ADVERBIAL PHRASES AND THEIR TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE “HOUSEBOY AND MAID”

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Abstract

This study intends to: (i) analyze the forms of adverbial phrases and their translation found in the data source, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of adverbial phrases in the translation process from the source language into the target language. This research study focuses on English adverbial phrase and their translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled “Houseboy and Maid.” This study aims to discover the forms of adverbial phrases found in the story “Houseboy and Maid” and the types of translation shifts in the translation process. In analyzing the data, the analysis uses the theory of adverbial phrase proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) and the theory of translation shift submitted by Catford (1965). Analyzing the data was started by reading the entire data source to understand the story and observe the possibility of the data source that it can take from the report entitled “Houseboy and Maid.” The method of collecting data is first; the data source is read to find out the forms of English adverbial phrases in syntactic structure. This research shows that most of the English adverbial phrase is translated into Indonesian using the theory of unit shifts and design proposed by Catford (1965). There are some forms of adverbial phrases found in the data source.

Keywords: adverbial phrases, translation, shifts, constituent structure.

Introduction

The translation is stated as transferring the meaning from the first language into the second language, but it still maintains the intended purpose. The source language must be shared and held constant, and its translation from the source language into the target language can change. The translation activities deal with transferring language from the source language into the target language and dealing with the most important thing. Those can be stated as sharing the message, and the meaning from the source language into the target language remains, according to the theory of translation in Catford (1965), stating that as a process, translation can be performed in a given direction from a source language into the target language. Some external factors contribute to some differences that are called culture.

The strategies and procedures in translation can be done to the solutions to those difficulties. The translators need to assess to make the product of translation readable and understandable. As an object in this study in translating an English text into Indonesian, the adverbial phrase can be one thing that can make translation complicated. It is seen from the illustration that the preposition ‘with’ is translated equivalent to ‘*dengan*.’ The adverbial phrase contributes to the fact that it is challenging to translate the adverbial words into the target text. Therefore, this inspires the author of this research study to analyze and discuss the adverbial phrase and its translation analysis using the translation of shift theory. In analyzing the translation process, the author chooses the story entitled Houseboy and Maid. This study examines the forms of adverbial phrases and finds out about the types of translation shifts used in translating the adverbial word found in the story entitled “Houseboy and Maid.” Brown and

Miller (1991) stated that Adverbials of place and time are usually considered to be sentence modifiers. According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 29), “Adverbials are stated as optional elements in sentence structure. Some elements that convey the same information as adverbials are obligatory because the main verb is not complete without them”. This research study aims to identify the translations shift of adverbial phrases found in the story “Houseboy and Maid” and explain the forms of adverbial expressions. Quirk (1985:729) stated that “The adverbial is normally an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase or adverbial clause, it may also be a noun phrase, and in general, the adverbial is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause.” Adverbials are optional elements that they can find in the sentence structure. Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 29) stated that some features that convey the same information as adverbials are obligatory because the main verb is not complete without them”. The researcher is interested in analyzing the adverbial phrase and its translation found in the Houseboy and Maid from the explanation above.

Literature Review

There are some reviews of the study of related literature that they explained in this research study. First is the research from Prawita (2014). the research can see from her thesis that it describes the types of the shift of complex noun phrases occurring in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian. This study discussed the change in the translation of complex noun phrases in this study. This study used the theory that Catford proposed (1965) in A Linguistic Theory of Translation and Nida (1975) in Language Structure and Translation. The weakness of this study is that there was no relation between the primary and supporting theory. This study was chosen as one of the reviews as this thesis gives a clear explanation about the types of shifts that occurred in a complex noun phrase.

Meanwhile, this study analyzed adverbial and their translation. The second study to be reviewed is the study from Agustini (2005). The type and function of a nominal clause in the novel the Official deat by Prescott, published in 2003, was described in this study. The analyses of this study showed the function of the nominal clause depending on their types. There is the relevance between little clause and relative clause analysis in this study. This thesis was chosen as one of the reviews because it relates to the topic discussed by the writer. The theory of translation equivalence by Quirk et al. I was used in this study. The third study to be reviewed in this study was written by Astuti (2005). The writer analyzed the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL) that was translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). This study analyzed the equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. This study was reviewed as one of the reviews because it related to the topic that the writer discussed. This study was chosen as one of the reviews because it gave a clear explanation about the definition of translation equivalence. There is a difference between Astuti’s undergraduate thesis and this research study. It is about the theory that was used to solve the problem.

Research Method

This research is stated as descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (983:3) said that descriptive qualitative is described as a type of research resulting from descriptive data in written or oral form observing people or behavior. The data is collected and recorded in the written documents. Then, the data are analyzed with comparing technique. Comparing is used to compare the English adverbial phrase and its Indonesian translation. The objects of the study are the Adverbial phrase found in the story entitled *Houseboy and Maid*. The data are clauses and sentences containing adverbial words found in the story *Houseboy and Maid*. The writer collects data using the methods of observation and documentation. The techniques of collecting the data are as transcribing the source of data found in the story houseboy and maid, reading and underlying the adverbial phrase in the Houseboy and Maid, and giving the codes of the data found in the data story. The adverbials can occur as the examples that have been examining. It can be seen from the examples below:

Yesterday the dog bit the man (Brown and Miller (1991))

For twenty years John has lived in London (Brown and Miller (1991))

a. Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial phrase is stated as a group of words functioning as an adverb. An adverbial expression of time is expressed as when something happens or how often. Meanwhile, an adverbial phrase of place is stated as to where something happens. In an adverbial word of manner, it is indicated how the adverbial word can do something. In an adverbial expression of reason, it is stated as to why something can be done.

The translation has many shifts in translation when comparing the source language and target language. Not only changes in paragraph, sentence, or word but also changes in phrases such as adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and noun phrase. "The types of translations are as follows: shifts are structure shift, class shift, level shift, and intrasystem shift Cartford" (1965: 73). The researcher will analyze the adverbial phrase's translation found in Houseboy and Maid's story in this research. Moreover, Catford (1965: 73) stated that the concept of a shift in "term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL." The types of translation shift can be seen as follows:

1) Level shifts.

By a shift of level, it is stated that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent found at a different story.

2) Category Shift can be stated as the departures from formal correspondence in translation.

a) Structure shift.

These are among the most frequent category shift at all ranks translation. They can be found in *phonological* and *graphological* translation as well as in *total translation*.

b) Class-shift

Class-shift is stated as the grouping of members of a given unit defined by the opera-grouping of members of a given unit defined by operation in the unit's structure next above. Class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

c) Unit-shift

Unit Shift is stated as the departures from formal correspondence. The translation equivalent at one rank in the source language is displayed as the team found at a different level in the target language.

d) Intra-system shift.

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence. One system in the source language has its translation equivalent to a different noncorresponding system found in the target language. The term intra-system shift is used for those cases where source language and target language process systems approximately correspond formally to their constitution, but when translation is used in selecting a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Results and Discussion

Datum I

What is certain is that this family was known *at a time* before Coen had become a statue evicted from in front of the Department of Finance by the Japanese. (p. 5)

Yang sudah nyata, keluarga itu dikenal *di kala* Coen belum jadi arca yang diusir Jepang dari depan gedung Financien. (p. 1)

“At a time” is stated as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into Indonesian phrase *di kala*. It can be seen that the adverbial phrase “at a time” consists of a preposition (at) and the noun phrase (a time). However, in the target language, it consists of preposition *di* and noun *kala*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (at) + noun phrase (a time) and translated into preposition (*di*) + noun (*kala*). The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into the source language. The unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occurred in text I is stated as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating noun phrase *a time* into a word *kala*.

Datum II

The first generation became known because it was recorded *in a big book* with romanized letters. (p. 5)

Keluarga pertama ini dikenal karena tercatat *di buku besar* dengan huruf Latin. (p. 1)

In text II, it can be seen that “in a big book” is stated as an adverbial phrase and translated into Indonesian phrase *di buku besar*. It shows that the adverbial word “in a big book” consists of a preposition (in) and is followed by the noun phrase (*a big book*). However, it can be seen in the target language; it consists of preposition *di* and noun phrase *buku besar*. It can conclude the translation shift from preposition (in) + noun phrase (a big book) and translated into preposition (*di*) + noun phrase (*buku besar*). The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into the source language.

It can be seen from the adverbial phrase in text II that structure shift occurred in the translation process as there is a change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message found in the source language. As a part of the adverbial phrase, *a big book* in the source language is translated into *buku besar* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *a big book* which is constructed by modifier (adjective, *a big*) + head (noun, *book*) and translated into the head (noun, *rumah*) + modifier (adjective, *besar*). Catford (1965) stated that structure shift is the process of change between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is a change in the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language.

Datum III

And njai will have to stay here *in the house* with *tuan*, okay? (p. 6)

Dan Nyai harus tinggal *di rumah* dengan tuan. Ya? (p. 7)

SL:

TL

It can be seen from text III that “in the house” is categorized as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into Indonesian phrase *di rumah*. It can be seen that the adverbial phrase “in the house” consists of a preposition (in) and followed by the noun phrase (*the house*). IT can be seen in the target language; it consists of preposition *di* and noun *rumah*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (the house) and translated into preposition (*di*) + a noun (*rumah*). The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into the source language.

The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (at) + noun phrase (a time) and translated into preposition (*di*) + noun (*kala*). The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language. The unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift that occurred in text III is stated as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *the house* into a word *rumah*.

Datum IV

Had a few ambitions been able to sprout *in her heart*, Rodinah would certainly have become the chauffeur of this family’s fate for generations to come. (p. 7)

Sekiranya ada sedikit cita-cita tumbuh *dalam hatinya*, pasti Rodinah pula yang akan jadi juru setir nasib keturunannya kelak. (p. 3)

It can be seen from text IV that “in her heart” is stated as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into Indonesian word *dalam hatinya*. It can be seen in text IV that the adverbial term “in her heart” consists of a preposition (in) and followed by the noun phrase (*her heart*). However, it can be seen in the target language, which consists of preposition *dalam* and noun *hatinya*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (*her heart*) and translated into preposition (*dalam*) + noun (*hatinya*). The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into the source language.

The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (*her heart*) and translated into preposition (*dalam*) + noun (*hatinya*). The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language. The unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occurred in-text IV is expressed as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *her heart* into a word *hatinya*.

Datum V

Rodinah was named “Poppi” by *her tuan*. (p. 7)

Rodinah dipanggil “Poppi” oleh *tuannya*. (p. 3)

It can be seen from text V that “by *her tuan*” is stated as an adverbial phrase and it is translated into Indonesian word *oleh tuannya*. It can be seen in text V that the adverbial phrase “by *her tuan*” consists of a preposition (by) and followed by the noun phrase (*her tuan*).

However, it can be seen in the target language, it consists of the preposition *oleh* and noun *tuannya*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (by) + noun phrase (*her tuan*) and translated into preposition (*oleh*) + noun (*tuannya*). The translation equivalent in the target languages is at a different rank than the source language.

It can be seen from the translation shift can be concluded from preposition (by) + noun phrase (*her tuan*) and translated into preposition (*oleh*) + noun (*tuannya*). The translation equivalent in the target languages occurs at a different rank into the source language. The unit shift is defined as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift in text V is stated as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *her tuan* into a word *tuannya*.

The verb found in the source language is transferred into a verb in the target language. However, there is a shift in the structure that changes from the active form into passive. The verb *was named* is translated into passive verb *dipanggil*. A verb *dipanggil* is formed using the prefix *-di* to make a passive verb in Indonesian. The structure shift occurs in this data since the verb *dipanggil* in the inactive form is appropriate to transfer the meaning *was named*.

Datum VI

Her servile soul did not allow her to sit quietly *at home*. (p. 9)

Jiwa budaknya tak menghendaki ia hidup diam-diam *di rumah*. (p. 4)

SL:

TL:

It can be seen from text VI that “*at home*” is stated as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into the Indonesian phrase *di rumah*. It can be seen in text VI that the adverbial phrase “*at home*” consists of a preposition (in) and followed by a noun (*home*). However, it can be seen in the target language; it consists of preposition *di* and noun *rumah*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (at) + noun (*home*) and translated into preposition (*di*) + noun (*rumah*). The translation equivalent in the target languages is at a different rank than the source language.

The unit shift is stated as the changes of rank that are the departures translated from formal correspondence. The translation equivalent at one level in the source language is displayed as a unit at a different position in the target language. Unit shifts are the translation shifts from morpheme to word, word to the phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. It can be seen from the source text *quietly* is translated into a phrase *diam-diam*. This type of shift in text VI is stated as the unit shift that is a higher rank in solving a word *quietly* into a phrase *diam-diam*.

Datum VII

Suddenly, *in her view*, white people were no longer attractive. (p. 9)

Tiba-tiba saja orang-orang kulit putih tak manis lagi *dalam pandangannya*. (p. 4)

SL:

It can be seen from text VII that "*in her view*" is stated as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into Indonesian phrase *dalam pandangannya*. It can be seen in text VII that the adverbial phrase "*in her view*" consists of a preposition (in) and followed by noun phrase (*in her view*). However, it can be seen in the target language, it consists of preposition *dalam* and noun *pandangannya*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (*her view*) and translated into preposition (*dalam*) + noun phrase (*pandangannya*). The translation equivalent in the target languages is found at a different rank into the source language.

The unit shift in translation occurred in the translations process above. The unit shift is defined as the changes of rank that are the departures translated from formal correspondence. The translation equivalent at one level in the source language is stated as a unit at a different position in the target language. Unit shifts can be noted as the translation shifts from morpheme to word, word to the phrase, a clause to sentence, and vice versa. It can be seen from the source text *in her view* is translated into a phrase "*dalam pandangannya*". This type of shift that occurred in-text VII is stated as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *her view* into a word *pandangannya*.

Text VIII

Suddenly, people feel old and unnecessary *in the world* that they have previously ignored. (p. 9)

Mendadak saja orang merasa tua dan tak dibutuhkan lagi *oleh dunia* yang tak diperhatikannya. (p. 5)

SL:

TL:

It can be seen from text VIII that "*in the world*" can be stated as an adverbial phrase, and it is translated into Indonesian phrase *oleh dunia*. It can be seen in text VIII that the adverbial phrase "*in the world*" consists of a preposition (in) and followed by a noun phrase (*the*

world). However, it can be seen in the target language; it consists of the preposition *oleh* and a noun *dunia*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (*the world*) and translated into preposition (*oleh*) + noun (*dunia*). The translation equivalent in the target languages is found at a different rank into the source language.

The unit shift in translation occurred in the translations process in text VIII. The unit shift is stated as the changes of rank that are the departures translated from formal correspondence. The translation equivalent at one level in the source language is displayed as a unit at a different position in the target language. Unit shifts can be stated as the translation shifts from morpheme to word, word to the phrase, a clause to sentence, and vice versa. It can be seen from the source text VIII *in the world* is translated into a phrase *oleh dunia*. This type of shift occurred in text VIII is stated as the unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase the *world into* a word *dunia*.

Conclusion

This research discusses English adverbial phrase and their translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled “Houseboy and Maid.” This study finds out the forms of adverbial expression found in the report entitled “Houseboy and Maid” and the types of translation shifts in the translation process. In analyzing the data, the analysis uses the theory of adverbial phrase proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) and the theory of translation shift submitted by Catford (1965). Analyzing the data is started by reading the entire data source to understand the story and observe the possibility of the data source that it can take from the report entitled “Houseboy and Maid.” Firstly, the data source is read to find out the forms of English adverbial phrases in syntactic structure in collecting data. This research shows that most of the English adverbial word is translated into Indonesian using the theory of unit shifts proposed by Catford (1965). There are some forms of adverbial phrases found in the data source.

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