

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN
SHERLOCK HOLMES: A STUDY IN SCARLET AND ITS
TRANSLATION**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by :

ASYIFA MITHA RIDALIA

A320 140 237

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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by:

Asyifa Mitha Ridalia

A320140237

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Approved by the Consultant



Dr. Dwi Harvanti, M.Hum

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Asvifa Mitha Ridalia

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Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

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Team of Examiners

1. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.
(Head of Examiner)

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2. Dr. Anam Sutopo, M.Hum.
(Member I of Examiner)

()

3. Qanitah Masykuroh, M.Hum.
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Asyifa Mitha Ridalia

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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN *SHERLOCK HOLMES: A STUDY IN SCARLET* AND ITS TRANSLATION

Abstrak

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan pola frasa adjektiva, mengklasifikasi tipe pergeseran terjemahan, dan mendeskripsikan kualitas terjemahan di novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* dan terjemahannya. Data berupa tuturan yang di dalamnya terdapat frasa adjektiva dan terjemahannya. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara simak catat dan dianalisis dengan teori Catford (1965), Greenbaum (1996), dan menggunakan instrument penilaian dari Nababan (2012). Berdasarkan analisis data, temuan pertama menunjukkan bahwa dari 75 data terdapat 5 pola frasa Bahasa Inggris yaitu Adjective + Adverb, Adverb + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Intensifier + Adjective, Adverb + Determiner + Adjective. Temuan kedua, frasa adjektiva diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan dua jenis pergeseran yaitu pergeseran tatanan dan pergeseran struktur. Hasil terakhir menunjukkan bahwa kualitas terjemahan akurat, berterima, dan mempunyai keterbacaan yang tinggi.

Kata kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, kualitas terjemahan, frasa adjektiva.

Abstract

This descriptive qualitative research conduct to classify types of pattern of adjective phrases, to classify types of translation shift of adjective phrases, and to describe the translation quality in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* novel and its translation. The data are all utterances that contain adjective phrase. Techniques of collecting data are from intensive reading repeatedly, and note taking data. The data analyzed by using theory by Catford The data analyzed by using theory by Catford (1965), Greenbaum (1996), and using instrument evaluation by Nababan (2012). First finding is from 75 data there are 5 patterns of adjective phrases: Adjective + Adverb, Adverb + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Intensifier + Adjective, Adverb + Determiner + Adjective. Second finding are the text translated by using two types of translation shift they are level shift and structure shift. Third finding shows the translation qualities from both novels are accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Keyword: translation shift, translation quality, adjective phrase

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people who do not speak or read foreign language often misunderstand about the nature of translation. It is important to know more than one language, because more than 54 countries use English as the second language. Translation becomes a phenomenon in the society and interesting for people who attracted with translation study and conduct a research. In

translation, there is shift theory introduced by Catford (1965). In his book *A Theory of Translation*, Catford distinguishes translation shifts into two types; level shift, and category shift which divided into unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

Translation is human activity; therefore, the text that is translated into TL should be based on the theoretical style that is intended to influence the readers and should have same language effect as the SL does, it means that the translated language should be understood by TL as the SL can be understood by TL. Translation is one of the mediators to achieve the understanding of across language. Translation is not only about transferring meaning from SL into TL, but it has take consideration the meaning or message behind the word. The meaning that transferred should be clear, readable, accurate, and also appropriate with the culture of TL.

Translation helps people to exchange ideas that cannot be dispensed with in our daily life. In Susan Bassnett's book *Translation Studies* (2002, p. 16) she writes down that Catford's short study in 1965 tackled the problem of Linguistic untranslatability and suggested that 'there is substitution of the TL meanings for the SL meanings in translation: not transference of TL meanings into the SL in transference there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text.' According to Newmark (1988), translation is concern with the text analysis, intention and attitude of the translator to the text, and also its readership. Newmark also considers translation as a competence in the attempt to transfer a written message or statement into another language.

This research uses translation shift theory by Catford (1965), level shift and category shifts. Level shift refers to SL item at one Linguistic level that has a TL translation equivalent at different level. For the example, a phrase translated into sentence or word. Whereas, category shifts divided into structure shift that is change grammatical structure between SL and TL, unit shift that is change of rank which departs from formal correspondence, class shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of SL is a member of different class or part of speech, intra-system shift is term for where cases occurs internally which

a departure from formal correspondence in one system in the SL has a different system in the TL.

In this research, the writer focuses on the adjective phrases in the utterances of the *Novel Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation. This novel is the first part from the Sherlock Holmes series written by Arthur Conan Doyle and the writer's favorite stories. Sherlock Holmes is the famous detective character and the story is very interesting and quite intense. For that reason, it can be easier for the writer to analyze types of adjective phrases, phenomenon of translation shift, and describe the translation quality in this novel. While reading the story, the writer finds some of adjective phrases. The example of the adjective phrase is as follows:

Source Language: "His studies are *very desultory and eccentric* but he has amassed a lot out-of-the way knowledge which would astonish his professors."

Target Language: "Cara belajarnya *aneh dan tak berketentuan*, namun dia berhasil mengumpulkan banyak pengetahuan yang akan membuat para professor terpana."

This research has objectives to classify types of adjective phrases pattern, to classify type of translation shift, and to describe the translation quality in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* novel and its translation. This research is different from the previous study because this research focuses only on the adjective phrases in the utterances in the both novels. Also, the writer describes the quality of the translation text in the both novels. The notion of Translation Shifts was introduced by J.C. Catford (1965). He asserted some of 'shifts' is occur in translation which mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL (p. 73). When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shifts. Shifts also can be called a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar form SL to TL (Newmark, 1988, p. 85). There are two major of shifts: level shifts and category shifts according to Catford (1965, p. 73). Category shifts divided into structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

Adjective is word that modifies nouns, pronouns and other adjective. It is a part of speech and provides more information about noun and pronoun in order to make it clear in the reader's mind. According to Greenbaum (1996, p. 134) adjectives serves as the head of an adjective phrase. Used alone or with one or more modifiers, which have two characteristic functions; Pre-Modifiers of a noun and subject predicative. There are different types of adjectives based in its function.

Meanwhile, adjective phrase is group of word that modifies noun. According to Greenbaum (1996, p. 288) adjective phrase has adjective as its head and may be preceded by pre-modifiers and followed by post-modifiers. In the translation study, there is also term translation quality. In case to get the good result of translated text, the quality of translation evaluation is important.

Newmark argue that a good translation fulfils its intention, it conveys the fact acceptability, and therefore the effectiveness of an advertising agency translator can be shown by results (1988, p. 192). It means that the 'good' translation should be appropriate with the communication and culture concept, which unchanged the message and the meaning not altered in any way. Significantly, the notion 'quality' is concern to the 'good' translation or text as a communication facilitation. This research used three criteria of good quality by Nababan (2012) they are accuracy: proportional text, acceptability: compatible with the norm and culture of TL, and readability: congenial with the TL.

2. METHOD

Type of this research is descriptive qualitative that emphasize into observation method in the field in which the data will be analyzed without using non-statistic method. Object of this research is the utterances from the novel which contains adjective phrases. The data collected are adjective phrases found in the utterances and the data source is from the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation. Techniques of collecting data are intensive reading repeatedly and note taking. The data validity use triangulation technique in which the data source was taken from document, and technique of

collecting data by means of documentation the content in the both novels. The steps that are used to get the result are; the writer does intensive reading repeatedly and notes taking data, chooses the data, classifies the data, classifies the types of translation shift, describes the translation quality, and draws conclusion based on the analysis.

3. RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

After conducting this research, the writer finds types of adjective phrases and the translation shift. The writer also describes the quality of the translation text. The example explained further as follows:

3.1 Research Finding

Based on the analyzed data, the writer finds 75 data of adjective phrases. Out of all the data, there are 5 types of English adjective pattern. Types of English adjective pattern are; Adjective + Adverb, Adverb + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Intensifier + Adjective, Adverb + Determiner + Adjective.

The translation shifts that find after analyze the data are level shift and structure shift. There are 23 data that belongs to level shift. The explanations go further as follows:

a. Level shift

1) Adjective Phrase Translated Into Adjective

37/SIS-25/PBM-85

Source Language: "I found her *very pale* and distressed"

Target Language: "Kulihat Madame Charpentier dalam keadaan *pucat* dan tertekan."

From this datum, adjective phrase *very pale* is should be translated *sangat pucat*, but the translator translated it into *pucat*. The word *very* positioned as Pre-Modifier which is an adverb that modifies adjective, *pale*. The shift which occurs on the datum above is phrase translated into word, but does not change the meaning of the message.

2) Adjective Phrase Translated Into Adverb

08/SIS-9/PBM-25

Source Language: “Now the skilful workman is *very careful* indeed as to what he takes into his brain attic.”

Target Language: “Dengan *hati-hati* ia memilih apa yang akan dimasukkannya kedalam loteng otaknya.”

The adjective phrase from the datum above, *very careful* translated into *hati-hati* which is an adverb. The word *very* functioned as Pre-Modifier that mark word adjective Head, *careful*. The translator translates into adverb *hati-hati*, it means the message of the translated text is still appropriate with the target language.

3) Adjective Prase Translated into Verb

30/SIS-21/PBM-70

Source Language: “Would he not consider it as *too dangerous*?”

Target Language: “Apa dia tidak akan menganggap hal ini *berbahaya*?”

The datum above shows that adjective Head *dangerous* preceded by intensifier *too*. The SL is translated into *berbahaya* which is a verb in Indonesian.

b. Structure shift

From the taken data, there are 25 data that belongs to structure shift. After analyzed the data, writer found English adjective phrases pattern has translated into Indonesian that has 13 types of pattern. The patterns are as follows:

IPa: Adverb + Adjective, IPb: Adjective, IPc: Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, IPd: Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective, IPe: Adverb + Verb + Conjunction + Adjective, IPf: Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, IPg: Adjective + Adverb, IPh: Verb + Adjective, IPi: Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective, IPj: Adverb, IPk: Adverb + Verb, IPl: Verb, IPm: Adjective + Verb

In this research, writer finds there are 22 kinds of translation shifts that classified into structure shifts, they are:

EAdjP1: IPa, IPb, IPh, IPk

EAdjP2: IPa, IPb, IPg, IPj, IPk, IPm

EAdjP3: IPa, IPc, IPd, IPe, IPf, IPi

EAdjP4: IPa, IPb, IPh, IPj, IPl

EAdjP5: IPb

1. EAdjP1 (Adjective + Adverb) translated into: IPa, IPb, IPh, IPk

a. EAdjP1 translated into IPa (Adverb + Adjective)

Source Language: "I am not *strong enough* yet to stand much noise or excitement."

Target Language: "Aku belum *cukup kuat* untuk menghadapi keributan atau suara-suara keras."

From the datum above, phrase *strong enough* has pattern adjective + adverb. It is translated into *cukup kuat*, which the adjective is preceded by adverb. The data shows adjective + adverb changes into adverb + adjective but does not change the meaning.

b. EAdjP1 translated into IPb (Adjective)

Source Language: "The whole place was *very sloppy* from the rain which had fallen through the night."

Target Language: "Jalanan dan rumah-rumah di situ semuanya *basah* akibat hujan yang turun semalam."

In this example, phrase *very sloppy* has translated into word adjective, *basah*. The change of the pattern is adjective + adverb into adjective because phrase changes into word but the message which delivered is acceptable in TL.

c. EAdjP1 translated into IPh (Verb + Adjective)

Source language: "No; he is not a man that is easy to draw out, though he can be *communicative enough* when the fancy seizes him."

Target language: "Tidak, sebab dia orang yang agak tertutup, meskipun dia bisa juga *bicara panjang-lebar* kalau lagi mau."

The SL above shows that adjective phrase *communicative enough* which has pattern *communicative* as an adjective and *enough* as an adverb has translated into *bicara panjang-lebar* that has pattern *bicara* as verb and *panjang-lebar* as an adjective. The

pattern changes from adjective + adverb into verb + adjective. The translated phrase in this example is does not change meaning of the message which delivered to TL.

d. EAdjP1 Translated into IPk (Adverb + Verb)

Source Language: “I am the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather—that is, whe the fir is on me, for I can be *spry enough* at times.”

Target Language: “Aku paling malas bepergian...meskipun kalau aku sedang mood aku bisa *sangat bersemangat*.”

The SL above shows the phrase preceded by adjective *spry* as Head and followed by adverb *enough* Post-Modifier. In the TL, adverb *sangat* is located in the front of the phrase as Pre-Modifier and word *bersemangat* is classified as verb.

2. EAdjP2 (Adverb + Adjective) translated into: IPa, IPb, IPg, IPj, IPk, IPm

a. EAdjP2 translated into IAdjPa (Adverb + Adjective)

Source Language: “*Very interesting* reading it might be made.”

Target Language: “Pasti menjadi bacaan yang *sangat menarik*.”

The adjective phrase *very interesting* above has translated into adjective phrase *sangat menarik*. The pattern does not change because the pattern from the SL and TL is same that is adverb + adjective. The translator translates the phrase of SL very accurate that the message can be understand by TL.

b. EAdjP2 translated into IPb (Adjective)

Source Language: “That book made me *positively ill*.”

Target Language: “Buku itu jelas membuatku *muak*.”

From the SL above, adjective phrase *positively ill* translated into word *muak*. The pattern changes from adverb + adjective into adjective because the phrase translated into word

but the message is conveyed to the TL without changing the meaning so can be easy to understand.

c. EAdjP2 translated into IPg (Adjective + Adverb)

Source Language: “Oh! A mystery is it? This is *very_piquant*. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together.”

Target Language: “Oh, jadi dia orang misterius, ya? *Menarik sekali*. Aku sangat berterima kasih kau sudah mempertemukan kami.”

From the datum above, *very piquant* has translated into *menarik sekali*. The word *very* is an adverb and the word *piquant* is an adjective. Meanwhile, the TL shows adverb *sekali* is located after adjective *menarik*. The pattern changes from adverb + adjective into adjective + adverb.

d. EAdjP2 translated into IPj (Adverb)

Source Language: “You are *very welcome* to put any questions that you like to me now, and there is no danger that I will refuse to answer them.”

Target Language: “Kalian *boleh* mengajukan pertanyaan apapun... aku pasti akan menjawabnya.”

The adjective phrase *very welcome* from SL above has pattern adverb + adjective that translated into word *boleh* which is an adverb. The form changes from phrase into word that has changes the pattern. The translated meaning is acceptable because it is still appropriate with the TL.

e. EAdjP2 translated into IPk (Adverb + Verb)

Source Language: “The murder of Strangerson was an incident which was *entirely_unexpected*, but which could hardly in any case have been prevented.

Target Language: “Pembunuhan Strangerson merupakan kejadian yang *tidak_terduga* dan hampir mustahil dicegah.”

Phrase *entirely unexpected* has pattern adverb *entirely* and followed by adjective *unexpected*. Meanwhile, the translated text

has pattern *tidak* as adverb and word *terduga* which classified as verb in Indonesian because assert an action.

f. EAdjP2 translated into IPm (Adjective + Verb)

Source Language: “This aneurism of mine makes me *easily_tired*, and the tussle we had half an hour ago has not mended matters.”

Target Language: “Penyakit ini menyebabkan aku *mudah_lelah*, apalagi setengah jam yang lalu kami baru bergumul mati-matian.”

The SL shows phrase *easily tired* is preceded by adverb *easily* and followed by adjective *tired* as the Head. Adverb *easily* acts as Pre-Modifier that modify adjective *tired*.

3. EAdjP3 (Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective) translated into: IPa, IPc, IPd, IPe, IPf, IPI

a. EAdjP3 translated into IPa (Adverb + Adjective)

Source Language: “His manners towards the maid-servants were *disgustingly free and familiar*.”

Target Language: “Sikapnya terhadap para pelayan wanita sangat *tidak sopan*.”

The adjective phrase *disgustingly free and familiar* has translated into *tidak sopan*. The word *disgustingly* as an adverb, *free* as an adjective, word *and* as conjunction, *familiar* as an adjective translated into *tidak* as an adverb and *sopan* as an adjective. The adjective pattern from the SL is adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective that change into TL adverb + adjective in Indonesian adjective.

b. EAdjP3 translated into IPc (Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective)

Source Language: “Gold Albert chain, *very heavy and solid*.”

Target Language: “Rantai emas buatan Albert, *sangat berat dan kokoh*.”

The adjective phrase *very heavy and solid* from the datum above has pattern adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective and translated into *sangat berat dan kokoh* which the pattern is same with the Indonesian adjective phrase pattern from the SL that is adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective. The message is conveyed because the translated meaning is still readable and acceptable.

- c. EAdjP3 translated into IPd (Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective)

Source Language: “His studies are *very desultory and eccentric* but he has amassed a lot of out-of-the way knowledge which would astonish his professors.”

Target Language: “Cara belajarnya *aneh dan tak berkententuan*, namun dia berhasil mengumpulkan banyak pengetahuan yang akan membuat para professor terpana.”

From the SL, *very desultory and eccentric* has pattern adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective and has translated into *aneh dan tak berketentuan* that has pattern adjective + conjunction + adverb + adjective. The pattern has change from adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective into adjective + conjunction + adverb + adjective.

- d. EAdjP3 translated into IPe (Adverb + Verb + Conjunction + Adjective)

Source Language: “That trick of his of breaking in on his friends’ thoughts with an apropos remark after a quarter of an hour’s silence is really *very showy and superficial*.”

Target Language: “Trik yang biasa dilakukannya, yaitu mengungkap pikiran orang dengan komentar tajam setelah berdiam diri selama seperempat jam, menurutku *sangat pamer dan berlebihan*.”

In this datum, adjective phrase *very showy and superficial* has pattern adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective and translated into TL *sangat pamer dan berlebihan* that has same pattern with phrase in the SL. Started with adverb *sangat* and words *pamer* and *berlebihan* as adjective which linked by conjunction *dan*. The translated meaning is acceptable because it is still appropriate with the TL culture.

- e. EAdjP3 translated into IPf (Adjective +Conjunction + Adjective)

Source Language: “He became *very haggard and restless*, and his eyes had the troubled look of some hunted creature.”

Target Language: “Ferrier menjadi *berantakan dan gelisah* bagaikan binatang yang sedang diburu.”

In the SL, word *very* is act as Pre-Modifier that emphasizes adjectives head *haggard* and *restless*. In the TL, words *berantakan* and *gelisah* linked by conjunction *dan*.

- f. EAdjP3 translated into IPi

Source Language: “The old Guaiacum test was *very clumsy and uncertain*.”

Target Language: “Tes guaiacum yang lama *sangat kacau dan tidak pasti*.”

In this datum, from the SL, *very* is an adverb followed by words *clumsy* and *uncertain* which linked by conjunction *and*. The different from TL is after adverb *sangat* and adjective *kacau* and linked by conjunction *dan*, there is word *tidak* before adjective *pasti* which is an adverb. The pattern from phrase in the SL is adverb + adjective + conjunction + adjective change into adverb + adjective + conjunction + adverb + adjective.

4. EAdjP4 (Intensifier + Adjective) translated into: IPa, IPb, IPh, IPj, IPl

- a. EAdjP4 translated into IPa (Adverb + Adjective)

Source Language: “Is this fellow’s temper *so formidabile*, or what is it?”

Target Language: “Tempramen orang ini *begitu payah* atau ada masalah lain?”

From the adjective phrase above *formidable* is an adjective that preceded by intensifier *so*. The pattern from SL changes into phrase *begitu payah*. So, the pattern changes from intensifier + adjective into adverb + adjective without changing the message of the meaning.

b. EAdjP4 translated into IPb (Adjective)

Source Language: “There is no crime to detect, or, at most, some bungling villany with a motive *so transparent* that even a Scotland Yard official can see through it.”

Target Language: “Kasus-kasus yang ada *begitu gamblang* sehingga detektif Scotland Yard pun bisa memecahkannya.”

The adjective phrase *so transparent* has pattern intensifier + adjective. The SL phrase has translated into *gamblang* that is an adjective. The pattern in the TL is intensifier + adjective change into adjective.

c. EAdjP4 translated into IPh (Verb + Adjective)

Source Language: “Worst of all, he speedily assumed the same attitude towards my daughter, Alice, and spoke to her more than once in a way which, fortunately, she is *too innocent* to understand.”

Target Language: “Bukan satu dua kali dia mengatakan hal-hal yang tidak pantas kepada putri saya itu. Untungnya, Alice *terlalu polos* untuk memahami ucapan-ucapan yang kurang ajar itu.”

In this datum, adjective phrase *too innocent* has pattern intensifier + adjective. From the TL translated into *terlalu polos* that has pattern *terlalu* as verb, and *polos* as an adjective. The data shows that there is changing pattern between SL and TL.

d. EAdjP4 translated into IPj (Adverb)

Source Language: "I followed it *so close* that the nose of my horse was within a yard of his driver the whole way."

Target Language: "Ku ikuti kereta itu *rapat-rapat*."

From the datum above, adjective phrase *so close* has translated into *rapat-rapat* which is an adverb. So, the pattern changes from intensifier + adjective into adverb. Even though the translator translates the phrase into different meaning, but the message still conveys well to the TL.

e. EAdjP4 translated into IPi (Verb)

Source Language: "I guess it's never *too late*."

Target Language: "Tapi kurasa tiak ada kata *terlambat* untuk berdoa."

Adjective Head *late* is preceded by intensifier *too*. The SL is translated into TL *terlambat* which is classified verb.

5. EAdjP5 (Adverb + Determiner + Adjective) translated into: IPb

EAdjP5 Translated into IPb (Adjective)

Source Language: "He was cunning, was Stangerson, and always on his guard. If he thought he could keep me off by staying indoors he was *very much mistaken*."

Target Language: "Si Strangerson itu cerdikdan selalu waspada, tapi kalau ia mengira bisa menghindariku dengan tetap di dalam, ia *keliru*."

From the SL in this datum, *very much mistaken* has pattern *very* as adverb, *much* as determiner that emphasize adjective *mistaken*. The adjective phrase from the SL has translated into adjective *keliru*. So, the pattern changes from adverb + determiner + adjective into adjective.

c. Translation Quality

The translated text which conveyed to the target language should have some criteria in order to obtain good quality of the transferred text. The accuracy, acceptability, and readability are required to achieve good result of the translated text. The translated text also should appropriate with TL culture. Based on the analyzed data, there are some data that have good accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The explanations go further as follow:

1) Accuracy

55/SIS-39/PBM-128

Source Language: "We have delayed long enough."

Target Language: "Nah, kita sudah tertunda cukup lama."

The SL above translates into TL accurately. The translator does not change the meaning, although the translator adds word *nah* in the beginning of the TL text.

2) Acceptability

Acceptability is the second aspect from translation quality. Acceptability refers to the text that the term and the culture suitable with the TL or not. The examples are as follows:

51/SIS-36/PBM- 119

Source Language: "I don't know not very long."

Target Language: "Aku tidak tahu...sebentar lagi mungkin."

The translated text above is acceptable because the TL text translated into natural meaning. The translated text is convenient with the TL convention.

3) Readability

33/SIS-23/PBM-77

Source Language: “That tottering feeble old woman was able to get out of the cab while it was in motion, without either you or the driver seeing her?”

Target Language: “Wanita tua yang jalanya tertatih-tatih itu mampu melompat turun dari kereta yang sedang melaju? Dan kau maupun kusir tidak melihatnya?”

The datum above shows significant differences from SL text that translated into TL text. In the TL text there are two questions mark. Even though the translator translates the text into different term but the meaning is similar and translated text is understandable.

The explanations above show some data that have good translation quality. The result from the analyzed data shows that average of the translated text is accurate, acceptable, and readable. The term that uses is appropriate with target language culture and familiar. Even though the translator sometime adds the other word as complement or there are some distortion meaning, but the translated text is still understandable.

3.2 Discussion

According to the theory that writer used, the analyzed data have two types of translation shifts; they are level shift, and structure shift. While analyzing the data, the writer finds 48 data of translation shifts. Out of all data of translation shifts, 23 data are includes in level shifts, and 25 data are includes in structure shifts. Meanwhile, the translation quality of the translation text has found. From 75 data the score of translation quality are, 2.8 for accuracy, 2.92 for acceptability, and 2.93 for readability.

This research has the differences from previous study. A researcher, Fakikh Saifurakhim (2013) has conducts research titled *A Translation Analysis of Adjective Phrase in I Am Number Four Novel by Pittacus Lore and Its Translation*. In his research, his objectives are to classify the translation shift and describe the translation equivalent. The other previous study is from Dewi, Indrayani, and Citraresmana (2014) entitle *The*

Equivalent and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases. Their research has objectives to investigate and analyze the equivalence and shift found in Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases in magazine articles.

Meanwhile, in this research have objectives to classify types of adjective phrase pattern, classify the translation shift, and describe the quality of translation in the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation. This research is limited only in the utterances that contain adjective phrases. In conduct a research, the theory that used is should appropriate with the objective of the study. This research use theory by Catford (1965) who introduced concept of translation shift which divided into two types; level shift, and category shift and use evaluation instrument by Nababan (2012).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion above, the writer can draw the conclusion as follows:

From 75 of English adjective phrases, there are 5 types of pattern of English adjective phrase. English adjective phrase patterns are; Adjective + Adverb 20%, Adverb + Adjective 53.33%, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective 10.66%, Intensifier + Adjective 13.33%, Adverb + Determiner + Adjective 2.66%.

In addition, the result of the analysis shows there are 48 (64%) translation shifts that occur which are divided into two categories; they are level shifts that have 23 (47.91%) of total data which occurs if the target language has level changing into word, phrase, clause, or sentence, and structure shifts that have 25 (52.08%) of total data occurring because the position of the pattern is changes. The translation quality shows that good quality of translated text with the average score; 2.8 for accuracy, acceptability 2.92 for acceptability, and 2.93 for readability.

This study implied that translation study is quite crucial field that worth to learn. Using some theory may change the form of the meaning, but it does not mean it changes the message. The translator should pay attention to the target language culture even though the concern of the translation study is more complex.

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