CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

In this chapter, the analyzed data is explained based on the problem statement. First, the writer classifies types of English adjective phrases and its translation. Second, analyze types of translation shift which occurs in the both novel. Third, the writer describes the translation quality from the taken data.

1. The Types of Adjectives Phrases Pattern in *A Study In Scarlet* Novel

From the research analysis, writer finds 75 of English adjective phrase patterns which have 5 patterns. Types of patterns of English adjective phrases are as follows:

a. EAdjP1: Adjective + Adverb

12/SIS-11/PBM-33
"It is *simple enough* as you explain it."

The adjective phrase from example one on the datum above is preceded by word *simple* as an adjective and followed by adverb *enough* as post-modifier. The word *enough* is explaining adjective *simple* as Head in the phrase. The pattern of the phrase above is adjective + adverb.

32/SIS-23/PBM-76
"I managed to be close to her so as to hear the address, but I need not to have been so anxious, for she sang it out *loud enough* to be heard at the other side of the street, 'Drive to 13, Duncan Street, Houndsditch,' she cried."

The phrase *loud enough* have pattern adjective + adverb. Word *loud* as head adjective and word *enough* located after word *loud* as an adverb.

b. EAdjP2: Adverb + Adjective

06/SIS-7/PBM17
"*Very interesting* reading it might be made"

The phrase *very interesting* has pattern adverb + adjective. The word *very* is an adverb modifier which comes before adjective *interesting*. This phrase is classified as an adjective phrase which word *interesting* as headword.

11/SIS-11/PBM-31
 "The theories that I have expressed there, and which appear to you to be so chimerical are really *extremely practical* so practical that I depend upon them for my bread and cheese."

Phrase *extremely practical* is preceded by word *extremely* as an adverb and followed by word *practical* as an adjective. Word *extremely* means very that emphasize word *practical*.

c. EAdjP3: Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective

05/SIS-7/PBM-16
 "The old Guiacum test was *very clumsy and uncertain*."

The phrase *very clumsy and uncertain* above is classified as an adjective phrase because the words *clumsy* and *uncertain* is the headword adjective. The word *very* is an adverb which modifies the headword.

01/SIS-6/PBM-11
 "His studies are *very desultory and eccentric*."

Word *very* is an adverb that emphasizes adjectives *desultory* and *eccentric*. The adjectives Head has linked by word *and* which is a conjunction.

d. EAdjP4: Intensifier + Adjective

04/SIS-6/PBM-12
 "Is this fellow's temper *so formidable*, or what is it?."

In this example, phrase *so formidable* classified as adjective phrase because word *formidable* act as adjective Head. The word *so* act as intensifier that intensify adjective *formidable*.

17/SIS-12/PBM-34
"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.."

The phrase *so transparent* classified as adjective phrase because words *transparent* is adjective that positioned as Head. The example above has same cases with the previous example. There is adjective transparent that intensified by intensifier *so*.

e. EAdjP5: Adverb + Determiner + Adjective

70/SIS-56/PBM-198
"If he thought he could keep me off by staying indoors he was *very much mistaken.*"

The example above shows adjective phrase *very much mistaken* is which equipped by word *much* as determiner which explains quantity of word *mistaken*.

19/SIS-13/PBM-41
"This is the Brixton Road, and that is the house, if I am not *very much mistaken.*"

This example has same cases with the first example. Phrase *very much mistaken* classified as adjective phrase because word *mistaken* act as adjective Head. In this phrase also completed by word *much* as determiner.

2. **Translation Shift**

From the analyzed data, the writer finds 48 data of translation shifts. The writer classifies translation shift analysis into 2 types; level shift and structure shift.

a. **Level Shift**

Based on the classified data, the writer finds 23 level shifts of adjective phrases. The classification divided into 2 types; there are adjective phrase into adjective, and adjective phrase into adverb.

1) Adjective Phrase Translated into Adjective

15/SIS-12/PBM-34

Source Language: "This fellow may be *very clever*."
Target Language: "Orang ini mungkin *pandai*"

From the datum above, the adjective phrase *very clever* is translated into adjective, *pandai*. The word *clever* is an adjective that has function as Head and proceeded by Pre-modifier adverb *very*. The translator uses level shift translates *very clever* into adjective *pandai*, but it does not reduce the meaning of the message.

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

09/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 a verb. 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.

67/SIS-56/PBM-195
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*."

The adjective phrase *so close* has translated into *rapat-rapat*. Word *close* is an adjective which intensified by word so. Meanwhile, *rapat-rapat* is Indonesian adverb.

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* precedeed by intensifier *too*. The SL is translated into *berbahaya* which is a verb in Indonesian.

52/SIS-37/PBM-120
Source Language: "I guess it's never *too late*."
Target Language: "Tapi kurasa tiak ada kata *terlambat* untuk berdoa."

This datum has same cases with the previous one. The intensifier *too* is intensify adjective *late* and translated into Indonesian verb *terlambat*.

b. Structure Shift

From the taken data, there are 25 data that belongs to structure shifts. The writer finds English adjective phrases pattern has translated into Indonesian that has 11 types of pattern. The patterns are as follows:

a. IPa: Adverb + Adjective

16/SIS-12/PBM-34
"Dia *sangat sombong*."

In this example, adjective phrase *sangat sombong* has pattern adverb + adjective. The word *sangat* is an adverb which modifies headword *sombong*.

03/SIS-6/PBM-12
"Aku belum *cukup kuat* untuk menghadapi keributan atau suara-suara keras

Phrase *cukup kuat* classified as adjective phrase because word *kuat* act as adjective Head and modified by adverb *cukup*.

b. IPb: Adjective

20/SIS-14/PBM-42
"Jalanan dan rumah-rumah di situ semuanya *basah* akibat hujan yang turun semalam."

The word *basah* is an adjective in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It explain a particular condition that caused by water.

14/SIS-11/PBM34
"Buku itu jelas membuatku *muak*."

Word *muak* means tired or sick of something which categorized as an adjective in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

c. IPc: Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective

22/SIS-15/PBM-47
"Rantai emas buatan Albert, *sangat berat dan kokoh*."

The adjective phrase from the datum above is preceded by adverb *sangat* which emphasize word *berat* and *kokoh*. The word *and* between adjective *berat* and *kokoh* is a conjunction that linked both adjective words.

23/SIS-16/PBM-50

"Kau mungkin *sangat cerdik dan pandai*, tapi detektif yang berpengalaman akan terbukti yang paling baik."

Word *sangat* is emphasized adjectives *cerdik* and *pandai*. In this phrase completed by word *and* as conjunction which linked words *cerdik* and *pandai*.

d. IPd: Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective

01/SIS-6/PBM-11

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

From this example, it can explain adjective *aneh* is comes before conjuction *dan* and followed by adverb *tak* which emphasize adjective *beraturan*.

e. IPe: Adverb + Verb + Conjunction + Adjective

13/SIS-11/PBM-34

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

The adjective phrase pattern from the example above is completed by verb. Word *sangat* is comes before verbs *pamer* and *berlebihan*. The both words are classified as verb because assert an action and has linked by conjunction *dan*.

f. IPf: Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective

60/SIS-31/PBM-109

"Benda-benda itu adalah tulang belulang; beberapa *besar dan kasar*, lainnya lebih kecil dan halus."

In this example, *besar dan kasar* classified as adjective phrase becase words *besar* and *kasar* is act as adjective Head and equipped by word *dan* as conjunction.

g. IPg: Adjective + Adverb

08/SIS-8/PBM-19

"Oh, jadi dia orang misterius, ya? *Menarik sekali*. Aku sangat berterima kasih kau sudah mempertemukan kami."

The phrase above categorized as an adjective phrase because word *menarik* is positioned as adjective Head. The headword is followed by adverb *sekali* which modify the headword that shows a great degree.

69/SIS-56/PBM-195
"*Gelap sekali*."

Phrase *gelap sekali* have pattern adjective + adverb which preceded by word *gelap* and ended by word *sekali*.

h. IPh: Verb + Adjective

02/SIS-6/PBM-11
"Tidak, sebab dia orang yang agak tertutup, meskipun dia bisa juga *bicara panjang-lebar* kalau lagi mau."

The phrase *bicara panjang-lebar* above is equipped with verb *bicara*. Phrase *panjang-lebar* is classified as adjective with verb *bicara* that comes before adjectives which show an exaggeration of an action.

39/SIS-26/PBM-88
"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."

The phrase *terlalu polos* is preceded by verb *terlalu* and followed by adjective *polos*. The adjective *polos* act as the Head of the phrase.

i. IPi: Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective

05/SIS-7/PBM-16
"Tes guaiacum yang lama *sangat kacau dan tidak pasti*."

From the example above, adverb *sangat* which shows the condition and the quality has emphasized adjective *kacau* and *tidak pasti*. The word *tidak pasti* is shows uncertain condition of phrase *tes guaiacum* preceded by word *pasti* as an adverb.

j. IPj: Adverb

50/SIS-31/PBM-108
"Kalian *boleh* mengajukan pertanyaan apapun…aku pasti akan menjawabnya"

From the datum above, *boleh* is classified as adverb in Indonesian which indicates a certain condition which is not forbidden.

09/SIS-9/PBM- 25
"Orang bijaksana sebaliknya. Dengan *hati-hati* ia memilih apa yang dimasukkannya kedalam loteng otaknya."

Phrase *hati-hati* classified as adverb which indicates a manner according to particular situation.

k. IPk: Adverb + Verb

18/SIS-13/PBM-40
"Aku paling malas bepergian…meskipun kalau sedang mood aku bisa *sangat bersemangat*."

Phrase *sangat bersemangat* have pattern *sangat* as adverb that emphasize verb *bersemangat* which draw a condition.

43/SIS-26/PBM-89
"Putra saya sedang cuti, tapi saya tidak menceritakan masalah ini padanya. Dia gampang naik darah, dan dia *sangat menyayangi* adiknya."

Word *sangat* is classified as adverb in *Bahasa Indonesia* and followed by verb *menyayangi*. Adverb sangat emphasize verb menyayangi which means excessive.

l. IPl: Verb

30/SIS-21/PBM-70
"Apa dia tidak akan menganggap hal ini *berbahaya*?"

Word *berbahaya* on the datum above is classified as an adverb in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

52/SIS-37/PBM-120
"Tapi kurasa tiak ada kata *terlambat* untuk berdoa."

This example have same cases with the previous example that word *terlambat* is classified as a verb in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

m. IPm: Adjective + Verb

63/SIS-53/PBM-187
"Penyakit ini menyebabkan aku *mudah lelah*, apalagi setengah jam yang lalu kami baru bergumul mati-matian."

The phrase *mudah lelah* above have pattern adjective + verb. Word *mudah* is classified as adjective and word *lelah* is classied as a 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

The examples of the structure shifts that the writer found go further as follows:

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* act 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 Guiacum 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 conjuction *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 formidable*, 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 have 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 IPl (Verb)

Source Language: "I guess it's never *too late*."
Target Language: "Tapi kurasa tiak ada kata *terlambat* untuk berdoa."

Adjective Head *late* is precedeed 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

The term accuracy usually used to evaluate translation that refers to the SL and TL language whether it is proportional or not. The examples of accuracy are as follows:

21/SIS-15/PBM-47
Source Language: "Heaven knows, they were complicated enough before."
Target Language: "Tuhan tahu kalau masalah ini sudah cukup rumit sebelumnya."

The datum above shows the translator translates the SL into TL in good accuracy. There is no changing meaning in the TL.

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:

26/SIS-19/PBM-61
Source Language: "At eleven there was a fight at the 'White Hart'; but bar that all was quiet enough on the beat."
Target Language: "Pada pukul sebelas ada perkelahian di white hart, bar yang biasanya cukup tenang di kawasan tempatku bertugas."

In this example, the TL is acceptable. The TL text is compatible with the TL culture and the term that used is familiar in the TL.

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

The meaning of readability is used to evaluate the translated text whether the text understandable and or not. The examples are as follows:

28/SIS-19/PBM-61
Source Language: "I was a strollin' down, thinkin' between ourselves how uncommonly handy a four of gin hot would be, when suddenly the glint of a light caught my eye in the window of that same house."
Target Language: "Aku tengah berjalan sambil memikirkan betapa enaknya segelas gin hangat, sewaktu tiba-tiba kulihat cahaya dari jendela rumah no.3."

The translated text above is readable because the translator translates the SL by pay attention to the TL culture. Even though the translator does not translate the SL literally but the translated text is understandable.

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.

B. Discussion

Based on the analyzed data, the writer finds 75 data of adjective phrases in the novel *A Study in Scarlet* by Arthur Conan Doyle. The writer use theory by Catford (1965) to analyze the taken data. From the analyzed data, there are 5 types of English adjective pattern, they are: Adjective + Adverb, Adverb + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Intensifier + Adjective, Adverb + Determiner + Adjective.

Whereas, the translated text has 13 types of Indonesian pattern, they are: Adverb + Adjective, Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective, Adverb + Verb + Conjunction + Adjective, Adjective + Conjunction + Adjective, Adjective + Adverb, Verb +

Adjective, Adverb + Adjective + Conjunction + Adverb + Adjective, Adverb, Adverb + verb, Verb, Adjective + Verb.

According to the Catford's (1965) theory that the writer uses and based on the discovery above, the analyzed data have 2 types of translation shifts; they are level shift and structure shift. After analyze the data, the writer finds 48 data of translation shifts. Out of 48 data of translation shifts, 23 data include in level shifts and 25 data include in structure shifts. Meanwhile, the translation quality of the adjective phrases has found. From 75 data the accuracy have average score 2.8, score 2.92 for acceptability, and 2.93 for readability.

The differences of this study from the previous study from Fakikh Saifurrakhim (2013) are this study focus on the adjective phrases in the utterances, analyze the patterns of adjective phrases, and only use two types of shifts, they are level shift and structure shift, and describe the quality. Meanwhile, from the previous study, he only analyzes the adjective phrase and describes the equivalent. The data is taken from the utterances in the novel that contain adjective phrase. This study is analyzed by comparing data from both novels, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* and its translation, *Penelusuran Benang Merah.* This study also analyze the translation quality of the utterances by using evaluation instrument according to Nababan (2012), they are; accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

This study use theory by Catford (1965) that defines concept of shift in the process translation from SL into TL. He defines two major of translation shift; level shift and category shift. Category shift divided into structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift. In this study writer only use level shift and structure shift.