

# Explicitation Translation Strategy Regarding Indonesian Political Situation in the Novel 'Home' *Pulang*

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**Abstract:** This research discusses how Indonesian political situation expressed in an Indonesian novel entitled *Pulang* and how the expressions are translated into English language in 'Home'. By applying explicitation translation strategy, this research aims to reveal what specific information are explicited and what form of explicitation is used. Using descriptive-comparative method the analysis is performed. The explicitation translation strategy used is of Vinay and Darbelnet which has been elaborated by Klaudy and Karoly (2005). To find out the form of explicitation occurred in the target language text, the categorization of explicitation by Seguinot (1988) is applied. The result shows that the specific information which is explicited deals with identity; actors in pronouns, names of organization or institution, names of people; and locations; also it deals with activity; from passive to active and vice versa; and the forms of explicitation involved are all the three of them. This research does not use any other Studies except Translation Studies. By this research, the efforts of the translator to provide the equivalents of expressions regarding Indonesian political situation as equal as possible can be observed. This article is originally made and has never been published before and is not being reviewed for any other publication.

**Keywords:** Explicitation Translation Strategy, Forms of Explicitation, Translation Studies, Equivalents

## i. INTRODUCTION

The novel *Pulang* uses Indonesian political situation as its major setting. When the author uses implicit information regarding the Indonesian political situation in the source text, there are two assumptions involved; (1) that the readers of the source text who share the same background knowledge may comprehend this implicit information; and (2) that the content of the political situation is still considered to be sensitive topic to be publicly exposed. These cannot be treated the same when the novel is translated; 'Home'. The translator needs to anticipate that the readers of the target text may not have the same detail knowledge so he may modify the target text by implementing explicitation translation strategy.

The background of this research is the existence of elaborative addition in the target text as the equivalents of expressions about Indonesian political situation dealing with the September 30<sup>th</sup> Movement 1965 and the years following the event. It can be observed from the text that not only implied information is shifted to explicit information but also some new meaningful elements regarding the specific information explicited are added in the target language text.

## ii. LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Previous Researches*

There are some previous researches used as references for this research mostly taken from journal articles. Those researches are categorized into three things based on the topics mentioned in the title.

- (1) Those which deal with the topic of explicitation in translation;

Seeing from the previous researches regarding the use of explicitation, the translation tool has been used in various activities, (i) one of them is in legal translation, from Spanish into Danish translation of judgements (Vesterager, 2017). This research compares the translation work done by the experts and the non-experts and it shows that the experts use more frequent explicitation in their work than the non-experts. The next research is when the term explicitation is related with the

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term simplification to see the familiarity of the translation techniques used by translators and the result shows that the two translation techniques are used to make the translation more understandable to the readers (Kafipour, 2016). Almost the same with the second research, the third research is when explicitation is used together with other translation technique, implicature (Metsenaere & Vandepitte, 2017). According to them explicitation and implicature are possible ways to help the translator obtains optimal relevance for the target text audience. The fourth research discusses the background knowledge explicitation that it is a process of introducing non formal elements of information that considered to be implicit in the SL text (Jamoussi, 2017).

Comparing the previous researches to the present research, explicitation here is used singly as a translation strategy without other translation techniques or strategies involved and it deals not with any legal translation but with the literary work; a novel. This present research does not compare the translation works of several translators; it compares only what appears in the source language text with its equivalent in the target language text. The only similar thing exists between what have been discussed in the previous researches and this present research is the application of explicitation in translation.

(2) Those which deal with the novel *Pulang* 'Home';

The novel *Pulang* written by Laela S Chudori has been discussed in several journal articles. The first research talks about the characters of education value found in the novel and whether the values can be implemented as literature teaching material in senior high school (Primasari, Suyitno, & Rohmadi, 2016). The next research discusses the intertextuality between the novel *Pulang* of Laela S Chudori and the poem *Pulang* which have the same titles and the same theme (Pramesti & Prasaja, 2016). The following research, the third one uses the novel *Pulang* as the data source to find out the social reality, and the result of the research is a recommendation to use this novel for students and public to improve their knowledge about history (Nurfutriani, 2017).

Comparing with the present research, the three previous researches do not discuss the English target language novel 'Home'. The present research discusses one part of the Indonesian history, the Indonesian political situation relating to the event of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965 Movement and the years following the event mentioned in the source language novel and how the expressions regarding to the events are translated into the target language text, the English language novel.

(3) Those which deal with Indonesian political situation related to the event of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965 Movement and the years following the event.

As this article is not going to discuss the controversy issue of the event of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965 and the years following the event like who is responsible to that event and what Indonesian government should do about the revealing discussion regarding the event in the new media, the references used are the journal articles that state the event of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965 did occur in Indonesia. The first research states that the event of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1965 Movement which is followed with what is called as the mass killings did happen in Indonesia and after the New Era government it is expected that there will be open discussion on that matter (Ikhwan, Yulianto, & Parahita, 2019). The next research discusses the issue of PKI, Indonesian Communist Party in mass media, Indonesian magazines, *Tempo* and *Gatra* after the New Era Government by using framing analysis (Sanita & Rianto, 2018). The third article discusses what is called as the gradual erosion of a political taboo after 50 years of the September 30<sup>th</sup> (Lane, 2015).

Comparing to the present research, this article only discusses the expressions regarding Indonesian political situation written in the source language novel and their equivalents in the target language novel. What the translator does to provide the equivalents for the expressions written in the source language text relating to explicitation translation strategy is what is discussed in this present research.

### ***Explication in Translation***

Explicitation as a term in Translation Studies has been observed from various points of view since it has been used the first time by Vinay and Darbelnet (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The term is defined as “a stylistic translation technique which consists of making explicit in the target language what remains implicit in the source language because it is apparent from either the context or the situation”. Vinay and Darbelnet see the explicitation as a translation technique. Then having the same opinion, the next research also sees explicitation as a technique in Translation Studies that explicitation is the act of clarifying in the target text what is implicit linguistically but clear contextually in the source text (Götz, 2018).

Unlike the two previous researches, the following research sees the term explicitation as a product of translation; it is considered as a shift from implicit in the source text into explicit in the target text (Murtisari, 2016). Opposing to what the scholar says there, the next scholar, says that explicitation is a process that has a function to clarify meaning in the target language that translators may make addition (Moghaddam, Sukhteh, & Far, 2017).

Some other scholars, like Molina & Albir (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002) prefer to use the term amplification (addition) as a translation technique for cases of explicitation. This term does the same function as explicitation; it adds information that basically does not exist in the source sentence and the additional information is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed the original authors to the readers (Fitri, 2018).

This present research referring to Klaudy’s characterization of explicitation and Klaudy uses the term explicitation as a translation strategy. According to Klaudy (Klaudy & Karoly, 2005), the existence of explicitation can be identified (i) when a SL unit with a more general meaning is replaced by a TL unit with a more specific meaning; (ii) when the meaning of SL unit is distributed over several units in the TL; (iii) when new meaningful elements appear in the TL text; (iv) when one sentence in the ST is divided into two or several sentences in the TT; and (v) when SL phrases are extended or “raised” to clause level in the TT, etc. From this characterization it can be concluded that the existence of explicitation can be located from the additional information given in the target text as the equivalents of the expressions mentioned in the source text.

As for the forms of explicitation, this research uses Seguinot’s categorization which consists of three; (1) an element or item which is not in the ST but experienced in translation; (2) an item which is implied in the ST is explicitated in the TT; and (3) an item in the ST is getting more attention and importance in translation by emphasizing and lexical choice (Séguinot, 1988). This Seguinot’s categorization is also mentioned in some journal articles like Moghaddam, et.,al when they discuss explicitation as a case of screen translation (Moghaddam et al., 2017).

### **iii. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research uses descriptive-comparative method. The descriptive method is applied as it describes the phenomena revealed in the data. And the comparative method is used as the process of analysis is performed by comparing the data in two languages; the source language text which is in Indonesian language and the target language text which is in English language.

The steps of doing this research are as follow;

- (1) Identifying the expressions dealing with Indonesian political situation written in the source language text;
- (2) Identifying the equivalents of the expressions in the target language text;
- (3) Comparing the expressions dealing with the Indonesian political situation written in the source language with their equivalents in the source language text; if there is additional information given that means there is a case of explicitation;
- (4) Identifying the specific of information which is explicitated;
- (5) After locating the existence of explicitation, the next step is classifying the forms of explicitation occurred in the target language by using the categorization of Seguinot’s forms of explicitation;
- (6) The last step is to describe all the results based on the provided article-template.

### **iv. FINDINGS**

It can be identified that there are more than 80 data of the expressions dealing with Indonesian political situation appeared in the source language text which are explicitated. All the data are identified as being explicitated by implementing the characterization of explicitation. From this research it can be located that the characterization of explicitation in the target language text shows the adding of linguistic units; from a word to a phrase; from a phrase to a longer phrase; from a phrase to a clause; from a sentence to several sentences. Here explicitated means added. For the purpose of this research, from more than 80 data only 28 data which represent each specific information are taken.

**The findings of this research are distributed into two sub-chapters; the findings regarding the specific information which are explicitated; and the findings regarding the forms of explicitation.**

**The Specific Information Which are Explicitated**

The specific information which are explicitated in the target language text involve the specific information about

- (a) identity; pronouns into noun phrases; names of political party; names of organization; names of institution; names of people; names of historical event;
- (b) names of location; and the next specific information is about
- (c) activity; from passive to active and vice versa including from passive with hidden agent into passive with explicit agent.

The detail of the specific information regarding Indonesian political situation which are experienced explicitation as well as how the specific information are translated are organized in the following table; table 1.

**Table 1: Types of Specific Information Being Explicitated**

No.	Types of Specific Information	No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
I.	Identity	1.	Pronouns as Subjects or Objects	Noun Phrases as Subjects or Objects
		2.	Noun Phrases as Subjects or Objects	Longer Noun Phrases as Subjects of Objects
		3.	Names of Political Party in Acronyms	Names of Political Party in Non-Acronyms
		4.	Names of Political Party	Names of Political Party Added with Explanation
		5.	Names of Political Party	Explanation
		6.	Names of Organization in Acronym	Names of Organization in Non-Acronym
		7.	Names of Organization	Names of Organization Added with Explanation
		8.	Names of Organization	Explanation
		9.	Names of Institution	Names of Institution Added with Explanation
		10.	Names of Institution in Acronym	Names of Institution in Non-Acronym
		11.	Names of Institution	Explanation
		12.	Names of People	Names of People Added with Explanation
		13.	Names of Historical Events	Names of Historical Events Added with Explanation
II.	Location	14.	Names of Place	Names of Place Added with I
III.	Activity	15.	Active Sentence	Passive Sentence
		16.	Passive Sentence with Hidden Agent	Passive Sentence with Revealed Agent

#### 4.1. The Forms of Explication Which are Used

From the data used in this research, the three forms of explication are all identified in the target language text; (1) an element or item which is not in the ST but experienced in translation; (2) an item which is implied in the ST is explicited in the TT; and (3) an item in the ST is getting more attention and importance in translation by emphasizing and lexical choice. The form of explication which is more frequently used than the other two is the second form which is implied in the source text but explicited in the target language text; and it is followed by the first form of explication; not exist in the source language text but experienced in the target text; and the least usage of the explication is the third form; when the item in the source language text is getting more attention and importance in the source language text by emphasizing and lexical choice.

#### v. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Chapter 5 of this research article is divided into two major sub-chapters; 5.1 is Discussion and 5.2 is Conclusion. The discussion is divided again into three minor sub-chapters based on the types of specific information which are explicated in the target language text; identity; location; and activity. While the conclusion is put as the closing of all description from chapter 1 to chapter 5.

## vi. DISCUSSION

### 4.1.1. The Explication of Identity

**Table 2: Explication Strategy in Identity: from Pronouns into Noun Phrases**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
1	Aku tahu, dia puas karena aku adalah butir terakhir rangkaian yang <b>mereka</b> buru.  <b>Literal Translation:</b> I knew, he was pleased because I was the last link in the chain <b>they</b> had been seeking.	4	He must have been feeling intensely pleased; I was the last link in the chain <b>the military</b> had been seeking.	Xiii
2	Menurut kabar kawan-kawan, <b>mereka</b> penasaran sekali mencari aku hingga menyebutku, Sang Bayang-bayang.  <b>Literal Translation:</b> From news from friends, <b>they</b> were so curious to look for me that they called me, The Shadow.	5	From news I'd picked up from friends, <b>the military detectives who had been assigned to track me down</b> had dubbed me, "The Shadows",	Xiii
3	Perburuan semakin mengganas, bukan hanya pada <b>mereka</b> yang dianggap komunis, atau ramah kepada PKI.  <b>Literal Translation:</b> The hunting is getting wilder, not only to <b>those</b> who are believed to be communists, or to those who are friendly to PKI.	19	..but the military pursuit of <b>anyone and everyone</b> with any link to the Communist Party has only gotten worst.	14
4	Kantor Berita Nusantara yang terletak di Jalan Asem Lama seolah menarik garis demarkasi di antara <b>kami</b> :  <b>Literal Translation:</b> The office of Nusantara News on Jalan Asem Lama seemed to have running through it some kind of demarcation line among <b>us</b> :	28	The office of Nusantara News on Jalan Asem Lama seemed to have running through it some kind of demarcation line separating <b>members of political camps</b> .	23

Table 2 shows the implementation of explication translation strategy in identity; from pronouns either as subject or object into noun phrases with the same function. The existence of explication can be identified by the shift in number of

linguistic units involved; the pronouns which are in single words *mereka* ‘they’ (1-3) and *kami* ‘us’ (4) are translated into noun phrases which consist of at least two words or more even into a clause as in data (2). The pronouns are used to keep the real noun or noun phrase hidden to avoid repetition as naturally the noun or noun phrases have been mentioned before in the text. In this research, the pronouns *mereka* from data (1) and (2) in the source language text are not used to avoid repetition because the noun or the noun phrases referred to have never been mentioned before; the pronouns there are used to express information implicitly. The readership of the source language text who share the same knowledge about Indonesian history comprehend the implicit information. However this is not the same when dealing with the readership of the target language who very possibly do not share the same knowledge about the Indonesian history. This is one of the reasons why the translator needs to make the implicit information explicit. The pronoun *mereka* ‘they’ has two equivalents; **the military** (1) and **the military detectives who had been assigned to track me down** (2). Meanwhile the pronouns *mereka* ‘they’ in data (3) and *kami* ‘us’ in data (4) are translated using different form of explicitation; not from implicit to explicit anymore like in data (1) and (2) but it is when an item in the source language text is getting more attention and important in translation by emphasizing; **anyone and everyone** in data (3); and lexical choice; **members of political camps** in data (4).

From the explicitation translation strategy used in data (1 – 4) it can be observed the effort made by the translator in order to give the equal information to the readership of the target language text. Pronouns are not used in the target language text as the noun phrases of the actor or agent as the subject in the sentences need to be revealed for the sake of equal comprehension.

**Table 3: Explicitation Translation Strategy in Identity; a Name of Political Party**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
5	<p>...atau bahkan tetangga atau sahabat yang dianggap dekat dengan <b>PKI</b> diburu-buru, ditahan, dan diinterogasi.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      ...or even neighbours and colleagues who were considered to be close with PKI had been hunted down, detained, and interrogated.</p>	10-11	<p>...or <u>colleagues</u> and neighbours in <b>Indonesian Communist Party</b>—had been hunted down, detained, and interrogated.</p>	4
6	<p>Di Havana, kami mendengar <b>tewasnya</b> beberapa petinggi <b>PKI</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      In Havana, we heard the death of several senior official of PKI.</p>	71	<p>It was in Havana that we heard of the death—<b>or killings, rather</b>—of a number of senior officials in the <b>Indonesian Communist Party, including the party’s chief, DN Aidit.</b></p>	66
7	<p>Dan itu salah <b>Partai Komunis Indonesia</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      And it was Indonesian Communist Party’s</p>	287	<p>The blame for this rest <b>solely in the shoulders of the PKI</b>, the Indonesian Communist Party.</p>	289

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From table 3 it can be seen that the specific information which is explicited is an identity dealing with the name of a party, PKI, an acronym for Indonesian Communist Party. The same name, PKI, using in data (5 – 7) is translated into three different ways. In data (5) the acronym **PKI** is translated into non-acronym “**Indonesian Communist Party**”; this shows that the form of explication which is used is implied information in the source language text into explicit in the target language text. Unlike data (5), data (6) and (7) use more than one form of explication. In data (6) there are three forms of explication used; (i) when the translator adds information to the expression “the death” as the equivalent for *tewasnya* with “**or killings, rather**”, the form of explication used is the third form; an item in the ST is getting more attention and important by emphasizing “**rather**” and lexical choice “**or killings**”; (ii) when the expression PKI as an acronym is translated into non-acronym, it is the second form of explication used; from implied information in the source language into explicit information in the target language; and (iii) when the non-acronym the Indonesian Communist Party is added with more information **including the party’s chief, DN Aidit**, it is the first form of explication is used; not in the source language text but experienced in translation. The information about the PKI’s chief, DN Aidit is not mentioned in the source language text. Moving on to data (7), there are two forms of explication used: the first is from implied information in the source language text into explicit information in the target language text as in the translation the non-acronym **Partai Komunis Indonesia** ‘Indonesian Communist Party’ is shifted into the acronym “**the PKI**” as well as its non-acronym “**the Indonesian Communist Party**”; and the next form of explication in the same data is an item in the source language text is getting more attention and important by emphasizing “**solely**” and lexical choice “**rest in the shoulders of**”.

What had happened in the target language text regarding explication translation strategy in the name of political party, PKI or the Indonesian Communist Party can be observed from the forms of explication applied. The translator not only makes the implied information in the source language explicit in the target language and adds information which is not mentioned in the source language text but also gives more attention and important by emphasizing and lexical choice.

**Table 4: Explication Strategy in Identity: Names of Organization/Institution**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
8.	...yang bergiat dengan kesenian <b>Lekra</b> , atau yang sekadar doyan ngobrol dengan seniman <b>Lekra</b> .  <b>Literal Translation:</b> ...members of Lekra Arts, or those who simply liked to chit chat with the artists of Lekra.	28	; members of <b>LEKRA, a cultural organization with close links to the Party</b> ; and even people who simply liked to spend time with <b>the artists who belonged to this organization, the League of People’s Culture</b> .	23
9.	Namanya juga <b>tentara</b> , seekor semut pun bisa dianggap harimau garang.  <b>Literal Translation:</b> That was the military, for whom an ant could be considered as a tiger.	69	But that was <b>the Indonesian military</b> , for whom an ant might seem to be a raging tiger.	64



10.	<p>Sejak masih terlalu muda untuk memahami politik, aku sudah tahu bahwa Indonesia, tepatnya <b>pemerintah Orde Baru</b> yang tak kunjung runtuh itu, tak akan pernah memudahkan Ayah pulang ke Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      Since I was too young to understand politics, I have already known that Indonesia, exactly The never collapse New Order Government would never make it easy for Daddy to go home to Indonesia.</p>	135	<p>I already knew that Indonesia—or rather, <b>Soeharto’s everlasting and seemingly invisible New Order Government—</b>would not make it easy for my father to return to his homeland.</p>	137
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The data in table 4 show the explication translation strategy in identity particularly names of organization or institution; ***Lekra*** ‘**The League of People’s Culture**’ which is a name of cultural organization, ***tentara*** ‘**military**’ which is a name of institution in a nation, ***pemerintah Orde Baru*** ‘**New Order Government**’ which is a name of government. The existence of the explication translation strategy can be identified by the number of linguistic units appeared in the target language text which is more than what is mentioned in the source language text; from one single word ***Lekra*** (8) into a phrase of several words ‘**a cultural organization with close links to the Party**’ and the second ***Lekra*** which is the head of a noun phrase ***seniman Lekra*** is translated into a clause ‘**the artists who belonged to this organization, the League of People’s Culture**’; then ***tentara*** ‘military’ (9) is a single word which is translated into a phrase ‘**the Indonesian military**’; while in data (10) the existence of explication can be identified from the shift occurred; from a noun phrase of three linguistic units ***pemerintah Orde Baru*** ‘New Order Government’ into a noun phrase of more than three words ‘**Soeharto’s everlasting and seemingly invisible New Order Government**’. The form of explication in data (8) is the implied information ***Lekra*** in the source language into the explicit information of what ***Lekra*** is and how it is related to the Indonesian Communist Party in the target language text; and the second ***Lekra*** which is still implied into the explicit information what ***Lekra*** stands for. Similar to the form of explication in data (8), data (9) and data (10) have the same form of explication; from implied information ***tentara*** (9) which has a general meaning into **the Indonesian military**, a specific information which explicitly states which military is being discussed. And in data (10) the expression ***pemerintah Orde Baru*** is explicated by the adding of the leader’s name of the government, Soeharto.

Observing from the explication translation strategy applied to data (8) to (10), the effort done by the translator definitely provides the clear information of what organization called ***Lekra*** in the history of Indonesia; which military is being discussed; and whose government named the New Order Government. The readership of the target language text through the translation shares the same information as the readership of the source language text.

Table 5: Explication Strategy in Identity: Names of People

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
11.	<p>Janganakan mendengar nama <b>Sukarno, Hatta, Sjahrir, dan Tan Malaka.</b></p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p>	15	<p>They wouldn’t have heard the <b>names of Indonesia’s political activists who long predated theirs</b>, such as Sukarno, Hatta, Sjahris, and Tan Malaka.</p>	9

	They wouldn't have heard the names Sukarno, Hatta, Sjahrir, and Tan Malaka.			
12.	<p>Bang Amir, wartawan di Kantor Berita Nusantara, sangat kritis terhadap Bung Karno—kritis karena presiden kami ini terlalu mesra dengan pimpinan PKI, dan juga <b>karena M. Natsir</b> dipenjara.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      Bang Amir, a journalist at the Nusantara News was very critical of Bung Karno—critical because this president of ours has been too close with the leaders of PKI, and also because M. Natsir was imprisoned.</p>	31	<p>Also a journalist at the Nusantara News, Bang Amir was highly critical of “Bung” or “Comrade” Sukarno, judging the president guilty of too closely embracing the Communist Party leadership and also of having imprisoned <b>Mohammad Natsir, the former prime minister and one of the country's top religious leaders, on charges of treason.</b></p>	26

In table 5, the existence of explicitation translation strategy can be located from the additional information regarding the names of people being discussed preceding the names (11) and following the name (12). The form of explicitation translation strategy used in both data is the same; implied information **Sukarno, Hatta, Sjahrir, and Tan Malaka** (11) and **M. Natsir** (12) are shifted into explicit information in the target language text; the **names of Indonesia's political activists who long predated theirs** in (11) and the full name **Mohammad** (stands for M) **Natsir** followed by who he is in the history of Indonesia **“the former prime minister and one of the country's top religious leaders, on charges of treason”**.

By applying the second form of explicitation translation strategy; from implied information into explicit information, the translator provides the same quality of information shared by the readership of the source language. The readership of the target language text gets the comprehension that the names which are being discussed are parts of the history of Indonesia through what they have done and through the position of the person in the government at that time and what had happened to the person.

**Table 6: Explicitation Translation Strategy in Identity: Names of Historical Events**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
13.	<p>Jangan pula menyebut peristiwa berdarah <b>30 September 1965</b>,</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      Don't mention either the bloodbath event of September 30, 1965, ...</p>	15	<p>Given that what could they possibly know about the bloodbath <b>that had taken place in Indonesia in the months and years that followed the events of September 30, 1965.</b></p>	9
14.	Di Santiago, di tengah konferensi itu, kami	69	It was during the middle of the conference	63

	<p>mendengar dari ketua panitia, Jose Ximenez tentang meletusnya <b>peristiwa 30 September</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      In Santiago, in the middle of the conference, we heard from the chairman, Jose Ximenez about the explosion of 30 September event.</p>		<p>in Santiago that Jose Ximenez, the chairman, made a <b>special announcement in a plenary session about what the English-language press was calling the “September 30 Movement” which had been taken place in Jakarta. (We later learned that the Indonesian phrase, “Gerakan September Tigapuluh” had quickly been changed by the country’s new military rulers into the more ominous sounding acronym, “Gestapu”).</b></p>	
15.	<p>Aku tahu betul bagaimana terbelahnya kota Solo saat itu: mereka yang mendukung <b>“Dewan Revolusi”</b> yang dibelakangnya ada Walikota Solo, dan mereka yang mendukung <b>“Dewan Jenderal”</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      I knew for sure how Solo was divided: those who supported “Revolutionary Council” was backed up by the Solo mayor, and those who supported “Council of Generals”.</p>	71	<p><b>Like many large towns in Java at the time, Solo was divided into two strongly opposing camps:</b> those who supported <b>the leftist- oriented “Revolutionary Council,”</b> which had the city mayor’s backing, and those who supported <b>a militarized order as expounded by the “Council of Generals.”</b></p>	65
16.	<p>...dan memintanya menandatangani <b>Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret</b> .</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b>                      and asked him to sign <b>The March 11 Letter of Command.</b></p>	76	<p>There they asked him to sign a statement known as <b>“Super Semar,” as an acronym for “The March 11 Letter of Command.”</b> <b>The effect of this command was to transfer the power of the executive office to army commander Lieutenant-General Soeharto. The same letter authorized Soeharto to take whatever measures “he deemed necessary” to restore order to the nation.</b></p>	71
17.	<p>“Kasihan loo, di KTP mereka harus diletakkan tanda <b>ET</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p>	125	<p>“It’s too bad, though, they have a code affixed to their identification cards. You’ve heard of that, right? <b>“ET” for <i>eks-tapol</i>: former political prisoner.</b></p>	126

	Poor they are, in their identification cards the mark ET was stamped.			
18.	<p>Bayangkan, jika saja kelas menengah yang sebetulnya berpendidikan itu berani bersuara sedikit saja, niscaya mereka akan bernasib seperti anggota <b>Petisi 50</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b> Imagine if the middle class who were actually educated had the nerve and integrity to speak up, they surely would end up like the members of Petisi 50.</p>	289	<p>The middle class has the education. Imagine if they actually had the nerve and integrity to speak up? I suppose that they, too, would end up like the <b>signatories of the Petition of 50 after they protested against Soeharto's continued rule. If the president can silence Nasution, Ali Sadikin, Mohammad Natsir and other influential people, what would he do to people less powerful?</b></p> <p><b>Imagine!</b></p>	291-292
19.	<p>Masyarakat Indonesia gampang panas dan gampang diperintah dalam situasi panas. Lihat <b>tahun 1965</b>, lihat <b>Malari</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b> Indonesians lose their heads easily and when the situation is heated they can be easily ordered. Look at the year of 1965, look at the Malari.</p>	304	<p>Indonesians lose their heads easily and when the situation is heated they can be easily ordered <b>to do things they would not normally do. Look at the brutality of September 1965. Look at the riots of January 1974.</b></p>	308

Table 6 consists of data regarding the explicitation translation strategy in identity; names of historical events. The existence of explicitation is identified by the additional information given in the target language text which shift the number of linguistic unit into a larger unit; from a phrase to a phrase added by explanation; from a phrase to explanation in a clause; from a phrase to a longer phrase. The form of explicitation used in data (13) and (14) is the same; not in the source language text but experienced in translation. The names of historical event **30 September 1965** (13) and **peristiwa 30 September** (14) which refer to the same event are explicitated by adding an explanation; on what had happened in the event including the times following the event (13) and the same phrase regarding the same event **peristiwa 30 September** 'the 30 September Event' is explicitated with elaborative addition about when the event is announced, what the foreign press calls the event; and what the new name is made by the Indonesian government dealing with the event (14). Unlike the form of explicitation used in data (13) and (14), in data (15) the phrase **Dewan Revolusi** 'Revolutionary Council' and **Dewan Jenderal** 'Council of Generals' are explicitated in the form of implied in the source language text into explicit in the target language

text where what the two expressions refer to are explained plus who are behind the two; “**the leftist- oriented** “**Revolutionary Council,” which had the city mayor’s backing**” and “**those who supported a militarized order as expounded by the** “**Council of Generals.**” In data (16) there are two forms of explicitation used; (i) when the decree *Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret ‘The March 11 Letter of Command’* is explicitated with the same phrase preceded by its acronym *Supersemar*, it is implied to explicit but when this explicit information is added with a lengthy information on the content of the Letter of Comand and its effect, the form is not in the source language text but experienced in translation. We can find the form of explicitation implied to explicit again in data (17) when the acronym ET is translated into its non-acronym expression and added with a brief explanation on what ET refers to; **for *eks-tapol*: former political prisoner**. Having two same forms of explicitation like in data (13) and (14), the expression of *Petisi 50 ‘the Petition of 50’* is explicitated by using the form from implied to explicit with the adding the brief explanation of what is the Petition of 50; the **signatories of the Petition of 50 after they protested against Soeharto’s continued rule**; and when the brief explanation is added more information with the members of the Petition of 50 and what possibly could happen to the middle class if they speak up, other form of explicitation occurs; not in the source language text but experienced in translation “**If the president can silence Nasution, Ali Sadikin, Mohammad Natsir and other influential people, what would he do to people less powerful?**” And the last data (19) regarding this historical event uses the form of explicitation implied to explicit information when the events expressed in *Tahun 1965* is translated into a longer phrase of what happened in 1965; ‘**the brutality of September 1965**’ and when the name of event *Malari* is translated into ‘**the riots of January 1974**’.

From the equivalents selected by the translator for the names of event regarding political situation in Indonesia, it can be observed what efforts have been done to provide the information to the readership of the target language. It is expected that by using the forms of explicitation; from implied information to explicit information and from not in the source language text but experienced in translation, the readership of the target language text will comprehend similarly what are being discussed in the novel.

#### 4.1.2. The Explicitation of Location

**Table 7: Explicitation Translation Strategy in Location: Names of Places**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
20.	<p>Dan semua kawan-kawan di Jakarta yang terus-menerus mempersoalkan kehadiran Bung Karno di <b>Halim Perdanakusuma</b> pada saat peristiwa berdarah itu terjadi?</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>And all friends in Jakarta kept questioning the presence of Bung Karno at Halim Perdanakusuma when the bloodbath happened?</p>	26	<p>And as the chronology of the night of September 30 emerged, why had he fled the presidential palace and gone to <b>Halim Perdanakusuma Naval Air Base</b>?</p>	20
21.	<p>Seharusnya aku tak heran ketika mendengar tentara mengangkut Surti dan anak-anak <b>ke Guntur</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>I shouldn’t have been too surprised when</p>	70	<p>I shouldn’t have been too surprised, therefore, to learn that Surti and their children had been taken <b>to the military detention center on Jalan Guntur</b>.</p>	64

	I heard that the military took Surti and the children to Guntur.			
22.	<p>Surti dan ketiga anaknya dibawa <b>ke Budi Kemuliaan</b></p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>Surti and her three children were taken to Budi Kemuliaan</p>	70	<p>Surti and her children were taken <b>to another detention center, this one on Jalan Budi Kemuliaan.</b></p>	65
23.	<p>Sesuai dengan sejarah: jenderal yang diseret dan disikasa, lalu dicemplungkan ke dalam <b>Lubang Buaya</b>.</p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>As stated in the history: the generals who were abducted dan tortured, then thrown into Lubang Buaya.</p>	287	<p>As is well known and recorded in the history, the generals who are depicted here were abducted and tortured, and their bodies thrown <b>into a well called Lubang Buaya, the infamous Crocodile Pit.</b></p>	289

Table 7 shows the explication translation strategy in location; names of places. The specific information regarding the names of places in data (20) to data (23) are needed to provide the similar information shared by the readership of the source language. The names of places discussed in the novel may be familiar to the readership of the source language text but very possibly not to the readership of the target language text. Without additional information regarding the names of the places, the information there stay implied. All data in this table are translated by using the same form of explication; implied in the source language text into explicit in the target language text. The place named *Halim Perdanakusuma* is explicated by adding the information of what place it is; **Naval Air Base** (20); and names of places Guntur (21) and Budi Kemuliaan (22) are explicated by adding what place they are and what we can find there; both of them are the names of street *Jalan Guntur* ‘Guntur Street’ and *Jalan Budi Kemuliaan* ‘Budi Kemuliaan Street’ where the military detention centers are located. And the name of place called *Lubang Buaya* (23) which very possibly be familiar to the readership of the source language text as it is in the history of Indonesia will put the readership of the target language confused without the brief explanation on what the place is; that it is a name of a well ‘**a well called Lubang Buaya, the infamous Crocodile Pit**’.

From the translation strategy used in translating the names of places in data (20) to (23); the explication translation strategy specifically the second form of explication; from implied information in the source language text into explicit information in the target language text, it can be observed the efforts done by the translator to provide the information understood by the readership of the target language similarly as it is understood by the readership of the source language text.

#### 4.1.3. The Explication of Activity

**Table 8: Explication Translation Strategy in Activity: Passive – Active Sentences**

No.	Source Language Text	Page	Target Language Text	Page
24	Aku selalu berharap Mas Hananto <b>jangan pernah tersapu.</b>	11	My constant hope was that Mas Hananto <b>would remain out of <u>the</u></b>	4

	<p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>I always hoped that Mas Hananto do not ever be swept away. (idiomatic expression which means never get caught)</p>		<p><b><u>military's reach.</u></b></p>	
25	<p>Mbak Surti yang sejak peristiwa 65 terus menerus <b>diinterogasi...</b></p> <p><b>Literal Translation:</b></p> <p>Mbak Surti who was since the 65 event has been <b>interrogated...</b></p>	19	<p><b>Maybe you didn't know this</b> but Mbak Surti who has been interrogated <b>by the military</b> on a regular basis ever since 65...</p>	14

Table 8 shows the explicitation translation strategy in activity dealing with passive-active sentences. The existence of explicitation can be identified by the shifting in the number of linguistic units. In data (24) the clause *jangan pernah tersapu* 'do not ever be swept away' in an idiomatic expression which means never get caught is translated into an active sentence with more linguistic units or longer added with the presence of object "**the military's reach**". The implied information in the expression *jangan pernah tersapu* 'do not ever be swept away' is shifted into explicit information "**would remain out of the military's reach**" leads to the second form of explicitation; implied information in the source language text into explicit information in the target text. The second form of explicitation also appear in data (25) when the passive sentence with hidden agent or doer *diinterogasi* 'been interrogated' is translated into a passive sentence with revealed agent in data "**been interrogated by the military**".

The shifts show the effort given by the translator to the readership of the target language text that they share the same knowledge as owned by the readership of the source language text that the agent or the doer in both sentences refer to the military. It is the military that Hananto needs to avoid so he would not get caught; it is the military who are in charge of interrogating Surti.

## vii. CONCLUSION

Referring to the objectives of this research and observing from the findings and discussion it can be concluded that

(1) There are three kinds of specific information regarding Indonesian political situation in the novel *Pulang* 'Home' which are explicitated in the target language text. The three kinds of specific information found are identity, location, and activity.

(2) There three forms of explicitation translation strategy used in the target language text dealing with the three kinds of specific information: not in the source language text but experienced in translation or in the target language text; implied in the source language text but explicit in the target language text; more attention and important by emphasizing and lexical choice. The three of them occurred. The form of explicitation which is more frequently used in the data discussed is the second form of explicitation; from implied in the source language text into explicit in the target language text.

Not all data regarding Indonesian political situation which undergone explicitation collected are discussed in this research. Therefore it opens more research as such the research uses more than one Studies; not only Translation Studies but also History.

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