

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Today, the information is shared by one to each other in the other part of this work quickly. The differences in culture and language block this process. In transferring the information, people need to change the information to their own language first. So that they will know what is the information about. This process is known as translation.

According to Newmark in Sutopo & Candraningrum (2001:1) translation is a craft consists of attempt to replace written, message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Besides, the result of translation should have equivalence meaning between source and target language. As it stated by Nida in Sutopo and Candraningrum (2001:1) translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Further, Catford (1965:20) stated that translation is the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Nababan (2004:32) states the concept of translation as the following:

Equivalence and equality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

Novel is one of the favorite reading books in the entire world. Many people spend their free time by reading a novel. Further, in educational field, novel becomes one of the sources of student's source of learning. Many novels are translated from one language to another to spread its content all over the world.

In translating literary work, the translator should pay attention on the culture of both, source language and target language. Every language has its own rule, like English and Indonesian. And of course there are many differences on the rule that is being used in Indonesian and also in English. Nida and Taber (1969:35) stated that the same grammatical construction may represent a number of relationships, and have many different meanings.

In the translation of *I Am Number Four*, the writer finds the cases of translating of adjective phrase. Adjective phrase is a group of words that modifies a noun (Todd, 1987:60). Here the writer finds some phenomena of translation variation of adjective phrase, such as:

- No. : 029/EANF-29/IANF-65
 SL : *There was something **very satisfying** about being pushed by somebody and responding by pushing back.*
 TL : *Ada rasa **puas** saat balas mendorong ketika ada orang yang mendorong kita.*

In the sentence above the phrase *very satisfying* is an adjective phrase. It is then translated into *puas* is an adjective. The translation is classified into level shift, from adjective phrase into adjective.

No : 084/EANF-106/IANF-331
 SL : *She's been **anxious about it** ever since making the appointment over the winter break.*
 TL : *Sejak tanggal ujian mengemudinya ditetapkan musim dingin lalu, dia sangat **bersemangat**.*

In the sentence above the word *anxious about it* is an adjective phrase. It is translated into *bersemangat* is verb. The translation is classified into level shift, from adjective phrase into verb.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer conducts a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Adjective phrase in I Am Number Four Novel by Pittacus Lore and Its Translation*.

B. Previous Study

This research deals with some researchers but differs in some matters. The first research is done by Lestari (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2009), entitled *A Translation analysis of Adjective on Sidney Sheldon's The Stars Shine Down Into Kilau Bitang Menerangi Bumi*. The objectives of the study are to describe the variety translation of adjective and to describe the equivalence on the Indonesian translation of adjective in *The Stars Shine Down*. The results of this research show that there are nine kinds of variations of adjective translation. From 116 data adjective into noun, adjective into adverb. There are four variations belong to the level of shifts, namely adjective into verb phrase, adjective into adjective

phrase, adjective into noun phrase and adjective into clause. And there are two findings including variations of adjective translations namely, adjective into adjective and adjective is not translated. The writer also classifies the equivalence and non equivalence translation. Almost all the data belong to equivalent translation. From 116 data, there are 115 data or 99,14% belong to equivalent translation and only one data or 0,86% belong to non equivalent translation.

The second research is done by Mariani (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2005), entitles *A Translation analysis of Derivative Adjective in the Novel All Possibilities by Nora Robert and Its Translation Segala Kemungkinan*. The objectives of this research are describing the types of English derivative adjectives, classifying translation variations of English derivative adjective, and describing the accuracy of translation English Indonesian adjective. The research finds 16 type of English derivative adjective, namely adjective with suffixes –able (-ible), -ory, -full, -ic(-al), -ly, -y, -ive, -ous, -less, -end or –ant, -ed, -al, and -ing. The researcher limits the explanation of derivative adjective namel suffix –i (-al) only. From the analyzed data, the researcher finds first 9 data only from 153 translation variation of English derivative adjective with suffix-i(al) is translated into 3 form. Secondly, there are English derivative adjective that are translated into an adjective, noun, an adverb, an adjective phrase, a noun phrase, and derivative adjective that is not translated. Finally, the sum of accurate of the translation variation of

English derivative adjective in a Indonesian sentence is 9 data or 5,89% from 153 data which are translated properly in accordance with the context. The sum of inaccuracy of translation variation of English derivative adjective in an Indonesian sentence is 144 data or 94,77% from data translated properly in accordance with the context.

Based on those two previous researches, the writer finds similarities and differences. This research is similar with the previous two in analyzing the adjective translation in a novel. The difference is this research analyzes the novel of Pittacus Lore entitled *I Am Number Four*. So, this study is completely different.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statements of this study are as follows:

1. What are the translation shift of adjective phrase in *I Am Number Four* and its translation?
2. How is the equivalence and non equivalence of the adjective phrase translation in *I Am Number Four*?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. to classify the translation shift of adjective phrase found in *I Am Number Four* and its translation, and
2. to describe the equivalence and non equivalence of the adjective phrase translation found in *I Am Number Four*

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research gives benefit on two aspects namely theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. This study might enrich the theories of translation
- b. This study can give involvement to the development of translation study.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. The English lecturer

The finding of this study might be useful as further information in teaching translation focusing on adjective phrase.

- b. The translator

The result of this study can be recommendation in translating work dealing with adjective phrase.

- c. Other researcher

This study can be used as additional reference for another study narrowly on translation field.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research paper is given in order to understand the content of the paper as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction, presenting background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objectives of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter 2 is underlying theory. It explains the notion of translation, principle of translation, process of translation, equivalence of translation, translation shift, English part of speech, and adjective phrase.

Chapter 3 is research method. It presents the type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and techniques of analyzing data.

Chapter 4 is research finding and discussion. This research finding is elaborated into the translation shift of adjective phrase in *I Am Number Four* and equivalent and non equivalent translation shift found in *I Am Number Four*.

Chapter 5 is conclusion and suggestion.