

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH INTERJECTION IN THE NOVEL LASKAR PELANGI AND THE RAINBOW TROOPS

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Abstract: *Interjection expression is one of class part of speech that is rarely discussed in translation research. More than expression interjection has several points such as types, form, function and even meaning in communication. Furthermore, the early interjections research has been conducted in the same topic of interjection in the novel but their topic was focused on the topics of technique of translating interjection, translation strategies of interjection in novel and analysis of interjection in terms of types, meaning and form. As a complement to earlier interjection research, this research comes with different method. The contrastive analysis method has been employed as a method for several studies that purpose to see the difference and similarities between two languages however among the previous research it has never been compared interjection expression. Therefore, the researcher interested to find out the difference and similarities between Indonesian and English interjections in the novel. The researcher used Laskar pelangi and the Rainbow troop novels by Andrea Hirata as the object of this research. Consequently, this research focused on finding the differences and similarities of interjection expression in term of meaning and types. This research employed qualitative descriptive method. The data were all interjection expressions found in the two versions of Laskar Pelangi novels based on the theory interjection classification by O'Connell and analyzed by using contractive analysis theory by Lado (1957). However, The research found that the differences and similarities between Indonesian and English interjections in terms of meaning and types are interjection expressions that have similar form and similar meaning, interjection expression that have different meaning but similar form and interjection expression that have similar meaning but different form.*

Keywords: Interjection, Laskar pelangi, Rainbow troops, Contrastive analysis

INTRODUCTION

These days, many university students know interjection only as “kata seru”. Student thinks that interjection is the simplest part of speech which is usually ends with exclamation mark after sentence and phrase. Meanwhile, many of them did not know that interjection is not only a simple thing as they thought. Other than just “kata seru”, interjection has types, classification, function, form and meaning. Therefore, it is important to pay attention in using interjection especially while translating English interjection.

The interjection is one of class part of speech that is rarely discussed in translation research. According to Cuenca (2006) translating interjection is not a matter of word translation, but rather of discourse meaning, related to language specific and culturally-bound

interjections. This means that interjection translation is also very important because interjection is not only word expression but also contain meanings and cultural elements related to language. Jovanovic (2004) considers the meaning of interjection ‘has been fairly established since each and every interjection uttered in particular language and situational context. Jovanovic adds that everything in language has meaning that can be interpreted. The statements above showed that interjection also have a role in language and also important to know because they have meaning in communication.

Interjection simply defines as a word or phrase that expresses spontaneous feelings from the speaker. In Indonesia and English languages, interjections belong to a specific word class or part of speech. Confirmed by (Qoirk et al. 1973) interjections belong to one of the ten parts of speech. Thus, interjection used when the speaker come across events that cause emotions, such as unexpectedly, surprisingly, painfully and many other sudden way. Moreover, interjection is independent grammatically. They usually stand alone and have no grammatical relations with the previous and next sentences. Due to their uniqueness, the researcher interested to analyses the used of interjection expression in Indonesian and English in the novel dialogue. As cited Crystal (2020) and Lingtfoot (2002), Mrochen (2009) novels is the only written work in which realistic dialogue and speech style based on class background, regional and personal style of the character can be found. The researcher used Indonesian and English version of Laskar pelangi novels.

There are some previous studies that are also conducted related to interjection translations. First, it was conducted by Adhedia (2012) in her thesis entitled “Analysis of expressive interjection translation in terms of meanings, techniques, and quality assessments in “The Very Best Donald Duck” Bilingual Comic Edition 17”. This research focused on finding the techniques accuracy used by the translator in translating interjection. Second, the research related interjection translations also conducted by Wahid and Basari, (2020) in their article entitled “Techniques of Translating Interjection in the Novel “Looking for Alaska” in terms of Functions, Meanings, and Categories”. Their research focused on what techniques mostly used in translating interjection.

Difference from the earlier topic this research focused on finding the difference and similarities between Indonesian and English interjection expressions in term of meaning and types. The researcher chooses this topic due to limited topic of contrastive analysis research. However, this research hoped to be useful to enhance student’s knowledge of the importance learning difference kinds of interjection in order to avoid misunderstanding expression meanings of different languages cultures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Interjection

Interjection is a word, phrase, or sound that expresses an emotion such as surprise, excitement, happiness, and anger. These expressions show speaker’s reaction towards a situation that is influence speaker’s current feeling. As states by Ameka (1992), defines that “Interjections are words that conventionally constitute utterances by themselves and express a speaker’s current mental state or reaction toward an element in the linguistic or extra linguistic context”.

This word is capable to standing alone since they don’t have grammatical relation to any other sentences. Further, Ameka (1992), “defines from the pragmatic point of view,

interjections are context bound linguistic signs”. In other words, they are tied to specific situations and index elements in the extra linguistic context. They cannot be fully interpreted unless they are situated in the appropriate and social context.

Form of Interjection

According to Jovanovic (2004) “Interjections are sound sequences, words, typical phrases which can be realized as utterances signalled in speech by being produced with gather intensity, stress, and pitch, and as sentences in writing by exclamation mark”. From Jovanovic statement, it can be concluded that interjections can be in the form of sound sequences, words, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Interjection

O’connel et al. (2007) classify the types of interjection into three types: Primary interjection, Secondary interjection and onomatopoeic interjection. Primary interjection is a phrase that do not include to any other word classes such as verb, noun, adjective, etc. It is a word or phrase that serves exclusively as an “Interjection” and conveys the same intended meaning regardless of context, whether or not they are attached to a sentence. Cuenca, (2006) says that primary interjections are “simple vocal unit” which is related to “nonverbal devices”. For examples: Oh!, Ouch! Wow!.

Secondary interjections are words such as the noun, verb, adjective and other part of speech that act as an interjection. As Norrick (2009) says “secondary interjection is words or phrase from lexical classes”. This indicates that secondary interjection can be in form of noun, verb, or other word classes. For examples: Damn!, Hell! , Amazing!, Great!,

Onomatopoeic interjection is a sound word, used as it mimics a given sound which gain attention of the audience to think of the real version of that sound. As defined by (O’Connell et al.2007) onomatopoeic interjection is an imitative of sounds, e.g., bang! and miaow!

Function of Interjection

According to Bühler (1934) & Jakobson (1960) In terms of function, interjection can be categorized according to traditionally recognized functions of language such as expressive, cognitive, phatic”. Expressive functions are vocal gestures that reveal the speaker's emotional state (Ameka, 1992). Expressive function refers to express speaker’s reactions that influence their feelings, such as joy, surprise, admiration, anger and etc. Cognitive function refers “to express the speaker’s state with respect to the emotion and sensation they have at the time,” e.g. (Yuk! I feel disgusted; ouch! I feel sudden pain, ugh! That thing is disgusting). Phatic functions are used in the establishment and maintenance of communicative contact. A variety of conventional vocalizations, which express a speaker’s mental attitude towards the ongoing discourse, that is back channelling or feedback signalling vocalizations, may be classified as phatic. For example: mhm, uh-uh, yeah.

Meaning of Interjection

Jovanovic, (2004) considers that meaning of interjection “has been fairly established since each and every interjection uttered in particular language and situational context”. This means that interjections are more than just expressions; they also have meaning in communication. Jovanovic adds that “everything in language has meaning which can be interpreted, if nothing else than as representing this or that sound as produced by this or entity”. Furthermore, some linguists assume that interjections contain semantic features and influenced by culture-specific conventions.

METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research .The result of this research described and interpreted objectively. In addition, in order to find the difference and similarities between Indonesian and English interjection expression found in both novel versions the researcher employed contractive analysis theory by Lado. In the field of linguistics, contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistics that seeks to compare two languages in a single context so that differences and similarities between the two languages can be discovered (Lado in Prano, 1996:42). The comparison process itself is something that makes it possible to find similarities or differences. According to Lado, R (1957: 82), “in finding similarities and differences between the two languages, there will be seven types of contrastive analysis: 1) Similar forms and meanings, 2) Similar form different meanings, 3) Similar meanings different forms, 4) Different forms and meanings, 5) Different construction, 6) The same primary meaning but different connotation. 7) The same meaning, but has restrictions regarding the distribution of geographic areas”. From the seven types above, the researchers will discuss in this research only the first, second and three types, namely 1) similar forms and meanings, 2) similar form but different meanings, and 3) similar meanings but different forms. The researchers chose these three types because they relate to the meanings that can be applied in translating interjection expression, and also the limitations of this research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the research finding, the researcher found that there were 19 data of interjection expression found in the novels. The types of interjection expressions that the researcher found were interjection expressions that have similar form and meaning, interjection expression that have similar form but different meaning and interjection expression that have different form but similar meaning. The summary of the types of interjection expression in the novel *laskar pelangi* and the *rainbow troops* by Andrea Hirata are displayed in the table bellows:

(Comparison Type 1) Interjection Expression in Similar Forms and Similar Meanings

NO	English Interjection	NO	Indonesian Interjection	Meaning	Type
01/RT/10	Oh, so that is his name, <i>Lintang</i> , what a strange name.	01/LP/09	Oh, itulah rupanya namanya, <i>Lintang</i> , sebuah nama yang aneh.	Expressing wonder	Primary interjection
02/RT/12	Ah! A child that small	02/LP/06	Ah! Anak sekecil itu	Expressing realization	Primary interjection
03/RT/96	Ah, Mister, you got to be kidding me! That is a simple counting question.	03/LP/85	Ah, bapak paasti bercaandaa dengan saya.	Expressing confidence	Primary interjection
04/RT/72	Oooh, we all gasped at once as clasped our hands over our mouths, horrified.	04/LP/85	Ooh... kami serentak menutup mulut dengan tangan, menakutkan sekali.	Expressing afraid	Primary interjection
05/RT/437	Ahh, this is also quite interesting.	05/LP/426	Ahhh, ini menarik	Expressing wonder	Primary interjection

(Source: Cindy&Suprayogi,2020)

The interjection oh in English interjection matched with oh in Indonesian interjection. Both have similar meaning and form. The explanation of the meaning between two interjections above can be seen in the data below:

01/RT/010: Oh, so that is his name, *Lintang*, what a strange name.

01/LP/04: Oh, itulah rupanya namanya, *Lintang*, sebuah nama yang aneh.

The meaning of interjection above is expressing wonder. It is an emotion that people feel when perceiving something rare or unexpected. From the context of data above the character Ikal was not expect that his friend has a strange name as “*Lintang*”. The meaning can be found by analyzing the sentences after the interjection Oh uttered by the speaker. The sentence “so that is his name, *Lintang*.” or “*itulah rupanya namanya, Lintang*.”

The interjections oh in English and oh in Indonesian comes into primary interjection type. Primary interjection is a phrase that shows indirect expression from the speaker. It is the actual expression of interjection, it is not including in any other word classes such as verb, noun, adjective, etc. Cuenca, (2006) says it is because primary interjections are ‘simple vocal unit’ which is related to “nonverbal device”. Therefore, it is calls “actual expression” because it is spontaneous utterance by the speaker to represent the speaker emotions. Furthermore, According to Jovanovic, (2004) interjections are sound, sequences, words, typical phrases. The form of this type is phrases that consist of the regular vowel “Oh”. In the data, it can be seen the similarity in the choice of phrase and meaning in English and Indonesia interjections. This is because of the similar perception between two cultures. In Indonesia culture and English culture interjection, oh mostly used to express surprise, shock and wonder.

(Comparison Type 2) Interjection in Different Meanings but Similar Form

NO	English Interjection	Meaning	Type	NO	Indonesian Interjection	Meaning	Type
01/RT/272	Uh-huh, unrewarded you say ?	Expressing realization	Primary interjection	01/LP/263	Aha,asap hio! Sekarang aku paham,kuram pas surat itu, Dada ku berdebar-debar.	Expressing understood	Primary interjection

(Source: Cindy&Suprayogi,2020)

The interjection Uh-huh! in English interjection matched with Aha! in Indonesia interjection. Both have similar form but different meaning. The explanation between two interjections above can be seen in the data below:

01/RT/272: Uh-huh, unrewarded you say? Do you suppose these ears of mine are deaf?
01/LP/263: Aha,asap hio! Sekarng aku paham,kurampas surat itu, Dada ku berdebar-debar.

The interjection Uh-huh! in English or Aha! in Indonesian has primary interjection types. English interjection use phrase Uh-huh! to express realization, it is an emotion that people feel when they realizing something after a moment of time. Meanwhile, interjection Aha! in Indonesia use to express understood, it is an emotion reveals by someone when they are able to understand the explanation or something from someone. Although, both have similar form of expression, the phrase Uh-huh! And Aha!, are not always have the fixed meaning, it is because interjection have meanings that cannot be interpreted literally and are always related to the context of speech (Aditiya Dharma, 2020). Other than that, the culture between two languages also matter.

(Comparison Type 3) Interjections that have Similar Meaning but Different Form of Expression

NO	English interjection	NO	Indonesian interjection	Meaning	Types
01/RT/67	Count names and parents? Oh man, darn it!	01/LP/76	Hitung nama dan orang tua?Aduh! Celaka!	Expressing annoyed	Secondary interjection
02/RT/310	Oh man! This comment was way beyond my understanding	02/LP/351	Aduh! komentar ini sudah diluar daya jangkau ku.	Expressing worried	Secondary interjection
03/RT//142	Oh, no! This was serious!	03/LP/162	Aduh! Gawat. apakah dia pingsan atau gegar otak?	Expressing worried	Secondary interjection
04/RT/309	Oh, no! This could mean trouble.	04/LP/351	Gawat! urusan ini bisa runyam.	Expressing worried	Secondary interjection
05/RT/309	Buzz! Buzzz! Buzzzz! Lintang barked, "Newton's rings!"	05/LP/350	Kriiiiing! kriiiiiing! kring! Lintang menalak-nyalak. "cinncin newton!"	Expressing sound	Onomatopoeic Interjection

(Source: Cindy&Suprayogi,2020)

The interjection darn it! in English matches with Aduh! Celaka! in Indonesia interjection. Both have similar meaning but different form. The explanation between two interjections above can be seen in the data below:

01/RT/67: Count names and parents? Oh man! , darn it!
01/LP/76: Hitung nama dan orang tua? Aduh! Celaka!

The interjection Oh man! darn it! in English and Aduh! Celaka! in Indonesian comes into secondary interjection type. English interjection uses the word Oh man! to express disappointment and darn it! to express annoyance. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, Aduh! , usually uses to express pain and Celaka!, to express annoyance. In another hand, if the word "man"

and “darn it” translated into Indonesian language it has meaning “Pria” and “sial”. The interjections use the word Oh man! for Aduh! and darn it! for Celaka!. Thought, it showed that both interjection Oh man! darn it! and Aduh! Celaka!, have the same meaning in expression but different forms of word in term of their actual meaning in languages.

Discussions

Based on the research finding that has been explained above, it was found that there were three kinds of interjection expression in the novel *Laskar pelangi* and the *rainbow troops*. They were primary interjection, secondary interjection and onomatopoeic interjection, which were in accordance with Ameka’s and Cuenca’s theories which states there are three kinds of interjection expression. Primary interjections are defined as “word that can only be used as an interjection” Wharton (2003). It is simply designated a sound connected to an emotion and do not belong to any other class word such as noun, verb, adjective etc. For example, *Ouch! and Aah!* Are Expressing the sound one makes when someone suddenly in pain. Next, secondary interjection is interjection composed of words from different classes. (Norrick, 2009) defined secondary interjections are “words or phrases from diver lexical classes”. For example, *Goodness gracious!* Both *goodness* and *gracious* can perform other grammatical function on their own. However, as an interjection this word employed to express surprise or worry. Last, onomatopoeic interjection is interjection that is not belongs to any word class or phrase. Onomatopoeic interjection defined as an imitative used to mimic the sound of people, animals and thing (O’Connell et al.2007). For example *Meow..!* is an imitation of the animal sound of cat. However, the research found that there were 10 data of primary interjection, 8 data of secondary interjection and 1 data of onomatopoeic interjection with the total data 19 interjection expression found in the novels.

Meanwhile, in finding the similarities and the differences between Indonesian and English interjection expression, the researcher employed contrastive analysis method. According to Tohsin, (1990) contrastive analysis is one of linguistic research that compares sound, vocabularies, grammar and so forth, from two or more languages or parts of various languages movements then explains which parts are related which are not. Therefore, since the interjection expression relate to sound, phrase and vocabularies the researcher found this method is matched. Furthermore, the researcher employed some steps in accordance with Lado’s theory that mention there are seventh steps of contrastive analysis in finding the difference and similarities between two languages. From the seventh steps mentioned by Lado, the researchers only choose first, second and third steps because they are relate to the meaning and types of interjection expression. Though, the researcher found that there were 13 data of interjection expression in similar form in meaning, 1 data of interjection expression that have similar form but different meaning and 5 data of interjection expression that have similar meaning but different form of expression in the novel.

The most showed in the novel was primary interjection with 10 data. It is because the same perspective between Indonesian and English language in expressing some conventional words. Another factor is cultural term, cultural terms is a word or something that involves

culture in which culture itself in one language which cannot be translated literally, because it will distract its meaning. Therefore, most cultural words are easy to detect as they are associated with a particular language, (Farah et.al, 2020). In *Laskar Pelangi* and the rainbow troop novels the cultural term of primary interjections are easier to detect because some Indonesian interjections has similarity with English interjection in term of meaning and form of expression with the same cultural background. In addition, the more varieties of English interjection than Indonesian interjection also the factor of primary interjection most shown in the novels.

Meanwhile, the least type was onomatopoeic interjection with 1 data. It is because the least used of sound imitation in the novels. The story of novel is more a depiction of daily life, which tells the activity of *Laskar Pelangi* students in Muhammadiyah School with limited facilities. This novel also describes the students' intelligence in different fields from art, science and math providing that the limitations of school facilities are not an obstacle for students to achieve excellence. Therefore, the used of primary interjection and secondary interjection appears more than onomatopoeic interjections, as this type more descriptive rather than expressive. According to Oswalt (1994), there are three categories of word that describe as onomatopoeic: animate imitative, inanimate imitative, and exclamation. From those categories, it can be concluded that onomatopoeic interjection is interjection that imitate sound of inanimate or animate objects which refers to describing object by the sound.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the similarities between Indonesian and English interjection expressions in the novel "*Laskar Pelangi* and the rainbow Troops by Andrea Hirata" was in the choice of form of expression, both languages have the same expression in expressing some interjections, especially in expressing primary interjection which massive found in comparison 1 "interjection that have similar form and meaning". For the differences, meaning is something that makes it differences since Indonesian and English languages have different culture and meaning always relate to social context, tradition and culture. As shown in the comparison 2 and 3 "interjection expression that have similar form but difference meaning and interjection expression that have similar meaning but different form of expression".

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

To answer the research question of this study that was "what are the differences and similarities between Indonesian and English interjection expression in the novel "*Laskar pelangi* and the rainbow troops by Andrea Hirata?". The researcher concluded that similarities between Indonesian and English interjection expressions was found in the choice of form of expression, both languages have the same form of expression in expressing some interjections, especially in expressing primary interjection which massive found in comparison 1 "interjection that have similar form and meaning". For the differences, meaning is something that makes it differences since Indonesian and English languages have different culture and meaning always relate to social context, tradition and culture. As shown in the comparison 2 and 3 "interjection expression that have similar form but difference meaning and interjection

expression that have similar meaning but different form of expression”.

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