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## INDONESIAN TRANSLATION PHRASES IN *THE LAND OF FIVE TOWERS* NOVEL TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE

### THESIS

Submitted to the Examination in Partial Fulfillment  
of Requirement for Literature Degree  
at English Literature Department



by  
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#### APPROVAL

*Assalamu 'alaikum wr. wb*

After reading and revising everything extended necessary, we agree this thesis entitled "*Indonesian Translation Phrases in The Land of Five Towers novel Translated by Angie Kilbane*" can be submitted to Munaqasyah (Thesis Examination) in partial fulfillment to the requirement for the Degree of English Literature (SS). We hope it can be useful for all.

*Wassalamu 'alaikum wr. wb*

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I wrote this thesis to fulfill the requirements for bachelor degree (S1) in English Literature, Adab and Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. The thesis-entitled "**Indonesian Translation Phrases in *The Land of Five Towers* novel Translated by Angie Kilbane** " is my original work. If this thesis not originally or a form of plagiarism from another people's work, i will take responsibilities and be willing to get punished if there are objection or claim from others.

I declare this statement with good health and mind.

Jambi, 13 November 2019

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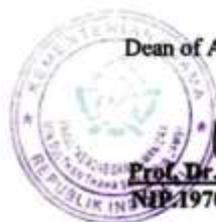
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## LETTER OF RATIFICATION

This thesis had been examined by the session of Adab and Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, on and accepted as a part of requirement which have to be fulfilled for obtaining Undergraduate Degree (S1) in English Literature Department.

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## MOTTO

### بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ  
وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ زَيْغٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا  
تَشَابَهَ مِنْهُ ابْتِغَاءَ الْفِتْنَةِ وَابْتِغَاءَ تَأْوِيلِهِ وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا  
اللَّهُ وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ آمَنَّا بِهِ كُلٌّ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا  
وَمَا يَدَّكُرُ إِلَّا أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ

Meaning:

It is He who has sent down to you, [O Muhammad], the Book; in it are verses [that are] precise - they are the foundation of the Book - and others unspecific. As for those in whose hearts is deviation [from truth], they will follow that of it which is unspecific, seeking discord and seeking an interpretation [suitable to them]. And no one knows its [true] interpretation except Allah. But those firm in knowledge say, "We believe in it. All [of it] is from our Lord." And no one will be reminded except those of understanding. (QS. Ali Imron:7)<sup>1</sup>

Artinya:

Dialah yang menurunkan Al Kitab (Al Quran) kepada kamu. Di antara (isi)nya ada ayat-ayat yang muhkamaat, itulah pokok-pokok isi Al Qur'an dan yang lain (ayat-ayat) mutasyaabihaat. Adapun orang-orang yang dalam hatinya condong kepada kesesatan, maka mereka mengikuti sebahagian ayat-ayat yang mutasyaabihaat daripadanya untuk menimbulkan fitnah untuk mencari-cari ta'wilnya, padahal tidak ada yang mengetahui ta'wilnya melainkan Allah. Dan orang-orang yang mendalam ilmunya berkata: "Kami beriman kepada ayat-ayat yang mutasyaabihaat, semuanya itu dari sisi Tuhan kami". Dan tidak dapat mengambil pelajaran (daripadanya) melainkan orang-orang yang berakal. (QS. Ali Imron: 7)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tim penerbit, Al Jamil Al Qur'an Tajwid Warna, terjemah perkata, terjemahan inggris. Bekasi, Jawa Barat: cipta bagus segara.2016 P.50

<sup>2</sup> Tim penerbit, Al Jamil Al Qur'an Tajwid Warna, terjemah perkata, terjemahan inggris.

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## DEDICATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*“In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful”*

*The true Messenger, Prophet Muhammad SAW.*

*Allahumma shalli ‘alaa sayyidina Muhammad, wa ‘alaa aali sayyidina Muhammad.*

*This thesis is dedicated for my lovely husband ( Bambang Irawan, S.Pd), I just wanna say thank you very much for your loves and supports, also my beloved parents (Father Alm Tarmizi, may Allah forgive him and Mother Maimunah),*

*than my sweet brother Al Amin*

*and my greatest mood booster (Future Baby), I am blessed to have you, and can't wait to see you in this world.*

*my gratitude for you all, I will do the best part of me to make you proud.*

*My sincere supervisors, Ulfatmi Azlan, MA and M. Benny Saputra, MA*

*I had good fortune to get you as my supervisors,*

*thank you so much for your patience, suggestion, and knowledge.*

*My soul friends in English Literature Department, my sweet friends in UIN STS*

*Jambi, my angel seniors, my good juniors, my great schoolfellows,*

*my childhood best friends, and all of my close friends that I cannot mention one by one, thank you for every care, happiness, and history.*

*At last, for every people who helped me to write this thesis,*

*I would like to say;*

THANK YOU SO MUCH

MAY ALLAH'S BLESSING ALWAYS BELONGS TO YOU.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT



*Alhamdulillah* *alhamdulillah* 'aalamiin, all praises to Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, who has given me the mercy, strength, health, and guidance in accomplishing the thesis entitled **Indonesian Translation Phrases in *The Land of Five Towers* novel Translated by Angie Kilbane** , which is submitted to fulfill the requirements for bachelor degree (S1) in English Literature, Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University, Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. *Shalawat* and *Salam* are upon our Prophet and last Messenger, Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the darkness to lightness as well.

Then, I would like to thank those who have assisted me in writing this thesis. My sincere gratitude goes to:

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2. The Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Prof. Dr. Maisah, M.Pd. I. The deputy of dean, Dr. Alfian, M. Ed, Dr. H. M. Fadhil, M.Ag, and Dr. Raudhoh, S.Ag., SS., M.Pd.I
3. My great supervisors, Ulfatmi Azlan, MA and M. Benny Saputra, MA who have been mentoring me in this thesis.
4. All of my lectures who have given me so much knowledge and experiences in class or during the competition in MTQN Sumatera Utara 2018, and STQN Kalimantan Barat 2019.
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7. My husband my part of soul, I am proud and sincere to be your wife.
8. My parents who have created me a peaceful life. My brothers and sisters and all of my family. I am grateful for your greatest loves and supports.
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10. My all friends in UIN STS Jambi, thank you so much for everything.

Finally, I admit this thesis is truly not perfect. Therefore I very need the comments and critics from the readers in order to make this thesis better. Besides, I hope this thesis can give the contribution for readers, especially the student of English literature of Adab and Humanities faculty, State Islamic University, Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Jambi, November 11<sup>th</sup> 2019

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## ABSTRACT

Andriani, Ratih. 2019

: Indonesian Translation Phrases in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane. English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Supervisor I  
Supervisor II

: Ulfatmi Azlan, MA.  
: M. Benny Saputra, MA.

This research discussed about translation phrases that found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi. The aims of this research are: (1) to find out the types of phrases are appeared in translating *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by Angie Kilbane, (2) to find out the kinds of translation strategies are used to translate in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by Angie Kilbane. This research uses qualitative research with the descriptive method and uses translation strategies by Mona Baker and type of phrases by Delahunty and Garveys. Documentation techniques are used for collecting the data. Descriptive analysis technique is used for analyzing the data. The results for this research indicate that: (1) There are five types of phrases found in the novel based on the theory by Delahunty and Garvey. They are adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, noun phrase, and prepositional phrase. (2) There are 8 (eight) from 9 strategies based on Mona Baker's theory adopted by the translator to translate the novel. They are equivalence strategy, translation by more general word (superordinate) strategy, translation by more neutral/less expressive word strategy, translation by cultural substitution strategy, translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation strategy, translation by paraphrase using related word strategy, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word strategy translation by omission strategy.

Keywords: Translation Phrases, in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel, Angie Kilbane.

## ABSTRAK

Andriani, Ratih. 2019

: Indonesian Translation Phrases in *The Land of Five Towers* novel Translated by Angie Kilbane. English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Pembimbing I  
Pembimbing II

: Ulfatmi Azlan, MA  
: M. Benny Saputra, MA

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang penerjemahan prasa yg terdapat dalam novel *Negeri Lima Menara* yang di tulis oleh A. Fuadi. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk menemukan jenis jenis phrasa yg di gunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel ini, (2) untuk menemukan strategi penerjemahan yang di gunakan oleh si penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel ini. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang di lakukan dengan metode deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan dokumen dan catatan untuk teknik pengumpulan data, dan menggunakan analisis konten dalam menganalisis data. Penulis menggunakan teori Mona Baker untuk menganalisis strategi penerjemahan dan teori Delahunty dan Garvey untuk menganalisis tipe tipe dari prasa. Ada lima prasa yang penulis temukan yaitu prasa Adjektif, prasa kata benda, prasa kata kerja, prasa keterangan dan prasa preposional. Dalam teori Mona Baker juga penulis menemukan ada delapan dari Sembilan strategi yang di gunakan penerjemah yaitu: strategi dalam masalah ketidaksetaraan, strategi penerjemahan untuk mengatasi ketidaksetaraan pada tingkat kata, penerjemahan dengan ilustrasi, penerjemahan dengan melakukan paraphrase menggunakan kata yang tidak terkait, penerjemahan menggunakan kata pengulangan, penerjemahan dengan substitusi budaya dan penerjemahan dengan omisi.

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan Prasa, Novel *Negeri Lima Menara*, Angie Kilbane.

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Nowadays, novels have been translated into other languages. Indonesian language novels which are translated into English are also one of the most developed in Indonesia and many are sought after by novel lovers. Besides having a lot of fans, the novel is considered capable of occupying a preferred position to drive out boredom, for example when we are at a bus stop, waiting times can be used to read. In addition, reading in addition to mother tongue can improve language skills.

As acknowledged by Chesterman, the term ‘translate’ has Latin and Classical Greek roots and its basic meaning is that of carrying something across, from Latin *transferre* or Greek *metapherein*. Translation is communication or, more precisely, a form of cross-cultural communication.<sup>3</sup> Translating is one of the language skills that are recognized and very much needed in the world today. Hatim and Munday provide ‘threefold’ definition of translation as the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, is a specific socio-cultural *context*. 2. The written *product*, or TT, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural *context* of the TL. 3. The *cognitive*, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of 1 and 2.<sup>4</sup>

Other definitions, Catford claimed that translation involves ‘the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)’<sup>5</sup>. Based on the definition before, it can be concluded that translation is a way transferring or replacement written text from source language to target language conducted by a translator.

<sup>3</sup>Leonardi, Vanessa. 2010. *The Role of Pedagogical Translation in Second Language Acquisition: From Theory to Practice*. Peter Lang AG, International Academic Publishers, Bern. p.65

<sup>4</sup>Leonardi, Vanessa. *The Role of Pedagogical Translation in Second Language Acquisition: From Theory to Practice*. p.67

<sup>5</sup>Leonardi, Vanessa. *The Role of Pedagogical Translation in Second Language Acquisition: From Theory to Practice*. p.65

Translate not only change a language into other language. A great skill in translation is also used to make the value of the translation well. It aims decrease the meaning and context from the real work. Nida and Taber said, Translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language natural equivalent of the source language message, first of message and secondly in terms of style<sup>6</sup>. From this statement, translation come to make two contents in it deliver well, in the beginning is produce a proportional message from the real and the translation, and then the translation hoped to make the same style both.

Translation as stated by Newmark is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text<sup>7</sup>. Meanwhile, according to Venuti, "A translation text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or nonfiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers, and readers, when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent, giving the appearance, in other words, that the translations are not, in fact, a translation, but the 'original'".<sup>8</sup> It is mean that, in translating text is rendering the meaning of a text transparently in order to be acceptable by the publisher, reviewers or readers.

Basically, the translators should expect to retain copyright of their translation, and to assert their moral right. Like an author, the translators will be coherent to the quality. Translate is uneasy job. A translator must express the idea and the target of the source language well in the translation one. In this case, it can be seen that translation not only about the transfer of SL to TL. Sometimes in the translation process the translator have some trouble of understanding the meaning of SL. It is because the language is influence by culture, so the translator must have the ability to understand and look for language equivalent to match the language of SL.

In order to make the reader of the translation feel as read the real story of the original work. The translators not only translated works of great

<sup>6</sup>Nida and Taber. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. E.J Brill. Berlin. p.12

Newmark, Peter. 1988. *Text Book of Translation*(New York:Prentice Hall). p.5

<sup>8</sup>Venuti, Lawrence. 1995. *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. (New York: Routledge). p.1

scientific importance but carried out research on terminology and compiled specialized glossaries. Even if, in the reality, there are many trouble in translation as it should be. This marginal, but nonetheless important, activity emerged as a result of the difficulties naturally encountered while translating English scientific works.

In the novel entitled *The Land of Five Towers* by Angie Kilbane phrases are existed. *The Land of Five Towers* tells about AlifFikri's struggle in Pondok Madani West Java. He entered Pondok Madani because of his mother forced him to enter in Islamic dormitory. On the first day at Pondok Madani, Alif was amazed by the 'mantra' of sick *man jadda wajada*. Who really meant it would work. Alif never stepped on land outside of Minang kabau. He half-heartedly obeyed his mother's wishes. There, he made friends with several guys across the country, and named their self as The Sahibul Menara. They were called as The Sahibul Menara because they really love to spend their free time sitting under a tower in Pondok Madani. One day, they looked at the sky and daydream about the country they wanted to visit. Alif dreamt about America. After a few years later, he felt lucky to enter Pondok Madani because Pondok Madani taught him everything what he needed to know. Pondok Madani inspired him very much, and also Alif learned from Arabic Phrase which he holds forever in his life. There are many phrases found in this film. It can be seen in the example:

SL: "Pegangan yang kuat"

TL: "Hold on tight"

The words above are the example of how the translator translates the phrase from the original book. From those translations, the writer can find that the phrases are translated with the lexical methodology. This result is not from the context only, but the analysis comes from the deep semantics translation.

Hence, the writer would analyze this case and this novel for reasons: firstly, in this novel, phrases exist. Secondly, this novel has been translated in the English version. Thirdly, this novel is one of the best seller novels by A.

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Fuadi which has a great story. This novel also got many awards and scholarships.

Based on the reason above, the writer analyzed translation phrases in this novel entitled *“Indonesian Translation Phrases in the Land of Five Towers Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane”*.

## **B. Formulations of The Problem**

From the background in the previous pages, the writer is going to elaborate three formulations of the problem from the novel *The Land of Five Towers*. They are:

1. How many types of phrases are appeared in translating Novel *The Land of Five Towers*?
2. What kinds of translation strategies are used to translate Novel *The Land of Five Towers*?

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

In this research, the writer focused to discuss only on the kinds of translation strategies are used in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel based on theory by Mona Baker, the types of phrases by Gerald P. Delahunty and James J, Garvey’s theory.

## **D. Purpose of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the writer makes the purpose of the research as follows:

1. To find out the types of phrases are appeared in translating *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by Angie Kilbane.
2. To find out the kinds of translation strategies are used to translate in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by Angie Kilbane.

## E. Significance of the Problem

This research is expected to be knowledge not only for the writer to fulfill one of the requirements for literature degree at English Literature Department but also for the students, the readers, and the department as follows:

1. For the students, this research may give some information about translation phrases.
2. For the readers, may the readers understand more about translation phrases and to provide beneficial information for anyone who wants to conduct the next research related to this topic.
3. For the department, the writer hopes that the result of this study will be useful for the students especially English Literature Department students who want to analyze about translation phrases.

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## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### A. Translation

There are some definitions of translation already put forward by different linguist. According to Newmark “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text”.<sup>9</sup> In other side, Catfordsaid that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.<sup>10</sup> It means that, translation is the way that author intended in replacement of a text in the source language equivalent to target language.

Meanwhile, Thriveni stated that translation is not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meanings, but of finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language.<sup>11</sup> Larson defined translation as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that translation is seeking other words with similar meanings from the source language to target language by finding appropriate ways, which is transferred and must be held constant. Catford said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition concerned in two keywords in understanding translation. These are textual material (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. The use of these terms concerned in idea that translation transposed the source language grammar (clauses and groups) into target language equivalents and translated the lexical units into proper and right sense in the context of the

<sup>9</sup>Peter Newmark, 1988. *Text Book of Translation*, (New York:Prentice Hall) p.5

<sup>10</sup>Catford, J. C. 1965. *A Linguistic theory of translation; An Essay In Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press. p.20

<sup>11</sup>Thriveni, C. 2002. *Cultural Elements in Translation: The Indian Perspective*. *Translation Journal*, 6(1). p. 15-27.

Larson, L. M. 1984. *Meaning based Translation, A guide to cross language, Equivalence*. Lanham: University Press of America. p.3

sentence. It means that, translation is a bilingual activity where the translators need to be master in understanding both languages. The translators also need to make sure the equivalence between the source language and the target language.

## B. Translation Strategies

In order to translate from the source language into the target language, the translator has to choose the most appropriate strategy. According to Lörscher, translation strategy is “a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another.”<sup>13</sup> In Mona Baker’s book<sup>14</sup>, there are 9 strategies which are divided in two ways, as follows:

1. Translation using its equivalence in the target language.

According to Mona Baker<sup>15</sup>, this strategy is applied when the translators finds the word in the target language which expresses the same meaning as the source language word. The message can be transferred accurately.

2. In her book, Mona Baker also suggests other alternatives to translate non-equivalence above word level<sup>16</sup>, as follows:

- a. Translation by a more general word (Superordinate).

This is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific.

Example:

Source text (*China’s Panda Reserves*):<sup>17</sup>

Today there may be no more than 1000 giant pandas left in the wild, restricted to a few mountain **strongholds** in the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu.

<sup>13</sup>Lörscher, W. 1991. *Translation Performance, Translation Process and Translation Strategies: A Psycholinguistics Investigation*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr. p.76

<sup>14</sup>Baker, Mona. *In other words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.24

<sup>15</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.26

<sup>16</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.26

<sup>17</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.28

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Target text (back-translated from Chinese):

Today there may be only 1000 big pandas which still remain in the wild state, restricted to certain mountain **areas** in China's Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu.

The examples above illustrate the use of a general word (superordinate) to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language compared to the source language.

- b. Translation by more neutral/less expressive word.

Example:

Source text (*China's Panda Reserves*):<sup>18</sup>

- (i) The panda's mountain **home** is wet and lush.
- (ii) The panda's mountain **home** is rich in plant life...

Target text (back-translated from Chinese):

- (i) The mountain **habitat** of the panda is wet and lush.
- (ii) The mountain **settlements** of the panda have rich varieties of plants.

*Home* has no direct equivalence in Chinese; in fact, it is difficult to translate into most languages. In the examples above, it is replaced by Chinese near-equivalents which are both less expressive and more formal.

- c. Translation by cultural substitution.

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader.

Example:

Source text (*A Brief History of Time* - Hawking, 1998):<sup>19</sup>

“A **well-known scientist** (some say it was **Bertrand Russell**) once gave a public lecture on astronomy. He described how the

Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.30

<sup>19</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.31-

earth orbits around the sun and how the sun, in turn, orbits around the center of a vast collection of stars called our galaxy. At the end of the lecture, **a little old lady at the back of the room** got up and said: ‘What you have told us is rubbish. The world is really **a flat plate** supported on the back of a **giant tortoise.**’ **The scientist** gave a superior smile before replying, ‘What is **the tortoise** standing on?’ ‘You’re very clever, **young man**, very clever,’ said **the old lady**. ‘**But its turtles all the way down!**’

Target text (back-translated from Greek):

**Alice in wonderland** was once giving a lecture about astronomy. She said that the earth is a spherical planet in the solar system which orbits around its centre of the star system which we call the Galaxy. At the end of the lecture **the Queen** looked at her angrily and disapprovingly. ‘What you say is nonsense. The earth is just **a giant playing card**, so it’s flat like all **playing cards**,’ she said, and turned into triumphantly to the members of her retinue, who seemed clearly satisfied by her explanation. **Alice** smiled a superior smile, ‘And what is this **playing card** supported on?’ she asked with irony. **The Queen** did not seem put out, ‘You are clever, very clever,’ she replied, ‘so let me tell you, **young lady**, that is **playing card** is supported on another, and the other on another other, and the other other on another other other ...’ She stopped, out of breath, ‘The universe is nothing but **a great big pack of cards.**’ She shrieked.”

The examples above illustrate a very interesting use of the strategy of cultural substitution. Like Hawking in the original text, Greek translator sets out to capture the undivided attention of the reader immediately. She/he decides that this is the best achieved by introducing the reader to characters which are familiar and interesting

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rather than to foreign characters and stereotypes with which the reader may not identify.

- d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.

This strategy is particularly common in dealing with the culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on its own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations.

Example:

Source text (*A Study of Shamanistic Practices in Japan*)<sup>20</sup>:

The shamanic practices we have investigated are rightly seen as an archaic mysticism.

Target text (back-translated from Japanese):

The **shamanic** behavior which we have been researching should rightly be considered as ancient mysticism.

*Shaman* is technical words used in religious studies refer to a priest or priest doctor among the northern tribes of Asia. It has no ready equivalent in Japanese. The equivalent used in the translation is made up of *shaman* as a loan word, written in Katakana script (the script commonly used to transcribe foreign words into Japanese) plus Japanese suffix is written in the Kanji script (the Chinese system used to transcribe ordinary Japanese).

- e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word.

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher that would be natural in the target language.

Example:

<sup>20</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.35

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Source text (*China's Panda Reserves*)<sup>21</sup>:

There is strong evidence, however, that giant pandas are **related** to the bears.

Target text (back-translated from Chinese):

But there is rather strong evidence that shows that big pandas **have a kinship relation** with the bears.

- f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.

If the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.

Example:

Source text (*China's Panda Reserves*)<sup>22</sup>:

... the lower mixed broadleaf forests ... are the areas most **accessible** to and disturbed by Man.

Target text (back-translated from Chinese):

... the mixed broadleaf forests of the lowland area ... are the places **where human beings enter most easily** and interfere most.

- g. Translation by omission.

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

Example:

<sup>21</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.37

<sup>22</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.40

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Source text (*China's Panda Reserves*)<sup>23</sup>:

The panda's mountain home is rich in plant life and **gave us** many of the trees, shrubs and herbs most prized in European gardens.

Target text (back-translated from Chinese):

The mountain settlements of the panda have rich varieties of plants. There many kinds of trees, shrubs and herbal plants that are preciousy regarded by European gardens.

h. Translation by illustration.

This is a useful option if the word which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point.

### C. Phrase

In understanding literary works, will be less when people do not understand the language used. They will have difficulties to get a message that the writer had expressed. Language is differing in the orders they impose on sequences of words. One of the parts of English is a phrase. It is important for us to know about the phrase and to be able to distinguish them from words and clauses. Traditionally “phrase” is defined as “a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and used as a single part of speech”.<sup>24</sup>

Phrases are the important units of language that we tend to use quite a lot. A phrase is a small group of words that forms a meaningful unit within a clause. It is a group of words without both a subject and predicate. Phrases are considered as the second level of classification as they tend to be larger than individual words, but smaller than sentences.

<sup>23</sup>Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge: Canada, p.41

<sup>24</sup>Delahunty, P. Gerald and Garvey J. James. 2010. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, Fort Collins. Colorado. p.274

## D. Types of Phrases

Delahunty and Garvey divided five major phrase types in English, as follows:

### 1. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

The following are examples of adverb phrases<sup>25</sup>:

- a. Adamantly (adverb alone)
- b. Quite reluctantly (adverb modified by intensifier)
- c. Extremely clumsily (adverb modified by degree adverb)

These phrases are often used to modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs themselves, and they can all occur in principle in the following environments:

- a. He behaved very \_.
- b. They worded the sentences very \_.
- c. He treated her very\_.

Phrases other than an AdvP cannot appear here. For example, an NP *the student* or AP *happy* cannot occur in these syntactic positions. Based on what we have seen so far, the AdvP rule can be given as follows<sup>26</sup>:

AdvP → (AdvP) Adv

From a functional point of view, each AdvP must contain a head, which must be an adverb; this adverb may be modified by an **intensifier**, as in (b), or by a **degree adverb**, as in (c). Examples of these are listed in Table 1.

Table 2.6.  
Typical Intensifier and Degree Adverb.

No	Degree Adverb	Intensifier
1	Very	Extraordinarily
2	Quite	Reasonably
3	Rather	Particularly

<sup>25</sup>Delahunty, P. Gerald and Garvey J. James. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, Fort Collins. Colorado. p.279

<sup>26</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. 2008. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.25

4	Too	Extremely
5	More/Most	Terrifically
6	Only	
7	Somewhat	

The following formula encapsulates the functional properties of AdvPs:

(Modifier) + Head [In formula like this, parentheses indicate optional elements.]

As noted for single adverbs (i.e., adverb phrases composed of just a head adverb), adverb phrases are relatively movable within a sentence, although the changes in position may be accompanied by changes in meaning, for example:

- Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.
- My dear, I frankly don't give a damn.
- My dear, I don't give a damn, frankly.

In order to know how phrase structure trees are created. They are said to be “generated” by phrase structure rules (PSRs) such as:

$$\text{AdvP} \longrightarrow (\text{Int}) \text{Adv}$$

This is to be read as: An adverb phrase (AdvP) consists of (—>) an optional intensifier followed by an adverb. As we know, however, adverbs may be modified by either an intensifier or another adverb, for example, extremely quickly. We represent this choice by placing the items to be selected from in curly brackets: {Int/Adv}. If all these elements are optional, then the curly brackets are put in parentheses: ({ }). So, a more complete PSR for AdvPs would be:

$$\text{AdvP} \longrightarrow (\{ \text{Int/Adv} \}) \text{Adv}$$

We read this as: an AdvP consists of an optional intensifier or adverb and an adverb. A note on “Adverbial” The term “adverbial” refers to adverb phrases and all other expression types that function in the ways that adverb phrases do, namely, as modifiers of almost all parts of speech

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except nouns. Besides adverb phrases, prepositional phrases (bolded), e.g., *She drove **with great caution*** (cf. *She drove **cautiously***), noun phrases (bolded), e.g., *They do that **a lot***, (cf. *They do that **frequently***), and deictic words (bolded), e.g., There's nobody **here** may function as adverbials. In short, generally adverbs are functioned as the modifiers in a sentence or to give further information about certain conditions.

## 2. Prepositional Phrase

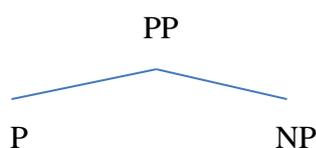
The following are typical prepositional phrases<sup>27</sup>:

- a. On the waterfront
- b. Of human bondage
- c. Beyond the blue horizon
- d. From the halls of Montezuma
- e. With malice toward none

From a functional point of view, PPs are very simple: they consist of a head preposition and an object or complement, which is typically an NP. We can represent this as:

Head + Object

From a structural point of view, each of the PPs in (a,b,c,d,e) consists of a preposition followed by a noun phrase, and we can represent their basic structure as:



Generally, PP consists of a preposition plus an NP.

Ex: From Seoul, in the box, in the hotel, in the soup, with John and his dog, under the table, etc.<sup>28</sup>

Prepositional phrases are relatively uniform constructions: spot a preposition and the NP that immediately follows it, and it can be fairly

<sup>27</sup>Delahunty, P. Gerald and Garvey J. James. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, Fort Collins. Colorado. p.282

<sup>28</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.26

certain that it have identified a PP. However, it should recall that some apparent prepositions are actually particles and that others may be subordinating adverbial conjunctions.

Another sign of the importance of prepositional phrases is their ability to appear in so many structures—within noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjective phrases. The second part of the PP is a noun phrase that functions as its complement or object. This terminology also suggests the central role of the preposition within its phrase. Just as verbs may govern direct and indirect object NPs, prepositions govern object NPs.

### 3. Adjective Phrase

The most common environment where an adjective phrase (AP) occurs is in ‘linking verb’ constructions as in:

John feels \_.<sup>29</sup>

Expression above can occur in the blank space here:

Happy, comfortable, terrified, sad, proud of her, proud to be his student, proud that he passed the exam, etc.<sup>30</sup>

Each the following is an AP<sup>31</sup>:

- a. Impertinent (adjective alone)
- b. Very impertinent (intensifier + adjective)
- c. Unaware of any wrongdoing (adjective + PP)
- d. Disappointed that someone had lied (adjective + clause)
- e. Afraid to make a move (adjective + infinitival)
- f. Fully aware of his surroundings (adverb + adjective + PP)

From a functional perspective, adjective phrases may be analyzed as:

(Modifier) + Head + (Complement)

<sup>29</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.25

<sup>30</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.25

<sup>31</sup>Delahunty, P. Gerald and Garvey J. James. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, Fort Collins. Colorado. p.286

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The modifiers may be either intensifiers or degree adverbs, just as in AdvPs; the complements may be PPs, finite clauses, or infinitivals. Only some types of adjectives take complements—mainly those that denote mental or emotional states, e.g., *aware*, *afraid*, *sorry*, *disappointed*, *astonished*, *hopeful*, *sad*.

It can be generated by the following PSR:

AP  $\longrightarrow$  ({Int/AdvP}) A ({PP/S/Inf})<sup>32</sup>

We read this as: an adjective phrase consists of an optional intensifier or adverb phrase, an adjective, and an optional PP, S, or infinitival.

#### 4. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of related words that can act as a single noun-like unity within a sentence. A noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun.

Consider:

[liked ice cream].<sup>33</sup>

The expressions that can occur in the blank position here once again limited. The kinds of expression that do appear here include:

Mary, I, you, students, the students, the tall students, the students from Seoul, the students who came from Seoul, etc.<sup>34</sup>

If look into the sub-constituents of these expressions, we can see that each includes an N and forms an NP (noun phrase). This leads us to posit the following rule:

NP  $\longrightarrow$  (Det) AN (PP/S)

This rule characterizes a phrase, and is one instance of a phrase structure rule (PS rule). The rule indicates that an NP can consist of an

<sup>32</sup>Delahunty, P. Gerald and Garvey J. James. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, Fort Collins. Colorado. p.286

<sup>33</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.22

<sup>34</sup>Kim, Jong-Bok and Sells, Peter. *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Center for the Study of Language and Information. p.22

optional Det, any number of optional A, an obligatory N, and then an optional PP or a modifying S. The slash indicates different options for the same place in the linear order.

Once it inserts appropriate expressions into the pre-terminal nodes, it will have well-formed NPs; and the rule will not generate the following NPs:

- a. the whistle tune
- b. the easily student
- c. the dog

One important point is that as only N is obligatory in NP, a single noun such as *Mary*, *you*, or *students* can constitute an NP by itself. Hence the subject of the sentence *She sings* will be an NP, even though that NP consists only a pronoun.

Noun phrase also consists of head and modifier. Head consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjective. Whereas modifiers consist of two modifiers, they are pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier includes noun, adjective, adjective phrase, participle –ed and -ing. Post-modifier includes prepositional phrase, relative clause non-finite clause (-ing clause, -ed clause and infinitive clause) and complementation. There are not only pre-modifier and post-modifier but also there is determiner in forming noun phrase.

## 5. Verb Phrase

It begins with the functional formula for VPs and then examine the forms that can satisfy those functions.

VP Functional Formula

(AUXILIARY) + HEAD + (OBJECT) + (COMPLEMENT) + (MODIFIER)

This formula states that a VP must contain a head word, optionally preceded by one or more auxiliaries, and optionally followed by object(s), complements, and/or modifier(s).

Just as N projects an NP, V projects a VP. A simple test environment for VP is given in (1).

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- (1) The student.
- (2) Lists just a few of the possible phrases that can occur in the underlined position.
- (3) Snored, ran, sang, loved music, walked the dog through the park, lifted 50 pounds, thought Tom is honest, warned us that storms were coming, etc.

These phrases all have a V as their head – as projections of V, they form VP. VP can be characterized by the rule in (4), to a first level of analysis:

- (4)  $VP \rightarrow V (NP) (PP/S)$

This simple VP rule says that a VP can consist of an obligatory V followed by an optional NP and then any number of PPs or an S. The rule thus does not generate ill-formed VPs such as these:

- (5) a. leave the meeting sing
- b. the leave meeting
- c. leave on time the meeting...

We can also observe that the presence of a VP is essential in forming a grammatical S, and the VP must be finite (presenter past tense). Consider the following examples:

- (6) a. The monkey wants to leave the meeting.
- b. The monkey eager to leave the meeting.
- (7) a. The monkeys approved of their leader.
- b. The monkeys proud of their leader.
- (8) a. The men practice medicine.
- b. The men doctors of medicine.

These examples show us that an English well-formed sentence consists of an NP and a (finite) VP, which can be represented as a PS rule:

$$(H) S \rightarrow NP VP$$

We thus have the rule that English sentences are composed of an NP and a VP, the precise structural counterpart of the traditional ideas of a

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sentence being 'a subject and predicate' or 'a noun and a verb'. One more aspect to the structure of VP involves the presence of auxiliary verbs. Think of continuations for the fragments in (8):

- a. The students\_.
- b. The students want\_.

Example the phrases in(9a)and(9b)can occur in(8a)where as those in(9c)can appear in (8b).

- (9) a. run, feel happy, study English syntax,...
- b. can run, will feel happy, must study English syntax,...
- c. to run, to feel happy, to study English syntax,...

We have seen that the expressions in (9a) all form VPs, but how about those in (9b) and (9c)? These are also VPs, which happen to contain more than one V. In fact, the parts after the auxiliary verbs in (9b) and (9c) are themselves regular VPs. In the full grammar we will consider to and can and so on as auxiliary verbs, with a feature specification [AUX +] to distinguish them from regular verbs. Then all auxiliary verbs are simply introduced by a second VP rule:

(10) VP → V [AUX +] VP

One more important VP structure involves the VP modified by an adverb or a PP:

- (11) a. John [[read the book] loudly].
- b. The teacher [[met his students] in the class].

In such examples, the adverb loudly and the PP in the class are modifying the preceding VP.

## E. Review of Related Research

In this research, the writer is not the first researcher who does research about translation and phrase, there are some people who ever do same research about translation and phrase but has difference focus and difference objects.

Firstly, Prabarini Dwi Pangestu (2018), a student of English Language Studies, Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, wrote a thesis entitled "Max Lane's Indonesian-English Honorifics Translation of Pramoedya Ananta Toer's

Rumah Kaca.” His research used qualitative research. The researcher collects the data by comparing the original version and the translated version. The researcher has three purposes in her research, they are: (1) the most used strategy, (2) quality of translation, and (3) the impact of a translation strategy for quality.

Secondly, a thesis written by Tommy Ardhani (2015), a student of English Department Faculty of Languages and Art, Semarang State University, wrote a thesis entitled “Translation Strategies used in the English-Indonesian Translation of the Secret Life of Ms Wiz.” His research used qualitative research. He analyzes about translation strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in English text of the Secret Life of Ms Wiz. In analyzing translation strategies; the research used theory by Mona Baker.

Thirdly, Iin Utama Jayanti (2015), a student of English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty – State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, entitled “The Translation Procedure and Accuracy of Cultural Words in Short Story Ziarah Lebaran.” Her research used qualitative descriptive method. In her research, the researcher analyzes translation procedure used the theory of Javier F Aixela, and accuracy of cultural words used Mildred M. Larson’s theory.

Fourthly, Bc. Andrea RYŠAV (2012), a diploma student of Filozofická Fakulta Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci, wrote a thesis entitled “Noun Phrase in English: Its Form, Function and Distribution in Text.” In his research, he analyzes the constituents of a typical noun phrase, standing both pre-modification and post-modification, and focus on the exceptions from the expectations. In his research he is also compare an originally English text to its official Czech translation.

Lastly, a journal written by Vindi Karsita and Aulia Apriana, students of State University of Malang, they wrote a journal entitled “Syntactic Patterns in Advertisement Slogans.” In their research, they investigate the syntactic patterns of phrases used in advertisement slogans. In this research used

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qualitative descriptive design study. In analyzing the phrases, the researchers used theory by Andrew Carnie (2006).

From the preview related research above, it can be seen that this research has difference and similarity form them. The difference of this research from five researches above is that this research is conducted to find out the types of phrases used theory by Gerald P. Delahunty and James J. Garvey's theory, translation strategies used theory of Mona Baker.

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## CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

### A. Design of the Research

In writing the thesis, the writer uses qualitative research and descriptive method appropriate for this research. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particular to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this from inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation.<sup>35</sup> Meanwhile, according to Lincoln in Sonia Ospina's Article *Encyclopedia of Leadership*, Qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them."<sup>36</sup> It can be said that qualitative research was the best suited to address a research problem in in which researcher did not know the variables and needed to explore. A qualitative research study was needed to explore phenomenon from the perspective of the researcher.

Meanwhile, this research uses descriptive method. According to Surakhmad, a descriptive method is a kind of research method using the technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing a conclusion.<sup>37</sup> In short, descriptive method used to explain what the researchers draw in conclusion after doing some steps in

<sup>35</sup>Cresswell, John W. 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches, Ed. 4<sup>th</sup>*. United States of America: Stage, p.32

<sup>36</sup>Ospina, Sonia. 2004. *Encyclopedia of Leadership; Qualitative Research*. [https://ualr.edu/interdisciplinary/files/2010/03/Qualitative\\_Research.pdf](https://ualr.edu/interdisciplinary/files/2010/03/Qualitative_Research.pdf). Accessed Wednesday, 28 Agustus 2019, 11:34 a.m.

<sup>37</sup>Surakhmad, Winarno. 1994. *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar Metode Teknik*. Bandung: Tarsito. p. 193

collecting the data. In this research, the writer analyzed the content of the data to make a description based on the problems.

## B. Source of Data

*The Land of Five Towers* novel consists of 46 chapters with 387 pages in translated version and 423 pages in Indonesians version. Source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. In this research, the source of the data are taken from the novel *The Land of Five Towers* by A. Fuadi and translated by Angie Kilbane. This novel was written by A. Fuadi and first published in July 2009 by Gramedia Jakarta. Then, this novel has been translated into English by Angie Kilbane. The novel also getting many appreciaations, like Longlist Khatulistiwa Literary award 2010, Buku Fiksi Terbaik Perpustakaan Nasional 2011, Buku dan Penulis Fiksi Terfavorit 2010 from Anugerah Pembaca Indonesia, and Penulis Terbaik IKAPI/Indonesia Book Fair 2011. There are many phrases in this novel which are interesting to be discussed. Meanwhile, the data of this research are the phrases itself that found in the novel.

## C. Technique of Data Collection

There are some of the most common data collection techniques, which are interviews, questionnaire and surveys, observations, focus groups, ethnographies, oral history, and case studies, documents, and records. According to Sugiyono, "*Tehnik pengumpulan data merupakan langkah yang paling strategis dalam penelitian, karena tujuan utama dari penelitian adalah mendapatkan data*".<sup>38</sup> It can be pointed out that technique of data collection are interpreted as the strategies that used by the researchers in order to get the data from the research.

According to Cresswell, "the data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four basic types: observation, interview, documentation and visual image."<sup>39</sup>It means that, documentation is one of the techniques of

<sup>38</sup>Sugiyono. 2008. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta. p.24

<sup>39</sup>Cresswell, John W. 1994. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. United States of America. p.148

collecting the data appropriate which is an attempt to record a past event especially in literary work; such as novel, in the form of image and text files.

The research procedure functions to set up the direction in conducting the research. According to Surakhmad, in obtaining the maximum result, a researcher generally tries to explain each step of the descriptive research in accuracy and detail.<sup>40</sup> There are some steps in the technique of data collection in conducting this research:

1. Prepare data collection sheet, after getting all important sources, the writer read it to make sure that the data are collecting suitable with the research.
2. Selecting the data, to get the data, the writer reads carefully some poems that were chosen as data for analyzing.
3. Give a description, the writer make description or brief information about the data. Making a note of data, after reading the sources carefully, the writer marks any important statement to make the writer easier in the analyzing process for the research.
4. Drawing conclusion, effort of obtain certainly about the data correctness of the data. The writer processes the data to analyze them. Finally, the writer made a good arrangement for the thesis proposal itself as the last in finalizing research.<sup>41</sup>

#### D. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Susan Stainback, "Data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is so recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated."<sup>42</sup> It can be concluded that, data analysis is critical to the qualitative research through some process to find the theme and can be formulated as working hypotheses suggested by the data and find out the important data to learn and making conclusion to understand for the writer and the reader. In doing the analysis, the writer used technique descriptive analysis to describe of the data.

<sup>40</sup>Surakhmad, Winarno. *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar Metode Teknik*. p.140

<sup>41</sup>Siswantoro. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, p.73

<sup>42</sup>Sugiyono, 2007, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Alfabeta, p.88

The writer has some steps in analyzing the data, in order to make this research more specific. The steps are:

1. Data reduction

Miles and Huberman described this technique as the first of three elements of qualitative data analysis. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. The writer chooses the important data only from all the source of data.

2. Data display

Miles and Huberman stated, data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be extended piece of text or diagram, chart, or matrix provides a new way of arranging and thinking about more textually embedded data. The writer will make the narrative display by retrieving data from the text which has a correlation with the problems of research.

3. Conclusion/verifying

Conclusion or verifying is the result of analyzing that answer the research problem based on the data analyzing. The conclusion is the last phase of research. The writer concludes the result of the analysis and the answer to the formulation of the form of descriptive data.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup>M.B. Miles and Huberman, A.M. 1984. *Qualitative Data Analysis: a Source Book of New Method*. London: Sage Publication. p.21

## CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

### A. Findings

In *The Land of Five Towers* novel used as the source of data, the writer could find five types of phrases based on the theory by Delahunty and Garvey. They are adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, noun phrase, and prepositional phrase. There are 69 data indicates as an adjective phrase, 77 data indicates as an adverb phrase, 68 data indicates as a verb phrase, 58 data indicates as a noun phrase and 23 data indicate as a prepositional phrase. In understanding the data, the writer presented explanation that **AdjP** as Adjective Phrase, **AdvP** as Adverb Phrase, **VP** as Verb Phrase, **NP** as Noun Phrase, and **PP** as Prepositional Phrase.

For strategies of translation that used by the translator to translate the novel, the writer found that the translator used 8 (eight) from 9 strategies adopted by Mona Baker's theory. They are 240 data used translation using its equivalence in the target language strategy, 16 data used translation by a more general word (superordinate) strategy, 8 data used translation by more neutral/less expressive word strategy, 4 data used translation by cultural substitution strategy, 20 data used translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation strategy, 4 data used translation by paraphrase using related word strategy, 2 data used translation by paraphrase using unrelated word strategy, and 1 data used translation by mission strategy.

There are 295 data indicates in the A. Fuadi's novel entitled *The Land of Five Towers* translated by Angie Kilbane.

### B. Analysis

#### 1. Types of Phrases in A. Fuadi's *The Land of Five Towers* Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane.

There are five types of phrases that mentioned in chapter II, they are Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Verb Phrase, Noun Phrase, and Prepositional Phrase. Here are the analyses:

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a. Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase is a phrase that makes the adjective the head (core) of the phase. Therefore, the adjective phrase aims to explain the adjective in more detail, for example; *very smart*. Very (adverb) as an explanatory smart (adjective) which is the head of this phrase. However, the adjective phrase that lies before the noun functions to explain the noun. Therefore, the main function of adjective phrases, in general, is to explain nouns. Here are the analyses:

**Datum 1:**

SL: “Pak Sutan adalah sosok kurus beraliran putih.”

TL: “Mr. Sutan was a thin man, and everything about him was white.”

In the sentence above, the adjective phrase ‘beraliranputih’ is translated into ‘and everything about him was white’. The word ‘and everything about him was white’ is formed by the prepositional ‘about’ and the simple adjective ‘white’. While, the headword is white, and the function of the adjective here is to explain the adverb.

**Datum 2:**

SL: “Dia tipe orang yang senang maota, ngobrol ngalor-ngidul.”

TL: “He was the type of person who was happy to talk away.”

On the second datum above, there is adjective phrase from the source language translated into target language, where the word is ‘senang maota, ngobrol ngalor ngidul’ is translated into ‘happy to talk away’. The word ‘happy to talk away’ is the adjective phrase marked by the head ‘happy’ + the prepositional ‘to’. The function of the adjective phrase here as the adverb in in order to explain the type of somebody.

**Datum 3:**

SL: “Di sebelahku duduk anak laki-laki berkulit legam dan berkacamata tebal.”

TL: “Beside me sat a dark-skinned boy wearing thick glasses.”

The third datum above, the adjective phrase is ‘Di sebelahku duduk anaklaki-laki berkulit legam’ translated into ‘Beside me sat a

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**dark-skinned boy'**. The word **'Beside me sat a dark-skinned boy'** is a form of preposition of place **'beside'** and the head **'dark'**, while the noun is **'boy'**.

b. Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase consists of one or more words. The adverb is the head of the phrase and can appear alone or it can be modified by other words. Adverbs are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Here are the analyses:

**Datum 1:**

SL: "Kita naik bus saja **ke Jawa** besok pagi."

TL: "We'll just take the bus to Java tomorrow morning."

On the datum above, the adverb phrase is **'ke Jawa'** is translated into **"to Java."** Prepositional phrases can replace some of the most important adverbs in the adverb phrase. Here, the prepositional phrase functions as an adverb of place, where the form is; prepositional **'to'** + head **'Java'**. The prepositional functions are to show the place they will go to.

**Datum 2:**

SL: "Aku **segera mencekal** erat pagar besi dengan tangan kanan."

TL: "I **quickly grabbed** onto the iron rail with my right hand."

On the second datum, the adverb phrase **'segera mencekal'** is translated into **'quickly grabbed'**. The adverb phrase is formed by a single adverb **'quickly'** and the simple past of verb **'grabbed'**. The adverb phrase functions is to explain the verb in a sentence. It is also called as adverb of manner, in order explain the way someone grab something.

**Datum 3:**

SL: "**Dalam seminggu ini** pasti kita akan mendengar dia memberi petuah berkali-kali."

TL: "**During this week** we'll definitely hear him give advice many times."

In the sentence above, the adverb phrase **‘dalam seminggu ini’** is translated into **“During this week”**. The prepositional here replace the most important adverb in adverb phase. Where, the prepositional marked by the word **‘During’**, and the headword in this sentence is **‘week’**. The prepositional functions here is to tell about the time.

Usually called as adverb of time.

c. Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is a syntactic unit consisting of an auxiliary (helping) verb preceding the main verb. It often contains a head verb, complements, objects and modifiers as its dependents. Here are the analyses:

**Datum 1:**

SL: **“Waang akan jadi** pemimpin umat yang besar.”

TL: **“You will be** a great leader of people.”

In the datum above, verb phrase **‘Waang akan jadi’** translated into **‘You will be’**. It is formed by; **‘will’** as the modal auxiliary verb and **‘be’** as the main verb. While, the headword of the sentence above is **‘great’**.

**Datum 2:**

SL: **“Kami masih menggotong** lemari ditengah lapangan.”

TL: **“We were still carrying** our cabinets in the middle of field.”

In the second datum above, the sentence is indicates as the verb phrase from the source language **‘kami masih menggotong’** is translated into **‘we were still carrying’**. The verb phrase is formed by; auxiliary verb **‘were’** and the main verb + ing **‘carrying’**. While, the headword of the sentence above is **‘cabinets’**.

**Datum 3:**

SL: **“Kami telah dengan telak melanggar qanun** dihari pertamanya berlaku.”

TL: **“We had violated the qanun** by a landslide on the first day of its application.”

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In the third datum above, the verb phrase **‘Kami telah dengan telak melanggar *qanun*’** is translated into **‘we had violated the *qanun*’**. The verb phrase is formed by; primary auxiliary verb ‘has’ and main verb (past participle) **‘violated’**.

d. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. A noun phrase consists of a noun (a person, place, or thing) and any modifiers. Here are the analyses:

**Datum 1:**

SL: **“Al Barq adalah bangunan memanjang dengan koridor berbentuk L.”**

TL: **“Al Barq was a long building with an L-shaped corridor, which was lined the rooms.”**

In the datum above, the noun phrase is shown by the words **‘Al Barq adalah bangunan memanjang dengan koridor berbentuk L’** in source language and **‘Al Barq was a long building with an L-shaped corridor, which was lined the rooms’** in target language. The headword in this sentence is **‘Al Barq’**. It is functions to described **‘Al Barq’** as the noun.

**Datum 2:**

SL: **“Korban yang digigit drakula akan menjelma menjadi drakula juga.”**

TL: **“Victims bitten by Dracula transformed into vampires as well.”**

In the sentence above, verb phrase indicates from the source language **‘Korban yang digigit drakula’** is translated into **‘Victims bitten by Dracula’**. In the sentence above, the headword is marked by **‘victims’**.

**Datum 3:**

SL: **“Baju ini menyerupai seragam tentara warna hijau.”**

TL: **“This shirt resembled a green army uniform.”**

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In third datum, the noun phrase **‘Baju ini’** is translated into **‘This shirt’**. The verb phrase formed by pre-modifier + headword, **‘This’** is as pre-modifier and **‘shirt’** as headword. While, **‘Baju ini’** is noun phrase marked by noun + demonstrative. **‘Baju’** as noun, and **‘ini’** as demonstrative. The function of that noun phrase in that sentence is as an object.

#### e. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a group of words made up of a preposition (such as to, with, or across), its object (a noun or pronoun), and any of the object’s modifiers (anits objectand on its own as a complete thought. Prepositional phrases often tell where something happened, when it happened, or specify which one. Because of these functions, they're often essential to understanding a sentence.

##### Datum 1:

SL: “Di balik kerai tipis **di lantai empat ini.**”

TL: “Through the blinds **on the fourth floor.**”

In the sentence above, the prepositional phrase is shown by the words **‘di lantai empat ini’** is translated into **‘on the fourth floor’**. The prepositional phrase is formed by one word preposition + object of preposition (noun). The word **‘On’** is as the one word, and **‘the fourth floor’** as the object of preposition. The adjectival prepositional phrase is explain the noun **‘fourth floor’**, and it is answer the question **‘which floor?’**.

##### Datum 2:

SL: “Beberapa orang tua menyekolahkan anaknya ke sekolah agama **kerena tidak punya cukup uang.**”

TL: “Some people educate their children at madrasahs **because oflack money.**”

In the second datum, the prepositional phrase is **‘karena tidak punya cukup uang’** is translated into **‘because oflack money.’** It is formed by complex preposition + object of preposition (noun). Where,

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‘**because of**’ is complex preposition and ‘**lack money**’ is the object of preposition (noun). Prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb which explains the verb. Adverbial prepositional phrase answers the question “Why do they educate their children at the madrasahs?”

**Datum 3:**

SL: “Di bawah sebatang kelapa yang tumbuh **di depan asrama.**”

TL: “Under a coconut three growing **in front of the dorm.**”

The prepositional phrase ‘**di depan asrama**’ is translated into ‘**in front of the dorm.**’ The prepositional phrase above is explain the noun ‘**dorm**’. It is formed by; complex preposition + object of preposition (noun). The word ‘**in front of**’ is as complex preposition, and ‘**the dorm**’ as object of preposition. The sentence above belongs to adjectival prepositional phrase, which is to answer the question “Which coconut tree?”.

## 2. Kinds of Strategies in A. Fuadi’s *The Land of Five Towers* Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane.

There are several kinds of strategies. Which one of them is translation using the equivalent word in the target language and translation using eight alternatives to translate non-equivalence above word level. Translation using its equivalence word is applied when the translator finds the word in the languages which express the same meaning as the source language word. If the translator cannot find the equivalence word in the target language, there are eight alternatives to translate the non-equivalence above word level. After collecting the data and get the types of phrases in the novel, the writer analyses the strategies that the translator used which are explained below:

### A. Translation belonging to the Adjective Phrase

#### a. Translation by paraphrase using a unrelated word

This strategy tends to be used if the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a

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related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a subordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.

**Datum:** *Beraliran - Everything*

SL: Pak Sutan adalah sosok kurus beraliran putih.

TL: Mr. Sutan was a thin man, **and everything about him was white.**

The term '**aliran**' means as something that flows (about air, water, electricity, etc.): small streams; sewers:channels for flowing liquid objects (such as water pipes): directions; opinion; understanding (politics, outlook on life, etc.):the continuous movement of a fluid (fluid), for example gas, vapor or liquid continuously.<sup>44</sup> In the datum above, the writer used the strategy by paraphrase the word '**beraliran**' using it's unrelated word which is '**everything about him**'. Both of the words mentioned have the same idea about what '**aliran**' is.

b. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same prepositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader.

**Datum:** *Maota – Talk*

SL: Dia tipe orang yang **senang maota, ngobrol ngalor ngidul**.

TL: He was the type of person who was **happy to talk away**.

On the datum above, the term 'maota' is from Minang language, and if it is translated into Indonesian language means by blather.<sup>45</sup> Where, blather means by conversing; conversing casually

<sup>44</sup><https://www.google.com/amp/s/kbbi.web.id/aliran.html> (Accessed on Friday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at 10:31 am)

<sup>45</sup><https://kamuslengkap.com/kamus/minang-indonesia/arti-kata/maota> (Accessed on Friday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at 10:47 am)

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without any particular subject.<sup>46</sup> The term **'maota'** is not available in target language. Then the translator translates it into **'talk'** which means by to express or exchange ideas by means of spoken words; orto convey information or communicate in any way (as with signs or sounds).<sup>47</sup>

c. Translation using it's equivalence in target language

Equivalence means there is an equal value between two or more things. This strategy used by the translator when the translator finds the word in target language can express the same meaning.

**Datum:** *Legam –Dark Skinned*

**SL:** Di sebelah ku duduk anak laki-laki berkulit legam dan berkaca mata tebal.

**TL:** **Beside me sat a dark-skinned boy**\_wearing a thick glasses.

The datum above is translated using it's equivalence in the target language. **'Legam'** in Indonesia are means by the same basic color as the charcoal. **'Dark-skinned'** is means by not fair in complexion;while **'dark'** of a color; of low or very low lightness.<sup>48</sup> Therefore, the term **'dark-skinned'** can express the same meaning as **'legam'** in source language.

B. Translation belonging to the Adverb Phrase

a. Translation using it's equivalence in target language

Equivalence means there is an equal value between two or more things. This strategy used by the translator when the translator finds the word in target language can express the same meaning.

Here are the analyses:

**Datum:** *Ke – To*

**SL:** Kita naik bus saja ke Jawa besok pagi.

<sup>46</sup><https://www.google.com/amp/s/kbbi.web.id/obrol.html>(Accessed on Friday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at 10:50 am)

<sup>47</sup><https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/talk> (Accessed on Friday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at 10:54 am)

<sup>48</sup><https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dark> (Accessed on Friday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at 10:57 am)

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TL: We'll just take the bus **to Java** tomorrow morning.

On the datum above based on KBBI, 'ke' are means by the preposition to mark the direction or destination. While 'to' in English means by 'used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached.'<sup>49</sup> Therefore, the term 'to' in target language can express the same meaning of 'ke' in source language, and Java as the destination place.

**Datum:** *Dalam – During*

SL: **Dalam seminggu ini** pasti kita akan mendengar dia memberi petuah berkali-kali.

TL: **During this week** we'll definitely hear him give advice many times.

On the third datum above, the term 'dalam' based on KBBI means by a preposition to mark time in a certain period.<sup>50</sup> While, 'during' is a preposition to show from the beginning to the end of a particular period; at some time between the beginning and the end of a period. And the term 'seminggu ini' and 'this week' show the period of the time. From the datum above, the target language has the same meaning and ideas and can express it from the source language.

- b. Translation by a more general word (Superordinate)

This is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific.

<sup>49</sup><https://www.meriam-webster.com/dictionary/to> (Accessed on Thursday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 at 4:55pm)

<sup>50</sup><https://www.google.com/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/during>(Accessed on Thursday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 at 5:34pm)

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**Datum:** *Mencekal – Grabbed*

**SL:** **Aku segera mencekal** erat pagar besi dengan tangan kanan.

**TL:** **I quickly grabbed** onto the iron rail with my right hand.

The term ‘quickly’ means by at a fast speed; after only a very short time.<sup>51</sup> Based on KBBI, ‘segera’ are means by immediately; in hurried. Whereas based on KBBI, ‘mencekal’ is means by hold on somebody or something. ‘Grabbed’ are past simple and past participle of grab, means by to take hold of something or someone suddenly or roughly.<sup>52</sup> Here, both of the terms have same value between the source language and target language, and target language itself can express the same ideas or meaning to the source language.

#### C. Translation belonging to the Verb Phrase

##### a. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same prepositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader.

**Datum:** *Waang– You*

**SL:** **Waang akan jadi pemimpin** umat yang besar.

**TL:** **You will be a great leader** of people.

On the datum above, the term ‘**Waang**’ is form Minang language, in Indonesian language, it is means byones being addressed –used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive. In the target language, the term ‘**waang**’ does not exist, even though

<sup>51</sup><https://www.google.com/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/quickly> (Accessed on Thursday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 at 5:10pm)

<sup>52</sup><https://www.google.com/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/grab> (Accessed on Thursday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 at 5:17pm)

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the meaning are same. In order to make the reader easily understanding the meaning by cultural substitution strategy.

b. Translation using it's equivalence in target language

Equivalence means there is an equal value between two or more things. This strategy used by the translator when the translator finds the word in target language can express the same meaning.

**Datum:** *Menggotong – Carrying*

**SL:** **Kami masih menggotong lemari** di tengahlapangan.

**TL:** **We were still carrying our cabinets** in the middle of the field.

The datum above is translated using it's equivalence in the target language. The term 'menggotong' in Indonesia are means by carrying (heavy stuff) together by two or more people. Therefore, the target language 'carrying' have equivalence meaning and ideas with the source language '**menggotong**'.

c. Translation using a loan word

This strategy is particularly common in dealing with the culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on it's own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations.

**Datum:** *Qanun – Qanun*

**SL:** **Kami telah dengan telak melanggar qanun** di hari pertamanya berlaku.

**TL:** **We had violated the qanun** by a landslide on the first day of its application.

In the datum above, the term '**qanun**' is still used in the target language. '**Qanun**' is a rules that govern an organization or something else that same. In the novel, 'qanun' mentioned

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repeatedly, it is the rules that exist in the Madani Pesantren (MP) that enforced by the headship of the pesantren.

#### D. Translation belonging to Noun Phrase

##### a. Translation using a loan word

This strategy is particularly common in dealing with the culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on it's own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations.

**Datum:** *Al Barq – Al Barq*

SL: **Al Barq** adalah bangunan memanjang dengan koridor berbentuk L.

TL: **Al Barq** was a long building with an L-shaped corridor, which was lined with rooms.

In the datum above, the translation using a loan word strategy is exist. The word '**Al Barq**' is used repeatedly in the target language. Al Barq is the room's name in the MadaniPesantren dormitory. In the target language, the term '**AlBarq**' does not have the equivalence word that express the same meaning. The translator may assume that if it is translate into other words it will give incorrect meaning.

The other translation strategies using a loan word is explain in the datum below:

**Datum:** *Drakula – Dracula*

SL: **Korban yang digigit drakula** akan menjelma menjadi drakula juga.

TL: **Victims bitten by Dracula** transformed into vampires as well.

The term '**drakula**' is still used in the target language. '**Drakula**' or '**Dracula**' in target language is figures in horror stories in Europe who like to suck the blood of humans who become

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their prey. It is also described as one who maintains a relationship like that of a vampire toward another by sapping his or her physical or emotional strength. The functions of loan word can then be used on its own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations.

b. Translation using its equivalence in target language

Equivalence means there is an equal value between two or more things. This strategy used by the translator when the translator finds the word in target language can express the same meaning.

**Datum:** *Baju – Shirt*

SL: **Baju ini** menyerupai seragam tentara warna hijau.

TL: **This shirt** resembled a green army uniform.

The datum above is translated using its equivalence in the target language. The term '**Baju**' in Indonesian are means by the upper body coverings (many varieties or names). While in English is means as the garment for the upper part of body.<sup>53</sup> Based on the explanation above, the target language has the same meaning and ideas and can express it from the source language.

E. Translation belonging to Prepositional Phrase

a. Translation using its equivalence in target language

Equivalence means there is an equal value between two or more things. This strategy used by the translator when the translator finds the word in target language can express the same meaning.

**Datum:** *Di – On*

SL: Di balik kerai tipis **di** lantai empat ini.

TL: Through the blinds **on** the fourth floor.

The datum above is translated using its equivalence in the target language. '**Di**' in the source language means by words, phrases, or sentences that express the meaning, substance, or feature

<sup>53</sup><https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/shirt> (Accessed on Thursday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 at 7:13 pm)

of persons, things, processes, or activities; limitation (meaning). While in the target language are means used as a function word to indicate position in contact with and supported by the top surface of.

The other translation using it's equivalence in target language strategies is mentioned below:

**Datum:** *Karena – Because of*

SL: Beberapa orang tua menyekolahkan anaknya ke sekolah agama **karena** tidak punya cukup uang.

TL: Some people educate their children at madrasahs **because of** lack money.

The second datum above, the term '**karena**' is translated into '**because of**' in target language. It is describes as the conjunctions to mark the cause or reason. Both of the term above can express the same meaning and ideas.

The other datum is explain below:

**Datum:** *Di depan – In front of*

SL: Di bawah sebatang kelapa yang tumbuh **di depan** asrama.

TL: Under a coconut tree growing **in front of** the dorm.

The datum above is translated using it's equivalence in the target language. '**Di**' in the source language means by words, phrases, or sentences that express the meaning, substance, or feature of persons, things, processes, or activities; limitation (meaning). While in the target language are means used as a function word to indicate position in contact with and supported by the top surface of. It is shown a side of a building. The term in the target language is equivalence with the source language because it can express the same meaning and ideas.

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## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### A. Conclusions

The writer proposes some conclusions as follow:

1. There are five types of phrases found in the novel based on the theory by Delahunty and Garvey. They are adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, noun phrase, and prepositional phrase. There are 69 data indicates as an adjective phrase, 77 data indicates as an adverb phrase, 68 data indicates as a verb phrase, 58 data indicates as a noun phrase and 23 data indicate as a prepositional phrase.
2. There are 8 (eight) from 9 strategies based on Mona Baker's theory adopted by the translator to translate the novel. They are 240 data used translation using its equivalence in the target language strategy, 16 data used translation by a more general word (superordinate) strategy, 8 data used translation by more neutral/less expressive word strategy, 4 data used translation by cultural substitution strategy, 20 data used translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation strategy, 4 data used translation by paraphrase using related word strategy, 2 datum translation by paraphrase using unrelated word strategy, and 1 datum used translation by mission strategy.

### B. Suggestions

The writer would like to suggest to the next researchers to be aware and pay more attention in analyzing the types of phrase itself, or even more the strategies of translation. The writer also would like to suggest to the next researchers who wants to analyze phrase in literary work to understand well the theory of phrase. Translation and phrase seems easy, but actually the subject is complex because many factors are involved. It is better to the next researchers to analyze in other category of literary work such as film, poetry, song, magazine, social media or even advertisement.

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  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Sutha Jambi
2. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian dan atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Sutha Jambi