CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2014) stated that one of the lessons our parents taught to us when we were young is language. Language is a tool for communication that depends on a system of symbols and sounds produced by speech that leaves our mouths and is picked up by the ears of the other person through vibrations. Though there are many different kinds of language, all of them share the function of communication in addition to not consistently producing sound. According to Oviogun and Veerdee (2020), linguistics is one of the sciences investigating language. Apriyanto (2020), stated that humans are social creatures that cannot exist without interaction or communication with other people; we cannot live alone without having company. The fact is, we all depend on one another. As a result, language is employed as a medium for human interaction and communication.

Language serves as more than just a means of communication in our day and age. Text messaging is becoming an acceptable form of information delivery as an alternative to verbal communication. Certain skills are required to convert the source text into the target text while understanding texts written in other languages. Translation is the term for this skill. Catford (1965) stated that "Translation is an operation carried out on language: a process of substituting text in one language for text in another language" (p.1). One who aspires to become an expert in this field desires to possess translation skills as well as an understanding of translation

techniques. According to a handbook edited by Gambier and Doorslaer (2010), a proficient translator possesses an in-depth comprehension of both the source and target languages, and in certain instances, they incorporate cultural components. As such, they serve as crucial intermediates that foster global connectivity.

Translation is not as simple a procedure as one may think. There are terms and criteria that a translator needs to be aware of when translating. Larson (1988) and Nida (1964) stated that, in addition to the qualifications that translators need to acquire, there are other methods that are evolving with time. Linguists and translators employ translation techniques as fundamental tools to convert material between languages while preserving the original source's meaning, context, and linguistic style. This method is frequently used by translators to ensure that the translation is accurate, natural, and culturally communicative, all of which help the target reader understand the original material. All things considered, translation strategies play a critical role in enabling successful communication between different languages and cultural contexts, simplifying the process of obtaining relevant information for a larger audience and promoting the worldwide interchange of ideas and knowledge.

The verb is one of the many kinds of available word classes. A verb is a term that expresses the action of the sentence's subject. Verbs are able to convey events, behaviors, and states of mind. In this study, we examine the verb phrases that are present in a short story. The verb phrases in this short story will have their data examined utilizing translation procedures to the target language of Indonesian. This is the example:

ST: If I **could think of something else.**

TT: *Kalau saja aku **bisa memikirkan hal lain.***

The verb phrase **'could think'** and the prepositional phrase **'of something else'** in the source language is translated as ***'bisa memikirkan hal lain'*** in the target language in the example given. The translator employs the technique of literal translation because the clause or sentence is translated literally, even though with certain required grammatical changes. The prepositional verb, or NP + PP, is made up of the aux. verb + verb 1 + preposition is the phrase **'could think of'**. The auxiliary verb '**could'** is followed by the verb 1 **'think'** and the preposition **'of'**.

The focus of this research paper is verb phrase data. The writer has selected the short story 'A Telephone Call' by Dorothy Parker, which was translated by Maggie Tiojakin with the title "*Dering Telepon*". As one of Dorothy Parker's works this short story is one of her works. She was an American writer, poet, and critic who gained popularity for her sharp dialect, sarcastic humor, and acute observation of urban vices in the 20th century. 'A Telephone Call' was first published in 1930. The main character of 'A Telephone Call,' a young woman, is waiting for a call from a young man. He promised to call. She is so desperate for that phone to ring that she is counting by fives and negotiating with God.

The writer of this research used the most recent translation techniques developed by Molina and Albir (2002). In this research, 18 various types of translation techniques were applied. Because this short narrative exclusively presents a first-person perspective, the writer is drawn to it. One-character short stories are hard for the writer to come across. Furthermore, women who are waiting

for a call or message from the man they love might relate to the narrative quite a bit. In addition to the appealing short story, the writer's study was motivated by the lack of prior discussion of the subject. Only a few writers discuss verb phrases in short stories without using the same techniques. Research that covers the same technique but employs various phrase forms also exists. There isn't another previous research that precisely matches the research that the writer is currently investigating. Therefore, research on this topic is warranted. As a result, this research aims to focus on analyzing the use of translation techniques in verb phrases found in Dorothy Parker's short story, namely 'A Telephone Call' in English to Indonesian, translated by Maggie Tiojakin.

1.2 Theoretical Frameworks

1.2.1 Translation

Catford (1965) stated that "Translation is an operation carried out on language: a process of substituting text in one language for text in another language" (p.1). Newmark (1988) notes that "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (p.5). It can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring thoughts and messages from the source language to the target language in the form of written text. The fact that this process contains meaning makes it extremely significant. The message must be clear and concise to ensure that what the writer is trying to say is understood.

On the other hand, according to Nida & Taber (1982), "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source

language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p.12). Transmitting meaning also requires selecting terms that are relevant and simple enough for the target language to understand. By using language that the reader is acquainted with, this will adhere to the proper meaning. That is the definition of style—that is, the translator's writing style as applied to the translation.

Larson (1988) notes that "Translation is basically a change form" (p.3). The words, phrases, syllables, sentences, and letters that make up a specific language are referred to as the form in Larson's definition. Changing the form will only move the meaning from the source language to the target language. The transmitted language must have persistent meaning. Thus, only the form is altered—the messages remain unchanged.

The writer may infer from all of the preceding experts' answers that translation is the act of transforming a language's form from the source language to the target language. The purpose is to convey the intent or content of the form by conveying a clear and concise message. The writing style must be acceptable, and the translator must utilize simple language. There must be a clear meaning attached to the words used. Therefore, the message stayed the same, and only the form was altered.

1.2.2 Techniques Translation

In order to identify an appropriate equivalent, the translation technique primarily relies on dissecting and categorizing the linguistic components (Molina & Albir, 2002). Molina and Albir (2002) stated 18 translation techniques:

1. **Adaptation**

    A case in which the translator creates a new situation to be translated as situational equivalency because the source language is unfamiliar to the target culture. Therefore, to match the language of the source language, the translator will search for words that have exactly or nearly identical meanings, and thus, the target reader is acquainted with such cultural elements. For example:

    - baseball (ST) in English

    - *fútbol* (TT) in Spanish

    (Molina and Albir, 2002, p.509)

2. **Amplification**

    Translators use this technique to enrich the target text with more facts, information, or explanations to give a more profound comprehension. For example:

    - *Ramadan* (TT) in Arab

    - the Muslim month of fasting (ST) in English

    (Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

3. **Borrowing**

    Translators employ this technique of borrowing words by taking words directly without changing the form or modifying the words. Considering there isn't a term that exactly corresponds to the target language, this method preserves the meaning of the source language. For example:

    - *lobby* (ST) in Spanish

- lobby (TT) in English

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

4. **Calque**

Translators employ the calque technique to translate phrases word for word into their equivalents in the target language. However, the translation results using this technique may be natural or unnatural. For example:

- Normal School (TT) in English

- *École Normale* (ST) in France

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

5. **Compensation**

Compensation in translation refers to a technique or approach that the translator employs to transfer the stylistic elements of the source language text into the target language text. In order to get over obstacles encountered during the translation processed, compensation occurs. Linguistic differences, cultural variances, or a lack of counterparts in the target language are the causes of the challenges in question. This technique aids in preserving the translated text's overall efficacy and meaning. This technique aims to produce a translation that is not only linguistically correct but also culturally and contextually relevant. For example:

- I was seeking thee, Flathead (ST) in English

- *En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate* (TT) in French

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)
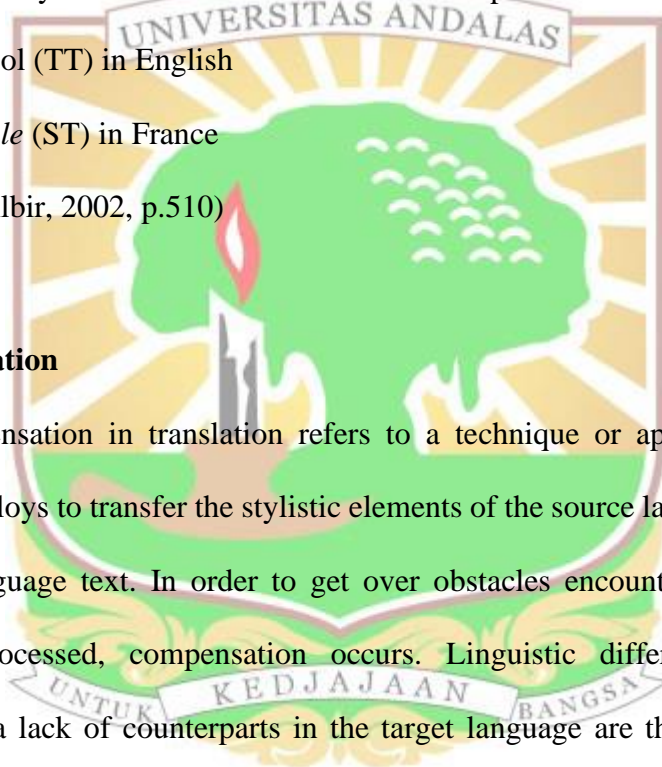
6. Description

Translators use this description technique to give specific, understandable information about particular elements of the source text in the target text. This technique seeks to appropriately express the description while simultaneously adapting it to the intended linguistic and cultural context. The technique may be used for a variety of things, such as persons, locations, events, or objects. For example:

- *panettone* (ST) in Italian

- traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve (TT) in English

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

7. Discursive Creation

This technique describes a process wherein the translator actively participates in the creative formation of discourse in the target language. The purpose of this discursive creation is to present transient, unexpected, and out-of-context equivalencies. In order to match the cultural and linguistic norms of the intended audience, this approach also modifies the discourse, style, and general communication function of the source text. These techniques often appear in the translation of titles of movies, books, and novels. For example:

-   Rumble fish (ST) in English

-   *La ley de la calle* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)
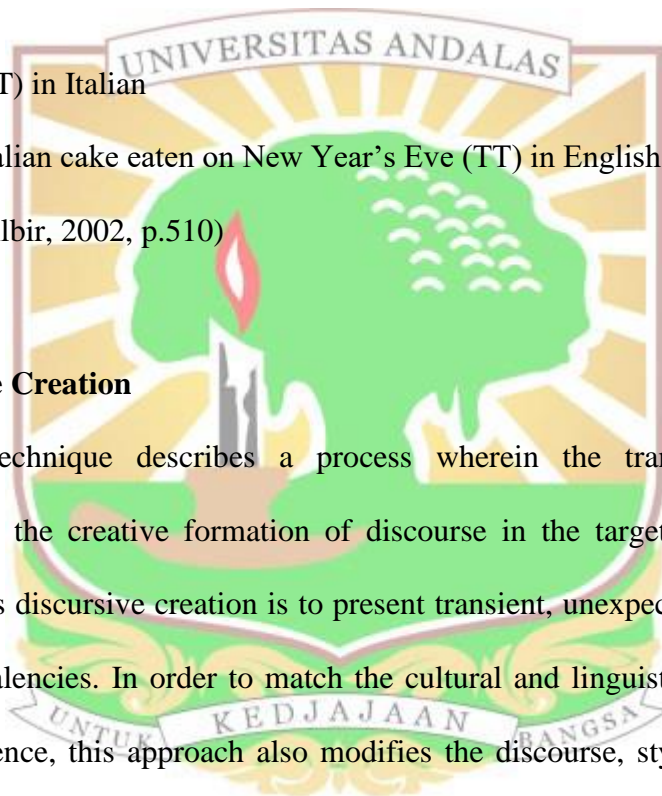
8. Reduction

This kind of translation is applied by reducing or compressing the original text's material while preserving its primary ideas. When there are limitations on space, word count, or the requirement for succinct communication, another word is compressed to make it more detailed. This technique is the reverse of the amplification technique. For example:

- the month of fasting (ST) in English

- *Ramadan* (TT) in Arabic

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

9. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique that makes use of the target language's ability to reveal particular information from the source text in a more general manner. By using this technique, translators can adjust their work to the target language and culture while still communicating ideas or meanings that are more expansive. For example:
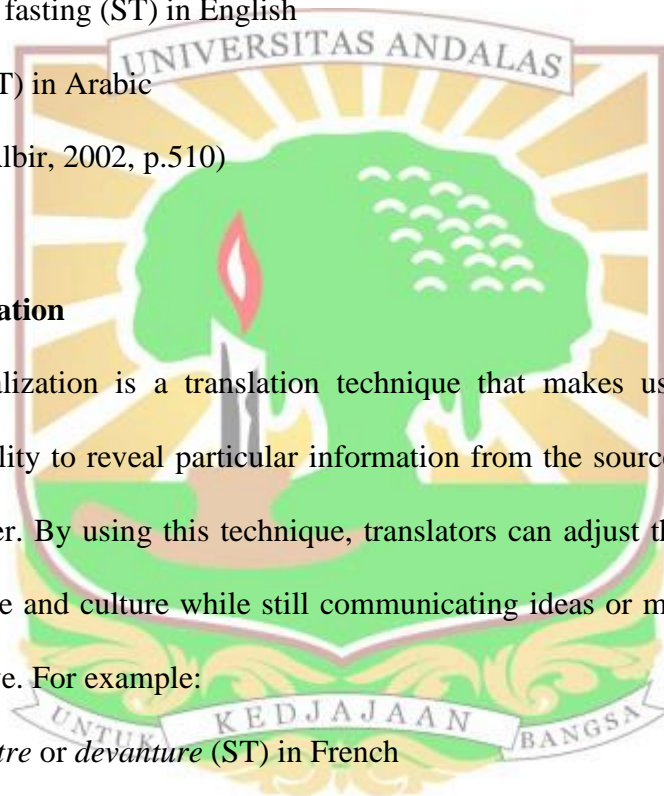
- *guichet, fenêtre* or *devanture* (ST) in French

- window (TT) in English

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

10. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that adapts to the intended context of the source language by employing diverse points of view to convey the same idea.

The process of modifying a source text's viewpoint, tone, or style so that it makes better sense or flows more naturally in the target language. This technique entails modifying the content's expression without altering the core of the writer's message. This is done to ensure that the target reader fully understands the meaning of the source language. For example:

- ستصير أبا (ST) in Arabic

- you are going to have a child, instead of, you are going to be a father (TT) in English

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

11. Transposition

Translators employ the technique of transposition to alter a word, phrase, or sentence's grammatical classification or syntactic structure without affecting the meaning of the text as a whole. For example:

- He will soon be back (ST) in English

- *No tardará en venir* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.511)

12. Linguistic Amplification

This is a technique used by translators to convey more information, subtlety, or clarity in the target language by adding more linguistic substance to the source text. When the translator believes that using this strategy would help the target audience better appreciate the original content within its cultural context, it is a

popular practice. There is more to applications than just literal translation. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. For example:

- No Way (ST) in English

- *De ninguna de las maneras* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

13. Linguistic Compression

This translation technique involves reducing or condensing the source text's linguistic substance in order to more concisely express the same meaning in the target language. This method is applied when a translator has to convey information concisely or with fewer words while preserving the main concepts and meaning of the source text. This technique is commonly used in simultaneous interpreting and subtitling. For example:

- Yes, so what? (ST) in English

- *¿Y?* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)
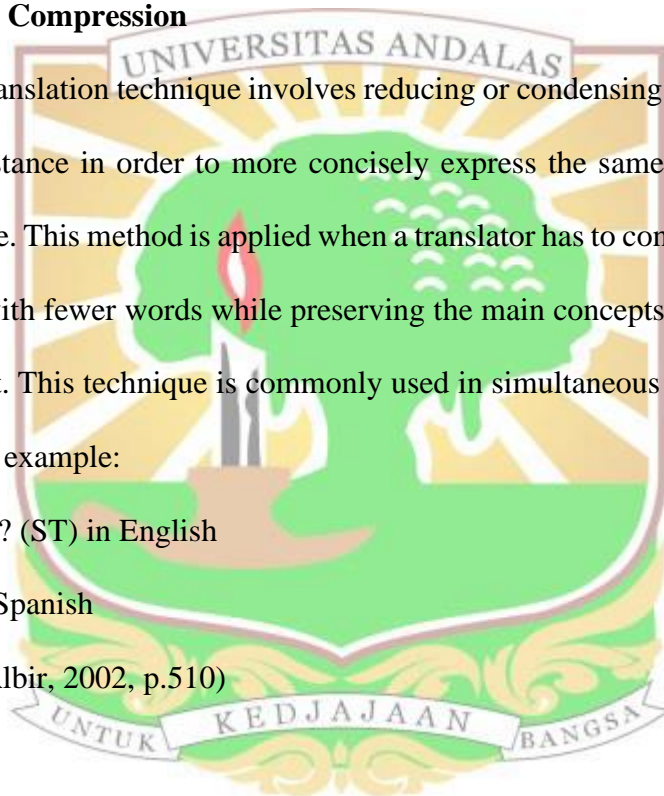
14. Literal Translation

Using this technique, translators are able to translate phrases, clauses, or sentences word for word by simply changing the necessary syntax to obtain the closest comparable terms. This kind of translation, referred to as a literal translation, aims to preserve the original language, structure, and order as much as possible

while preserving the exact meaning of each word and phrase found in the original

text. For example:

- She is reading (ST) in English

- *Ella está leyendo* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

15. Particularization

Translators utilize this technique to give particular examples or in-depth

examples to help the target reader understand the translated content more clearly

and contextually. Enhancing comprehension by the right addition of precise facts is

the aim. For example:

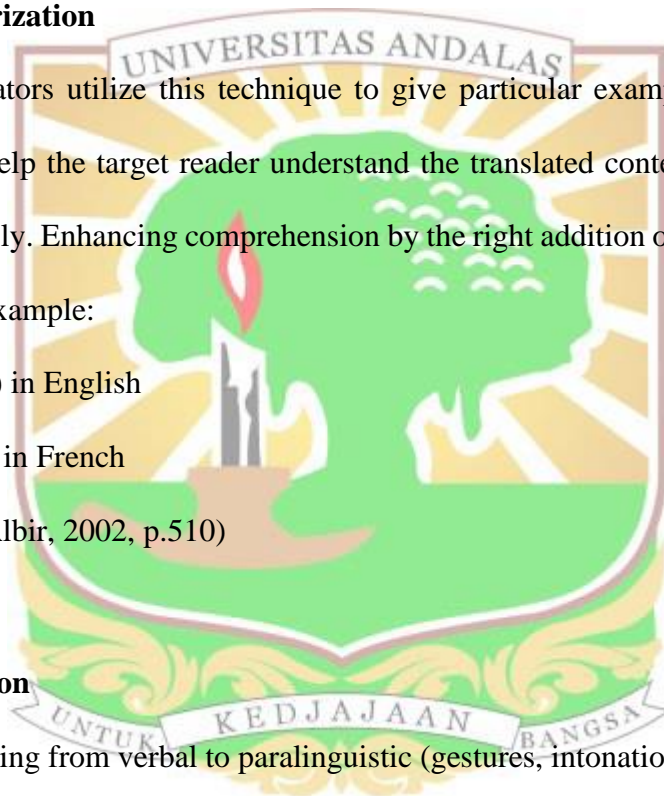- window (ST) in English

- *guichet* (TT) in French

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

16. Substitution

Switching from verbal to paralinguistic (gestures, intonation) aspects or the

other way around. For example:

- ((Putting your hand on your heart)) in Arab gesture (ST)

- Thank you (TT) in English

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.511)

17. Variation

This technique is used by translators to add diversity to target texts in order to more successfully communicate the meaning of the source text by altering linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, style dialect, etc.) that affect linguistic aspects in text tone, language style, social dialect, and geographical dialect. This attempts to improve the target text and make it more engaging, appropriate for readers, and culturally relevant. For example:

- to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc. (Molina and Albir, 2002, p.511)

18. Established Equivalent

Translators employ this technique to transmit specific meanings or words from the source language by utilizing corresponding terms or expressions that are recognized in the destination language. When a widely acknowledged equivalent has been formed by the target language and is broadly understood by the target reader, translators utilize this strategy (dictionary or commonly used language). For example:

- They are as two drops of water (ST) in English

- *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* (TT) in Spanish

(Molina and Albir, 2002, p.510)

1.2.3 Verb Phrase

1. Verb Phrase in English

Morley (2000) stated that "verbal phrases have a verb headword, which is a main verb" (p.55). A verb phrase is a group of interconnected words where the verb is the headword. It indicates that the verb, functioning as the head of the verb phrase, may stand alone in the sentence without an object or additional complements to complete the sentence. Burton-Roberts (2016) notes that "the basic sentence consists of a Noun Phrase (functioning as subject) followed by a Verb Phrase (functioning as predicate)" (p.25). This statement refers to a verb phrase, which is one of the fundamental phrases in the English language. This arrangement facilitates a clearer and more efficient illustration of English language patterns. This will enable the analyst to make a systematic and clear analysis of the verb phrase structure. According to Leech, et al. (1982), "The VP always acts as predicator (P) in the clause. The structure of the VP in terms of two kinds of element: the main verb (Mv) and auxiliaries (Aux)" (p.66). This indicates that the verb phrase serves as a predicator in every sentence, completing and explaining the sentence's topic or word. The main verb comes first, followed by the optional auxiliaries.

Based on Kaplan (1995), these VP possibilities are summed up in a few easy words by the following formula.

$$
VP \implies VGp + \begin{bmatrix} (NP) + (NP) + (PP) \\ \\ (AdjP) \end{bmatrix} (M\text{-}Adv)
$$

The five forms will be break down as:

1. Verb + Noun Phrase (V + NP)

- Mike built a cabin

In this example, the verb is 'built' and then the noun phrase is 'a cabin' following the sentence.

2. Verb + Prepositional Phrase (V + PP)

- Mike resigned from his job

In this example, the verb is 'resigned' and then the prepositional phrase is 'from his job' following the sentence.

3. Verb + Noun Phrase + Prepositional Phrase (V + NP + PP)

- Mike put the box on the table

In this example, the verb is 'put,' the noun phrase is 'the box,' and the prepositional phrase is 'on the table' to complete the sentence.
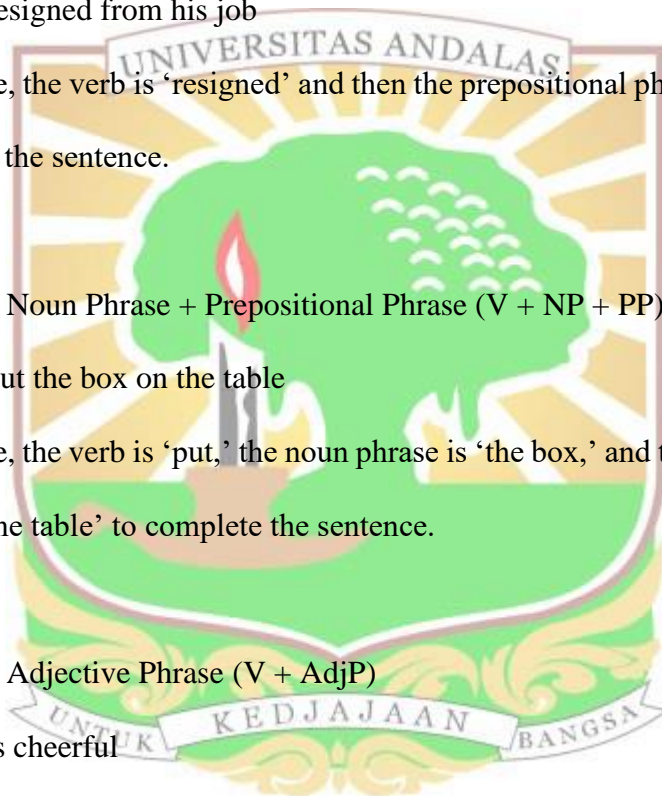
4. Verb + Adjective Phrase (V + AdjP)

- Mike is cheerful

In this example, the verb is 'felt' and then the adjective phrase is 'a real idiot' following the sentence.

5. Verb Phrase + Adverb Phrase (VP + AdvP)

- Mike [left his job] reluctantly

In this example, the verb phrase is 'left his job' and then the adverb is 'reluctantly' following the sentence.

An example from the short story:

- I'll look **at** the clock (p.1)

The prepositional complement **'at'** in this sentence makes it come within the prepositional verb type or form number 2 (V + PP).

**2. Verb Phrase in Bahasa Indonesia**

According to Khairah & Ridwan (2014), "Frasa verbal adalah satuan sintaksis yang terbentuk dari dua kata atau lebih yang dapat menggantikan kategori verba" (p.42). Tarmini & Sulistyawati (2019) notes that, "Frasa verbal adalah frasa yang memiliki distribusi yang sama dengan kata kerja atau dapat pula dikatakan bahwa unsur pusat frasa verbal berdistribusi dengan kelas kata verbal atau kata kerja" (p.28). It is clear from the definition of verbal phrases given above that verbal phrases are composed of two or more words with a verb as the main component. Based on Khairah & Ridwan (2014), the connections between each component of a verb phrase are as follows:

1. Frasa Verbal (FV: Adv + V)

Functional connections between adverbs as front limiters and verbs as main.

- Dia sudah datang

In the example, the adverb in this sentence is 'sudah' as the front limiter and the verb 'datang' as the main.
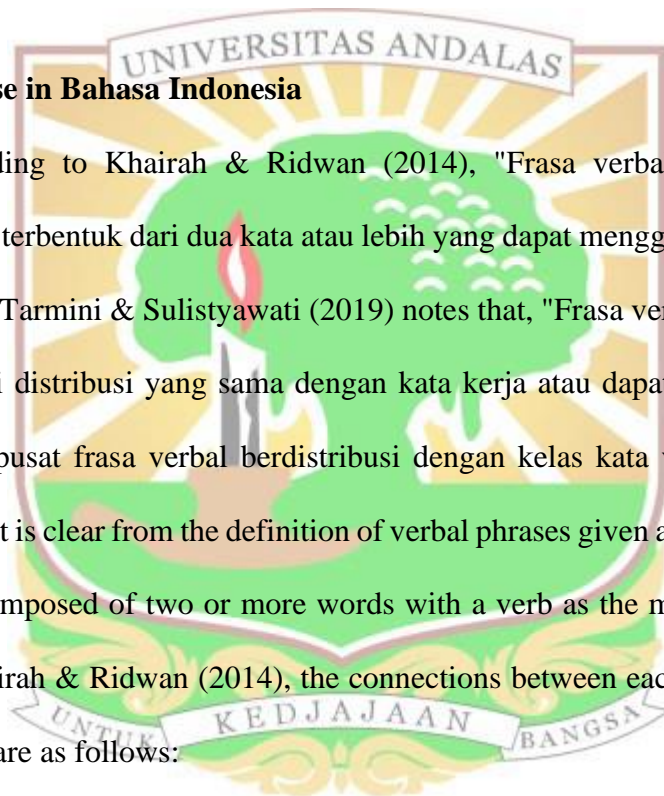
2. Frasa Verbal (FV: V + Adv)

Functional connections between verb as the main and adverb as the limiter.

- Menonton juga

In the example, the verb to 'menonton' is the main and the adverb 'juga' is the back limiter.

3. Frasa Verbal (FV: V + N)

Functional connections between verb as the main and noun as the delimiter.

- Uji materi

In the example, the verb 'uji' as the main, noun 'materi' as the back delimiter.

4. Frasa Verbal (FV: V + Adj)

Functional connections between verb as the main and adjective as the delimiter.

- Menulis indah

In the example, the verb 'menulis' and the adjective 'indah' as the back delimiter.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

There has been previous study on this subject that covered translation techniques and analysis about verb phrases as well. In order to prevent the possibility of repetition, we must conduct the literature study in order to learn how other researchers have approached the subject. Several theses and journals on the subject are reviewed.

The first research was conducted by Afifah (2017), entitled "The Procedures of Translating Adjectives Phrases in The Old Man and The Sea". This is an undergraduate thesis. The researcher from Universitas Andalas wrote this study. This research examines the many adjective phrase types and how they are translated from English, the source language, to Indonesian, the target language, in Ernest Hemingway's novel The Old Man and the Sea. The writer employed the theory of Collins, Peter, and Carmella Hollo (2000) to identify the various types of adjective phrases. The writer applies Newmark and Catford's (1988 and 1965) theories to determine translation procedures.

The purpose of this study is to identify the kinds of adjective phrases that appear in novels and the procedures that translators employ while translating English-to-Indonesian novels for researchers. From this research, were found six data in the form of the first kind of adjective phrase (pre-modifier) and six data in the form of the second kind of adjective (pre-modifier and post-modifier). Subsequently, the researcher discovered that seven techniques—literal translation, reduction, expansion, modulation, synonymy, componential analysis, and class shift—were employed by translators to translate these adjective phrases.

The second research by Faturrahman (2019) entitled "The Use of Molina and Albir Translation Techniques and Its Effect on Quality Translation of Idhafi Matan Hadits Arba'in An-Nawawi". This research has been published in the Journal Al Bayan: Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab. The researcher from Ahmad Dahlan University wrote this study. This research focuses on analyzing the results of the translation of the Hadith Arba'in An-Nawawi by Imam An-Nawawi. The

object of study used in the Arba'in An-Nawawi Hadith is to describe the translation techniques used when translating Imam An-Nawawi's Arba'in An-Nawawi from Arabic into Indonesian. Researchers use qualitative methods with a descriptive approach when conducting research.

The aim of this research is to categorize the translation theories employed by translators and evaluate the level of accuracy in translating noun phrases within the Arbain An-Nawawi Hadith. The study's findings demonstrated that 64 phrases were the most often translated Idhafi phrases using the literal translation technique. Aside from that, it is thought that description and compensation techniques are excellent in communicating goals, messages, relevance, and objectives to readers in the target language.

The third research by Majid et al. (2023) entitled "Translation Technique on The Website of Indonesia.go.id". This research has been published in JETAL: Journal of English Teaching & Applied Linguistics. Three researchers from Ahmad Universitas Kepulauan Riau wrote this study. This study examines the methods and techniques used in text translation on Indonesia.go.id, one of the websites. In this study, the writer used a qualitative methodology and discovered a descriptive research design, which aims to characterize and understand items in accordance with reality. Finding and analyzing the various translation methods and techniques offered on the Indonesia.go.id website is the goal of this study.

Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from Indonesia.go.id website content in both Indonesian and English were utilized as the research's data source. Researchers employed 8 Newmark theory translation methods and 18 Molina and

Albir theory translation techniques. Researchers discovered that 7 out of 8 translation methods and 13 out of 18 translation techniques were in use as a result of this study. Transposition is the most regularly used translation method, while free translation is the translation technique most frequently used in text analysis.

The fourth research by Veronika (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Verb Phrases in Shirley Jackson's Short Story Charles". This research has been published in the Journal of Linguistics and Literature. The researcher from Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing Prayoga Padang wrote this study. The focus of this study is to identify the several verb tenses and their functions in Shirley Jackson's short story Charles. The researchers analyzed the short stories as data using a Creswell qualitative approach, non-participatory observation, and descriptive techniques. This study has two goals: first, it aims to identify the verb kinds in linked short stories; second, it seeks to understand the function of the verb phrases in short stories that the researchers utilize as data. The short story Charles has all six functions of verb phrases identified by Burton-Roberts, which the researcher discovered as a result of this study.

The types of verb phrases found consist of, transitive verb (13 verb phrases), intransitive verb (19 verb phrases), ditransitive verb (2 verb phrases), intensive verb (15 verb phrases), complex transitive verb (2 verb phrases), prepositional verb (6 verb phrases). Apart from that, six functions of verb phrases were found, namely verb phrase as head, verb phrase as a predicate, verb phrase as noun phrase modifier, verb phrase as adjective phrase complement, verb phrase as complement and verb phrase as adverbial.

The last research was conducted by Christy (2016), entitled "Translation Techniques Analysis of English - Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax". This is an undergraduate thesis. The researcher from Universitas Negeri Semarang wrote this study. This study intends to better understand the many kinds of translation techniques used in the Smartfren Andromax annual book. Researchers concentrate their data investigation on qualitative methodologies. All words, phrases, and sentences are included in this study data collection. Researchers also referred to Molina and Albir's (2002) theory while utilizing translation techniques for data analysis.

From the ongoing research, 141 data were found, only 10 of the 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), including data adaptation with a frequency of 2 times, amplification with a frequency of 4 times, pure borrowing with a frequency of 84 times, naturalization borrowing with a frequency of 9 times, calque with a frequency of 4 times, generalization with a frequency of 1 time, literal translation with a frequency of 18 times, description with a frequency of 4 times, and invalid data with a frequency of 10 times. Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that pure borrowing techniques are more numerous and dominate the translation techniques used by translators.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background of the research, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of verb phrases found in 'A Telephone Call' short story?

2. What are the techniques used by the translator in translating verb phrases in 'A Telephone Call' from English into Indonesian?

3. What is the dominant technique used by the translator of 'A Telephone Call' short story by Dorothy Parker?

1.5 Objectives

Considering the research question to investigate, three objectives are expected to be accomplished by doing this research. The first one is to find out the forms of verb phrases. The second one is to identify the techniques for translating verb phrases from English into Indonesian. The last one is to find the most dominant technique in translating 'A Telephone Call' a short story by Dorothy Parker.

1.6 Scope

In conducting this research, the writer focused on analyzing translation techniques in English verb phrases found in the short story from English into Indonesian. Only the English-to-Indonesian translation of Dorothy Parker's short story, 'A Telephone Call' was utilized by the writer.

The writer of this study initially searched for verb phrases and then classified them into multiple types. The research conducted by the writer was restricted to examining the five structures of verb phrases put out by Kaplan (1995) in the book's second edition. These consist of V + NP, V + PP, V + NP + PP, V + AdjP, and VP + AdvP. Next, the writer utilizes the translation techniques used in

the translated short story by the translator. Molina and Albir (2002) served as the

foundation for the writer's theory about translation techniques.