CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, people who do not speak or read a foreign language often have misunderstood 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. The non native speakers usually still guess the meaning from English and none one of them understand about the meaning. Translation is the way how the non native speakers understand about English. Communication becomes very crucial because people do many activities with communication those can understand each other to achieve a certain purpose.

Globalization unites various communities with different background whether it is a religion, ethnic, culture, or language. Communication usually should be through across language process to can be understood. Translation is one of the mediators to achieve the understanding of across language. Community can communicates through some ways, whether it is verbal or non-verbal. From the number in interest of reading, people incline read the article from the internet or book. The incomprehensibility to foreign language is a crucial problem among society in understanding the information and the message. Therefore, there are many translated articles or books which help the readers evade misunderstanding in comprehend the meaning.

Translation becomes a phenomenon in the society and interesting for people who attracted with translation studies and conduct a research. Translation means transferring meaning across two languages with different cultures. According to Newmark (1988, p.5) he asserted translation "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text". Explicitly, in order to transfer meaning into another language it based on what is the SL try to convey the message to the TL.

Translation is human activity; therefore, the text that is translated into the 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 not only about transferring meaning from SL into TL, but it takes consideration the meaning or massage behind the word. The meaning that transferred should be clear, readable, accurate, and also appropriate with the culture of TL.

In translation, there is translation shift theory introduced by J.C. Catford. In his book A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Catford distinguishes the translation shifts into two types: level shift and category shift, which its aim to achieve good equivalence for the quality of translation result. These shifts may result from the lack of formal correspondence or other reasons, such as the style of writing, diction, or the translator's willingness. The next type, category shifts, is divided into four parts. There are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

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 write down that J.C. Catford's short study in 1965 tackled the problem of linguistic untranslatability and suggested that 'there is substitution of TL meanings for 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.'

In this research, the writer focuses on adjective phrases in the utterances. From the great number of stories, there is one popular story A Study in Scarlet. This story is the first part of Sherlock Holmes series by Arthur Conan Doyle. This novel is quite interesting and the most famous detective story, and also this novel is one of the writer's favorite stories. For that reason, it can be easier for the writer to analyze types of adjective phrase, phenomenon of translation shift in adjective phrase, and asses the quality of translation in this novel. While reading the story, the writer found that there were some of adjective phrases translate from SL into TL.

That is why the writer chose this story to analyze the adjective phrase that contained in this story. There are some examples of adjective phrases as follows:

1. SL: "…he can be *communicative enough* when the fancy seizes him."

   TL: "…meskipun dia bias juga *bicara panjang-lebar* kalau lagi mau."

   First example shows there is an adjective phrase translated into noun phrase. The phrase *communicative enough* belongs to adjective phrase. It is showed the word *communicative* as adjective Head. The adjective phrase *communicative enough* is translated into *bicara panjang lebar* which is a verb phrase.

2. SL: "His studies are *very desultory and eccentric...*"

   TL: "cara belajarnya *aneh dan tak berkentetuan...*"

   In this example adjective phrase *very desultory and eccentric* is translated into *aneh dan tak berketentuan*. The words *desultory* and *eccentric* are adjectives which is modified by intensifier *very* and translated into *aneh dan tak berkententuan* which is an adjective phrase.

3. SL: "I am not *strong enough* yet……"

   TL: "aku belum *cukup kuat*…"

   In this example an adjective phrase *strong enough* is translated into *cukup kuat*. The word *strong* which modified by degree adverb *enough* that translated into *cukup kuat* which is an adjective phrase.

4. SL: "It is *simple enough* as you explain it."

   TL: "*cukup sederhana* kalau mendengar penjelasan mu."

   In this example show an adjective phrase translated into adjective. The words *simple enough* translated into *cukup sederhana* which is an adjective phrase.

5. SL: "…skilful workman is *very careful* indeed as..."

   TL: "orang bijaksana sebaliknya. *Dengan hati-hati* ia…"

   From the example above, *very* is intensifier which functions to assert adjective *careful* that translated into verb phrase *dengan hati-hati*.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study is focuses on utterances that contain adjective phrase because the analysis of adjective phrases need to investigated deeply. This study needs much time to analyzed and appropriate with the theory that will use. The data sources were taken from *A Study in Scarlet* by Arthur Conan Doyle novel and its translation. This study will use theory by Catford. Catford (1965, p.73) defines the concept of shift in term departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL into TL. There are two major types of translation shift, namely: level shift and category shift. Level shift, it means that a SL item at one linguistic has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

C. Problem Statement

1. What are types of pattern of adjective phrases found in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*?
2. What are types of translation shift of adjective phrases found in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation?
3. How is the translation quality of the *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

1. To classify types of pattern of adjective phrases in found in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet*.
2. To classify types of translation shift of adjective phrases found in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation.
3. To describe the translation quality in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation.

E. Benefit of the Study

The theoretical benefit of this study is as a development of applied the literature theory, especially in the major translation shift of adjective phrases in translation analysis. Practical theories of this study are to help readers who have the interest to the translation study. This study can be as a reference to people who confront the same problem and have inexperienced to translate from English into Indonesia, especially, in major to analyze adjective phrases.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes the research report into five chapters and each chapter is subdivided further. It can be arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is literature review which relates to underlying theory includeps notion of translation, English linguistics form, Indonesian linguistics form, and Indonesian part of speech, and Catford's translation theory.

Chapter III is research method which deals with type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, data validity, and technique analysis data.

Chapter IV is finding and discussion elaborates data analysis, finding of the research, and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestions