jelas* and *yang terbaik* are also as a substitute in the two sentences above. In other words, the translation of nominal substitution in English into Indonesian is a nominal substitution as well.

Data 20

- SL : He probably **knew** more about the father than she **did** (AP: 285)
TL : Ia mungkin lebih banyak **tahu** tentang Luther daripada **Kate sendiri**. (KA: 403)

Data 21

- SL : The assassin **understood** the victim's patterns of behavior better than the victim **did** (AP: 301)
TL : Si pembunuh lebih **mengerti** pola perilaku korban daripada **korban sendiri**. (KA: 427)

From the data above, the substitute *did* has replaced the verb *knew* and *understood* in the English sentences. When the data are translated into Indonesian, the verb is not translated. In fact, the verb is eliminated by the translator.

Data 22

- SL : Collin never **fired** his weapon? But somebody **did**. (AP: 311)
TL : Collin tidak pernah **menembakkan** senjatanya. Tapi ada orang yang **melakukannya**. (KA:277)

Data 23

- SL : He didn't **kill** Christine Sullivan but you think he saw who **did**. (AP: 341)
TL : Dia tidak **membunuh** Christine Sullivan tapi menurutmu dia melihat siapa yang **melakukannya**. (KA: 440)

From these data there are verbal substitutions in each sentence. In data 22, the verb *fired* is substituted by *did* as well as the verb *kill* in the data 23. When they are translated into Indonesian, the form is also in verbal substitution. The substitute of the verb *menembakkan* and *membunuh* is *melakukan*.

Data 24

- SL : He had made his **decision**. It had not been an easy **one** (AP: 251)
TL : Ia mengambil **keputusan**. Bukan **keputusan yang mudah**. (KA:355)

Data 25

- SL : He let that statement hang out there to test her **reaction**. He got the expected **one** (AP: 271)

TL : Ia membiarkan kalimat itu menggantung untuk menguji **reaksi** wanita itu. Ia mendapatkan **reaksi** yang diharapkannya (KA: 384)

Data 26

SL : A **supressor** would have been nice, but he had yet to find **one** that worked on a rifle.. (AP: 302)

TL : **Peredam** tentu akan nyaman dipakai, tetapi ia belum menemukan **peredam** yang biasa dipakai pada senapan (KA: 428)

From the data above, the sentences show that the nominal substitution uses the substitute *one* to replace the noun *decision* (data 24), *reaction* (data 25) and *supressor* (data 26). When the sentences are translated into Indonesian, there is no substitute to replace the noun in Indonesian sentences. In fact, the translation into Indonesian has mentioned the noun back. The translator translates the substitute *one* into its real meaning of each noun. Data 24 shows that the noun *an easy one* becomes *keputusan yang mudah* while *the expected one* in data 25 becomes *reaksi yang diharapkannya*. In addition, the noun in data 26 – *one that worked on a rifle* – is translated into *peredam yang biasa bekerja pada senapan*.

Data 27

SL : He was a veteran policeman and this was just another routine **inquiry** in a series of endless **ones** (AP: 393)

TL : Ia seorang polisi veteran dan ini hanyalah **pertanyaan** rutin dalam serangkaian **pertanyaan** yang tak ada habisnya. (KA:557)

Data 28

SL : The partnership would not look kindly on a junior **partner** assaulting a senior **one** (AP: 404)

TL : Dewan tidak akan membiarkan seorang **partner** junior menyerang **partner** senior. (KA: 572)

In the data above the substitute *ones* special for the plural noun in data 27 – *a series of endless ones* is also translated back into *pertanyaan yang tak ada habisnya* and the substitute *one* for the singular noun in the data 28 – *a senior one* is translated back into *partner senior*.

Data 29

SL : You're the **one of the best lawyers** around, Sandy. Everybody says **so**. (AP: 129)

TL : Kau salah satu **pengacara terbaik yang pernah ada**, Sandy. Semua orang berkata **begitu** (KA: 188)

Data 30

SL : Did **Sullivan startle them?** If **so**, why did the shot.... (AP: 146)

TL : Apakah **Sullivan mengejutkan sipencuri?** Kalau **begitu**, mengapa tembakan.. (KA: 211-212)

Data 31

SL : Do **you find that a little unusual?** How **so** ma'am?

TL : Apakah **kau merasa itu sedikit luar biasa?** Mengapa **begitu** ma'am? (KA: 232)

Data 32

SL : So, **we got to trust him?** It would seem **so** (AP: 283)

TL : Jadi, **kita harus mempercayainya?** Tampaknya **begitu** (KA: 40 - 40)

From the data, the reseracher has identified that *so* is the substitutes of clause in an English sentence. From data 28 to 32 the substitute *so* has replaced the whole clause in the preceding sentence. In data 29 the word *so* has replaced the clause of the sentence before. It also occurs in the rest of the examples.

When those examples are translated into Indonesian, in fact, the writer has found that *begitu* in the translation sentence has became a substitute of a clause in Indonesian sentences. From the example 29 – 32, it is clear that the substitute *so* is being translated into *begitu*. It is clear as well that the clause from the preceding translated sentence has been replaced by the word *begitu* itself. From the data is known as well that the clauses in the translated sentences are replaced by the word *begitu*. Therefore, it could be concluded that *begitu* is the substitute of clausal substitution in Indonesian sentences.

Data 33

SL : Was **love left there?** The detective hoped **not** (AP: 286)

TL : Apakah **ada kasih sayang tersisa di hatinya?** Sang detektif berharap **tidak**. (KA: 405)

From data 33, the substitute *not* has replaced the clause *love left there*. As a matter of fact, when it is translated into Indonesian, the substitute *not* is also as a substitute in clausal substitution in Indonesian, *tidak*. The substitute *tidak* has replaced the clause *ada kasih sayang tersisa di hatinya*. It is called clausal substitution in Indonesian.

Findings

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer can describe her findings as follows:

- a. In the English novel *Absolute Power*, the writer found That there there are three types of English substitution used . First, the data the writer identified as nominal substitution uses *one* for replacing the singular noun and *ones* for replacing the plural noun. Second, there are also some data that show verbal substitution. The substitute they are used is *do* and its morphological element

did and *does*. Third, the rest of the data show the clausal substitution. The substitute is *so* to replace the clause of the previous sentence entirely.

- b. In the translated novel *Kekuasaan Absolut*, the writer had found the types of substitution in Indonesian when the substitutions in English are translated. The types of substitution are nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution. In nominal substitution, generally, there is no substitution in the data since the translator translates the substitute into its real meaning as a noun. Yet, there are some of them that translate the substitutes into the article *yang* that is followed by the adjective. Meanwhile, verbal substitution usually uses other verb that has the same meaning with the verb replaced as a substitute. Additionally, it uses the verb *melakukan* to substitute the verb. Finally, the substitutes in Indonesian clausal substitution that are used are *demikian* and *begitu*. These substitutes are used to replace the entire clause in the preceding sentence.
- c. There are several causes of the use of substitution types in the process of its translation into Indonesian. First, the use of substitution is important since it is considered more economic and also to avoid a boring repetition. Second, substitution is needed to explain the original item. In other word, it is useful to redefine the word replaced in the preceding sentence. Next, the uses of the substitution types of Indonesian is needed to identify the intended word in the previous sentence. Then, it is needed to emphasize the word which is replaced. Finally, it is very useful to avoid repeating a clause in a sentence for it sounds a little bit clumsy to repeat the same words. Indonesian sentences use the substitute *begitu*, *demikian*, and *tidak* to replace a clause in the previous sentence entirely.

DISCUSSION

The result of this study proved that substitution types are found in both English novel *Absolute Power* and its translation into Indonesian in *Kekuasaan Absolut*. The types are nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. Yet, the types of each language has a character and rule should be used. The nominal substitution in English uses *one* and *ones* to replace nouns. When the data are translated into Indonesian, the substitutes are translated into the noun itself in the sentence. While the rest of the data are replaced by the article *yang* to emphasize the noun from the previous sentence.

Then, in verbal substitution, the substitutes of English are *do*, *did*, and *does*. When they are translated into Indonesian, the data proved that there are several sentences that mention the verb back as the translated of the substitute in the previous sentence. Last, some data have eliminated the substitute of the verb, when they are translated into Indonesian. It is considered that the sentence has

been cleared for the receptor of the target language. As a result, the substitute is not translated instead of disappeared.

Additionally, related with clausal substitution, the substitute *so* and *not* have replaced the clause of some data entirely. When the substitutes of each data are translated into Indonesian, they are also as a substitute to replace the clause in the translated sentence. The substitute *so* and *not* in English has become *begitu* and *tidak* in Indonesian. Thus, *begitu* and *tidak* could be considered as the clausal substitution types of Indonesian.

CONCLUSION

Substitution in English is actually deals with grammar and vocabulary or linguistic form. The substitute may function as a nou, as a verb, and as a clause. This fact creates the three types of substitution: nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. It is clear that the substitutes are *do* and its morphological element; *did*, *done*, and *doing* for replacing the verbal group, *one* and *ones* for the nominal group, and *so* and *not* for the clausal group.

The writer identified these substitution types of English within the novel *Absolute Power*. However, when they are translated into Indonesian has resulted to some phenomena because of grammatical differences between the two languages. On the other hand, there are types of substitution as well in Indonesian. Nominal substitution types include the article *yang* along with the adjective, in verbal substitution are the verb *melakukan* and other verb which is the synonym of the previous verb, and the clausal substitution are used *demikian*, *begitu*, and *tidak* for replacing a clause in clausal substitution sentences.

There are some causes of those phenomenon. First, it is needed to know the intended word in the previous sentence. In this case, the article *yang* is important to recognize the intended word in the sentence before. Second, it is needed to emphasize the word that is replaced. Third, it is useful to avoid repeating a clause in a sentence for it sounds wierd.

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