

**THE WORD 'HOW' IN VICTOR E. FRANKL'S
MAN'S SEARCH FOR MEANING AND ITS TRANSLATION**

Sanang Hendriatma, Nugraha Krisdiyanta

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA) LIA Yogyakarta
Alamat Korespondensi: Jl. Lingkar Utara, Pandeansari IV/8, Condongcatur,
Depok, Sleman

Abstract

The word 'how' in Man's Search for Meaning by Victor E. Frankl was translated into many words in Bahasa Indonesia. This research was aimed to know how the word 'how' was translated into different words in Bahasa Indonesia. The data were collected from English and Indonesian version books of Man's Search for Meaning written by Victor E. Frankl. The researcher found there were 51 words 'how' which were translated into 9 types of words in Bahasa Indonesia and 10 words 'how' which were omitted. The result shows that there are 2 types of the word 'how', based on the function. They are as adverb of manner and as subordinating conjunction of noun clause. The function might cause why the word 'how' was translated into different types of words in Bahasa Indonesia. The translation of the word 'how' into Bahasa Indonesia was not only changing its word, but also considering the function of the word to produce the equivalence between the SL and the TL. In other words, the translation must consider the function of the word 'how' as well as its meaning.

Keywords: adverb of manner, subordinating conjunction, noun clause

INTRODUCTION

People in different areas or regions possibly have different languages. In the process of communication, those who have to communicate through another language have to translate the language that they use into the target language to send information or translate the language that interlocutor uses into our languages to receive information. Newmark (5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. Therefore, translation is not only a process of changing the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), but also a process of understanding the meaning inside the languages.

When people attempt to translate foreign language into their language, they will find some difficulties. The difficulties of translation occur because of the differentiation aspects between SL and TL (Pragmatic, Syntax, Morphology, Grammar, Vocabulary, etc.). However, according to Larson (51), translation is a



change of form, the form of a language is the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written. It means the form of the SL has to be properly transformed into the TL because the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs in the SL consist a meaning.

There are some resistances to convey the meaning in the process of translation. The equivalent of the language elements (vocabulary, grammar, morphology, etc) between the source language and the target language can be different. Baker (18) states that the choice of a suitable equivalent will always depend not only on the linguistic system or systems being handled by the translator but also on the way both the writer of the source text and the procedure of the target text, i.e. the translator, choose to manipulate the linguistic systems in question. Therefore, we usually find the same language element of the target language in different parts used to deliver the different meanings from the source language. For instance, the word 'how' in the English language can be translated in *Bahasa Indonesia* into the words "*alangkah*", "*bagaimana*", "*betapa*". It can also be not-translated or eliminated. Many factors that affect why the word 'how' has another meaning in the target language, one of them is the function of its word. The one function of the word 'how' is to be a subordinating conjunction that connects a dependent clause to an independent clause. The dependent clause that contains additional information supports the part of independent clause structure such as a subject, a predicate, or an object which is the construction also applied in *Bahasa – The language of Indonesia*.

This study is aimed at finding how the word 'how' in the book Man's Search for Meaning by Victor E. Frankl is translated, and at finding whether the translation is equivalent. In doing so, this paper employs the theory of grammar since this paper focuses on the translation of the word 'how' based on its function. The word 'how' is a conjunction, a sub-ordination conjunction. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (309), subordination is a non-symmetrical relation, holding between two clauses in such a way that one is a constituent or part of the other. An Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence while a dependent clause is a clause that can't stand alone as a sentence. The subordinate clause also referred to the dependent clause used to be the complementary information of the main clause as the independent clause. Those are an essential part of grammatical structure to form complex sentences.

Subordinating conjunction has many specific functions as a connector of the dependent clause to the independent clause. The word 'how' is a kind of subordinating conjunction. "A few subordinators can be seen to be a fusion of conjunction and pro-adjunct, in particular where (place at or place to), when (time), how (manner), why (reason)" (Quirk 242). It means, 'how' as subordinating conjunction can be the connector of a dependent clause to independent clause and can be some extent of the following conditions.

The adverb can function as a premodifier of an adjective, adverb, or verb. "'How' is used as a pro-form for degree intensifiers of the adjective or adverb in questions and exclamations" (Quirk 290). It means, the word 'how'

describes in which way or manner something happened and extends information of an adjective or an adverb, it called adverb of manner. For examples:

1. How efficient is he?
2. How beautiful she is!
3. How efficiently does his work?
4. How beautifully she dances!

Another function of the word 'how' can act as an adverb of manner that modifies infinitive verb followed. "An infinitive *wh*- clause can be formed with all *wh*-words except *why*: He was explaining how to start the motor" (Quirk 736).

The word 'how' is not only used as the subordinating conjunction of adverbial clause of manner, but also used as subordinating conjunction of noun clause. For example: "That was how they treated her." The clause 'how they treated her' above is the object of the sentence that explains something of the subject 'that'. It is the differentiation between noun clause and adverbial clause of manner since the clause is not describing the manner or the way of the verb 'was'. Based on the identification above, the clause called noun clause functions as a subject complement.

METHOD

The data of this research was taken from the English version book Man's Search for Meaning by Victor E. Frankl wrote by Harold S. Kushner published by Beacon Press in 2006. This book was translated into Indonesian version by Haris Priyatna. The book was published by Noura Books in 2017. This paper employs the qualitative method in which the research took the library research as the technique of the research.

First of all, the writer tried to get the English version of Man's Search for Meaning by Victor E. Frankl as the SL and its translation in *Bahasa Indonesia* as the TL. After getting the books, the writer reads the SL book to find and collect the phrases, the clause, or the sentence which contained the word 'how'. When finished reading the books, the writer identified the translation of the data which were collected. Those data were inputted in the table.

To start the data analysis, the writer categorized the data based on the translation of the word 'how' in the book Man's Search for Meaning by Victor E. Frankl which was translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*. After that, the writer identified the function of the word 'how' based on the theory of the book A Grammar of Contemporary English by Randolph Quirk et al. After identified, the data was analyzed based on the equivalence of the translation of the word 'how' in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

DISCUSSION

The word 'how' is translated into some words in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Those words are analysed below.

As an Adverb of manner

As an adverb of manner, the word 'how' is translated into some words as follows:

1. Alangkah

English:

"We found out just how uncertain human decisions are, especially in matters of life and death."

Bahasa:

"Kami menyadari, alangkah tidak pastinya keputusan manusia, terutama keputusan yang terkait dengan hidup atau mati."

The word 'how', when followed by an adjective word, has function as an adverb to be a premodifier of an adjective. On the other hand, the word 'how' when followed by a clause, it has function as subordinating conjunction to connect the subordinate clause to the main clause.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' is an adverb that functions to be a premodifier of the adjective word. The identification shows that the word 'how' above uses to be a degree intensifier of the word "uncertain" and emphasizes the quality of the adjective word 'uncertain' in some manner, for example:

'How uncertain are human decisions?

'Human decisions are very uncertain.'

It means, the expression of 'how uncertain human decisions are' describes that 'human decisions' are 'uncertain' in some manner.

The word 'alangkah' in *Bahasa* is an adverb used to express a sense of wonder or something more. It also has a similar meaning to the word '*betapa*' in *Bahasa*. For examples:

a. 'Alangkah tidak pastinya keputusan manusia.'

b. 'Betapa tidak pastinya keputusan manusia.'

The difference between '*alangkah*' and '*betapa*' can be identified from the examples above. Example (a) is not only the expression, but also represents a particular sense that relates to the cause of something happens. On the other hand, example (b) shows the expression of a statement about the fact. It looks more natural in *Bahasa* to use '*alangkah*' to show some feelings that related to the context.

Based on the translation of data, the word 'how' translated into the word '*alangkah*' has equal translation based on dictionary. It shows that the word '*alangkah*' modifies the word '*tidak pastinya*' in a certain way or manner of quality to describe the noun phrase '*keputusan manusia*'. '*Alangkah*' word also relates to

the clause 'we found out just' in the sentence. It functions to represent a kind of sense such as a disappointing feeling of the fact about something that they just found out.

The translator chose the word '*alangkah*' to be the translation of the word 'how' not only to emphasize the expression in some way or manner, but also to show the sense of the contextual meaning from the SL into the TL to produce the equal translation.

2. *Bagaimana*

English:

"There's no particular meaning in what decision you make today about how to act."

Bahasa:

"*Keputusan yang Anda buat hari ini tentang bagaimana cara bertindak, sama sekali tidak punya arti khusus.*"

Based on the data above, the word 'how' is followed by the infinitive verb 'to act'. The function of the word 'how' above acts as a premodifier of the infinitive verb 'to act'. The word 'how' adds information in what manner or in what way the verb infinitive 'to act'. The function of the wh- clause 'how to act' as the complement in the sentence gives extent information related to the 'decision'.

The word 'how' in this analysis is translated into '*bagaimana*'. The word '*bagaimana*' as an adverb also explains in what manner or in which way something happens. Based on the dictionary, the word '*bagaimana*' has equal translation with the word 'how'. The word '*bagaimana*' in this clause followed the word '*cara*', it produces the phrase '*bagaimana cara*' that naturally has the same meaning as 'how to' in English.

The analysis above explains how the word 'how' translated into the word '*bagaimana*'. The grammatical structure analysis shows the function of both words. The translator chose the word '*bagaimana*' as the translation of the word 'how' to produce the equal translation.

3. *Betapa*

English:

"How obvious the relativity of all suffering appeared to us then!"

Bahasa:

"*Ketika itu terlihat jelas, betapa relatifnya penderitaan manusia!*"

The word 'how' functions as a degree of intensifier to modify the adjective word to emphasize some manner of quality. The word 'how' based on data above is followed by the adjective word 'obvious' to add information into the noun phrase 'the relativity of all suffering'. In order, it explains that the relativity of all suffering is obvious in what degree quality of manner. The result is the expression kind of baffled feeling about the relativity of all suffering that appeared to them.

Related to the data above, the word 'how' is translated into the word '*betapa*' has equal translation based on dictionary. The word '*betapa*' in *Bahasa* functions a premodifier in the sentence and also functions to express an amazing feel about something. The word '*betapa*' based on data above, functioned as a premodifier of the adjective word '*relatifnya*'. The differentiation appears here since the word 'how' in the SL followed the word 'obvious' usually translated into '*jelas*' in *Bahasa* while the word '*betapa*' followed the word '*relatifnya*' referring to the word 'relativity'. In *Bahasa*, the word '*relatifnya*' is an adjective word while the SL word 'relativity' is a noun clause in part of speech. It usually occurs because the adjustment of the grammatical structure between SL and TL in the process of translation. In this case, the adjustment occurs because the translator attempts to build a natural translation to the TL. Despite there is a difference in which the adjective word that they modify, the function of both words is similar as a premodifier of adjective word.

The identification of data above shows that the word '*betapa*' modifies the adjective word '*relatifnya*'. The word '*betapa*' acts to emphasize its adjective word in some degree of quality as the complement of the noun phrase '*penderitaan manusia*'. In order, the word '*betapa*' shows in what manner the '*relatifnya*' of '*penderitaan manusia terlihat jelas ketika itu*'.

The analysis above shows how the word 'how' is translated into the word '*betapa*'. The translator attempts to create a natural expression of the TL by translating the word 'how' into the word '*betapa*' and it produces an equal translation.

4. Berapa

English:

"I do not remember any more just how many thousands of marks were needed to purchase the quantity of schnapps required for a "gay evening".

Bahasa:

"*Saya tidak ingat lagi berapa ribu mark yang dibutuhkan para tawanan untuk membeli minuman keras yang dibutuhkan untuk "malam yang meriah".*

Based on the data above, the word 'how' functions as a premodifier of the adjective word 'many' and emphasizes the adjective word in some degree of quantity. The word 'many' as an adjective describes a large number of people or

things. The phrase 'how many' adds information toward 'thousands of marks'. In order, the word 'how' intensifies to some degree the many thousands of marks that needed' related to what he didn't remember.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' translated into '*berapa*'. Both words as an adverb have equivalency based on dictionary. Naturally, the word '*Berapa*' in *Bahasa* is translated directly into 'how many' or 'how much' because the '*berapa*' word already has functions to describe the number of people or something. Despite the '*berapa*' word already related to amount, it is possible to add the additional information that related such as 'how much' or 'how many' into '*berapa banyak*'. '*Berapa*' word in *Bahasa* is also usually used to introduce questions as well as the function of the word 'how' in English.

5. Cara

English:

"If you could learn from me how to do a brain operation in as short a time as I am learning this road work from you"

Bahasa:

"Jika Anda bisa belajar dari saya cara melaksanakan operasi otak secepat saya membangun jalan ini dari Anda"

The word 'how' as an *adverb* has a function to be an intensifier to emphasize an adjective, an adverb, or a verb in what manner or in which way. Based on the data above, the word 'how' is a premodifier of the infinitive verb 'to do'. The word 'how' describes in what manner the infinitive verb is done. It produces the phrase 'how to do' followed noun phrase 'a brain operation'.

The word 'how' is translated into the word '*cara*' in *Bahasa*. The word 'how' and the word '*cara*' have equivalent in translation based on the dictionary. It also can be translated into the word 'manner' or 'way' in English. Grammatically, the word '*cara*' in *Bahasa* is a noun as well as 'manner' or 'way'. It is different related to the part of speech of the SL as an adverb.

6. Pun

English:

"Andhow we envied those of us who had the opportunity to get into a factory and work in a sheltered room!"

Bahasa:

"Kami pun iri pada tawanan yang dapat bekerja di pabrik atau di dalam ruangan!"

The word 'how' as an adverb can be used to modify an adjective, verb, or another adverb. It is used to intensify the related word in what manner or in

which way. Based on the data above, the word 'how' emphasizes the verb 'envied'. The word 'how' as an intensifier acts to show in which level or degree of the verb 'envied'. It produces an expression of disappointed feel about something that happened. In order, it describes that they are envied (in some manner of degree) to them who had the opportunity to get into a factory and work in a sheltered room. The word 'how' gives tension into the exclamation expression.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' is translated into the word '*pun*'. There is no equal translation between both words based on the dictionary. The word '*pun*' is usually translated into the words 'also', 'even', 'then' in English. In *Bahasa*, the '*pun*' word is usually used to explain something that has been done in some manners or some ways to emphasize it to some degree. Despite the words 'how' and '*pun*' is not equal based on the dictionary, the word '*pun*' can be used to emphasize some expression.

The identification above shows the application of the word '*pun*' as the translation of the SL. The translator uses the '*pun*' word to get the natural translation of the SL into TL and produces equal translation.

7. Sangat

English:

"How beautiful the world could be!"

Bahasa:

"*Dunia ternyata bisa menjadi sangat indah!*"

The word 'how' is an adverb that functions as a premodifier of the word followed such as adjective, verb, or another adverb. The word 'how' as premodifier modifies the word following in what manner or in which way it is called adverb of manner.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' functions as a premodifier of the adjective word 'beautiful'. The word 'how' modifies the word 'beautiful' in what manner or in which way. It functions as a degree intensifier of the word 'beautiful'. In order, the word 'how' followed the word 'beautiful' produces the phrase 'how beautiful' that acts as information related to 'the world could be'. Overall, it produces expression about the world that would be beautiful in what manner such as very beautiful, quite beautiful, or so beautiful.

As the function of the word 'how' to be premodifier of the adjective followed, the word 'how' also emphasizes the entire phrase to lift up the expression. It produces a sense of astonishingness about how the world could be beautiful in some manner.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' is translated into the word '*sangat*' in *Bahasa*. The word 'how' and the word '*sangat*' as the translation is not

equal based on dictionary. The word '*sangat*' in *Bahasa* is an adverb usually translated into 'very' in English. The word '*sangat*' in *Bahasa* is an adverb that functions to emphasize the exact identity of a particular person or thing. For example: '*sangat bagus*' into 'very good'. It functions to emphasize the exclamation phrase as close as the expression of the SL results in natural and equal translation.

8. Seberapa

English:

"it will fill the chamber completely and evenly, no matter how big the chamber."

Bahasa:

"gas tersebut akan mengisi seluruh ruangan secara merata, seberapa pun besarnya ruangan tersebut."

The word 'how' functions to be an adverb to describe the followed word. The word 'how' as an adverb describes the word followed called premodifier, it acts as an adverb of manner to shows in what manner or in which way of the adjective, the verb, or the adverb that is preceded by the word 'how'.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' precedes the word 'big' which is classified into an adjective word in English. Since the word 'how' as an adverb always functions to show a manner or a way of something happened, the adjective word 'big' is described through in what manner or in which way the degree of the word. The 'big' word is an adjective that explains the size or the amount of something. The phrase word 'how big' adds information to the noun 'the chamber' to explain what the matter is. The form of those words produces information about no matter the chamber size in what manner will completely and evenly be filled up by it.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' translated into 'seberapa'. The word '*seberapa*' in *Bahasa* is classified into an adverb related to the amount of something, it has a similar meaning with 'as much as'. For example: 'no matter as big as the chamber is'. Both words between 'how' and '*seberapa*' have equal translation based on the dictionary. The '*seberapa*' word in the data above acts as a degree intensifier the following word '*besarnya*' as the translation of the word 'big'. It emphasizes the '*besarnya*' in what manner. The word '*seberapa*' also followed the word '*pun*' as the affirmation related to the word 'no matter'. The result is the phrase '*seberapa pun besarnya ruangan tersebut*' means no matter the big in what manner the chamber is.

9. Untranslated

English:

"a prisoner could not know how long his term of imprisonment would be."

Bahasa:

"ketidaktahuan tawanan tentang masa penahan mereka."

The word 'how' as an adverb can function to be a *premodifier* of the following word such as an adjective, a verb, or another adverb. The word 'how' as a premodifier acts to describe in what manner or in which way that precedes its word.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' is an adverb that is followed by the adjective word 'long' functions to be a premodifier to emphasize in what manner. The word 'long' in the data above is an adjective about measuring a great time from end to end. In order, the 'how long' is an adverb of manner contains about in what manner or in which way the word 'long' is. It adds information into the noun 'the term of imprisonment' followed the verb phrase 'would be'. Overall, it means the term of imprisonment would be 'long' in some period. It can be very long, quite long, or not long. The clause 'how long the term of imprisonment would be' is the complement of the main clause about what is the prisoner could not know.

"Ketidaktahuan tawanan tentang berapa lama masa penahan mereka."

Based on the identification data above, it shows how the word 'how' translated into '*tentang*'. The focusing in the translation is the word 'how' functions as subordinating conjunction to connect the dependent clause into the independent clause. Although there is a change of grammatical structure, the translation is capable to convey the meaning of the SL and it produces equal translation.

As a Noun Clause

1. Cara

English:

"Your freedom to choose how you will respond to the situation."

Bahasa:

"Kebebasan untuk memilih caramu menanggapi sesuatu."

In the sentence, the word 'how' can function as subordinating conjunction or as a premodifier of the following word like adjective, verb, or another adverb. The word 'how' as a premodifier modifies the following word in what manner or in which way called adverb of manner while as subordinating conjunction connects dependent clause into independent clause. The word 'how' as a conjunction of noun clause functions to connect the dependent clause into the main clause.

Based on the data above, the word 'how' functions as subordinating conjunction of the dependent clause 'how you will respond to the situation' that connects into the main clause 'your freedom to choose'. It can be identified by changing the clause which is preceded by the word 'how' into the pronoun 'it'. For example:

'Your freedom to choose how you will respond to the situation.'

'Your freedom to choose it.'

The example above shows that the dependent clause possibly changed into the pronoun 'it' defines that the clause acts as the object in the sentence called noun clause. Also, it defines that the noun clause in the sentence acts as a direct object about what something your freedom to choose. The difference between noun clause and adverbial clause is while the noun clause acts as a noun in the sentence, adverbial clause acts as an adverb has a function to describe the verb of an independent clause.

Based on the data above the word 'how' is translated into the word '*cara*' in *Bahasa*. Both words between 'how' and '*cara*' have equal translation based on the dictionary. '*Cara*' in *Bahasa* means manner or way of doing something. In this translation, the word '*cara*' is followed by the suffix '-*mu*' that functions to describe the possessive pronoun such as 'your', '*caramu*' can be translated into 'your manner or your way'. Overall, the clause '*caramu menanggapi sesuatu*' means your way to respond the situation is the object of the main clause '*kebebasan untuk memilih*' as the translation of the clause 'your freedom to choose'.

The identification above explains how the word 'how' translated into '*cara*'. The word '*cara*' not only functions as a noun clause conjunction in the sentence but also functions to describe related to manner or way in the TL as well as the function of the word 'how' in the SL. It produces natural translation and equal translation.

2. Bagaimana

English:

"I shall never forget how I was roused one night by the groans of a fellow prisoner."

Bahasa:

"*Saya tidak akan pernah lupa, bagaimana saya terbangun tengah malam karena rintihan seorang tawanan.*"

Based on the data above, the word 'how' has a function as subordinating conjunction of noun clause. The clause preceded by the word 'how' acts as a noun of the main clause 'I shall never forget'. The noun clause defines the things of what 'I shall never forget'. It is a difference between the 'how' as subordinating

conjunction of adverbial clause of *manner* that shows in what manner or in which way the 'forget' word as the main verb happened. As the test, the independent clause can be replaced by the pronoun 'it'. For example: 'I shall never forget it'. The example shows the sentence is completely understood even if the noun clause changed into the pronoun 'it'.

The word 'how' based on data above translated into the word '*bagaimana*'. Both words have equal translation based on the dictionary. The '*bagaimana*' word above also has function as the conjunction to add information about the thing of '*saya tidak akan pernah lupa*' as the translation of 'I shall never forget'

Based on the identification above, the word 'how' acts as subordinating conjunction of the noun clause to show the thing of what the something 'shall never forget'. The '*bagaimana*' word as the word 'how' translation also has function as the conjunction to add information about the thing related to '*saya tidak akan pernah lupa*'. The translation of the word 'how' into '*bagaimana*' produces equal translation.

3. Bahwa

English:

"I mentioned earlier how everything that was not connected with the immediate task of keeping oneself and one's closest friends alive lost its value."

Bahasa:

"*Saya sudah menyinggung sebelumnya bahwa segala sesuatu yang tidak terkait langsung dengan upaya untuk menjaga kelangsungan hidup seseorang atau teman terdekatnya telah kehilangan nilainya.*"

Based on the data above, the word 'how' functions as subordinating conjunction of the noun clause. The clause preceded by the word 'how' acts as a noun of the main clause 'everything ... lost its value'. The noun clause defines the things of what 'I mentioned earlier'. It is a difference between the 'how' as subordinating conjunction of adverbial clause of manner that shows in what manner and in which way the 'mentioned' word as the main verb happened.

The word 'how' based on data above translated into the word '*bahwa*'. Both words have equal translation based on the dictionary. The word '*bahwa*' above also has function as the conjunction to show the thing of '*saya sudah menyinggung sebelumnya*' as the translation of 'I mentioned earlier'.

Based on the identification above, the word 'how' acts as subordinating conjunction of the noun clause to show the thing of what he mentioned earlier. The '*bahwa*' word as the word 'how' translation also has function as the conjunction to add information about the thing related to '*saya sudah*

menyinggung sebelumnya'. The translation of the word 'how' into '*bahwa*' produces equal translation.

4. Untranslated

English:

"He heard a scream and saw how a comrade was knocked down."

Bahasa:

"Tawanan tersebut mendengar jeritan, dan melihat salah satu rekannya sesama tawanan dipukul jatuh."

Based on the data above, the word 'how' functions as subordinating conjunction of the noun clause. The clause preceded by the word 'how' acts as a noun of the main clause 'he heard a scream and saw'. The noun clause 'how a comrade was knocked down' defines the things of what he saw. As the test, the independent clause can be replaced by the pronoun 'it'. For example: 'He heard a scream and saw it'. The example shows the sentence is completely understood even if the noun clause changed into the pronoun 'it'.

The word 'how' based on the data above is untranslated into the Indonesia version. Based on the analysis data above, the word 'how' acts as subordinating conjunction of the noun clause to show the thing of what the something that he saw. In *Bahasa*, the word 'how' related to the data above is untranslated. The translator directly connects the verb '*melihat*' as the translation of 'saw' to '*salah satu rekannya*' that is literary the translation of 'a comrade'. Even though there is no translation of the word 'how' in its translation according to the data above, the entire sentence is understandable and able to convey the meaning. It also produces equal translation.

CONCLUSION

The word 'how' in this research frequently functioned as an adverb called adverb of manner modifies in what manner or in which way the following word happened. The function of the word 'how' also occurs in certain numbers as subordinating conjunction of noun clause. However, the word 'how' functioning as subordinating conjunction of adverb of manner is not found in the data.

Based on the analysis of this research, there are 2 functions of the word 'how', those functions are the word 'how' as an adverb of manner and as a subordinating conjunction of noun clause. As mentioned, the functions of the word 'how' affect the translation of the book into Indonesian version. The translator attempts to get equal and natural translation based on the dictionary and grammatical structure of both languages, and more specifically on the context of the text. When it comes to the context, the grammatical structure in which the word 'how' functions as an adverb of manner or as a subordinating

clause is sometimes neglected. It proves when the word 'how' is not translated or in other word it is omitted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baker, Mona. In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation. USA and Canada: Routledge, 1992.
- Halliday, Michael A.K. An Introduction to Functional Grammar Third Edition. New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2004.
- Larson, Mildred L. Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence. America: University of America, 1984.
- Newmark, Peter. A Textbook of Translation. U. K.: Prentice Hall International Ltd, 1988.
- Quirk, Randolph and Sidney Greenbaum. A University Grammar of English. London: Pearson Education Limited, 2004.
- Quick, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik. A Grammar of Contemporary English. England: Longman, 1972.
- Wibowo, W. Manajemen Bahasa. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2001.
- Pendit, Ni Putu Meri Dewi. Translation Procedures in The Translation of English Adverbs of Manner (-ly) into Indonesia 2019. Jurnal Santiaji Pendidikan, Volume 9, Nomor 1, 25 Jan 2019.
<<https://e-journal.unmas.ac.id/index.php/jsp/article/view/177/169>>
- Wahyuni, Tri. Meaning Realizations of Adverbs of Manner in Twilight by Stephenie Meyer and Their Bahasa Indonesia Expressions by Lily Devita Sari 2014. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 26 Apr 2015.
<<http://eprints.uny.ac.id/17641/1/Tri%20Wahyuni%2007211141023.pdf>>
- Wibowo, Dedy Cahyo. A Subtitling Analysis of Conjunction in Prince of Persia: The Sands of Time Movie 2013. Surakarta: Universitas Muhamadiyah Surakarta, 1 Feb 2013.
<http://eprints.ums.ac.id/22524/9/PUBLICATION_ARTICLE.PDF>