

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Translation is important; because it helps people understand the other language. Usually translation is used to translate literature, such as books, novels and scripts of film. Translation is not easy; translators need to be able to adapt the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), in order that the reader will be easier to understand, and also be more interested in reading. however, the translator may not change the message of the text. So, this phenomenon makes translation very interesting to study.

Robinson (1997: 50) states that “Translation is a highly complicated process requiring rapid multilayered analyses of semantic fields, syntactic structures, the sociology and psychology of reader-or listener- and cultural difference”.

Catford (1965: 20) states that “Translation, as a process, is always un-directional: it is always performed in a given direction ‘from’ a *Source Language* ‘into’ a *Target Language*. So, Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Catford’s in Bassnett (1980: 6) tackled the problem of linguistic untranslatability and suggested that

In translation, there is substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings: not transference of TL meanings into the SL In transference there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation.

According to Quirk (1985:729) “The adverbial is normally an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase or adverbial clause, it may also be noun phrase,

and in general, the adverbial is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause”.

The adverbial phrase is explained by Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 29) “Adverbials are optional elements in sentence structure. However, some elements that convey the same information as adverbials are obligatory because the main verb is not complete without them”.

The translation has many shifts when we compare source language with target language. Not only changes in paragraph, sentence or word, but also changes in some phrases such as verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and noun phrase. “The kind shifts are structure shift, class shift, level shift, and intrasystem shift Cartford” (1965: 73).

For example:

- SL : Without warning, Kohler spun **in his wheelchair** and accelerated out of the living room, leaving a wake of swirling mist as he disappeared down a hallway.
- TL : Mendadak Kohler memutar **kursi roda** dan cepat-cepat keluar dari ruang tamu, meninggalkan kabut yang berpusar-pusar di belakangnya ketika dia menghilang di koridor.

Based on the datum above, **in his wheelchair** is translated into *kursi roda*. Adverbial phrase **in his wheelchair** consists of preposition **in** and the noun phrase **his wheelchair**. But, in Target language consists of noun *kursi* and noun *roda*. The translation shift can be concluded from **in** + noun phrase (**his wheelchair**) translated into noun (*kursi*)+ noun (*roda*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system between SL and TL. **In his wheelchair** is classified into place adverbial. The meaning in sentence above is harmonious with its translation.

- SL : He had killed **last night**, killed and mutilated, and for him killing was like heroin . . . each encounter satisfying only temporarily before increasing his longing for more.
- TL : **Semalam** dia membunuh, membunuh dan memutilasi, dan baginya pembunuhan seperti heroin... hanya memuaskan untuk sementara waktu, lalu meningkatkan keinginannya untuk kembali membunuh.

The English adverbial phrase type AdvP<sub>5</sub> above is translated into noun. **Last night** belongs to adverbial phrase, especially time adverbial. Adverbial phrase **Last night** be formed **last** as determinant and **night** as noun. Whereas, in the target is translated into noun *semalam*. The translation shift can be concluded from det (**last**) + noun (**night**) translated into noun (*semalam*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system between SL and TL. Although, adverbial phrase above is translated into noun, but the meaning of Tl is not different from SL.

From the explanation above, the researcher analyze about “A Translation Analysis of Adverbial Phrases in *Angels and Demons* Novel and by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno”.

#### **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer limits the research only on the translation analysis of adverbial phrase in the novel entitled *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The data are analyzed using translation shift theory written by Catford (1965).

#### **C. Problem Statement**

The problem statements of the research are:

1. What are the translation shifts of adverbial phrase in *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno? and
2. How is the translation accuracy of *Angels and Demons*?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

The Objectives of the research are:

1. to identify the translation shifts of adverbial phrases in the *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, and
2. to explain the translation accuracy of *Angels and Demons* Novel.

## **E. Benefit of the Study**

This research is conducted in order to give theoretical and practical benefits

### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

The result of this research has contribution in understanding the translation theory, practice and research for English students, especially from English to Indonesian translation. Another it, the result of this research can add the knowledge about translation.

### **2. Practical Benefit**

In practical benefit, the research finding can be used by students, lectures, other researcher and author.

#### **a. The Students**

The students will be easier to study and to understanding of translation shift, especially in adverbial phrase.

#### **b. The Lectures**

This research can be facilitating the lectures to teaching learning process about translation, especially in adverbial phrase.

#### **c. Other Researcher**

This research can help the other researcher to get information for her or his research about translation shift.

#### **d. Author**

The author will get more knowledge that what they have before, especially about translation research and practice.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

The organization of this research makes the reader easier to understanding, so the researcher divided it into five Chapters:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the Study, limitation of the Study, problem Statement, objective of the Study, benefit of the Study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, that consist of previous study, theoretical framework. This chapter discusses previous study, notion of translation, translation process, type of translation, translation shift, translation equivalence, translation accuracy, English part of speech, Indonesian part of speech.

Chapter III is reseach method, that consists of research type, research object, data and data source, method of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, research paper organization

Chapter IV is reseach finding and discussion. research finding includes the Translation Shifts of Adverbial Phrases in the *Angels and Demons* Novel by *Esti Budihabsari*. And the Accuracy of Adverbial Phrases in *Angels and Demons* Novel.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion