

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Translation plays important roles in understanding a foreign language texts because translation transfers the meaning of one language into another. According to Catford (1974), “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. It means transferring the meaning from one language and replacing it with equivalent text in another language. The goal is to convey the same meaning and information accurately, while adapting it to the target language. However, some readers still have difficulties in understanding the foreign language texts even though the texts have been translated. It can happen because the translator does not translate the text properly.

The quality of the translation can be affected by the way translators translate the text, such as the choices of using translation procedures. A translation should be accurate and natural to maintain the message of the author. Accurate means conveying the meaning from the source language to the target language as accurately as possible, not translating word for word. Natural means that the translation should sound as if it were originally written in the target language and not seem forced, awkward, or too literal. Therefore, the choice of translation procedure can influence the accuracy and naturalness of a translation.

There are a lot of famous foreign language texts such as novels, books, short stories, and others that were translated from English to Indonesian. One of them is *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell. *Animal Farm* is a novel written by George Orwell during World War II. This novel was published on August 17, 1945. However, it was successful in late 1950. This is a story about a group of farm animals who revolt against their human farmer in order to create a society where they can all live equally, freely, and happily. However, things got worse under the leadership of a pig named Napoleon. The researcher will use this novel in this research because it is a famous novel with interesting theme such as power, corruption, and politics ideology. By analyzing the translation accuracy of correlative conjunctions in this novel, we can see how the translation process affects the communication of these themes in Indonesian.

In this novel, the researcher found a lot of sentences that contain correlative conjunctions. According to Swick (2010), "Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words that function together as a conjunction". It means that a couple of words must be used together in order to have the intended meaning. Sneddon (2010) also stated that "Sometimes two clauses, phrases or words are dependent on each other. Such that neither can occur alone". It has the same meaning as Swick that two clauses, phrases or words must be used together to create a coherent and complete message. Based on Swick, there are five types of correlative conjunctions such as *either...or*, *both...and*, *whether...or*, *not only...but also*, and *neither...nor*. The

researcher uses five types of correlative conjunctions because these types are the most frequently used in English.

In the novel, the researcher found the example of correlative conjunction *either...or* as in “He refused to believe *either* that food would become more plentiful *or* that the windmill would save work” which connects two equal clauses. Then, the example of *both...and* as in “*both* Mr. Pilkington *and* Mr. Frederick were anxious to buy it” which connects two equal nouns. The example of *whether...or* can be found in “what difference does it make *whether* we work for it *or* not?” which connects between two equal clauses. After that, the example of *not only...but also* as in “Nevertheless, some of the animals were disturbed when they heard that the pigs *not only* took their meals in the kitchen and used the drawing-room as a recreation room, *but also* slept in the beds” which connects between two equal clauses. The last one, the example of *neither...nor* can be found in “But still, *neither* pigs *nor* dogs produced any food by their own labor” which connects between two nouns.

Therefore, this research aims to analyze the translation procedures of English correlative conjunctions and their functions as found in the English Novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesian *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono.

1.2. Theoretical Framework

1.2.1. Translation

In this section, the researcher will explain the theory of translation from different experts. According to Catford (1974), translation is translating a text from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by finding the appropriate equivalent to clarify the meaning of the language. Newmark (1988) also stated that translation is translating the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It means the translation should not deviate from the original text and does not mean translating word for word.

Larson (1984) explained that translation is a change of form. The theory means that every language has a different grammatical structure. However, the meaning of the source language and the target language must be the same even though the grammatical structure is different. In translating a text, translators rarely use the "word-for-word" translation. Larson (1984) stated that a "word-for-word" translation means translating the form of the source language closely. It is also called literal translation. The use of literal translation makes the translation unnatural and difficult to understand. It can be meaningless and give a wrong meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translators tend to use modified literal translation. According to Larson (1984), modified literal translation means modifying the order and grammar of the source language which is acceptable in the target language. It means the translator can reconstruct the sentence structure

or grammar to find meanings that are appropriate to the target language. Therefore, Larson assumes that the best way to produce an equivalent translation by applying meaning-based translation.

1.2.2. Translation Procedures

Meaning-based translation can be reached by applying appropriate translation procedures. Newmark (1988) suggests the translation procedures as follow:

1) Literal Translation

Literal means translating the SL to the TL literally without adding, omitting, and changing the form of the SL. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Un beau Jardin*

TL: A beautiful garden

Here is an example of literal translation from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: Blood! Blood! Blood!

TL: Darah! Darah! Darah!

2) The Other Translation Procedures

a. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation technique. Therefore, the word becomes a “loan word”. Here is the example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *image*

TL: image

The word *image* here is from Germany and it is translated into *image* in English. It shows that the translator transfers the SL to the TL without any changing meaning.

Here is the example from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: It's **Weaselton! Duke Weaselton!**

TL: Yang benar **Weaselton! Duke Weaselton!**

b. Naturalization

Naturalization defined as the adaptation of the SL word first to the normal pronunciation and to the word-forms of the TL. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Performanz*

TL: Performance

Here is the example of naturalization from English into Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: I'm gonna be an **actuary!**

TL: Saya akan menjadi seekor **aktuaris!**

c. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is a SL cultural term is translated into a TL cultural term. Here is an example from Newmark (1988)

Example:

SL: *Palaisburbon*

TL: Westminster

Here is the example from English into Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: Sir, you were going **115 miles per hour.**

TL: Pak, anda melaju dengan kecepatan **185 km per jam.**

d. Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalents use words that are more culturally neutral with specific new terms. This is the most accurate way to translate the word culture. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Mart subite d'un norrisson*

TL: Cot death

Here is example from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: We got it up there, thank you, **Yakety-yak!**

TL: Kami berhasil, terima kasih, **domba bodoh!**

e. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is explaining the SL expression in several words to the TL. It focuses on describing the cultural expression. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Samurai*

TL: The Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to nineteenth century

The example means that the translator adds some information about *samurai* because not all people know about *samurai*.

Here is the example from English to Indonesian by Putri (2014):

SL: This, in turn, **the pituitary gland** to secrete another hormone, ACTH.

TL : Hormon ini kemudian merangsang **kelenjar bawah otak** untuk mengeluarkan hormon lain, yaitu ACTH.

f. Synonymy

Synonym is the TL word equivalent to an SL word in context. A translator can use synonym if there is no clear equivalent in the TL and when the word is insignificant in the text. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Personne gentille*

TL: Kind person

Here is the example of synonymy from English to Indonesian by Hidayat et al (2018):

SL: Finally Boy **came** to Julie.

TL: Akhirnya Boy **menghampiri** Julie.

g. Through Translation

Through translation can be called calque or loan translation. It is the literal translation of common collocations, name of organization and components of compounds. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: European Economic Community (EEC)

TL: *Communaute'Economique Europeenne*

h. Shift or Transposition

Shift or Transposition is a translation procedure that the grammatical will change from SL to TL. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *das Inieressanteist*

TL: It's interesting that . . .

Here is the example from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: I like trying **actually**.

TL: **Sebenarnya**, aku suka mencoba.

i. Modulation

Modulation means that the translator can express a different point of view in the translation. However, it does not affect or change the meaning of SL text. Here is the example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Il n'a pas hesite*

TL: He acted at once

Here is the example from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: Uh, I'm pretty much sure it's pronounced "DNA"

TL: sepertinya yang benar itu DNA

j. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation means that the translators should use the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Rechtsstaat*

TL: Constitutional state

Here is the example from English to Indonesia by Putri (2014):

SL: More **x-rays** were ordered, and ultimately a CT scan was also done.

TL: Diperintahkan untuk dilakukan lagi beberapa **foto Rontgen**, dan akhirnya dilakukan CT scan juga.

k. Translation Label

Translation label is a temporary translation. It usually of a new institutional term. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Erbschafisspracke, tangué dy heritage.*

TL: heritage language

l. Compensation

Compensation occurs when the loss of meaning, metaphor or pragmatic effect, and sound effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part or in adjacent sentences.

m. Componential Analysis

Comparing the source language term with the target language word that has a similar meaning but is not an evident one-to-one counterpart by demonstrating first their common and then their contrasting sense components is known as consequential analysis. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *Stirzen*

TL: to fair

n. Reduction and expansion

Reduction means removing unimportant elements of the source language. Meanwhile, expansion means adding more words in the target language to express the meaning of the source language. Here is an example of reduction and expansion from Newmark (1988):

The example of reduction:

SL: *science linguistique*

TL: linguistics

Here is the example of reduction from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: **You** ready to make the world a better place?

TL: Siap membuat dunia menjadi lebih baik?

The example of expansion:

SL: *cheveux inégaux*

TL: evenly cut hair

Here is the example of expansion from English to Indonesian by Hidayat (2018):

SL: She dragged walked out, brushing hay off from her clothes.

TL: **Kemudian Julie keluar dari kandang** dengan sedih sambil membersihkan bajunya dari jerami.

o. Paraphrase

According to Newmark (1988), this procedure refers to an implication of the meaning of a segment of the text when it is poorly written in the source language or has important implication and omission.

Here is the example of paraphrase from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: Are you okay, Judy?

TL: Kamu tidak apa-apa **kan** Judy?

p. Others Procedures

Based on Newmark (1988:90), Vinay and Darbelnet also give other procedures as follow:

- Equivalent

Equivalence is a technique of translation to express an idiom of the source language (SL) in a completely different way in the target language (TL). It transfers the expression into the closest equivalence of an expression in the target language in a different way from the stylistic and structural methods. However, it describes the same meaning and situation. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example :

SL: *Résumé des chapitres précédents.*

TL: The story so far

- Adaptation

Adaptation is used to express something specific to the source language culture in a totally different way from the target language culture.

Translators must replace words, phrases, or expressions in the source language by adapting words, phrases, or expressions that are appropriate to the target language. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example :

TL: *Monsieur*

SL: Dear Sir.

q. Couplets

Couplets is the combination of two procedures in one translation. It can be triplets if a translator combines three procedures and quadruplets if combines four procedures.

Here is the example of couplets from English to Indonesian by Ananda et al (2019):

SL: Excuse me, down here

TL: Permisi, disini

In this example, the translator uses cultural equivalent and the modulation procedure.

r. Notes

Notes means providing additional information in translation. Notes are included in the translation as additional information, particularly for cultural terms. It makes the reader clearly understand with the additional information about the translated word. Here is an example from Newmark (1988):

Example:

SL: *la gabelle*

TL: the *gabelle* or salt-tax

Here is the example from English to Indonesian by Putri (2014):

SL : Cardiovascular disease and hypertension.

TL : Penyakit kardiovaskuler (penyakit jantung dan pembuluh darah) dan hipertensi (tekanan darah tinggi)

1.2.3. Correlative Conjunction in English

According to Swick (2010), the definition of correlative conjunctions are couples of words that function together as conjunction. It means a couple of words must be used together in order to have the intended meaning. The correlative conjunctions combine the equal and parallel elements of a sentences such as a clause with a clause, a phrase with a phrase, and a word with a word. Quirck & Greenbaum (1973) explained the function of each type of correlative conjunction as follows:

1. Either...or

According to Quirck & Greenbaum (1973), *either* anticipates the alternative introduces by *or*. It means that when the content of the sentence allows the realization of more than one alternative, we can exclude the combination by adding *either*.

“either...or” is used to show a choice of two things. It means that one of the two options must be chosen. The word after “either” is the first option while the word after “or” is the second option. The "either...or" construction is commonly used when you want to highlight a choice between two alternatives, options, conditions, or preferences. It's a way to express that one

of the presented options will be selected, and it helps clarify that you can't have both options simultaneously.

2. Both... and

Quirck & Greenbaum (1973) stated that *both* anticipates the addition introduced by *and*. It means that *both* serves the purpose of indicating the addition of two elements that are linked by *and*. It is a way to signal that there are two things or ideas that are connected together in the sentence.

“both...and” functions to emphasize two elements that are similar or equivalent in a sentence. It means that the two things are equally true and important. The “both...and” construction is used to highlight the presence of two important or significant elements, qualities, actions, or facts. It is a way to emphasize that both elements are true or relevant, and it is often used to make comparisons, showcase the comprehensiveness of a statement, or emphasize that two things go hand in hand.

3. Whether... or

According to Quirck & Greenbaum (1973), the correlative conjunction “whether...or” is a pair of conjunctions used together to present alternatives or choices within a sentence.

“whether...or” functions to emphasize two choices or options but the speaker is uncertain which one the valid option. The “whether...or” construction is useful when you want to present a choice, condition, or

question involving two options. It allows you to express that one of the alternatives will be selected or that there's uncertainty about which option is preferable. It's a versatile conjunction for discussing alternatives and making distinctions between them.

4. Not only... but also

Quirk & Greenbaum (1973) stated that the correlative conjunction "not only...but also" is a pair of conjunctions used together to emphasize and present a balanced relationship between two related elements in a sentence. It is used to show that two things are true or important, and it adds emphasis to both elements.

not only... but also is used to emphasize two related ideas or actions which are important and significant to mention. It emphasizes the importance of both elements, indicating that both of them are equally important. The "not only...but also" construction is used to highlight the presence of two important or significant elements, qualities, actions, or facts. It is a powerful way to emphasize that both elements are true or relevant, and it is often used to make comparisons or showcase the comprehensiveness of a statement.

5. Neither... nor

Quirk & Greenbaum (1973) explains that "neither...nor" is a pair of conjunctions used together to express negation and to indicate that two or

more things are not true or not happening. It is typically used to emphasize the absence or non-occurrence of multiple items or ideas.

“neither...nor” functions to emphasize that a negative statement is true of two things. It is used when the choice is negative or someone wants to say that more than one thing is not true. The "neither...nor" construction is a powerful way to express a negative statement about multiple items or ideas simultaneously. It emphasizes that none of the options presented are valid or true, and it's commonly used when discussing choices, preferences, or the absence of specific things or qualities.

1.2.4. Correlative Conjunction in Indonesian

Alwi et al (2003) stated that Correlative conjunctions in Indonesian are conjunctions that connect two words, phrases, or clauses that have the same syntactic category. Therefore, both correlative conjunction in English and Indonesian are the same. They both consist of two words or phrases that are used to combine sentence elements that have the same value. Here is the explanation of five common correlative conjunctions in Indonesian from Sneddon (2010):

1. Entah... atau

Entah...atau is a correlative conjunction that used to connect two parallel words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

According to Sneddon (2010), *entah...atau* functions to emphasis two choices. The function is the same as English correlative conjunction

“either...or”. The word *entah* is the first option while the word *atau* is the second option. *Entah...atau* is synonymous with *entah...maupun*.

2. Baik...maupun

The correlative conjunction *baik...maupun* connects two parallel words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Indonesian.

Sneddon (2010) stated that *baik...maupun* has the same function as *both...and* that uses to emphasis two elements that equally true and important. *Baik...maupun* is a correlative pair because the word *baik* anticipates the addition of what follows *maupun*. They also stated that the word *baik* can be omitted.

3. Apakah...atau

Apakah...atau functions to connect two words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Indonesian.

Sneddon (2010) explained that *apakah...atau* is used to emphasis two options and indicates uncertainty or doubt about which option is valid or appropriate. It is equivalent to correlative conjunction *whether...or* in English. It is synonymous with *entah...entah*.

4. Bukan hanya...tetapi juga

The correlative conjunction *bukan hanya...tetapi juga* is used to connect two words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

According to Sneddon (2010), *bukan hanya...tetapi juga* functions to emphasis two related ideas which are important and significant to mention. It

means not only does the first action occur but also the second action. The first action contains *bukan hanya* and the second action contains *tetapi juga*. It is equivalent with *not only...but also* in English. It has a synonym with *tidak hanya...melainkan juga*.

5. Baik...maupun...tidak

Baik...maupun...tidak is used to connect two parallel words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Sneddon (2010) stated that *baik...maupun...tidak* functions to emphasis two clauses or phrases that have a negative meaning and show that neither of them happened or is not true. It is equivalent with *neither...nor* in English. It has other synonyms such as *tidak...ataupun*.

1.2.5. The Example of Correlative Conjunction in English and Indonesian

After explain the definition of correlative conjunction in English and Indonesian, we can conclude that the function of correlative conjunction in English and Indonesian are similar. Therefore, the researcher gives some examples of correlative conjunction in English and Indonesian to see the similarities. Here are the examples from Sneddon (2010):

1) Either...or

SL: **Either** Peter **or** his brother is responsible to this accident.

TL: **Entah** Peter **maupun** adiknya bertanggung jawab atas kecelakaan ini.

The example shows that there are two options between “Peter” as the first option and “his brother” as the second option who is responsible to an accident. It also connects two words.

2) Both... and

SL: **Both** Ana **and** Ira live in Jakarta.

TL: **Baik** Ana **maupun** Ira tinggal di Jakarta.

The example shows that correlative conjunction “both... and” connects the two nouns “Ana” and “Ira.” It means that both of them live in Jakarta.

3) Whether... or

SL: He cannot decide **whether** to stay **or** to leave.

TL: Dia tidak dapat memutuskan **apakah** akan tinggal **atau** pergi.

The example shows that the correlative conjunction *apakah... atau* connects two parallel phrases *to stay* and *to leave*. It also shows that the subject is having difficulty deciding between staying or leaving.

4) Not only... but also

SL: He can drive **not only** a car **but also** a helicopter.

TL: Dia **tidak hanya** bisa mengemudi mobil **tapi juga** helikopter.

This example shows that the use of “not only” emphasizes the importance of the fact that the subject can drive a car and “but also” introduce the additional fact that the subject can also drive a helicopter. It connects between two phrases such as *a car* and *a helicopter*.

5) Neither... nor

SL: **Neither** ability **nor** beauty is useful for achieving happiness.

TL: **Baik** kepandaian **maupun** kecantikan **tidak** berguna untuk mencapai kebahagiaan.

In this sentence, the word "neither" shows that the first quality (ability) is not present, while "nor" introduces the second quality (beauty) that is also not present in achieving happiness. It connects two words such as *ability* and *beauty*.

1.3. Review of Previous Studies

The researcher would like to discuss the previous studies to support this research. The researcher will use five previous studies related to the topics. In the first previous study, the researcher uses a journal article entitled "An Analysis of Translation Procedure in Translating Cultural Word". This journal article was written by Apandi Apandi and Devi Siti Sihatul Afiah. They are from Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Cirebon. It was published in *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, Volume 429. The purpose of this research is to identify the translation procedures used by students and types of cultural words contained in 5 story texts found in the Cirebon area of West Java such as *Kasepuhan*, *Petilasam Nyi Mas Gandasari*, *Plangon*, *Puser Bumi*, and *Sunyaragi*. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research to answer the research question that gives a description and explanation after analyzing the data. In

analyzing the data, the researcher uses Newmark's theory about types of cultural word and translation procedures. The researcher found that there are 61 data and for the types of cultural word 32 are social culture, 2 data are ecology culture, 21 data are material culture, and 6 data are concept ceremony, indigenous custom culture. Then, for the translation procedures, the researcher found that 38 data used transference, 10 data used cultural equivalent, 7 data used descriptive, and 6 data used couplet. This research is useful to enrich knowledge in the field of translation.

The second previous study that the researcher uses to support this research is a journal article entitled "An Analysis of Translation Procedures Found in The Translation of Movie Subtitle: *Zootopia*". This journal was written by Fenti Rizki Ananda, et al. They are from English department, Bung Hatta University, Padang. It was published in Journal Polingua: Scientific Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Education. This research aims to analyze the translation procedures in the translation of movie subtitle: *Zootopia* from English to Indonesian subtitle. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and Newmark's theory about translation procedures. The researcher took the Indonesian subtitle from a website called Subscene and the translator's name is BagusProbeBagus. The results of this research shows that there are 10 procedures found by the researcher such as couplets, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, literal translation, cultural equivalent, transference, functional equivalent, naturalization, and transposition/shifts. The dominant translation procedures used by the translator in the movie subtitle of *Zootopia* are couplets, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, and literal translation. It

can be concluded that there are many omissions act, addition, and more than one procedure in a sentence.

The third previous study that the research uses to support this research is a journal article entitled “Translation Methods and Procedures Found in *The Harry Potter: The Chamber of Secrets* Movie Subtitle”. This journal was written by Clarence Usmany. She was a student from Udayana University. It was published in *Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra* Vol. 16, No. 2. The purpose of this research is to find out the translation methods and procedures found in the movie subtitle *The Harry Potter: The chamber of Secrets*. This research is based on a descriptive qualitative method. The theory of this research was from Newmark’s translation procedures. The researcher took the data from two version of the movie subtitles. The researcher found that there are 4 translation methods such as faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. After that, there are 4 translation procedures used by the translator such as synonymy, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and modulation procedures. It can be concluded that by using right methods and procedures can achieve the correct contextual meaning.

The fourth pervious study used by researcher is a journal article entitled “Translation Methods and Procedures in Bilingual Storybooks”. This journal article was written by Arif Hidayat et al. It was published in *Journal of English Language Teaching* Volume 02, Issue 02, March 2018. This research aims to find out the methods and procedures of three bilingual storybooks such as *Animal*

Around Us: Butterfly, Seri Mengenal Hewan Cerita Si Laba-Laba, and Julie Si Peternak. This research used descriptive qualitative method and Newmark's theory about translation procedures. The researcher found that there are 5 translation procedures frequently used by the translator such as literal, modulation, shift, addition, and reduction. In the first book, the translator uses shift, modulation, couplet, cultural equivalent, and addition. The second book uses literal, addition, modulation, reduction, transference, expansion, and couplet. For the last book, the translator uses couplet, literal, addition, reduction, modulation, cultural equivalent, shift, synonymy, and expansion procedures. The dominant procedure used in all storybooks is literal translation with 9 data in the first book, 3 data in the second book, and 28 data in the third book. For the methods, all the translation of the storybook used semantic method.

The last previous study used by researcher to support this research is a journal article entitled "The Analysis of Correlative Conjunctions Used in Undergraduate Students' Research Articles". This journal article was written by Yeni Savitri et al. It was published on English Department Journal Vol.8 No.1, May 2021. This research aims to identify the types of correlative conjunction as well as its functions in students' research article. The data took from students' research articles written by undergraduate students of English Language Education Program at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University in the academic year of 2018/2019. It used qualitative research. In analyzing the data, the researcher classified the correlative conjunctions based on their types such as either...or,

neither...nor, not only...but also, and both...and. After that, the researcher classified them based on their functions such as connecting two words, connecting two clauses, and connecting two phrases. The researcher found that there are 91 correlative conjunctions found in 46 research articles such as 39 both...and (42.86%), 40 not only...but also (43.96%), 8 either...or (8.79), and 4 neither...nor (4.39%). After that, for its functions, there are 25 connecting words (27.47%), 65 connecting phrases (71.43%), and 1 connecting clauses (1.10%).

1.4. Research Questions

This research focuses on the translation procedures and the functions of English correlative conjunctions into Indonesian as found in the English Novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesian *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono.

Based on the research focus above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the translation procedures used by translator in translating correlative conjunction found in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell?
2. What are the functions of English correlative conjunction as found in the English novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell translated into Indonesian?

1.5. Objective of The Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the translation procedures used by the translator in translating the correlative conjunction in the novel.
2. To examine the functions of English correlative conjunction into Indonesian as found in the English novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesia *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono.

1.6. Scope of The Study

The scope of this study focuses on analyzing the translation procedures and the functions of English correlative conjunction into Indonesian. The data is taken from the English novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell (1945) and its translation *Republik Hewan* by Djokolelono (2021). The data are all correlative conjunction found in the English novel and their translation from English into Indonesian.

