A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE
THE GIVER NOVEL BY LOIS LOWRY

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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in English Department

By:

Ayu Mustika Ningsih
A320110074

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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AYU MUSTIKA NINGSIH

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Approved to be Examined by

First Consultant

(Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum)
NIK. 477

Second Consultant

(Aryati Prasetiawati, S.Pd., M.Pd)
NIK. 725
ACCEPTANCE

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Accepted and Approved by the Board Examiners
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
On 15 November 2016

Team of Examiner:
1. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum
   (First Examiner)

2. Aryati Prasetvarini S.Pd., M.Pd
   (Second Examiner)

3. Dr. Anam Sutopo, M.Hum
   (Third Examiner)

Dean

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Surakarta, 15 November 2016

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Abstract
The research investigates the English verb phrase in translation The Giver novel translation. The study aims at (1) identifying translation variations of verb phrase found in The Giver novel and (2) describing the acceptability translation of verb phrase found in The Giver novel. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the novel entitled The Giver and its translation. The data of this study are verb phrase found in The Giver novel. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the raters. The researcher uses document and questionnaire raters in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using comparison method. Based on the analysis, there are 14 types of variation on verb phrases translation. They are English verb phrases translated into Indonesian verb phrases consisting of 194 or 38,2%, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun consisting 3 or 0,6% data, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective consisting 13 or 2,6%, English verb phrases translated into Indonesian adjective phrases consisting 7 or 1,4%, then English verb phrases translated into Indonesian consisting 550 or 49,1%, and deletion is 41 or 8,1%. So the researcher finds 508 data or 100% in translation variation. In the acceptability, from 1200 verb phrases there are are 627 or 52,3% data of acceptable translation 364 or 30,3% data of less acceptable and 209 or 17,4% data not acceptable. It can be concluded that 1200 data English verb phrases translation variations are accurate.

Keyword: translation, verb phrase, variation, acceptability

1. Introduction
In the modern era, English has become very important for everyone because English is the international language. Most people try to improve their capability of using English
properly. In Indonesia, there are many books written in English. Those English books are literature, science, technology, etc. These books are also translated into other languages, like Indonesian.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Translation is not just changing words from one language to another language. It needs a special skill so that the result of the translation becomes natural and easy to understand. As stated by Newmark (in Nababan 2004: 13), translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meaning: 1) translating, the process to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object, 2) a translation the product of the process of translating, and 3) translation, the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product that process.

There are many kinds of word class which can be found. One of them is verb. Verb is the most complex part of speech. Verb phrase is a part of the predicate constituent that does not contain optional adverbials. Its language is very useful because it will give the science especially to translator about its important friction in course of translation. Translation always is related to term of its transfer of meaning, SL and TL discussion, cultural of languages, translation process and also equivalent of words. Translation as transfer of language from source language to target will yield the good translation if a translator has the following supported criterion: (1) mastering of source language (SL) and target language (TL) well, and (2) mastering material to be translated.

This research focuses on the original novel written English by Lois Lowry and translated by Ariyantri Eddy Tarman. In this novel, we can find an interesting case of shifting. Following is the example:

**SL:** Many of the students **were biting** their lips to keep from laughing.

**TL:** Banyak siswa **yang menggigit** bibir agar tidak tertawa.

In the sentence above, there is English of verb phrase type VP1 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPa. The translated (**were biting**) in the example above is classified as English of verb phrase because it consists of to be (**were**), the verb (**bite**) as head word and infinitive (-ing participle form). **Biting** functions as predicate of subject (**the students**). The phrase is **yang menggigit** which consists of **sedang** adverb and verb **menggigit** as head word. The verb is phrase as source language sentence translated into verb phrase. Shift in the translation can be seen by the translation of **were biting** into **yang menggigit**. The phrase is shifted form to be (**were**) + head verb (**biting**) and infinitive (-ing participle form) into Pre-modifier **yang** + head **menggigit**. Thus, it is clear
that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase. The data TL includes active voice. The data above does not change the meaning.

SL: "My Childcare group was at the play area, and we was visiting group of Sevens, and they didn't obey the rules at all."

TL: “Kelompokku di Pengasuhan Anak sedang berada di area rekreasi, dan kami mendapat kunjungan dari kelompok anak-anak Tujuh dan mereka tidak mematuhi peraturan sama sekali.”

Based on the analysis of the datum above, there is English of verb phrase type VP1 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP. The translated (was visiting) in the datum above is classified as English of verb phrase because to be (was), the verb (visit) as head word and infinitive (-ing participle form). Visiting function as predicate from subject (We). The phrase is (mendapat kunjungan) while (dapat) as adverb and verb (kunjungan) as head word. Shift in the translation can be seen from visiting into (mendapat kunjungan). The phrase is shifted form to be (was) + head verb (visiting) and infinitive (-ing participle form) into Pre-modifier (mendapat) + head (kunjungan). But, the meaning of the SL sentences is clearly. There is no change of meaning that occurs between SL into TL.

The aims stated (1) to identify translation variations of English verb phrase found in Divergent novel and (2) to describe the accuracy translation of English verb phrase found in Divergent novel. The analysis of English verb phrase translation will focus on the translation variation and the accuracy.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous studies that have been done. It is conducted by Safitri (UMS, 2012) entitled Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Novels Jodi Picoult: My Sisters Keeper into PenyelamatKakakku. The results of her study are two translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases; category and level shift. From 150 data found 6 translation shifts which belong to category shift, there are 29 data or 19 %. The verb is translated into noun, verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into adjective, linking verb is translated into adverb, linking verb is translated into noun, and verb is not translated. There are translation shifts which belong to level shift. The data found are 121 data or 81%. They are verb that is translated into verb phrase, linking verb into verb phrase, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into verb, and verb phrase into adjective. Secondly, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. The equivalence is 147 data or 98%, and non-equivalence translation is 3 data 2%.
There are similarities between the previous researches and this research. The first is that all of the researches use translation analysis. Besides the similarities, this research has differences with the previous researches. From the data source, the first previous research use *Rekso Transtool* and the second previous research use *My Sisters Keeper* meanwhile this research gets the data from *The Giver*. From the purpose, the first previous research is conducted using *Rekso Transtool* to analyze Compound Sentence Equivalence and non Equivalence. Then the second previous research focuses on translation shift of verbs and verb phrases.

Cartford (1965: 73) defines “The concept of shift in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL. There are two major types of translation shift”:

a. Level shifts. By a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

   Examples of level shifts are sometimes encountered in the translation of the verbal aspects of Russian and English. Both these languages have an aspectual opposition—of very roughly the same type seen most clearly in the ‘past’ or ‘preterite’ tense: the opposition between Russian imperfective and perfective (e.g. pisal and napisal), between English simple and continuous (wrote and was writing).

b. Category Shift: are departures from formal correspondence in translation.

   The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system-shifts (Catford;1965:73-79)

   1) Structure shift. These are among the most frequent category shift at all ranks translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Structure-shifts can occur at all rank.

   2) Class-shifts. These are grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by opera-grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above. Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

   For example: a white house = une maison blanche, the translation equivalent of the English adjective ‘white’ is the French adjective ‘blanche’ are no class-shift. But, since English adjective ‘white’ is an M-adjective the Franch adjective ‘blanche’ is a Q-adjective (Q-adjective are numerous in French, very are in English) it is clear that the shift from M to Q entails a class-shift (Catford; 1965:78-79).
3) Catford (1965: 79) defines Unit-shift. We mean of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

4) Intra-system shift. This could only mean a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non-corresponding-system in the TL. We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where SL and TL process systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. (Cartford; 1965: 78-79).

The Qualified translation has 3 aspects, there are an accurate aspect, an acceptable aspect, and readable aspect (Nababan, 2012:44). The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed according to the rules, norms and culture prevailing in the target language or not, both the micro structure. A technical term may have an accurate equivalent in the target language. However, the translator does not necessarily use the equivalent of translation because it can be produced no acceptance for the target reader. The example is in western culture we call people who are older than us by using the name of the only things to be, but in our culture if we call people who are older we use only the name of it is considered impolite (Nababan at all, 2014: 44).

2. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify English verb phrase translation variations and also to analyze the acceptability of English verb phrase translation variations found in The Giver novel. The objects of study is The Giver novel and its translation. The data used in this study are English verb phrase found in The Giver novel. In this study, the writer uses documentation, and questionnaire as the processing of method of collecting data. Then, the writer compares the English and Indonesian novel to analyze the data.

3. Research Finding and Discussion

From the data analysis, the writer gets 508 data English verb phrase. 1200 data English verb phrase translation has their variations and acceptability. It can be explained below:
3.1 Translation Variation of Verb Phrase in Divergent Novel

They are divided into 14 types of English modal verbs, then it is elaborated as follows:

3.1.1 VP1 (To be + Ving) is translated into VP_a (Adverb + Verb)

The researcher analyzes types of English verb phrase in the following classification:

0031/TG04/SP14
SL: Many of the students were biting their lips to keep from laughing.
TL: Banyak siswa yang menggigit bibir agar tidak tertawa.

In the sentence above, there is English of verb phrase type VP1 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_a. The translated (were biting) in the example above is classified as English of verb phrase because it consists of to be (were), the verb (bite) as head word and infinitive (-ing participle form). Biting functions as predicate of subject (the students). The phrase is yang menggigit which consists of sedang adverb and verb menggigit as head word. The verb is phrase as source language sentence translated into verb phrase. Shift in the translation can be seen by the translation of were biting into yang menggigit. The phrase is shifted form to be (were) + head verb (biting) and infinitive (-ing participle form) into Pre-modifier yang + head menggigit. Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase. The sentence of target language includes active voice. But, the meaning of the SL sentences delivers clearly.

3.1.2 VP2 (to be+ Verb) – VPG (Pre-modifier + Verb)

VP2 (Tobe + Verb) is translated into VPG (Pre-modifier + Verb) that can seen as follows:

099/TG13/SP25
SL: The children all receive their bicycles at Nine; they were not allowed to ride bicycles before then.
TL: Semua anak menerima sepeda pada tahun Sembilan; mereka tidak diperbolehkan mengendarai sepeda sebelum itu.

From the sentence above, there is English verb phrase with type VP2 this is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPG. Were not allowed can be classified as English verb phrase because it consists to be (were) the verb not allowed as head word. The function were not allowed as predicate from subject They. Next, the Indonesian verb phrase tidak diperbolehkan consists VP_g because the verb diperbolehkan as head word and Pre-modifier (tidak). The data TL above include passive voice. The meaning of SL sentence delivers clearly.
3.1.3 VP3 (to be + Verb + Adverb) – VPG (Pre-modifier + verb)

VP3 (to be + Verb + Adverb) is translated into VPG (Pre-modifier + verb)

That can be seen as follows:

0380/TG61/SP79
SL: "Sometimes," she went on, speaking now in a lighter tone, relaxing the tension in the Auditorium, "we are not want too certain about the Assignments, even after the most painstaking observations.


Based on the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP3 that is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_g. *Are not want too* is classified as English verb phrase because it consists of to be are, the verb (not want) and adverb (too). *Are not want too* is a predicate from subject (We). In the Indonesian *tidak ingin* is stated into Indonesian of verb phrase type VP_g because *tidak* as Pre-modifier and *ingin* as verb. Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase. The data above do not change the message.

3.1.4 VP4 (Modal + Verb) – VPH (Pre-modifier + Adverb + Verb)

The analyses is of VP4 (Modal + Verb) translated into VPH (Pre-modifier + Adverb + Verb) can seen as follows.

0045/TG06/SP17
SL: Our leader told us, when he made the welcome speech, but I can't remember.
TL: “Pimpinan kami memberitahuku, ketika dia memberi pidato sambutan, tapi aku tidak dapat lagi ingat.”

In the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP4 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_h. *(can't remember)* as English verb phrase because *(can)* as modal, the verb *(remember)* as head verb. The function *can't remember* is predicate of subject I. The Indonesian *tidak dapat lagi* classified as verb phrase type VP_h because *tidak* as pre-modifier, *dapat* is adverb and *ingat* is verb. The meaning of SL sentence is delived clearly.

3.1.5 VP5 (Primarry Auxiliary (present) + Verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

The analyses of VP5 (Primarry Auxiliary (present) translated into VPH VPA (Adverb + Verb) that can seen as follows:

0048/TG06/SP17
SL: You've visited other communities, haven't you?” Jonas asked.
TL: “Kau sudah mengunjungi komunitas lain, kan?” tanya Jona.

In the datum above, there is English verb phrase type VP5 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_a. *have visited* above is classified as English verb
phrase because it consists of primary Auxiliary (present) (*have*), the verb (*visited*) as head verb. The function of *have visited* is a predicate from subject (*you*). Then, *sudah mengunjungi* is stated as Indonesian of verb phrase type VPA because *sudah* as adverb and (*mengunjungi*) is verb. The data SL and TL above constitutes active voice. The data above does not change of meaning.

3.1.6 VP6 (Primary Auxiliary(past) + Verb) + VPD (Adverb + Verb + pronomina)

The researcher VP6 (Primary Auxiliary(past) + Verb) is translated VPD (Adverb + Verb + pronomina). The example is:

0500/TG83/SP104
SL: *I did try* this time because it was so new
TL: *Aku dapat mencobanya* tadi karena semua ini begitu baru.

In the datum above, there is English verb phrase type VP6 this is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆. **Did try** in the example above can be classified as English verb phrase because *did* is primary Auxiliary past, the verb *try* as head word. **Did try** functions as a predicate from subject *I*. In Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆ *dapat mencobanya* can mean *dapat*, the verb *mencoba* as head word and (*nya*) as pronomina. While, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase.

3.1.7 VP7 (Auxiliary (past) + to infinitive + Verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

The researcher Auxiliary (past) + to infinitive + Verb is translated into VPA (Adverb + Verb). The example is:

0047/TG06/SP17
SL: *They had to leave* very early, and they had their midday meal on the bus."
TL: *Mereka harus pergi* saat awal dan mereka makan tengah hari di bus."

Based on the data above, it shows that there is English verb phrase type VP7 that is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇. While, **had to leave** is classified as English verb phrase because had is Auxiliary (past), the verb leave as head word and to as to infinitive. **Harus pergi** is catagorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇. (Harus) as adverb, the verb **pergi** as head word. The function is **harus pergi** is predicate from subject (*mereka*). Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase.

3.1.8 VP8 (Modal + to infinitive + Verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

**VP8** (Modal + to infinitive + Verb) that is translated into VPA (Adverb + Verb), is as follows.
SL: All of the factors—disposition, energy level, intelligence, and interests—would to correspond and to interact perfectly.

TL: Semua faktor—watak, tingkat energi, kecerdasan dan keterterikan—harus sesuai dan berinteraksi dengan sempurna.

From the data above, there is English verb phrase type VP8 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPa. *Would correspond* is categorized as English verb phrase type VP8 while would as modal, *correspond* as verb and to as to infinitive. *Harus sesuai* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type Vpa. The adverb as *harus* is premodifier, the verb *sesuai*. The function is (*harus pergi*) as predicate from subject (*mereka*). The data above does not change of meaning.

3.1.9 VP9 (to be + Adverb + Verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

VP9 (to be + Adverb + Verb) is translated into VPA (Adverb + Verb), that can be seen below.

That you can be seen follow:

0446/TG69/SP89

SL: Medication was always available to citizens, even to children, through their parents.

TL: Obat-obatan selalu tersedia untuk warga, bahkan anak-anak, melalui orangtua mereka.

There is English verb phrase type VP9 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPa. *Was always available* is categorized as English verb phrase type VP9. *Was* is (*always*) as adverb and the verb is available as head word. *Selalu tersedia* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VPa. While (*selalu*) is adverb, the verb *tersedia*, the function *selalu tersedia* is predicate from subject *obat-obatan*. It is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase.

3.1.10 VP10 (Primary auxiliar (past) + adverb + Verb) – VPG (pre-modifier + Verb)

VP10 (Primary auxiliar (past) + adverb + Verb) is translated into VPG (pre-modifier + Verb). The example of data is as follows.

0235a/TG37/SP52

SL: He had always ignored that announcement because he didn't understand it and it had never seemed to apply to him in any way.

TL: Jonas selalu mengabaikan pengumuman itu karena dia tidak mengerti dan sepertinya tidak berlaku kepadanya dalam bentuk apa pun.

From the data above, there is English verb phrase type VP10 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPg. *Had never seemed* as English verb phrase type VP10. *Had* as Primary auxalary (past), *never* as adverb and the verb (*seemed*) as head word. (*Had never seemed*) function as predicate from subject He. (*Tidak
berlaku) is stated as Indonesian verb phrase type VPg because (tidak) as Pre-modifier, the verb (berlaku) as head word. The analyzed clearly.

3.1.11 VP11 (Primary auxiliary (past) + Verb + preposition) – VPA (adverb + Verb)

The analyzed (Primary auxiliary (past) + Verb + preposition) is translated into VPA (adverb + Verb). The data can be seen as follows:

0219/TG35/SP50
SL: And I had taken off my tunic, but hadn't put on the smock, so my chest was bare.
TL: Dan aku sudah melepas tunikku, tapi belum memakai celemek, jadi dadaku telanjang.

In the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP11 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPA. Had taken off in example above is classified as English verb phrase because it consists of had as primary auxiliary (past), the verb taken as head word, and off as preposition. (Had taken off) function predicate from the subject I. Sudah melepas is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VPA because sudah is adverb, the verb melepas as head word. This case shows that the target language includes active voice. Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase.

3.1.12 VP12 (To be + to infinitive + Verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

To be + to infinitive + Verb is translated into VPA (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

0407/TG64/SP83
SL: He did not know what he was to become.
TL: Dia tidak tahu akan menjadi apa dirinya.

Based on the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP12 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPA. Was to become is English verb phrase because it consists of To be (was), the verb become as head word and to as to infinitive. Was to become functions as a predicate from subject He. Akan menjadi is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase because (akan) is adverb, the verb (menjadi) as head word. The datum TL above includes active voice.

3.1.13 VP13 (primary auxiliary (past) + conjunction + verb) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

Primary auxiliary (past) + conjunction + verb is translated into (Adverb + Verb) as follows:

0269/TG43/SP59
SL: Maybe, Jonas suspected, they had been so exhausted by Asher's lively foolishness that they had needed a little time.
TL: Mungkin, Jonas menduga, mereka sampai lelah dengan kekonyolan Asher yang meledak-ledak sehingga mereka butuh lebih banyak waktu.
From the data above, there is English verb phrase type VP13 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPA. \((\text{Had been so exhausted})\) as English verb phrase because had as primary auxiliary (past), so as conjunction, the verb \((\text{exhausted})\) as head word. \(\text{Sampai lelah}\) is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase because it consists of \(\text{sampai}\) as adverb and \(\text{lelah}\) as verb.

3.1.14 VP14 (primary auxiliary (past) + Verb\(_{ing}\)) – VPA (Adverb + Verb)

Primary auxiliary (past) + Verb\(_{ing}\) is translated into VPA (Adverb + Verb). The example is:

\begin{verbatim}
0017/TG02/SP13
SL: Desperately the Pilot had been trying to make his way back before his error was noticed.
TL: Si Pilot sudah mencoba untuk kembali sebelum kesalahannya disadari.
\end{verbatim}

In the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP14 translated into Indonesian verb phrase VPa. \(\text{Had been trying}\) is categorized as English verb phrase type VP14 because had been is primary auxiliary (past), the verb trying is head word and infinitive (-ing participle form). \(\text{Had been trying}\) functions as predicate from subject Pilot. \(\text{Sudah mencoba}\) is stated as Indonesian of verb phrase type VPa because \(\text{sudah}\) is as adverb and the verb \((\text{mencoba})\) as head word. The target language sentence is categorized active voice. The meaning of SL sentence delivers clearly. The data above do not change of the meaning.

3.2 The Acceptability of English Verb Phrase

In this case, the finding shows that the acceptability of this data is medium. It is proved that overall English verb phrase translation has score percentage 80.2%. The classification of accuracy is divided into three classification as follows:

3.2.1 Acceptable translation

From the 1200 data of English verb phrase, there are 627 or 52.3% of English verb phrase included as accetabillity translation. This sub classification covers all sentences in the Giver novel, which is acceptable offer belong translated into Indonesian language. A translation is judged as acceptable. The meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence that are used are in accordance with the rule of Indonesian or source language. The translation is changed into acceptable target language, for example can be seen below:

\begin{verbatim}
0460/TG22/SP35
SL: Probably Lily should hope for an Assignment as Speaker so that she could sit in the office with the microphone all day, making announcements.
\end{verbatim}
TL: Mungkin Lily mengharapkan sebagai tugas Pembicara, jadi dia bisa duduk di kantor dengan mikrofon sehari, membuat pengumuman.

Based on the sentence above, the English verb phrase could sit is translated into bisa duduk. The English verb phrase could sit is classified as type VP4. The English verb phrase has function as predicate so it makes the meaning clear. The rater gave score 3 because the sentence above or source language is changed into acceptability target language, so the sentence above is easy to understand and the sentence above is in accordance with the rules of Indonesian. The sentence above is also equivalent both of source and target language, so it makes the sentence acceptable in the translation. The description of this sentence above has acceptance level.

a. Less Acceptable

From the 1200 data of English verb phrase, there are 364 or 30,3% of English verb phrase included as less acceptable. According to the acceptability scale, the less acceptable data means that term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into acceptability to target language. But it is a few problem in use of the technical terms or occur a few grammatical error. Can be seen below:

1022/TG53/SP69
SL: Jonas was certainly glad that that Assignment was taken; he wouldn't wanted it.
TL: Jonas jelas lega Penugasan itu sudah diserahkan; dia tidak dapat menginginkan

In the sentence above, the English verb phrase wouldn't wanted translated into tidak dapat menginginkan, the English verb phrase wouldn't wanted is classified as type VP4. The English verb phrase has function as predicate so it makes the meaning of the sentence clear. The rater gave score 2 in the sentence above because the English verb phrase wouldn't wanted is translated into tidak dapat menginggat. A few grammatical error occur. So the sentence above is less acceptable level.

b. Not Acceptable

From the data 1200 of English verb phrase, there are 209 or 17,4% of English verb phrase included as not acceptable. Based on acceptable scale, not acceptable data means that meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into acceptability target language or not natural translation. It can be seen below:

0409/TG65/SP84
SL: Even the children were scolded if they used the term lightly at play, jeering at a teammate who missed a catch or stumbled in a race.
TL: Bahkan anak-anak akan dimerah jika mereka menggunakan istilah tersebut dengan maksud bercanda, mengejek kawan satu tim yang gagal menangkap bola atau tersandung ketika sedang berlomba.
In the sentence above, the English verb phrase were scolded is not translated. The English verb phrase has a function as predicate to make the sentence finished. But the sentence is not acceptable. In this sentence English verb phrase is not translated. The rater gave score 1. So the rater can not understand the translation.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>English Verb Phrase Of Translation Variations</th>
<th>Amount of Data</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>38,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>English verb phrase translated into Indonesian</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>49,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deletion</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Translation of Acceptability</th>
<th>Amount of Data</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>52,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>less acceptable</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>30,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not acceptable</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>17,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4. Conclusion**

From the research finding and the discussion of English verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel, the researcher concludes that there are 14 types of English verb phrase, they are English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian, Deletion. The result is English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb phrase consists of 194 or 38,2%, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun consists of 3 or 0,6% data, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective consists of 13 or 2,6%, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase is 7 or 1,4%, then English verb phrase translated into Indonesian is 250 or 49,1%, and deletion is 41 or 8,1%. So the research finds 508 data or 100% in translation variation.
The findings are suitable with the theory of Alwi (2000). Besides that, the researcher found three classifications of the acceptability of English verb phrase. The classification are acceptability, less acceptability and not acceptability. The result is 627 or 52.3% data of Acceptable translation 364 or 30.3% data of less Acceptable and 209 or 17.4% data not acceptable. It means that the researcher is able to find all the meaning of acceptability. According to Nababan (2014: 44) the classifications of the acceptability aspect include the rules, norms and culture prevailing in the target language or not, both the micro structure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


