

PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

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1 Introduction In the world of translation, translators have to be able to overcome problems in translating texts. One potential problems in translation is context. This has intrigued scholars to eventually come up with theories on how to deal with (Bassnett, 2002; Newmark, 1988). Bassnett asserts that every translated work is culture-bound and it is non-separable from the context (2002: 9-20). Moreover, Newmark (1988: 45-47) offers eight Translation Strategies in order to provide ways or solutions to solve translation problems in relation with context. The same thing is also true to the translation of Indonesian texts into English. The translators have to understand the context of both Indonesian (Source Text) and English (Target Text). In order to help the translators understand the context of English, Semantics, as a branch of linguistics which is concerned with meaning, offers a scientific way. A question may be posted: why Semantics? One of the concerns of Semantics is, according to Goddard, to provide clear understanding on the relationship between languages and cultures (2011: 1). He elaborates more by saying that parts of the grammar in a certain language reflect the culture of the speakers (2011: 1). Consequently, this becomes an important issue for translators in translating Indonesian texts into English since parts of the grammar in English are the core of the language that could even be a problem in translation process. One of the parts of the grammar is adverb. In this study, the adverb well was chosen as an object of study. It is classified as adverb of manner. The reason for choosing well is that it is considered to be a "pure" adverb. Adverbs of manner say how something happens or is done (Swan, 1995: 15). Adverbs are used to modify verbs, e.g. I don't remember them very well. Adverbs are also used to modify adjectives, past participles, other adverbs, and adverbial phrase. well is an adverb corresponding to the adjective good e.g. A good singer sings

well. well belongs to irregular adverb of manner.

2.1 Review of Related Studies

The first related study is by Filani (2013). In his study, he contrasted three semantic fields, i.e. kinship terms, seasons, and greetings terms in English and Ugboko. His study was conducted in order to aid language teaching and translation exercises. The second related study is by Belfarhi (2013). In her study, she directed her analysis to show the importance of understanding English literary texts via semantic analysis. By doing so, it is expected that readers can find meaning in the possible components words may have and finally make them create logical inference.

2.2 Theory of Meaning and Componential Analysis

Semanticists have started to make some scientific investigation with observational aspect, such as word. This is an attempt to base meaning on context as something that translators require. Then, what is the meaning of meaning? According to Hartmann and Stork, meaning is the sense that a word or group of words conveys (1972: 138). In exploring the connection between meaning and context in English, there is a clear method of stating and denoting meaning. In Goddard's term, it is called a system of semantic representation (2011: 4). The discussion of meaning does not stop here. In Structural Linguistics, there is a belief that word-meanings do not exist in themselves, or being separated from other words. They only exist in relation to one another or as parts of a big linguistic system (Goddard, 2011: 51). Further, Nida elaborates "words have meaning only in terms of systematic contrasts with other words which share certain features with them but contrast with them in respect to other features" (1975: 32). Accordingly, a semantic analysis of a word can be conducted in order to understand its meaning. Goddard mentions that semantic analysis is conducted by comparing and contrasting related words called semantic field or semantic domain and the procedure is called Componential Analysis (2011: 51). In conducting Componential Analysis, there are two procedures to employ namely contrastive analysis and contextual analysis. In conducting contrastive analysis, Johnson provides a clear picture on it (1999). He elaborates that contrastive analysis aims to describe the similarities and differences of two or more items of the same level in order to find principles which can be applied to practical problems in contextual analysis (1999: 85). Further he describes that this approach is said to be synchronic in that it pays attention only to contemporary forms of the language in question. From this approach, there gained semantic features or semantic properties of the linguistic items being contrasted (1999: 85). In doing the contrastive analysis, Nida gives us illustration by providing an example (1975). He explains about word father (1975: 33). If we attempt to determine the componential features of the central meaning of father (the name of one's biological progenitor), then it can be done by contrasting this central meaning of father with related meanings of other forms which occur in the same semantic domain where they share certain aspects of meaning as kinship terms. This meaning of father contrasts with that of mother. Father is male while mother is female. Besides, we also can contrast father with son and grandfather which refer to different generation although it shares with son and grandfather the component of male sex. Another procedure is contextual analysis. The Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (2003) defines contextual analysis as a phase of natural language processing following semantic analysis whose purpose is to elaborate the semantic representation of what has been made explicit with what is implicit from context. Meanwhile, Hartmann and Stork provides another definition namely as a type of linguistic analysis which recognizes that the meanings of linguistic units are determined by the context in which they occur (1972: 52).

Matched Sources :

2 components of meaning

with related meanings of other forms which occur in the same semantic domain, in the sense that they share certain aspects of meaning as kinship terms.

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A Componential Analysis of Meaning: An Introduction to ...

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With regard to contrastive and contextual analysis, there are some features involved. The objective of having contrastive and contextual analysis is to find out whether the contrastive meaning is related to contextual meaning. In other words, the objective of the analysis is to build a bridge to connect the two meanings on a contrastive and contextual level. The features shared by both meanings will act as a bridge.

By contrasting the adverb well, we will come up with meanings manifested by certain features. After that, well will be put in different contexts to find out whether its meanings are related to the meaning (s) in contrastive analysis. Again, the meaning (s) in the contextual analysis are manifested by certain features. When the features or some in contrastive level occur again in the contextual level, then it is considered that the meaning of that word is related. In other words, any features shared by both analyses are there to bridge the meaning of the word which exists in two different analyses. Therefore, the meaning (s) of a word in the contrastive or contextual analysis is not a sole meaning. They are connected with one another. They are interrelated by means of the same features they both share.

3 Methodology/Materials

This study employed a semantic approach and was qualitative in nature. George mentions that qualitative research is any research whose results are captured in words, images, or non-numeric symbols (2008: 7). The qualitative procedures were conducted in accordance with Creswell's procedures: collecting the data, analyzing and interpreting them (2009: xxiv). Therefore, the researcher collected the data by conducting observation in The Little Oxford Thesaurus (2006). The selection of the data was done in a purposive manner. After collecting the data, the contrastive analysis was

conducted by contrasting the data with other adverbs of manner. Then, the contextual analysis was done by looking up word meanings in The New Oxford American Dictionary (2005), The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (1996), and The Little Oxford Thesaurus (2006). The results of this research will be in words in the light of explanation in the Results and Findings section. A detailed explanation of each step in the study is presented in the next paragraphs. The object of the study is the adverb well. well will be contrasted with other adverbs of manner namely fast, thoroughly, carelessly, harshly, and nearly. The definition of each datum is taken from The Little Oxford Thesaurus as follows:

a. well: in a good or proper or satisfactory manner or to a high standard b. fast: quickly or rapidly

c. carelessly: without care or concern

d. thoroughly: in an exhaustive manner

e. harshly: in an unpleasant manner

f. nearly: slightly short of or not quite accomplished

After that, those words are contrasted using some contrastive features. There are eighteen features used to contrast those words namely regular, irregular, slow, rapid, completed, uncompleted, proper, improper, calm, blustorous, high consideration, low consideration, high quality, low quality, high attentiveness, low attentiveness, long, and short. Those features are chosen because they belong to certain semantic domains. These semantic domains, later on, will go further to the level of contextual analysis. The analysis will be presented in tables where each table consists of contrastive features belonging to a semantic domain.

The results and findings of the contrastive analysis are all presented in five tables where each table consists of contrastive features belonging to a semantic domain. After each table, a discussion is conducted.

Table 1. Type of Adverb Features

Adverbs Well

Fast Thoroughly Carelessly Harshly Nearly

Table 1 presents the type of adverb, i.e. regular

adverbs while thoroughly, carelessly, harshly, and nearly belong to the regular ones.

Type of Adverb

Regular

√ √ √ √

Irregular √

√

Table 2. Progress Features

Adverbs Well

Fast Thoroughly

Carelessly Harshly Nearly

slow

√

rapid √

√

Progress completed

√

uncompleted

√

and irregular. well and fast both belong to irregular

Table 2 consists of four contrastive features, i.e. slow, rapid, completed, and uncompleted which all belong to progress. In this case, there is an adverb, carelessly, whose boxes are empty. This adverb does not suggest any feature the contrastive feature of progress has. It is hard to determine whether something which is done carelessly must be slow, rapid, completed, or uncompleted. Therefore, the box was left unchecked.

Table 3. Manner

Features

Manner

√

Adverbs

Well √ Fast

Thoroughly √ Carelessly

Harshly

Nearly

Proper

Improper

√ √

Calm

Blustorous

√ √

Table 3 presents four features, i.e. proper, improper, calm, and blustorous. They belong to the semantic domain of manner. Again, there is an adverb whose boxes are empty. Based on the definition of the word, nearly means slightly short of or not quite accomplished. Therefore, when something is nearly done, it has four possibilities namely to be proper, improper, calm, and blustorous. It is impossible to check all boxes. Thus, all are left blank.

Table 4. Degree Features

Degree

Low High Low High Low

High consideration

consideration quality quality attentiveness √ √

attentiveness

√ √

Adverbs

Well √

Fast √ Thoroughly √

Carelessly

Harshly

Nearly

√

√

√ √

√ √

Table 4 presents an interesting fact about the six adverbs. For example, well and thoroughly both share common features namely high consideration, high quality, and high attentiveness. It happens carelessly and harshly as well. well and thoroughly become the counterpart of carelessly and harshly. Any features well and thoroughly do not have must be the features of carelessly and harshly and vice versa.

long √

+/-

Table 5 presents the fifth semantic domain namely distance. Distance consists of long and short. For something which is done carelessly, it might be done either in short or long duration. Therefore, carelessly is assigned plus or minus features in its boxes.

Matched Sources :

As well she may

Adv. 1. well - (often used as a combining form) in a good or proper or satisfactory manner or to a high standard ('good' is a nonstandard dialectal variant ...

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After the contrastive analysis is done, now the discussion is directed to the contextual analysis of the adverb well. As mentioned earlier, this analysis is required to find out the meaning (s) of well when it occurs in context. All contextual meanings of well are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Contextual Meanings

No 1.

2.

3. 4.

5. 6.

7.

8. 9.

10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

15. 16. 17. 18.

Context

One's condition (mentally or physically)

One's performance in a test

One needs an umbrella/prevention

One's condition of living

Knowing somebody One's expressing ideas

Watching what someone is doing

One's painting something One's being paid for his job

People's behavior

One's way of taking a joke One's approval

One's favor

One's way of talking to elderly

One's attitude towards the news

The condition of a project

One's probability of doing something

Fuel tank and cigarette

Meaning

Satisfactorily in regard to health or physical condition

Satisfactorily with respect to conduct or action, in a good or satisfactory manner

In all likelihood

In a prosperous, comfortable or affluent manner

In a close or familiar manner In a kindly or friendly manner

With careful, care or close attention

With skill or aptitude

In a way appropriate to the facts or circumstances

In a moral or proper manner

Without unusual distress or rancor or resentment, with good nature

In a favorable or approaching manner

To an extent approaching completeness

In an appropriate or polite manner

In good spirit

To a suitable or appropriate extent or degree

Indicating high probability, very likely

Far and away

Example

The patient is doing well these days.

He did the exam well.

You may well need your umbrella.

He lives in Canada well.

Do you know Matt well?

Please speak well of your idea.

Watch well what I do.

Michelangelo paints well.

James is well paid for his work.

They behave very well in class.

She took the joke well.

Ralph has always spoken well of Tina.

He likes his roast beef well done.

In Javanese tradition, we must speak well with our parents.

With good grace, he took the news well.

The project was well underway.

I might well do it.

Keep well away from the fuel tank before lighting your cigarette.

Feature progress

manner

degree manner

manner manner

manner

manner manner

manner manner manner degree manner

manner degree degree distance

19.

20.

21.

22.

23. 24.

25. 26.

One's certainty about needing no help

The reason why one will be a good announcer

One's marriage

A film's budget

One's appearance An idea and somebody

What someone does before doing something else

One's leaving a meeting with a great extent of permission

Without doubt or question

In an accurate and grammatical manner

In a manner affording benefit or advantage

To a great extent

With good appearance or effect As one could wish

With adequate consideration

With a considerable margin/tolerance

He well says he needs no help

He will be a good announcer because he speaks well

She married well

I am afraid the film was well over budget.

She dressed well in a party.

The idea did not sit well with her

She thinks well before she acts.

She left well before the coffee break.

degree

manner

manner

degree

manner degree

degree degree

In total, there are 26 contextual meanings found in well. These meanings are gained from The New Oxford American Dictionary (2005), The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (1996), and The Little Oxford Thesaurus (2006).

From Table 6 above it can be revealed that there are four semantic features/properties/domains gained from the previous contrastive analysis, i.e. progress, manner, degree, and distance. There is only one semantic feature/property/domain in the contrastive analysis that does not occur here namely type of adverb. Just like its category as an adverb of manner, the meaning of well is dominated by manner as well. It occupies the first place compared to others. Progress and distance occur once each. Degree occurs nine times and the rest is occupied by manner.

In accordance with the previous objective of doing contextual analysis, i.e. to find out features or properties or domains which are previously found in the contrastive analysis, here we have found out that there are four features (manner, distance, degree, and progress) shared by both analyses. The meaning of well in the contrastive analysis is related to its meaning in the contextual analysis by means of four features, i.e. manner, distance, degree, and progress. Based on the results of the table above, here we could calculate the results as follows.

- a. Manner: 15
- b. Degree: 9
- c. Progress: 1
- d. Distance: 1

The results are also stated in the percentage of occurrence of each feature in contextual analysis. The results are manner is 58%, the degree is 34, progress 4%, and distance is 4%. As mentioned earlier, manner occupies the highest rank in terms of occurrence. The percentage of the occurrence of each feature is represented in Figure 1 below.

5 Conclusion

Contrastive and contextual analyses as tools of scientific investigation involving observational aspects do reveal facts that in search for the meaning of the adverb well, we can go beyond what lexicographers have done so far in order to provide a clearer picture of the word well when it goes to translation. There is a close relationship among the meanings of well in contrastive analysis, i.e. when it is contrasted with words (fast, thoroughly, carelessly, harshly, and nearly) of the same semantic domain and of the same level; and in contextual analysis, i.e. when it is used in different contexts. Based on the two analyses, there are four semantic domains namely progress, manner, degree, and distance shared by both analyses. In other words, the meaning of well in the contrastive analysis is related to its meaning in the contextual analysis by means of four features, i.e. manner, distance, degree, and progress where manner occupies the highest percentage of the occurrence.

Matched Sources :

Well Definition & Meaning

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/well>

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to a suitable or appropriate extent or degree. only. without any others being included or involved. those. plural form of that. tell. express in words.

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