

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE FUNCTION AND ACCURACY OF COORDINATE  
CONJUNCTION *AND* IN TRANSLATING A NOVEL  
*CONFESSION OF SHOPAHOLIC***

Hadita  
Bahasa Inggris  
ABA BSI Jakarta  
Jl. Salemba Tengah No. 45 Jakarta Pusat  
hadita.ita@bsi.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

*This research is about the function and the accuracy of coordinate conjunction **and** in translating a novel Confession of Shopaholic. The purpose of this research are to describe whether the coordinate conjunction **and** in TL has same function or not in SL and to describe the accuracy in translating coordinate conjunction and that is not translated into dan. The research methodology used is descriptive method focusing on describing the function and the accuracy of translation in translating coordinate conjunction **and** and the theories used: the theory of coordinate conjunction in English and Indonesian, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** and the theory of accuracy. The finding of this research show when the coordinate conjunction **and** not translated into dan, the meaning of coordinate conjunction **and** remains the same in TL*

**Key word:** coordinate conjunction, and, accuracy

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Every language has different aspect. The examples are different system and structures. Therefore, the translation needs to understand to one language to another language. According to Newmark, translation is rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (5). It means that translation is an activity of replacing textual of sources language to equivalent textual of target language.

Based on Barnwell, to make a good translation the translator should deal with the accuracy, clarity and naturalness (15). It means that in reproducing good translation, the translator should concern with accuracy, clarity and naturalness. According to Barnwell, accuracy means correct exegesis of the source message, and transfer of meaning of that message as exactly as possible into

receptor language (15). Accuracy in translating a target text should be close as possible to the meaning of sources text so that the reader will understand the author's aim. The example of an accurate translation:

SL: The fish they call Gede it is black and white

TL: *Ikan yang di sebut gede adalah belang-belang. Belang-belang itu adalah hitam dan putih* (Larson 486).

Based on Larson, translation above is not accurate because the addition of word *belang-belang* is not proper by the text. It is uncommon information because there is no background information stated about *belang-belang*. That translation is not as close as possible to the meaning of the sources text. Therefore, the accurate translation is state below:

TL: *Ada sejenis ikan yang di sebut Gede, ikan itu berwarna hitam dan putih.(accurate translation)*

In attempting to produce an accurate translation, translator may find some problem. One of the problems is in translating of coordinate conjunction into Indonesian language that will have a several meaning. Forexample, coordinate conjunction **and** when it is translate into Indonesian language will translate became *dan* but can also became *untuk, serta, kemudian* and *tetapi*. Therefore, in translating coordinate conjunction, the translator should pay attention with the meaning of coordinate conjunction in sources text.

Celce Murcia and Larsen Freeman state that coordinate conjunction is the process of combining two constituents of the same type to produce the large constituent of the same type (461). It means that conjunction use to combine constituent. One of the coordinate conjunctions used to combine constituent is **and**. According to Quirk et al., coordinate conjunction **and** is the most general meaning and use (930). Coordinate conjunction **and** is regarded as having a small number of semantic relationship between the clauses connected. Coordinate conjunction **and** is allowed to translate into Indonesian coordinate conjunction of *dan, serta, lalu* and *untuk*.

This research is done to find the function of coordinate conjunction **and** and whether the translation is accurate. According to Quirk et al., the use of coordinate conjunction **and** is to show result, sequences, contrast, concession, conditional, similarity, addition, and comment

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explains the theory of Coordinate Conjunction **and** both in English and in Indonesian, the function of Coordinate conjunction by Quirk, et al. and the quality of translation whether the translation is accurate by Barnwell theory.

### A. The Theory of Coordinate Conjunction in English

or explanation (930). The example is as follows:

SL : He heard an explosion and he phoned the police.

TL: *Dia mendengar ledakan kemudian menelpon polisi.*

The coordination conjunction **and** has a function as result. It is to show the result of activity that the subject did after he heard an explosion. The word *kemudian* has same function as the coordinate conjunction **and** to show the result of activity that the subject did in the next activity.

The main source of data in this research is taken from a novel. The reason for choosing a novel as the main sources of data is because the coordinate conjunction **and** are common in this novel. The novel chosen as the main sources of data is *Confession of Shopaholic* by Sophie Kinsella published by Batam Dell 2001.

The statements of problems that the writer found are as a follow,

1. Is coordinate conjunction **and** in target language has the same function as in the source language in a translated novel *Confession of Shopaholic* by Shopie Kinsella,
2. Is the translation of coordinate conjunction **and** in novel *Confession of Shopaholic* by Sophie Kinsella translated accurately if it is not translate into *dan*?

According to Murcia and Freeman, conjunction or coordination is the process of combining two constituents of the same type to produce the larger constituent of the same type (461). Therefore, Conjunction is the inflection word used to link words. Coordinate conjunction consists of **for, and, nor, but, or, yet**. The Coordinate conjunction **and** is the most common signal used to conjoin.

They also stated that there are 10 constituents that coordinating conjunction **and** may conjoin (462).

1. ( Noun + Noun )  
Example: [bread] **and** [butter]
2. ( Noun phrase + Noun phrase )  
Example: [the bread] **and** [the butter]
3. ( Adjective + Adjective )  
Example: [big] **and** [strong]
4. ( Adjective phrase + Adjective phrase )  
Example: [very big] **and** [extremely strong]
5. ( Verb + Verb )  
Example: quickly [run] **and** [hide]
6. ( Verb phrase + Verb phrase )  
Example: [run fast] **and** [hide quickly]
7. (Prepositional phrase + Prepositional phrase )  
Example: [over the field] **and** [into the trees]
8. ( Adverb + Adverb )  
Example: [neatly] **and** [effectively]
9. ( Adverbial phrase + Adverbial phrase )  
Example: [very neatly] **and** [rather Effectively]
10. ( Sentences + Sentences )  
Example: [She got in the pool] **and** [she began to swim]

## B. The Theory of Coordinate Conjunction In Indonesian

According to Chaer, coordinate conjunctions are words that join words equal status and function in a sentences. It is to conjoin words with words, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences (176). There are some coordinate conjunction that formally used in Indonesian language such as: *dan* (*and*), *serta* (*togethers with*), *atau* (*or*), *tetapi* (*but*), *melainkan/kecuali* (*exept*), *sambil* (*while*), *lagi* (*more*), *lalu* (*then*), and *kemudian* (*afterwards*)

### a. Word with Word

#### 1. Joining two nouns or noun phrases

Example: - *Ibudan* Ayah pergi ke Bogor  
- *Kakeksertanenekakandatang*

*Minggu depan.*

### 2. Joining two adjectives

Example: - *Anak itu pandai dan rajin*  
- *Kaya atau miskin di hadapan*  
- *Tuhan tak ada bedanya.*

### 3. Joining two verbs

Example: - *Mereka makan dan minum di kelas.*  
- *Bunga itu di petik lalu diberikan kepada saya.*

### b. Clauses with Clauses.

Example:

- Kami bekerja keras memperbaiki tanggul yang jebol itu, **sedangkan** mereka berdua duduk-duduk saja berpangku tangan.
- Dinasehati baik-baik bukannya menurut, **malahan** dia melawan kita

### c. Sentences with Sentences

Example:

- *Anak itu memang nakal. Bahkan ibunya sendiri pernah ditipunya*
- *Sejak kecil dia kami asuh, kami didik, dan kami sekolahkan. Namun, setelah dewasa dan jadi orang besar dia lupa kepada kami.*

According to Chaer, the function of the coordinate conjunction that join word, clause, and sentences that is on a equal. The Coordinate conjunctions can be subdivided into (176-177):

- a. **Ordinary Combine**, such as conjunction *dan*, *dengan*, *juga*, *serta* and *sambil*.

Example: *Dia menggeleng dan menyatakan "tidak" sertamemalingkan mukanya.*

- b. **Choices**, such as conjunction *atau*

Example: *Bagi saya makan nasi atau roti tidak menjadi masalah*

- c. **Contrast**, such as conjunction *tetapi*, *namun*, *sedangkan* and *sebaliknya*.

Example: *Ayahnya menjadi dokter di Puskesmas, **sedangkan** ibunya menjadi bidan di klinik bersalin*

- d. **Merge Fix**, such as conjunction *melainkan* and *hanya*

Example: *Kami bukan mengejek, **melainkan** mengatakan apa adanya*

- e. **Combined to Strengthen**, such as conjunction *bahkan*, *malah* (*malahan*), *lagipula*, *apalagi*, and *andjangan*.

Example: *Sekeluar dari penjara, dia tidak bertaubat. **Malahan** makin menjadi jahatnya*

- f. **Bounded**, such as conjunction *kecuali*, and *hanya*

Example: *Kami semua sudah makan, **kecuali** Siti dan Ida*

- g. **Express provisions or explanation combine**, such as *yang*

Example: *Rumah **yang** baru dibangun sudah hancur lagi.*

- h. **Chronological**, such as *lalu*, *kemudian* and *selanjutnya*.

Example: *Ditangkapnya bola itu, **lalu** dilemparkannya kembali kepada anak-anak itu*

- i. **Equate**, such as conjunction *yaitu*, *yakni*, *bahwa*, and *adalah* and *ialah*

Example: *Paman menjabarkan kepada kami **bahwa** beliau akan dating minggu depan*

- j. **Result**, such as conjunction *jadi*, *karena itu*, *oleh sebab itu* and *sehingga*.

Example: *Ibunya meninggal ketika ia berumur dua tahun. **Ayahnya** meninggal*

*sewaktu dia berusia empat tahun. **Jadi**, sejak kecil dia sudah menjadi yatim piatu*

## C. The Function of Coordinate Conjunction And

According to Quirk et al., coordinate conjunction **and** have different function and meaning (930). The different function and meaning depends on the preceding sentences. There are eight functions of the coordinate conjunction **and**.

### 1. The function as a result or reason

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as result or reason if the event in the second clause is consequence or result of the event in the first clause (qtd. In quirk 930). The adverbial of result and reason are *so*, *consequently* and *because* Example is He heard an explosion **and** he (therefore) phoned the police.

### 2. The function as sequences

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as sequences if the event in the second clause is chronologically sequent to the event in the first clause (qtd. In quirk 930). The adverbials of sequence are *so*, *next*, *now*, *after...then*. Example is I washed the dishes **and** (then) I dried them

### 3. The function as Contrast

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as contrast if the second clause introduces a contrast (*but* could also be used). The adverbials of contrast are *although*, *even*, and *though* (qtd. In quirk 931). Example is Robert is secretive **and** (in contrast) David is candid

### 4. The function as Concession

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as concession if the second clause introduces an element of

surprised in view of the content of the first clause. The adverbial of concession is *yet* (qtd. In quirk 931). Example is She tried hard **and** (yet) she failed

### 5. The function as Conditional

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as conditional if the first clause is a condition of the second. The adverbials of conditional are *or* and *then* (qtd. In quirk 931). Example is One more word for you, **and** (or) I phone the police

### 6. The function as Similar

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is assimilar if the second clause makes points similar to the first clause. The adverbial of similar is *similarly* (qtd. In quirk 932). Example is A trade agreement should be no problem, **and** (similarly) a cultural exchange could be easily arranged.

### 7. The function as Addition

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition if the second clause is pure addition to the first clause. The adverbial of addition is *also* (qtd. In quirk 932). Example is He has long hair **and** (also) he often wears jeans.

### 8. The function as Comment or Explanation

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as comment or explanation if the sentences in which the second clause adds an appended comment or explanation of the first clause (qtd. In quirk 932). Example is They dislike John—**and** that's not surprising in view of his behavior.

## D. The Quality of Good Translation

According Barnwell, there are three most important qualities of a good translation (15). They are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

### 1. Accuracy

According to Barnwell, accuracy means correct exegesis of sources message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into the receptor language (15). This faithfulness to the original includes both form and meaning. Accuracy also means a translation that should not translate literally from their language. Therefore, the translator should observe how the target language speakers use the vocabulary in their own languages and study the words in context. Moreover, the translator do not have to be satisfied just to know the primary meanings of new words but should keep on adding to his or her control of the word by further observations of its use. "Accuracy does not only regard to the information contained in the sources text, but also the level of emotion. "It should not be less as well as more emotive than the original" (Loewen, 1980:31).

The example is as follows:

SL: He hold scrap wood for **living**.

TL: *Sehari hari dia menjual potongan kayu untuk mendapatkan uang.* (Reader's Digest Magazine)

### 2. Clarity

Barnwell stated that clarity means that the translation of text should be able to express the idea communicatively for the intended reader to understand (15). This condition occurs because there may be several different ways of expressing an idea. Then one has to choose the way that communication must clearly. That way makes ordinary people understand. Though translator would be so faithful to the original in doing translation, he should not leads the readers to a bias meaning.

The example is as follows:

SL: I was teaching people computer **programming** in New Delhi and just spent \$800 on my first home PC.

TL: *Saatitusatayamengajarilmu computer di New Delhi danbarumembeli computer PC pertama saya dengan harga \$800 dollar.*

(Reader's Digest Magazine)

### 3. Naturalness

According to Barnwell, Naturalness is use of the natural form of the receptor language, if the translation is to be effective and acceptable, he should know that a translation should not sound foreign (15).

The example is as follows:

SL: Though the parents realize that two girls **growing up** in the White House are role models to millions of kids.

TL: *Kendatimenyadaribahwaanak-anak yang tengah beranjak remaja di Gedung putih merupakan figure contoh jutaan anak lain.*  
(Reader's Digest Magazine)

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Method

This research uses the descriptive method because the objective is to describe the function and the accuracy of translation in translating coordinate conjunction **and**. According to Kumar, descriptive researches attempts to describe a situation, problem, phenomena, service or program, provides information about, say, the living conditions of a community and describe attitudes towards an issue (9).

#### B. Data

Data are taken from the Novel of "Confession of a Shopaholic" by Sophie Kinsella published in February 2001. The novel contains 23 chapters, presented in 348 pages. Besides that, the data are taken from translation of novel Confession of Shopaholic. That is *Pengakuan Si Gila Belanja* translated by Ade Dina Silarlaki published in August 2007. In this novel, there are 72 data the coordinate conjunction **and** not translated into *dan*. The writer analyses 16 coordinate conjunction **and** in chapter IV Discussion and 66 data put in appendix.

#### 1. Data Collection

The procedures in collecting the data are as follows:

- Reading the data source
- Identifying the coordinate conjunction **and** in novel titled Confession of Shopaholic by Sophie Kinsella and its translation *Pengakuan Si gila Belanja* translated by Ade Dina Silarlaki
- Underlining the data used in this research.
- Listing the coordinate conjunction **and** that is not translated into *dan*.

#### 2. Data Analysis

The function of the coordinate conjunction **and** is analyzed based on Quirk, et al and the Indonesian translation of **and** are still accurate or not after its translation based on Barnwell theory.

### IV. DISCUSSION

This chapter contains analysis of the data collected from the data source Confession of Shopaholic and its translated version *Pengakuan Si Gila Belanja*. This chapter is based on the research problem stated in the previous chapter. The function and the accuracy that the translator used in translating the coordinate conjunction **and** is analyzed already. In this chapter, there are 16 data analyzed. The study discusses the coordinate conjunction **and** that is not translated into *dan*.

#### Data 1

##### Situation

Becky was in the office. She remembered that today was the time to receive the VISA bill. She was scared about the bill which might be over limit. Before she opened the VISA bill, she recalled what she bought by her VISA card. She bought some new solution, a cute case and some hypoallergenic eyeliner.

SL: I had to buy some new solution and a cute case **and** some hypoallergenic eyeliner. (p. 6)

TL: *Aku juga harus membeli cairan pembersih yang baru dan kotak mungil serta eyeliner anti alergi.* (p.14)

In SL, there are two coordinate conjunction **and** that conjoin three nouns; some new solution, a cute case and some hypoallergenic eyeliner. The function of both coordinate conjunctions is as addition. The first coordinate conjunction **and** is to conjoin two nouns; some new solution and a cute case. The second coordinate conjunction **and** is to conjoin a cute case and some hypoallergenic eyeliner. The second coordinate conjunction **and** is not translated into *dan* anymore like in the first coordinate conjunction, but it is translated into *serta*. According to *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, coordinate conjunction **and** can mean **also**. It is used to join two words, phrases, parts of sentences or related statement together (48). Based on Quirk et al, the functions of coordinate conjunction **and** are as result, sequences, contrast, concession, conditional, similarity, addition and comment or explanation. In this data, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition. Becky adds another thing that she buys. That is *some hypoallergenic eyeliner*. In the TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *serta*. The word *serta* is used to conjoin two nouns; *kotak mungil dan eyeliner anti alergi*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *serta* is a particle that means *dan* (1052). According to Chaer, the word *serta* has function as an ordinary combination and it is used in the last addition of the activity. It is to combine the last thing that Becky bought. First, Becky bought some new solutions. Second, she bought a cute case. The last thing that Becky bought is some hypoallergenic eyeliner.

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *serta* (TL) is similar. That is as addition of the noun. The translator chooses the conjunction *serta*. The word *serta* is the accurate word in TL. It is to avoid repeating the word *dan*. In addition, the word *serta* is

used for naming the last thing, which is some hypoallergenic eyeliner. Therefore, the word *serta* is accurate conjunction in the TL for transferring the meaning into TL. It is to show the last thing that Becky bought.

## Data 2

### Situation

When Becky is on the way to attend press conference, she has to buy the Financial Times newspaper. Financial Times newspaper is the essential stuff to purchase.

SL: There's just one essential purchase I have to make on the way to press conference—**and** that's the Financial Times. (p.13)

TL: *Ada satu hal yang perlu sekali kubeli dalam perjalanan menuju konferensi pers—yaitu Koran Financial Times.* (p.24)

This sentence has an interpretation. Becky wants to add information and gives more explanation about the essential stuff which she bought on her way to attend the press conference. The essential stuff is Financial Times. In the SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** is used to join two sentences. They are *There's just one essential purchase I have to make on the way to press conference, and that's the Financial Times*. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the coordinate conjunction **and** is used as a function word to express logical supplementary explanation (43). Based on Quirk et al, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as Explanation. It explains the Financial Times newspaper is the essential stuff that Becky bought. In TL, coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *yaitu*. The word *yaitu* is used to conjoin two sentences; *Ada satu hal yang perlu sekali kubeli dalam perjalanan menuju konferensi pers, and Koran Financial Times*. In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *yaitu* is a conjunction used to explain the sentences spelling more detail. It

has similar meaning to the word *yakni*. Based on *Chaer*, the function of word *yaitu* is to combine equate. It is used to specify a sentence details. The word *yaitu* explains what the essential stuff that Becky should buy before attending the press conference is.

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *yaitu* (TL) is as explanation of the first sentences. Based on accuracy, the word *yaitu* in TL is accurate because the word *yaitu* has function as an explanation and a link between two sentences. The word *yaitu* is used to clarify the second sentences, *Financial Times*. The *Financial Times* is a magazine that Becky should purchase before attending to the conference.

### Data 3

#### **Situation**

Becky goes to Denny and George shop. She is interested in entering the shop because the shop has a sale. Becky usually only looks around the shop, goes to the Accessorize shop, and buys something in Accessorize shop. Those are done to cheer her up. The price in Denny and George shop is very expensive. Therefore, Becky avoids shopping in Denny and George shop

SL: Usually what happen is, I spend half an hour lusting after scarves in Denny and George, then go off to Accessorize **and** buy something to cheer myself up. (p.15)

TL: *Biasanya yang kulakukan adalah melewati setengah jam menatap syal-syal Denny and George dengan penuh nafsu, lalu pergi ke Accessorize **untuk** membeli sesuatu guna menghibur diri.* (p. 27)

In the SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two verbs. They are *go off* and *buy*. Becky does three activities. The activities are *spend a half an hour lusting after scarves in Denny and George*, *go off to Accessorizes* and *buy something*. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the coordinate conjunction **and** is used as function word to indicate addition especially of items

within the same class (43). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is an addition of second activity, *go off to Accessorizes* and third activity, *and buy something to cheer myself up*. In the TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *untuk*. Based on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *untuk* is preposition to express purpose or intent (1249). According *Chaer*, the function of word *untuk* is a preposition that conjoin sub clause to main clause in complex sentence. Furthermore, it explains Becky's purpose in entering to Accessorize shop. Therefore, there is different function between SL and TL.

Although, there is difference function between coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *untuk* (TL), the translation is still accurate when it is translated into *untuk*. The word *untuk* emphasizes Becky's purpose of going to Accessorize shop. Buying something in Accessorize shop is done by Becky just to cheer her up because she can not buy anything in Denny and George shop. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *untuk* makes the meaning of the sentences connected well.

### Data 4

#### **Situation:**

Becky looks at the scarf and wants to buy it. Unfortunately, she does not have enough money to buy. In the evening, she comes back again to buy the scarf asked the sales girl before to keep it until 6 pm. Finally, the sales girl of the shop gives the scarf to Becky.

SL: She slides it into a thick glossy bag with dark green cord handles **and** hands to me. (p. 29)

TL: *Ia menyelinapnya ke dalam kantong tebal mengkilap dengan pegangan berwarna hijau tua, **lalu** menyerahkannya padaku.* (p. 47)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two verbs. They are *slides* and *hands*.



Based on *Cambridge Advance learner's dictionary*, **and means then**, used to join two parts of sentences, one part happening after the others parts (48). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as chronological sequences because the data shows the sequent activity done by Sales girl. There are two activities done by sales girl. The activities are *slides the thing into a thick glossy bag* and *hands it into Becky*. In TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *lalu*. The word *lalu* is to combine two verbs *menyelinap* and *menyerahkan*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *lalu* means **then**, used to join two part of sentences, one part happening after the other parts (629). Based on *Chaer*, the function of the word *lalu* is as chronological sequences. Therefore, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *lalu* (TL) is same. That is as chronological sequences.

The translator does not translate coordinate conjunction **and** into *dan*, but it is translated into *lalu*. It is because the word *lalu* has same function with the word **and** in the context of data. The function is as the chronological sequences. It is to emphasize what is the next activity done by Sales Girl. The next activity done by Sales Girl after sliding the scarf into a thick glossy bag is handling the scarf to Becky. Hence, the word *lalu* is accurate word to transfer the meaning of the message in TL. In this case the word *lalu* is translated to show the activity chronologically done by sales girl

#### Data 5

#### **Situation**

Becky and Suze are in her apartment. They talk to each other after doing all activity in outside. Then, Suze asks Becky's relationship with James. She could not believe that their love relationship ended. Then, Becky explains to Suze what makes their love relationship ended. It happened in their third dating. They were in his room after having a dinner. When they were kissing, James reached down and brushed Becky aside. Becky thought James wanted to play games with her, therefore Becky carried on, even more enthusiastic.

SL: When he reached down and brushed me aside I thought he was playing games, and carried on, even more enthusiastically. (p.36)

TL: Waktu ia menggapai ke bawah dan menepis tanganku, kupikir dia ingin bermain-main, jadi kuteruskan aksiku dengan lebih bersemangat. (p.53)

There are two coordinate conjunctions **and** in this data. The first coordinate conjunction **and** is to unite two verbs. They are *reached down* and *brushed*. Then, the second coordinate conjunction **and** are to unite two verbs. They are *playing* and *carrying*. This analysis concerns with the second coordinate conjunction **and** because in TL the coordinate conjunction is not translated into *dan*. Based on *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, the second coordinate conjunction **and** means **then** used as result (p.48). According to *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as result of an activity done by Becky after she thinks Philip wants to play games with her. Then she carries on. It is even more enthusiastic. In TL, the translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *jadi*. The word *jadi* is used to unite two verbs. They are *bermain-main* and *meneruskan aksiku*. Based on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* the word *jadi* means *menjadi* (.448). *Chaer* states that the function of word *jadi* is as a result of an activity. In this case, it is to show the result activity done after Becky thinks that Philip wants to play a game with her. Therefore, the coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *jadi* (TL) is similar. That is as a result.

Based on the accuracy principle, the word *jadi* is accurate to be a result of translating coordinate conjunction **and**. It is because the word *jadi* has function as a result for emphasizing the result of an activity that Becky does. Becky will do an activity after she thinks Philip wants to play with her. Therefore, the meaning of translation in TL is transferred well for clarifying the result activity done by Becky.

**Data 6.**

**Situation**

When Becky arrives at her parent's house, they have a discussion. Becky's father is halfway up a stepladder in the garden and poking at the gutter. Becky's mother is sitting at the wrought-iron garden table, leafing through a Past Times catalogue.

SL: Dad is halfway up a stepladder in the garden, poking at the gutter on the side of the house, **and** Mum is sitting at the wrought-iron garden table, leafing through a Past Times catalogue. (p.44)

TL: *Dad sedang bertengger di atas tangga di kebun dan mengorek-ngorek talang samping rumah, sedang Mum duduk di meja besi tempa sambil membalik-balik catalog Past Times.* (p.65)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** in this data unites two simple sentences. There are *Dad is halfway up a stepladder in the garden, poking at the gutter on the side of the house* and *mom sitting at the wrought-iron garden table, leafing through a Past Times catalogue*. There are two subjects do the activity in the same time. They are *Dad* and *Mum*. According to *Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary*, the coordinate conjunction **and** used as function word to express logical modification, antithesis (43) Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as contrast. There is a contradiction among two subjects doing the activity at the same time. It appears from these sentences; *Dad who is doing halfway up a stepladder in the garden, poking at the gutter on the side of the house* and *mom is sitting at the wrought-iron garden table, leafing through a Past Times catalogue*. For this reason, in TL, the translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *sedang*. The word *sedang* is used to unite two sentences. They are *Dad sedang bertengger diatas tangga di kebun dan mengorek-orek talang pintu depan* and *Mum duduk di meja besi tempat sambil membalik-balik catalog Past*

*Times*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *sedang* is particle. The meaning is as the word *sedangkan* used to show against. Based on *Chaer*, the function of *sedang* is as contrast to show the contrast activity. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *sedang* (TL) is same. That is as contrast.

The word *sedang* is accurate word to show the contrast activity done by two subject. They are *Dad is halfway up a stepladder in the garden* and *Mom is sitting at the wrought-iron garden table, leafing through a Past Times catalogue*. Therefore, the meaning of that message is transferred as exactly as possible into the TL for showing the contrast activity done by two subjects in the same time.

**Data 7**

**Situation**

Becky and her mom go to Bazaar. On the way out, they pass one of the those really sad stalls which no one goes near. Becky looks the poor guy behind it. Becky looks really sorry for him. Becky pauses to have a look. No wonder no one enters this stalls. The man, shopkeeper, sells weird-shaped wooden bowls, and matches wooden cutlery. Becky picks one of the bowls up. When Becky goes to put it back down again, the man looks so doleful. She feels sorry to him and turns it over to look the price. If it is a fiver, she will buy it. Unfortunately, the price is so expensive for weird-shaped wooden bowls.

SL: But as I go to put it back down again, he looks so doleful I feel sorry for him **and** turn it over to look at price, thinking of it's a fiver I'll buy it. (p.50)

TL: *Tapi ketika aku meletakkannya kembali, pria itu tampak begitu murung sehingga aku membalikkannya untuk melihat harganya, kupikir kalau murah biar kubeli.* (p.73)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two verbs; *feel sorry* and *turn it*. This sentence has interpretation that is the face of the man, shopkeeper, is sad after Becky put bowl back to the bowl. The sadness face from the man makes Becky turn it over to bowl. According to *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, the coordinate conjunction **and** means **then** used as result (48). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction is as result to show the result activity of turning the bowl over. It is done by Becky in order not to make the man sad any longer. In TL, coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *sehingga*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *sehingga* is particle, conjunction to indicate the result (1011). According to *Chaer*, the function of word *sehingga* is as a result to indicate the result activity done by Becky. The functions of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *sehingga* (TL) is similar. That is to show the result activity.

In terms of from the accuracy, the word *sehingga* is an accurate word to be a result of translating coordinate conjunction **and** in TL. It is because the function of word *sehingga* is the same as in SL for showing the result activity done by Becky. The result is Becky turns the bowl over for making the man not being sad. Then she make the man thought that she would buy this bowl by turning it over. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *sehingga* makes the meaning of the sentence in TL is connected well. That is to emphasize the result activity carried out by Becky.

### Data 8

#### **Situation**

Becky wants to get the heated roller set as the prize of her point shopping card for her grandma. She can get it free if her shopping card has 1800 point. In fact, she has only 1653 point. Therefore, she does not get the roller heat set for free.

SL: What happened in fact was, I'd already built up 1,653 points—**and** I

needed 1,800 to buy her a heated roller set. (p. 67)

TL: *Sebetulnya yang terjadi adalah, aku sudah punya 1653 poin—**padahal** dibutuhkan 1800 poin untuk membeli alat pengeriting.* (p. 94)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** in this data unites two sentences. They are *What happened in fact was, I'd already built up 1,653 points* and *I needed 1,800 to buy her a heated roller set*. These two sentences have interpretation. That is Becky has already accumulated 1,653 points but actually she needs 1,800 points to buy a heated roller set. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word **and** used as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). In SL, the use of coordinate conjunction **and** aims is to give more information about the first sentence. Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** in this sentence is as addition. The sentence *I needed 1,800 to buy her a heated roller set* describes the first sentence. In TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *padahal*. The word *padahal* is used to unite two sentences; *aku sudah punya 1653 poin* and *dibutuhkan 1800 poin untuk membeli alat pengeriting rambut*". According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *padahal* is the conjunction to indicate a contradiction between the parts bundled. Based on *Chaer*, the word *padahal* has a function as contrast. The coordinate conjunction *padahal* shows the contrast activity between the first sentence and the second sentence.

There are different functions between SL and TL. In SL, coordinate conjunction **and** has function as an addition but in TL, it has function as contrast. The translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *padahal*. The word *padahal* is the accurate word because the word *padahal* has function as contrast to elaborate contrast activity that Becky should have for getting the free heated roller set. Therefore, the word *padahal* is accurate word as a result of translating coordinate conjunction **and**.

### Data 9

#### **Situation**

Becky prepares her own sandwich. She looks very happy because she can save her money by making own sandwich. She wondered why the people should enjoy a sandwich with the purchase. Why do not they create by themselves? Making sandwich is as easy as making curry.

SL: Look how cheap and easy it is to make your own. **And** it's the same with curries. (p.78)

TL: *Lihatlah betapa murah dan mudahnya membuat sandwich sendiri. **Begitu juga** dengan masakan kari.* (p.108)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two sentences; *Look how cheap and easy it to make your own* and *It is the same with curries*. These sentences have interpretation. Becky thinks that home made sandwich and curries is easy to do and need low cost. According to *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, coordinate conjunction **and** can mean **also**, that is used to join two words, phrases, parts of sentences or related statement together (48). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition. It is to add Becky's opinion about the two kinds of food, sandwich and curries. Those are easy to make. In TL, the coordinate conjunction is translated into *begitujuga*. The word *begitujuga* is to unite two sentences. They are *Lihatlah betapa murah dan mudahnya membuat sandwich sendiri* and *dengan masakan kari*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *begitu* means *demikian itu, seperti 2 itu* (121). Then, According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *juga* means equal or a similar case with the other (479). According to Chaer, the function of word *juga* is as addition. The function between coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *begitu juga* (TL) is similar. It is as an addition.

The translator chooses the word *begitujuga* because the word *begitujuga* is accurate word to be a result of coordinate conjunction **and**. The word *begitujuga* is put to make an emphasis in the sentences. The emphasis is making curry is as easy as making sandwich. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *begitujuga* makes the meaning of the sentence in TL is connected well. That is to add information about another food which is easily made beside curry.

### Data 10

#### **Situation**

Becky is in the museum. After she buys the season ticket by her VISA card, she enters the museum. She looks a little map, peers at each exhibit, and carefully reads all the little card

SL: I look at my little map, and peer at each exhibit, **and** carefully read all the little cards. (p.102)

TL: *Aku melihat peta kecilku, lalu menengok setiap benda yang dipamerkan, **dengan** cermat membaca semua kartu kecil itu.* (p.139)

The second coordinate conjunction **and** in SL unites two verbs; *peer* and *read*. These sentences have interpretation. That is after Becky enters the museum, she looks a little map then peers at each exhibit and reads a little card carefully. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word **and** is used as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of the coordinate conjunction **and** is as an addition. It is to add the second activity to the first activity done by Becky. First is *Becky peer at each exhibit* and the seconds is *Becky read the little card*. In TL, the second coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *dengan*. The word *dengan* is to unite two

verbs; *dipamerkan* and *cermat*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *dengan* used to explain how the enactment or the occurrence. It can mean *beserta, sambil, seraya* (251). According to Chaer, the word *dengan* has function as an ordinary combination two activities done by Becky. The activities are *Becky peer at each exhibit* and *Becky read the little card*. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *dengan* is similar. The function is as addition.

The coordinate conjunction **and** in TL is translated into *dengan*. Based on accuracy, the word *dengan* is accurate word that has function as an addition of information. The word *dengan* emphasizes the reader when Becky peers at each exhibit; she looks the little card in each exhibit and read it carefully. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *dengan* makes the meaning of the sentences in TL is connected well. In addition, it is accurate because the word *dengan* is used to show addition information that Becky does after Becky peer at each exhibition then reads all the little card.

#### Data 11

##### **Situation**

Becky is in the museum. She looks around in the museum. Actually, Becky is not interested in going to museum. This activity is done only to cut down her shopping habit. Becky's Visa card is over limit. Then, suddenly when she glimpses something through a metal grille and stops dead with shock, in front of the museum, she notices there is shop selling the groceries. Her desire of shopping suddenly appears.

SL: When I glimpse something through a metal grille **and** stop dead with shock. (p.103)

TL: *Ketika sekilas aku melihat sesuatu di balik jeruji besi yang membuatku tersentak kaget.* (p.141-142)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction unites two verbs; *glimpse* and *stop*. This data has interpretation. That is when Becky glimpses something through a metal grille, Becky stops dead with shock. What make Becky stop dead with shock it is because of something through a metal grille. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the coordinate conjunction **and** used as a function word to express logical supplementary explanation (43). According to Quirk, et al, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** in this data is Explanation. It explains the situation described in the previous sentence. The second sentences explains what Becky does in the first sentences, *Becky stops dead with shock after she glimpses something through a metal grille*. Therefore, the translation translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *yang*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* third edition, *yang* means word stating that the next word or phrase describes the front of the word (1277). According to Chaer, the function of *yang* is to combine explanation stated in the previous sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) SL and *yang* TL is similar. That is as explanation

Based on the accuracy principle, the word *yang* is an accurate word to be result of translating coordinate conjunction **and** in TL. It is because the function between coordinate conjunction **and** and the word *yang* is similar. It is to explain the previous action in the previous sentence. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *yang* makes the meaning of the sentences in TL is transferred well. The function is to give explanation the reason of making Becky stop dead with shock. It explains that Becky stops dead with shock after she glimpses something through a metal grills.

#### Data 12

##### **Situation**

Becky cries because she fails to make a delicious and easy to cook curry dish. However, Suze gratifies Becky by telling that her curry is delicious. Suze hugs Becky. Suze's action makes Becky move. Becky

opens her mouth to replay by giving another huge sob

SL: I open my mouth to replay, **and** instead hear myself giving another huge sob. (p.111)

TL: *Aku membuka mulut untuk berbicara, tapi ternyata malah terisak keras.*(p. 152)

In SL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two verbs; *open* and *hear*. The text in SL has interpretation. That is instead of open Becky's mouth to speak, Becky gives a huge sob. According to *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, coordinate conjunction **and** used as function word to express logical modification, antithesis (43). Based on *Quirk et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** in this data is as contrast. It means a contradiction activity that Becky does, *Instead Becky open her mouth to speak but she was giving a huge sob* The coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *tapi*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia third edition*, the word *tapi* means *tetapi* that is a particle or conjunction two joined between sentences or between paragraphs to say things that contradict or not aligned (1187). According to *Chaer*, the function of word *tapi* is as contrast activity that has done by Becky, *Instead Becky opens his mouth to speak but she was giving a huge sob*. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *tapi* (TL) is similar. That is as contrast activity.

Getting gratify from Suze's telling that her curry is delicious, actually Becky wants to say something to Suze. However, say something is cancelled by Becky, otherwise she gives a huge sob. On contrary, there is a contrast activity that Becky done. Therefore, the word *tetap* is accurate word to be a result of translating coordinate conjunction **and**. It makes the meaning of the sentences connected well. The function of word *tetapi* is to show the contrast activity done by Becky.

### Data 13

### Situation

Becky is in the office. She plans to attend the conference with Philip. In Fact, Philip does not come. During waiting for Philip, she sit and gossip for a while.

SL: Philip isn't in yet, which means we can sit **and** gossip for a while. (p.117)

TL: *Philip belum datang, yang berarti kami bisa duduk-duduk sebentar sambil bergossip* (p.159)

In TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** in this data unites two verbs; *sit* and *gossip*. The two data have interpretation. That is when Becky waits Philip, Becky sits and gossips. According to *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word *sambil* used as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). According to *Quirk, et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition. Becky adds the activity that she will do. Hereby, the translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *sambil*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *sambil* is particle; conjunctions to mark the event or act together then can be means *seraya* or *sempati*, *sementara* (988). According to *Chaer*, the function of word *sambil* is as ordinary combination. The addition activity done while Becky waits for Philip. The addition activity is gossiping. Therefore, there are two activities done by Becky in the same time. Those two activities are sitting and gossiping.

The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *sambil* (TL) is similar. The function is as addition. It is to combine of two activities. First is *sitting for wait Philip coming to attend the conference*. Second is *do gossip*. Based on the situation described the word *sambil* in data emphasizes the addition activity done by Becky during waiting for Philip in attending the conference. In the same time, Becky sits and do gossiping. So that, the word *sambil* is the accurate word as a result of translating coordinate conjunction between **and** in TL. It is to make the meaning of the sentences transferred well.

**Data 14****Situation**

Becky imagines the act she can do with his 20 pounds sterling. She imagines going to Accessorizes shop for buying boots that she needs. She plans to go to Accessorizes shop after drinking a coffee. After buying boots, she plans to look at the dresses.

SL: I'll go there after my coffee, **and** look at the dresses, too. (p.152)

TL: *Aku akan ke sana sesudah minum kopi, **sekalian** melihat baju-baju.* (p.207)

In TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** in this data unites two verbs: *go* and *look*. The text in SL above has interpretation. That is there is an additional activity done by Becky when she is in Accessorize shop. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word **and** used as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). According to *Quirk, et al*, the function of coordinates conjunction **and** is as addition. There are additional activities that Becky does. The activity is *she will go to Assessorize shop after she drinking a coffee and she look the dresses in Accessorize shop*. The translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *sekalian*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesian*, the word *sekalian* means not as conjunction, but it is a quantifier word that shows activities done in the same time. It can mean *semua, bersama-sama, and serentak* (1012). Therefore, Becky does two activities in the same time when Becky drinks a coffee, she also looks the dresses.

The translator does not translate the coordinate conjunction **and** into a conjunction in the TL. The word *sekalian* is not a conjunction in the TL. However, the translation of the coordinate conjunction **and** into a quantifier in TL does not change the message in the SL. The message in SL can be

transferred well. It is because the meaning of word *sekalian* is translated as exactly as possible into TL. Therefore, the word *sekalian* is accurate word to be result of translation coordinate conjunction **and** in TL. It is to make the meaning of the sentences connected well. The word *sekalian* denotes activity do in the same time

**Data 15****Situation**

Becky and Luke have lunch in Harvey Nichols after buying a suitcase in Harrods. While waiting for the food, they are having a conversation. Luke tells Becky that he buys the bag for Luke's girlfriend. She does not think that Luke has a girlfriend. She hopes her meeting with Luke will continue to be a love relationship. However, her guess is wrong. Luke already has a girlfriend. Therefore, Becky lost her appetite to eat fishcake and rocket that already ordered for her lunch.

SL: I don't want fish cakes **and** rocket salad. (p.180-181)

TL: *Aku taking in fishcake **ataupun** rocket salad.* (p.245)

Those data have interpretation. Becky does not have appetite to eat fishcake or rocket salad. The author combines the two things that Becky cancelled to eat by using the coordinate conjunction **and**. In TL, the coordinate conjunction **and** unites two nouns; *fish cake* and *salad*. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary tenth*, the word **and** used as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). According to *Quirk*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** in this data is as addition. Becky wants to add the food that she does not want to eat. In the TL, the translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *ataupun*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *ataupun* is conjunction that means to mark a choice among the few things (74).

According to *Chaer*, the function of word *ataupun* is as choices used after the negative verbs. The word *ataupun* is a mean to show not one thing and also not another chosen. Becky does not eats fish cake and rocket salad. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *ataupun* (TL) is different.

Although there is a difference function between SL and TL, the translation is still is accurate. It is because the sentences tell another food that Becky does not want to eat. The situation explains about Becky's feeling after knowing that Luke already has a girlfriend. For this reason, he has lost appetite to eat, although she already orders fish cake and rocket salad. Therefore, the word *ataupun* is accurate to be a result of translating coordinate conjunction **and** in TL. It is to make the meaning of sentences connected well. The word *ataupun* shows the choices between rocket salad and fish cake that Becky cancels to eat.

#### Data 16

##### **Situation**

Becky is at home. She prepares herself for dating with Tarquin. While waiting for her nails dry, she memorizes a few little passages Wagner magazine to throw into conversation while dating with Tarquin.

SL: While I waited for my nails to dry, **and** have even memorized a few little passages to throw into conversation. (p. 211)

TL: *Selagi menunggu kuku kering, bahkan sempat menghafal beberapa halaman pendek sebagai bahan pembicaraan.* (p.285)

In SL, the coordinate conjunctions **and** joins two verbs; *waited* and *have memorized*. Those sentences have interpretation, that is Becky gives information while waiting for her nails dry, she memorizes a few little passage to throw into conversation. These two verbs are joined by coordinate

conjunction **and**. According to *Meriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word uses as function word to indicate addition especially of items within the same class (43). According to *Quirk, et al*, the function of coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition. It is because there is addition information from the act that Becky does, while waiting for her nails dry, she memorizes a few little passages to throw into conversation. The translator translates the coordinate conjunction **and** into *bahkan*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *bahkan* means conjunction with other parts of the sentence or sentence by sentence to state strengthening can be means *malahan* or *lebih-lebih*(90). According to *Chaer*, the function of word *bahkan* is used to express strengthening. It is to strengthen the next activity carried out by Becky. It is proper by the sentences *while she wait her nails to dry, she even memorize a short page to throw into conversation*. The function of coordinate conjunction **and** (SL) and *bahkan* (TL) is different.

Eventhough the function of both SL and TL is different, the sentences is accurate. Because the word *bahkan* emphasizes the strengthen activity more done by Becky in the next activity. On the contrary, when Becky waits for her nails dry, she memorizes a few little passage Wagner magazine. Therefore, translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *bahkan* makes the meaning of the sentences in TL is connected well. The function is to show the strengthen or another activity done by Becky can do in the same time. Then, if it is translate it into *dan*, the function is as the addition of information.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

In this research, the function and the accuracy of coordinate conjunction **and** in SL translated into another *dan* in TL are analyzed. Before analyzing the function and the accuracy of the coordinate conjunction **and**, the researcher finds out the constituents conjoined by coordinate conjunction **and**. There are 10 constituent conjoined by coordinate conjunction **and**. Furthermore, the researcher finds three constituent in 16 data analyzed.



Coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into several meanings in Indonesian. Coordinate conjunction **and** is not only defined as *dan*. However, it can be defined as *serta, yaitu, untuk, lalu, jadi, sedang, sehingga, padahal, begitu juga, dengan, yang, tapi, sambil, sekalian, atau, and bahkan*. The coordinate conjunction **and** in SL is translated into *serta* in TL because the word *serta* has the same function as coordinate conjunction **and**. That function is as addition. Translating the coordinate conjunction **and** into *serta* makes the translation accurate. The word *serta* is used to avoid the repeating word *dan* in the previous sentence. Furthermore, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *jadi*. It is because the word *jadi* has the same function in coordinate conjunction **and** in SL. That is as a result. The word *jadi* is accurate because the function between SL and TL is the same. In addition, the word *jadi* is used to show a deeper meaning of the result activity done by the subject.

Finally, the coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *yaitu*. The word *yaitu* is used to show the explanation of the second activity. The translation is accurate. There is data found

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has different function between coordinate conjunction **and** in SL and in TL. The coordinate conjunction **and** is translated into *padahal*. The function of the coordinate conjunction **and** is as addition but the function of word *padahal* is as contrast. Although it has different function between SL and TL, the result of translation is still accurate. It is because the word *padahal* transfers the meaning of a message that shows contrast activity.

Concerning the function of the coordinate conjunction **and** makes the translation connected well. Whether the function of coordinate conjunction **and** in SL and TL is different or same, the translation is still accurate. The accuracy of the translation can be seen from how the message is transferred as exactly as possible into TL, but still keeps on the original form and meaning.

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