

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Sentences is a form of a linguistic expression that built by components that grouped into a meaningful word (Wikipedia, n.d.). Every language has their own grammatical structure that makes them a sentence. In English, chain of words might be considered as a sentence if it consists of at least a noun and a verb. In Indonesian, a sentence needs at least a subject and a predicate. Over decades, linguists have worked on differing sentences by some categories. Sentence divided into many kinds, with various type of distinction (e.g. by structure, by function, by forms, etc.,). One of them might be identified by the grammatical structure that includes a subordinator that connects an independent clause with dependent clause. This kind of sentence was named as complex sentence. Complex sentence includes the independent clause, dependent clause, and subordinator (Simmons, n.d.). The independent clause could stand by itself, yet the dependent clause must be attached into independent clause to make them meaningful. The structure could be altered, whether independent first, or dependent first. Subordination have been also utilized in many written texts. Many sides of the complex sentences open up unto a profound understanding to reveal. As humans grow by each of the decades with various changes in how people use language, the study of complex sentence would always remain new forward alongside of the era.

The complex sentences, as broad as itself, are having wider scale of phenomenon in its translation towards another language. Translation is a transferring process from the source language into target language (Jayantini, 2019 : 5). Translation between languages has become an ordinary occurrence, since people in current status quo already exposed with numerous languages in their daily activities. People might even unconsciously often build a translation in our brain. In theoretical manner, based on Nida and Taber view (1969), translation would progress over 4 steps, including analysis, transfer, structure, evaluation, and revision. Although translators passed the evaluation and revision of the equivalence in the target language, the acceptability of the translation would still be questionable and can be thoroughly studied. Acceptability of translation indicates how people receiving the translation understand and able to drain out the meaning of the translation (Larson, 1984). This transferring language activity might exist in almost every form of literature works. Novel is one of the forms that bridged over many languages. The acceptability of the translation in novel is something vital in order to keep the acceptance of the readers in the target language.

Novel entitled “Cantik Itu Luka” written by Eka Kurniawan, published in 2009 was used in this research. The translation published in English by the title “Beauty is a Wound”, Translated by Annie Tucker. This novel tells about the story in colonial era, where a woman forced to prostitute herself. She then became a mother of 3 children, and she hopes for the youngest to have an extremely ugly face. And at last, her prayer fulfilled and named her *cantik* (in English : Beautiful). The focus

of this research is the complex sentences that occurred in this novel, especially those implying a purpose, hope, or intention.

Translation of Complex sentence structure might not be the most concern in many researches. However, problems and phenomenon might be found the occurrence of researches about translator methods in transferring language, whether by word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. In the other hand, the thorough research in the simplest structure yet has an impact towards the acceptability that translated into another language are often abandoned. People might feel the structure of complex sentence whether independent or the dependent does not hamper the understanding, yet the acceptability of the structure would become something that hamper the readers that still in the intermediate understanding of the language. The status quo in Indonesia, citizens although exposed with many English words or expressions, may found some words hard to understand in a glance. A comment found in a YouTube video that shows *jaksel* accent that mix English into Indonesian. The commenter said that as he/she working in the bar, he/she managed to meet *jaksel* guests and talks to them in full English, only to realize that they still stutter and influent of using full English. This could be one of the examples that although English has become the part of people's mouth, yet the total understanding might still lack in many citizens. Hopefully, starting with studying with Novel as the data source that meant to be lightly understood, this phenomenon can be studied deeper. The lack in the thorough research of simple structure yet has an impact and the status quo that

people who use English does not generally mean master English motivates the researcher to find out and expand the knowledge in the acceptability of the language, and the complex sentence translation was be used to see the acceptability align with the purpose of this study.

### **1.2. Problems of the Study**

There were two problems formulated in this study. They are:

- 1) What intentional complex sentence structure found in translation of “Cantik Itu Luka” into “Beauty is a Wound”?
- 2) How is the phrases in intentional complex sentences found in Novel “Cantik Itu Luka” and “Beauty is a Wound”?
- 3) How is the translation acceptability toward the translation of the complex sentences in the two versions of the novel?

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem above, the objectives of the study were :

- 1) To describe the complex sentence structure in the translation of “Cantik Itu Luka” into “Beauty is a Wound”
- 2) To describe the phrases in intentional complex sentences found in Novel “Cantik Itu Luka” and “Beauty is a Wound”
- 3) To investigate the translation acceptability toward the translation of the complex sentences in the two versions of the novel

### **1.4. Limitation of Study**

This study would scoop on complex sentences that shows an intention, purpose, or hope exist in Indonesian grammar and its translation in English. The data was

taken in Indonesian novel “Cantik Itu Luka” and its English version “Beauty is a Wound”. The study used the theory of complex sentence consisting two different orders, dependent + independent and independent + dependent to see the complex sentence structure used in the novel. Afterwards, the Complex sentence’s phrases are described by the types of the phrase proposed by Ismail (2019) and Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019). The theory of acceptability proposed by Larson (1984) was used to check the translation acceptability of the complex sentences. Also, was supported by the questionnaire result that distributed to sample readers. This study also identified the most likely used complex sentence structure .by the translator and the reason why it became the dominant type occurred.

### **1.5. Significances of the Study**

There were two kinds of significance in this study. They are theoretical and practical significance. They were explained in detail on the following chapters.

#### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this study is expected to be able to give the data showing the correlation between the used complex sentences by Indonesian-English translators, the phrases used, and the acceptability of the translation.

#### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

Practically, this study hopefully gives a delineation for translators whether the structure in clause of purpose (intentional) have a good acceptability in the result of the translation or not.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND TEORIES

In this chapter, there are five related literatures, three from articles and two from thesis. Three concepts were included complex sentence, translation, and novel, and there are three main theories that has been used in this study, Complex sentence, phrase, and Acceptability.

#### 2.1. Review of Related Literature

First related literature proposed by Mirahayuni (2017) in the article entitled “Struktur Kompleks dalam Bahasa Indonesia Ilmiah dan Masalah Penerjemahannya ke dalam Bahasa Inggris”. The method used in the study is the qualitative descriptive method by Sugiyono (2007). This study observes the complex structure in scientific Indonesian language and the problem in translation to English. Theory of equivalence explained in Microsoft® Encarta® (2007) is used to look upon the problems exist. Another theory were also used from Collin’s Cobuild English Language Dictionary (1987:475) about the equivalence indicated by the resemblance in usage, function, measurement, or value. The researcher found out that there is seven problems in the translation: complex structure with incomplete information, “prior” adverbial structure preceded main clause, run-on sentences, redundancy, inequivalency between each elements of sentence, theme structure and changes in topic of paragraph, logical connection problem, and conjungtor choice. The scoop of Mirahayuni’s research is similar with this research, as it studied the translation problems in transferring the language into the target language. What differs this related literature to this research is on the focus of the study in the translation. This first literature focused on the difficulties or problems

found in the translation a translator might have been faced, where this research focused on whether the result of the translation could be accepted by the readers.

The second related literature were found in a Thesis by Andriani (2019) entitled “Indonesian Translation phrases in “The Land of Five Towers novel translated by Angie Kilbane”, studied the types of phrases and translation strategies used in the novel “The land of Five Towers” by Angie Kilbane. Descriptive analysis method is used in the research. The analysis progresses are divided into data reduction, data display, and conclusion / verifying. The study has found five types of phrases in the novel by theory of Delahunty and Garvey. 69 adjective phrase, 77 adverb phrase, 68 verb phrase, 58 noun phrase and 23 prepositional phrase were found in the novel. Translation strategies used in the translation includes 8 from 9 strategies proposed by Mona Baker. 240 equivalence strategy, 16 superordinate strategy, 8 more neutral/less strategy, 4 cultural substitution strategy, 20 loan word / plus explanation strategy, 2 paraphrasing using related word strategy, and 1 mission strategy is used in the study. The study from Andriani study concerned about what kind of phrases and what kind of translation strategy did the translator used, yet it differs by the acceptability that was not being studied in Andriani’s study. The study is similar from the data source of novel and the study focused on translation from Indonesian to English.

Another similar study in article from SMART journal were found, researching about translation machine. Noviarini (2021) research entitled “The Translation Results of Google Translate from Indonesian to English” was analyzing whether the translation machine, Google Translate, is reliable as substitute “hand” of a

translator. The study by Tiara was conducted by comparing and analyzing method of the results provided by translation machine, with the translation done by a human translator, from translated storybook entitled “The Legend of Lake Toba”,. The author concluded where Human Translator could not be substituted by a translation machine (of which, in this case, by Google Translate) as translation machine could not comprehend the contexts, cultures, and situations. In the other hand, Human error could happen such as mistyping. The author mentioned translation machine as help to be an assistant for humankind to translate something. The Study of translation machine by Tiara (2021) has some correlation in comparing point of view, where this study also seeks for the differences occur. The difference is only on what is being compared. This study seeks the answer of the difference in acceptance and understanding of the translation based on the what the translators regard as acceptable and understandable, and what the readers regard, whilst the study from Tiara seeks the answer of whether the translation machine with human translation is align.

Translation article which sought in translation machine also found by the author Adi Alam (2020). The article entitled “*Google Translate sebagai Alternatif Media Penerjemahan Teks Bahasa Asing ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia*”. It focused more in the process of the translation machine translating the source text into the target language. The study used descriptive qualitative research. The author mentioned that translation machine is the helper to understand foreign language and responsible in the increase of mastery of another language. There were some problems found in translation machine, they are frequent translation process with



the method of translating word by word, structure errors, and lack of the word diction and equivalency, making the translation unclear or imprecise., The article differs from this research in what point of view is being analyzed. The article focuses on whether the capability of the translation machine is precise or not in translating text from one language to another language. Similar with this research, after identifying the paragraph in source language and target language, The translation acceptability is the focus where the translation result is being seen in point of view of acceptability criteria. However, the article does not show the supporting data from any respondents and also focuses more on the capability of the translating text rather than the acceptance or understandability by the reader.

The third article is written by Wicaksono and Wahyuni (2018) entitled as “Analysis of The Strategies Used in Translating Idioms in Indonesia into English Found in Indonesian Legends”. The article studied about idiom translation strategies used by the translator of five Indonesian legends story, *Batu Menangis*, *Batu Kuwung*, *Tangkuban Perahu*, *Candi Prambanan*, and *Gunung Merapi*. The study used descriptive qualitative method in its analysis. The study resulted by what idiomatic expression found, the meaning, and the strategy the translation used. It is found that there are eighteen idiomatic expressions where the literal meaning is out from the idiomatic meaning. The translation strategies used in the translation are paraphrasing with 11 cases, similar meaning similar form with 6 cases, and omission with only one case. The article differs with this research on how the focus consider the meaning of the idioms and on what the translators did to translate the story without seeking for the acceptability from the readers how are the translated

idioms understood by the readers. The article has the similarity in which has Indonesian text being translated into English, and although being studied differently, nevertheless it focuses on what the translator does towards given text, of which similar in this research where the order of Independent and dependent clause is also being studied.

## **2.2. Concepts**

In this part, the concepts related and needed for this study would be remained here. These concept below would ease the understanding of every part of this research.

### **2.2.1. Complex Sentence**

Complex Sentence is a sentence that consist of two clauses that helped by a subordinator that attached to the dependent clause. Subordination possesses a non-symmetrical relation, holding two clauses together whereas one is the part of the other (Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 309). Clause then also has the smaller element, phrase, that consist of head and modifiers (Jim, 2002) In clause, there is adverbial clause that capable of occurring in a initial, final, or rather rare position in medial position that could occur in the complex sentence (Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 322). This concept imply that the adverbial clause could remain in many positions on the complex sentence, that is available for translators in gaining a great equivalent structure in the target language.

### **2.2.2. Translation**

Translation is a process of transferring words from source language and target language. Catford cited in Jayantini (2019 : 5) defined that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language” this would indicate that the equivalency is one of the main thing in translation, whereas the structure of the grammar can hamper the understanding of the reader in the target language. A translation frequently changing the form of the original text; as long it follow the rules of back translation and it occure in sake of the contextual consistency and the transformation to the receptor language, the message considered as preserved and is faithful (Nida and Taber cited in Jayantini (2019 : 18). The main concept as how it was proposed indicates a translation opens to the grammatical structure changes in order to achieve an equivalent acceptable translation.

### **2.2.3. Novel**

Novel is one of the literary works that well-known amongst the other works. Novel is categorized in prose, which defined by straightforward discourse (Chen, 2019 : 512). It is widely read by people with every backgrounds. Novel is to some degree being more understandable than poetry with its easiness of understanding (Chen, 2019 : 512). From the theories above, it is clear that a novel should be understandable and straightforward. Thus, the acceptance of the readers in target language shall be the concern of a translator.

### **2.3. Theories**

There are 3 theories used in this research, Complex sentence that includes subordination complex sentence order of English, clause of purpose in English, and intentional clauses subordinators in Indonesian language. Second theory discuss about translation that includes ideology of translation and Translation Acceptability

#### **2.3.1. Phrase**

One of the most common, or could be considered as the core element in syntax analysis is phrase. In this section, the definition and types of phrases are provided.

##### **2.3.1.1. Definition of Phrase**

In Indonesian language, Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 : 21) proposed that a phrase is a construction consist of two constituent or more which able to fill a particular syntactic function in a sentence yet not overlapping function limit of clause or can be considered that phrase is non-predicative.

According to Jim (2002 : 3), English phrase consist of head and modifiers. Heads and modifiers have the distinction of where the head is under control of the other words in a phrase, modifier. He also proposed that in numbers of cases people consider language as an information conveyor. The head here works as the main piece of information, whereas the modifiers as the extra information.

##### **2.3.1.2. Heads and Modifiers of Phrase**

Jim (2002) provided an example with the phrase “expensive books”. The head word books express multiple amounts of items which can be counted as books, while expensive indicates that the books are expensive as the additional information

from the books not as whole, but as a subset that the books are expensive. The example continues with the phrase “the expensive books”, where “the” word is functioning as a modifier, implying that those books are the head that has been mentioned someplace in prior.

The similar meaning narrowing-down system is also valid in phrase containing verbs. First of all, the idea of intransitive verb and transitive verb has the different power in controlling the phrase. The transitive verb that needs a direct object to be meaningful, intransitive verb that does not need a direct object, and verbs that is both transitive and intransitive which makes the object may or may not be added to be meaningful.

Jim (2002 : 3) continues his example with word “drove” and “drove a Volvo”. Drove is the verb driving in general, and a Volvo there is narrowing the phrase to the particular vehicle. Jim further provided the phrase “on the plate”. On indicates the relationship where the specific entity is at the surface of something. The plate is that “specific entity” which then concluded that something is placed in a surface of the plate (,the specific entity). Jim then provided the last illustration in phrase:

bought a present for Jeanie in Jenners last Tuesday

(Jim, 2002 : 4)

Bought is the buying itself, with present narrowing down to what is being bought, for Jeanie narrowing it down more for who the bought present is, and the further modifiers in Jenners and last Tuesday as the modifier where and when it is done.

### 2.3.1.3. Types of Phrases

There are 5 types of phrases in both English and Indonesian. However, there are difference in its classification of phrase. English and Indonesian phrase has the similar classification in noun, verb, adjective, and preposition phrase. However, English has adverb phrase that does not exist in Indonesia, and Indonesian has numeral phrase that classified as noun phrase in English. These Types of phrases help the researcher to determine the types of phrases exist in each clause.

#### 2.3.1.3.1. Noun phrase

According to Ismail (2019 : 5) A noun phrase in english can be described as any phrase consisting of a noun as its head ( or central constituent ) and is capable of functioning as an argument ( e.g Subject or object ) in a sentence. Examples provided as following:

The pretty girl is Mary Smith

D    Adj   N  
       Np    Vp   Np

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 59)

She is Mary Smith

N  
 Np Vp    Np

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 59)

The examples above the word “The pretty girl” has the head of girl there, of which role as a noun word. Determiner “The” in the sentence works as a modifier of girl that has been made a topic of the conversation (if in case it is in a conversation) or written someplace else before this sentence. The word “pretty” in between is an adjective word, yet it does not stand as a adjective phrase since the

word is modifying the word girl. The Marry Smith is also a noun phrase because it's a name of someone. hence, it also belongs to a noun. The second example is using word “she” as a pronoun as the substitution of the pretty girl. These two examples match the theory by Jim (2002) about Head and Modifiers in phrase, Where it is possible a phrase can have some modifiers in it.

In Indonesian language, Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 : 21) proposed that noun phrase is a phrase which has the distribution equal with noun word. In the other word, the main element of noun phrase distributed with noun part of speech. Here are the examples of noun phrase in Indonesian:

**Ibu** *membeli* **cincin berlian**

N                    N    N

Np    Vp            Np

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 27)

**Rumah** *besar itu* **rumah** *Tomo*

N            Adj

Np                    Np

(Sneddon, et al., 2010 : 134)

The first phrase has two noun phrases with word “*ibu*” and “*cincin berlian*”. The second phrase also has two noun phrases with “*rumah*” as the head of both noun phrases.

### 2.3.1.3.2. Verb Phrase

In English, Ismail (2019 : 7) provide the definition of verb phrase as phrase that has verb as head. The characteristics of verb phrase is its significant

features that includes the preceding auxiliary verbs (e.g. should, has, be, do, etc.). Negations of the verb also considered the modifier of the verb phrase. Here are the examples of verb phrase:

They call every day  
 V  
 Np Vp Adv.p

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 27)

They may call  
 aux V  
 Np Vp

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 27)

From example above, the first example provide us with call as the verb phrase of the sentence. The word “They” and “every day” stand alone as different phrase with one as a noun phrase and the second as adverb phrase. It occurs suchlike where they are not specifically modifying the word “call”. Hence, it does not determined as a modifier of the verb phrase. The second example is one of the definition proposed by Ismail (2019 : 7) where it can includes preceding auxiliary verbs, in this case, may. May modifies call implying that the subject “they” has the probability of doing the verb, which means in this example is probability of doing a call. Thus, the auxiliary verb may modifies the head verb, call.

In Indonesian, Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 : 28) defined verb phrase as a phrase that has the distribution equal with verb. In the other word, the main unit (head) of the verb phrase distributed with verb as the part of speech. Here are the example of verb phrase in Indonesian :



Mahasiswa baru sedang berdarmawisata

Adv            V  
Np            Vp

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 28)

Ibu sudah datang

Adv    V  
Np    Vp

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 28)

The examples above are based of the definition of verb phrase whereas the main unit or head is the verb. In first example, the adverb “*sedang*” modifies verb “*berdarmawisata*”. In second example, adverb “*sudah*” modifies the head verb “*datang*”.

### 2.3.1.3.3. Adjective Phrase

O'Dwyer as cited in Ismail (2009 : 9), Adjective phrase is a syntactic structure that has the focus or head of an adjective. Ismail added that the function of the adjective phrase is to qualifies or describes the noun or its replacement of the sentence or clause. The head of adjective phrases are commonly noticed in the last word, and in some series for qualifying elements it may come before the head of the phrase. These are some examples of adjective phrase:

Your daughter is pretty

Adj  
Np    Vp    Adj.p

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 115)

He made his wife happy

Adj  
Np    Vp    Np    Adj.p

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 115)

...,very **beautiful** to see but painful too

Adv Adj  
Adj.p Vp Conj Vp

(Kurniawan 2002 : 26)

Adjective phrase can be defined differently from one to another experts.

Hence, This study focuses on the definition from O'Dwyer as cited in Ismail. He proposed that it occurred as a whole adjective phrase. As the example above, the word "pretty" stands as a head of the word since verb phrase can only be modified with words preceding the verb head. That concludes that the word "is", is already the head of the verb phrase. It is then impossible for the word "pretty" being a modifier of the word "is". Therefore, "pretty" stands as an adjective phrase. The second example also similar with the first example where the noun phrase ends in noun phrase since it does not modify the word wife. This is also proven by the implication of the sentence that the noun "he" made the noun "his wife" to feel something, which is happy. The last one is the example of adjective verb with a modifier. The adverb "very" modifies the word beautiful in the sentence.

Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 : 29) Proposed that Adjective Phrase of Indonesian is phrase that equal with adjective words or in other word the main element (head) of adjective phrase distributed with adjective part of speech. The examples of Indonesian adjective phrase are provided as below:

*Mahasiswa baru itu sangat cantik*

Adv Adj  
Np Adj.p

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 29)

*Ibu Farida sedang sedih*

Adv Adj  
Np Adj.p

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 29)

Indonesian sentence has some difference from English in determining the minimum criteria of that to be valid. English needs at least a noun and a verb to become a sentence. However, in Indonesian, the criteria is with minimum a subject and a predicate that includes either a verb or an adjective. Thus, we can see the first example where there are no verb in the sentence but regarded as valid since it is a predicate. In English, we need to add the verb “is” to be able to be regarded as a sentence. The adjective phrase “*sangat cantik*” has the adjective “*cantik*” as the head of the phrase with “*sangat*” as modifier. The second example has the adjective phrase “*sedang sedih*” with the adverb “*sedang*” as the modifier of the adjective “*sedih*”.

#### **2.3.1.3.4. Prepositional Phrase**

Prepositional Phrase defined by Ismail (2009 : 11) with a chain of words that consist of preposition or the sequence of itself and followed by noun phrase or word that equivalent to it. The preposition has the role as head of the phrase, and noun, its complements, and object are the modifiers. Here, the proposition is the head of the phrase and noun etc, its complement or object. The accurate application of this term depends on what is classed as a preposition and what as the equivalent of the noun phrase. The following are the examples of prepositional phrase:

He was surprised **at** her remark

P Poss. N

Np      Vp              Pp

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 143)

He was born **in** Long Island

P      N

Np    Vp              Pp

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 147)

The first sentence has the Prepositional phrase “at her remark” with “at” as the head of the phrase, with the possessive pronoun “her” and noun “remark” as the modifier of the head “at”. “her remark” written as Np to emphasize what Ismail proposed, where the prepositional phrase need to be followed by a noun phrase or words that equivalent to it. The second sentence also similar where the Prepositional Phrase has “in” preposition as the head and “Long Island” as an island name, indicating where the subject was born.

Prepositional phrase in Indonesian proposed Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 :30) as phrase that has the distribution equal to preposition. Furthermore, Sneddon et al, (2010) defined prepositional phrase as a phrase that consist of a preposition and a noun phrase. Thus, it can be concluded that prepositional phrase is a phrase which consist of a preposition and noun phrase that in whole built up with the distribution equal to preposition. Below are examples of prepositional phrase in Indonesian sentence:

*Mereka melindungi anaknya **dari** tentara*

P    N

Np              Vp      Np              Pp

(Sneddon, et al., 2010 : 196)

Mereka berenang ke seberang sungai

P      N      N  
Np      Vp              Pp

(Sneddon, et al., 2010 : 196)

Both of the examples consist of Preposition and Noun phrase. Preposition could not stand by itself without its modifier, noun. This is as proposed by Sneddon et al, (2010) where preposition phrase consist of a preposition and noun phrase.

#### 2.3.1.3.5. Adverb Phrase of English & Adjunct of Indonesian

Lobeck and Denham as cited in Ismail (2019 : 11) Adverb phrase is modifier of various kinds of categories. By this fact, this phrase type can exist in numerous cases, which leads to it named “transportable” out of its ability to move around. Adverb phrase also regarded as chain of words, providing information in accordance to the time, place, manner, or degree. Below are the examples of adverb phrase:

Frankly, I am tired

Adv  
Adv.p Np Vp

UNMAS DENPASAR (Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 126)

They are smoking very heavily

Adv Adv  
Np Vp Adv.p

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 127)

From both of the example, we can confirm that adverb phrase, as proposed by Lobeck and Denham, is transportable or in other word can be placed in many places, in many cases. First example has the adverb word “Frankly” as the

head of the phrase. In second example, there are two adverbs in the phrase. The adverb “very” modifies the adverb “heavily”. Thus, the head of the phrase is “heavily”.

Based on the types of phrases proposed by Tarmini and Sulistyawati (2019), Indonesian does not have the exact equivalent type of phrase with adverb phrase. However, Sneddon (2010) mentioned adjuncts that is similar to adverb phrase in English. They are defined as components of a clause, providing information in matter of place, time, manner, and frequency. They can be formed as word/words, prepositional phrase, and doesn't restrict to form as other phrase either. Adverb is regarded as part of adjuncts since adverb only able to provide information of manner.

#### 1) Adverb

Adverbs defined as an adjunct giving information of manner the action performed. These are what included as an adverb:

- **Adjectives** as direct adverb : *keras, mudah (Kami bekerja keras)*
- Adverbs with ***dengan*** (*Hujan turun dengan deras*)
- Adverbs with ***secara*** (*Mereka hidup secara sederhana*)
- Reduplicated adjectives (*Kakinya diikat erat-erat*)
- Adjective with affixation ***se-...-nya*** (*Kamu boleh bermain sepuas hati*)
- Words rarely occur as adjective that tend to function adverbally :  
*serentak langsung, tetap (semua orang serentak berdiri)*
- Adverbs of manner : *begitu, demikian, seperti itu (Mengapa mereka dihina begitu?)*

- Adverb of manner with number of something involved together : reduplicated numbers or with prefix **ber-**, **demi**, **per** (*Mereka keluar dua demi dua*)
- Adverb **Sendiri** (*Anak itu bermain sendiri di taman*)
- Adverb **Ramai** (*Pasar lewolebo ramai dikunjungi oleh para pedagang*)

## 2) Adjuncts of time

Adjunct of time is possibly occurring in form of noun phrase, prepositional phrase, or a word. It altogether provides either specific or relative time. These are what included as an adjunct of time :

- Clock times **Jam**, **Pukul** (*jam Sembilan lebih sepuluh, jam lima pagi*)
- Days of the week, preceded with **hari** (*Dia berangkat hari Senin*)
- Months, preceded with **bulan** (*Dia lahir bulan Maret*)
- Years, stating cardinal numbers. usually preceded with **tahun**, forming a noun phrase (*tahun seribu sembilan ratus Sembilan puluh empat*).
- Years, stating parts, where the century separated. Preceded with **tahun**, forming a noun phrase (*tahun Sembilan belas sembilan puluh empat*).
- Usually, year adjuncts form a prepositional phrase in sentences, with the use of preposition **di**, **pada**, forming a prepositional phrase. (*pada tahun Sembilan belas Sembilan puluh empat*) Another preposition probable to replace : sebelum, sekitar, se usai, etc.,
- Dates, preceded with **tanggal**. (*tanggal tiga Februari*)

- Adjunct of times may preceded with **pada** (years, **di** occasionally used), forming a prepositional phrase, (*pada tahun Sembilan belas Sembilan puluh empat*). It indicates specific time, although omission may occur. (*Toko ini buka (pada) jam tujuh*). Another preposition probable to replace : *sebelum, sekitar, sesuai, etc.,*.
- Relative adjunct of time, with word **sekarang, nanti, akhirnya sebentar lagi, akhir-akhir ini**, etc., (*Akhir-akhir ini prestasinya terus menanjak*)
- Specific days before or after the present : **kemarin, besok lusa**, etc.,.

### 3) Adjuncts of frequency

Adjuncts that provides information about the frequency of something defined with adjuncts of frequency. Words that included as this type of adjunct are : **berkali-kali, kadang-kadang, sekali-sekali, biasanya, tidak pernah, beberapa kali, (time period) sekali, untuk (time period) kali, prefix se-, setiap, tiap**, etc.,.

### 4) Adjuncts of duration and distance

Adjuncts of duration and distance indicate how long a statement lasts, or the physical distance the statement takes.

- Adjuncts containing cardinal number (*Dia bekerja di Semarang (hampir) tiga bulan*)
- adjunct with prefix **ber-** to a noun (Kita sudah berjalan berkilo-kilo)
- other adjuncts : **lama, sekilas, sepanjang hari**, etc.,.



- Preposition for duration with *sejak*, *selama*, *untuk*, etc.,.

5) Another forms of adjuncts

- Instrument and means with preposition *dengan* (*Dia memotong kayu dengan parang*)
- Accompaniment with preposition *dengan* (*Dia pergi ke Medan dengan istrinya*)
- Beneficiary with preposition *untuk*, *bagi*, *buat* (*Perlakuan istimewa dicadangkan bagi para penguasa*)
- Reason with preposition *karena*, *sebab*, *berkat*, *gara-gara* (*Banyak orang mati karena penyakit itu*)
- Location, indicating the information of place.

Adjunct could in many occasions merged to another phrasing category, The writer provides the analysis with the corresponding phrase typing in the first place. Since adjuncts can exist solely in a sentence without forming a certain phrase (as a word/words) such as *kini*, the word is being analysed as Adjunct of ... (Ao...), corresponding to type of the adjunct, or in case of adverb is being analysed as adverb (adv), but not as a phrase, since the theory of adverb phrase in Indonesian does not mentioned in phrase categorizing theory by both Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019) and Sneddon (2010). Moreover, adjuncts that form another phrase typing exist in Indonesian, is being analysed as the corresponding type of the phrase, not as an "Ao...". Here is the example for the analysing method used later on in the fourth chapter.

Kini ia duduk di beranda untuk menunggu Pangeran yang dijanjikan.

AoT Np Vp Pp Sub Vp Np

Kurniawan (2002 : 465)

The adverb *kini* is analysed as adverb of time, since it is a solitude, and does not form another type of phrase in Indonesian, since the head is the adjunct of time itself. The Adjunct of place/location in chain of word “*di beranda*” formed a prepositional phrase. Therefore, the analysis determines the Adjunct of place/location as a prepositional phrase instead of Adjunct of place.

#### 2.3.1.3.6. Numeral Phrase

According to Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019 : 29), Numeral phrase is one of the type of phrases in Indonesian. It defined by a phrase that has the distribution equal with numbers or quantity. This numeral phrase differs from English phrases since numbers or quantity considered as the determiner of the noun phrase, and is not as the head of the phrase. In Indonesian, the existence of number or quantity in noun phrase would change the phrase into numeral phrase. Here is the example:

**Banyak** orang berdesakan di aula itu.

Num N  
Num.p Vp

(Tarmini & Sulistyawati, 2019 : 30)

some direct objects used with transitive verbs include.

Det Adj N  
Np Vp Pp

(Ismail, 2019 : 8)

There are many form of Numerals in Indonesian. Based on the theory from Sneddon et al, (2010), they are :

- Cardinal number : *satu, dua, tiga,*
- Fraction with *per* : *seperempat, dua per lima*
- Decimal with *koma* : *satu koma lima*
- Indefinite Numeral : *semua, banyak, beberapa, masing-masing, segala, bermacam-macam, suatu, etc.,*

### 2.3.2. Complex Sentence

As Sry (2014 : 44) states, Complex sentence is sentences that consist of main clause and subordinate clause. Main clause may stand upon itself as an independent clause that does not rely on another clause, whereas subordinate clause always depends on the main clause. Without the existence of the main clause, the subordinate clause would be incomplete, hence the message is blurry.

This theory helps the researcher to point out every intentional complex sentence transferred by the translator exist in the novel.

#### 2.3.2.1. Subordination Complex Sentence & the Order in English

Subordination according to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973 : 309) formed with at least one Independent clause and one or more dependent clause, which the dependent clause formed with the subordinator itself. They also mentioned that Independent clause is also called with the term ‘superordinate clause’ or ‘main clause.

According to Simmons (n.d.), when a subordinate clause (or dependent clause) is attached in front of a main clause (or Independent clause, or superordinate clause) comma is used : Subordinate Clause + , + Main Clause. For example:

Even though the broccoli was covered in cheddar cheese , Emily refused to eat it.  
Subordinate clause (,) Main clause

(Simmons, n.d.)

Simmons (n.d.) further mentioned that when a subordinate clause (dependent clause) is attached at the end of a main clause (Independent clause / superordinate clause), punctuation is not used. Main Clause + Ø + Subordinate Clause. For example:

Jonathon spent his class time reading comic books since his average was a 45 one  
Main clause Ø Subordinate clause  
week before final exams.

(Simmons, n.d.)

### 2.3.2.2. Subordination Complex Sentence & the Order in Indonesian

Subordination of complex sentence in Indonesian proposed by Sneddon et al. (2010 : 349) as sentence consisting a main clause and a subordinate clause. The concept is the same with English subordination, where the main clause also means superordinate or independent clause, and the subordinate clause is also mean dependent clause. The subordinate clause is also preceded by a subordinator. However, in some cases, Subordination in Indonesian allow the omission of the subordinator, yet Sneddon et al. does not include it in the clause of purpose. Hence, the case of omission would not be provided here.

Albeit the inexistence of the theory of subordination order in Indonesian by Sneddon et al., It is found that Indonesian subordination complex sentence order is available in both order similar to English's order with the examples provided by Sneddon et al. in the theory. These are examples provided by Sneddon et al.:

*Kami berangkat pagi-pagi agar kami tidak terlambat.*

Main clause

Subordinate clause

(Sneddon et al., 2010 : 353)

*Agar kami tidak terlambat kami berangkat pagi-pagi.*

Subordinate clause

Main clause

(Sneddon et al., 2010 : 353)

From the example above, we can conclude that Indonesian subordination complex sentence order is valid in both way, either main clause + subordinate clause or subordinate clause + main clause. We can also notice from the second example where coma (,) is absent in the sentence. However, in other examples provided in the theory has some variation in the use of the coma. These are the example :

*Zainab memandangi mukaku, hingga aku jadi marah.*

Main clause

Subordinate clause

Sneddon et al.(2010 : 353)

*Mentang-mentang dia orang kaya, dia berbuat seenaknya.*

Subordinate clause

Main clause

Sneddon et al.(2010 : 352)

We can see that from both of these examples uses coma between the two clauses even though the subordination order is different, with the first example uses main clause + subordinate clause and the second example uses subordinate clause

+ main clause. Due to this inconsistency usage of comas, the writer in the analysis in later chapter adapt the rule to the English rule, to avoid confusion to the comas since the matter analyzed is the order of the subordination itself, not the comas.

### 2.3.2.3. Definition of Clause

Jim (2002) Proposed the coherent relation of clauses with a paperweight. This can also apply to some another objects, where to distinguish one to another, we might observe with shape, weight, height, or color. Nevertheless, another measurement units are needed to describe it such as weight needs grammes, ounces; height needs meters inches; color need the pallet names. Similarly, Syntax needs these units for the analysis. Firstly, there is phrase, that enables the comprehension of relationship between units namely heads and modifiers as we read before in 2.3.1.2. Secondly, there is clause, enables us to discuss about the relationships between verbs and many types in phrase. Ideally, clause contains some phrases, one is the action or state, two is things that involved in the particular stating / acting phrase, and phrase that refer to place and time.

Jim also modifies the existing example from 2.3.1.2, with:

My mother bought a present.

Np      Vp      Np

(Jim, 2002 : 6)

The phrase My mother act as the actor of the verb bought. Then present as the object of what being bought. Then, as how Jim proposed that clause might add phrase that refer to place and time, we might add for who that present is (e.g. for Jeanie), where the object was bought (e.g. in Jenners), and when it was bought (e.g. last Tuesday).

Jim defined clause as a unit consisting a verb and its complements at minimum, but which may consist another unit such as verb, and its complements, and adjuncts.

#### 2.3.2.4. Clause of Purpose in English

As Quoted from “A University *Grammar for English*” (Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 328), Clause of purpose are adjuncts. It often serves as infinitival, introduced by (*in order*) (for N) to, *so as to* :

I left early to catch the train

They left the door open in order for me to hear the baby

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 328)

Besides of the form above, clauses of purpose may be patterned by **so that**, **so** (informal), or **in order that** (formal) :

John visited London (in order that / so that) he could see his MP

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 328)

Negative purpose is expressed by **for fear (that)**, **in case**, or **lest**, as an archaic and very formal form :

They left early for fear they would meet him (= in order that . . . not . . .)

(Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S., 1973 : 328)

This theory would help the data collection to find out the transferred purpose sentences translated by the translators in the target language novel.

#### 2.3.2.5. Clause of Purpose in Indonesian

Nardiati et al (1996 : 37) observe, subordinators in Indonesian language used in clause of purpose are *agar*, *agar supaya*, *biar*, *supaya*, *demi*, *hendaklah*,

*mudah-mudahan*, and *semoga*. In KBBI (2016), Indonesian official dictionary, *untuk* is also a word in Indonesian used to state an intention of something. Furthermore, Sneddon et al. (2010) mentioned *guna* as one of the form in clause of purpose. The example of clause of purpose can be seen in (2.3.2.4.).

This theory would help the data collection to find out the transferred purpose sentences translated by the translators in the source language novel.

### **2.3.3. Translation**

Translation as how the concept is, is a process of transferring words from source language and target language. Catford cited in Jayantini (2019 : 5) defined that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”

#### **2.3.2.1. Ideology of Translation**

Ideology of Translation is an invisible concept that is strongly felt by the reader (Jayantini, 2019 : 39). The ideology is something a situation faced by translator in order to translate either taking the source language value and preserve its flavor or share the target language value and flavor for the audience’s need. The Ideology is divided into 2 types, Foreignization and Domestication.

- 1) Foreignization has the characteristics of :
  - a. Keeping source language’s value and exposed to audience
  - b. Source-culture-oriented
  - c. Compatible with literal translation
  - d. Emphasizing linguistic and stylistic features from source language
  - e. Target might feel reading as a foreigner



f. Translator preserve the foreign identity of the source language

2) Domestication has the characteristics of :

- a. Changing and making source language readable for target language audience
- b. Target-culture-oriented
- c. Compatible with free translation
- d. Target audience as the main concern as it uses smooth and familiar expressions
- e. Target reader might not realize reading a translated text
- f. Focused in fluency, naturalness, transparency, and readability

This theory used in order to support the analysis of the complex sentence ideology translation of the translated version.

#### **2.3.2.2. Translation Acceptability**

According to Larson (1984), the acceptable translation is the one which:

- 1) Uses the normal language forms of the target language.
- 2) Communicates, as much as possible, to the target language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language.
- 3) Maintains the dynamics of the original source language text. This theory would help the analysis of the second problem, how well the sentences that is transferred to the target language is accepted by people with intermediate English capacity.