

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool of communication used by humans in their daily life, the usage of language is to help humans to develop better relations with themselves and other human beings. In the progress of language, the differences in human culture have brought different languages into the world, each culture have a language that are unique and variable, possessing their own structures and individual sounding words. These differences in language have urged many experts on creating a bridge between languages, in the task of bringing a language to another, a procedure was devised to be the device to complete this task, and that procedure is named as translation or also known as translation study. Translation is an act to render the meaning from a different language to another (Newmark, 1988).

The study of translation has become one of the essential areas of linguistic study. The purpose of translation is to connect between two languages, in order to make the two sides understand each other, despite having different understanding of the world. The process of translation is to deliver the meaning of a text into another language in the intended way of the author from the original source language (Newmark, 1988). That means the translator needs to understand the cultural meaning that is contained in the original text, and not just the meaning

but also understanding the structure of the original text is heavily important in the act of translation.

Since the practice of translation focuses on written language, a term was used to assigned the original source language and the intended target of translation, target language coded as (TL) is a term to address the recipient of the translation, while source language coded as (SL) is the language that will be delivered into the recipient. The source language can be chosen from any text, ranging from books, science articles, official documents, college essays and even a subtitle in a video, as long as it is written it can become a target of translation. In the process of translating a language, a translator would follow the guidance of translation procedures or strategy of translation that are invented by various experts, by understanding these procedures and the grammatical rule of the source language then the translator will succeed in translating the language.

For this research, prepositions and prepositional phrase will be the main data, more specifically this research mainly inspecting the prepositional phrases, Prepositions are the words that indicate the position or location such a common example of preposition is (in, on, at, from). preposition is an essential part for word structure, since prepositions are the indicators that are used to relate between the nouns, verbs, subjects or objects. Based on Brown, Miller (2016) Prepositional phrases are the type of phrase with a preposition for their beginning. A prepositional phrase is a phrase with preposition as its head, then accompanied by other words class, i.e. nouns, verbs or adjectives, a prepositional phrase has a function as a phrase to indicate time, place, or manners.

This research will focus on the translation of a book titled *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell and its Indonesian translation *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono, with the main objective is to analyse the translation procedure of the prepositional phrase. This book tells a story of rebellious animals in order to gain freedom from their farm owner. This is a classic novel that is written with the structure of words that can be considered as contemporary writing. As to the reason of this research, the researcher wanted to examine the common translation procedure found in translating this book, the curiosity on the translation of prepositional phrases is interesting is because, in the translation of prepositional phrase there are times that the meaning shifted or structurally modified, which indicates the usage of different translation procedures to tackle the differences in the source and target language, the researcher is curious on the translation procedures that are used to translate the prepositional phrases in this novel, because in reading the translated version of the novel, there are peculiarities found in the translation, there are times where the researcher would feel the translation felt too stiff and sometimes the words sounded natural, from that it can be hypothesized there are multiple procedure and at least a common procedure used in translating this book. Thus, the researcher wanted to find and categorize the commonly used translation procedure used in translating the prepositional phrases of this book, and also examines the variability of the translation procedures used for this book, with the hope that this research could deepen the understanding of translation studies and translation procedures. The

translated version of the book that is used is the version published by Gramedia in the year 2019 and translated by Djokolelono.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

In order to make this research more sensible, it is a must for a researcher to use existing theories that can be helpful in understanding the nature of translation theory and practice of translation, from its description and its procedures, and also the explanation of prepositional phrases would be helpful as well in determining the data that are about to be examined in this research. For this section the researcher will include the definition of translation, translation procedures and definitions of prepositional phrases. For the theories of prepositional phrases, the sources and references will be in two language sources, in English and Indonesian language, the reason for this is because, an Indonesian language definition of prepositions also required to understand the grammatical rule of prepositional phrase in the target language before committing the research.

1.2.1 Translation Definitions

There are a number of variations in the definition of translation, translation itself has become a major study in language studies, there are several definitions presented in this part. The first theory is from one of the known researchers on Translation Studies, Newmark (1988). “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” from the definition that Newmark stated, that translation is to move or to render the meaning that the original author wanted to deliver into another language, Newmark highly emphasized on the naturalness of the idea since it is implied that

the text should carry the idea in the way the author wants it to be and the in the way of not confusing the reader. According to Larson (1984) “translation is a change of form”. It is simple but the sentence meant a definitive explanation where forms in language are the structures of the language itself. Furthermore, forms consist of words, phrases, sentences etc. Basically, Larson defines the process of translation as to change the sentence and to change it to another language in accordance with the structure of the language. Newmark states that translation is from source language (SL) into target language (TL).

According to Larson (1984) “Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”, Larson sees the transportation of language is an action of language meaning moving from source into receptor, receptor is the one who will read, and it is the same concept as Target Language that proposed by Newmark. The process of translating is taking the meaning and writing it into the receptor to allow the receptor to consume or understand the text that was written by the original author.

In summary Translation is a complicated task to transfer the meaning of a text from a different language with the consideration to be accurate or at least natural. From the definitions of Newmark (1988) and Larson (1984) the task of a translator is to convey the meaning that contained inside the original text, while Newmark emphasize on the naturalness, Larson on the other hand pays attention more into the process of translating. Despite being a challenging task, the product of translation has always become an important thing that it helps people with different languages communicate or understand one another. Another definition is

by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) translation is the process to transfer meaning from source language into target language by taking into account that the intentions of the original message is rendered accurate or natural. It means that a translation has to be able to close the gap of differences of two language. these researchers also emphasize on the grammatical viewpoint of translation with the focus on structure and meaning of the source language.

1.2.2 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures can be mistaken as translation methods, but procedures and methods of translation are two different sections in translation studies. According to Newmark (1988) Translation procedures is the process used by translators to translate meaning of the smaller elements of the text. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988) Translation methods are the steps a translator takes in translating the whole of a text. From this statement it can be seen that, translation procedures and methods can be divided as two different things, whereas translation methods are a decision the translator made to tackle the full text, while translation procedures are where the translator more focused on the small elements of the text such as the sentences or phrases, and for this research it focuses on the prepositional phrase. for this research, the researcher decided to focus on the structure of the translated prepositional phrase instead of the meaning, leading it to use the seven translation procedures that are proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958):

1. Literal Translation

A translation procedure, where the translator is translating the phrases in word-for-word manner, by using this translation procedure the structure of the source language will be maintained in the target language, the reason for the usage of this procedure is because the similarity of the structure of the source and target language, an example:

Source Language: Clover knelt down **in the mud**

Target Language: Clover berlutut **di lumpur**

It is seen here that each word is translated literally and the structure is closely similar.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is a procedure where the translator attempted to keep the original word of the source language while maintaining its connotation or meaning, an example:

Source Language: When **Major** saw

Target Language: Ketika Mayor melihat

The translator borrows the word “Mayor” in maintaining the name of the character.

3. Calque

A literal translation of phrase from the source language into the target language, example from the novel

Source Language: The hens **in the yard** were running about

Target Language: Para ayam **di halaman** sedang berlarian

The structure is basically the same while the words are translated literally.

4. Transposition

The translator will try to change the grammar structure while the meaning will be maintained, the example from the novel

Source Language: The animals all rose **to their feet**

Target Language: Semua hewan itu **bangkit**

The phrase is translated into a simplified form

5. Modulation

The translator will translate the phrase in the functional sense despite the words or phrase have different meaning in literal sense. An example

Source Language: The animals looked **with suspicion** at Napoleon

Target Language: Hewan itu **menatap Napoleon dengan curiga**

6. Equivalence

When the translator is finding phrases that difficult to translate, they will translate it into a phrase that have similar cultural meaning in the target language. an example from the book

Source Language: The animals gathered **around the well** in the evening

Target Language: Para hewan itu berkumpul **di dekat sumur** pada sore hari (in the target language culture the phrase around the well will be translated into “melingkar di sumur” but since the indication of the

animals are standing near the well, the translation is better suited culturally in the form of “di dekat sumur”.

7. Adaptation

It is when the translator is trying to tweak the cultural meaning of the source language, in order to create a sense of familiarity in the target language, in short to make the target language reader understand it in their view. An example:

Source Language: He cleared his throat

Target Language: Dia Mendeham

The phrase clearing throat can be translated into other variations but for this occasion, the translator used “Mendeham” to emphasize that the character is about to start a speech, which in target language the word more familiar in the start of a speech.

1.2.3 Prepositions

The term preposition is used in language grammatical studies where it is a part of a sentence necessary for that sentence to be completed and grammatically correct. Prepositional words are those elements in sentences that are placed as a head and since prepositional words cannot stand by themselves prepositions are classified as a Morpheme, Morpheme is the smallest unit in a language that has a meaning, but it does not carry essential meaning if it by itself. Based on (Thornbury, 2002) Prepositions are those words that contribute or have a role in the structure of sentences. According to Kosur (2008) Preposition is a word that relates. In Indonesian a definition of preposition according to Keraf (1984, p. 80)

“kata yang merangkai kata-kata atau bagian kalimat-kalimat”, which roughly means that prepositions are parts that construct words that can make into sentences. According to Parera (2006, p. 56) “Preposisi merupakan kata yang berarti menempatkan”, where it means that preposition is words to indicate a place or to designate. In summary prepositions are words that are used to relate the sense of place and time which important to show a correlation and showing an indication in words and sentences. Prepositions are classified into:

- Preposition of Direction. Where the prepositions relate to a direction, such as (**to, in, into, on, and onto**).

In Indonesian this preposition is classified as “Kata depan yang menunjukan arah” such as (**ke, kepada, akan, and terhadap**)

Example:

- “The Person goes **to** the building”
- “Orang itu pergi **ke** dalam bangunan”
- Preposition of Time. The prepositions that signify a point in time, such as (**in, at and on**).

In Indonesian this preposition is classified as “kata depan yang menunjukan waktu (**di, sepanjang, selama, pada**)

Example:

- “It happens **in** the night”
- “terjadi **di** malam hari”

Prepositional words for time relation also differentiate short time and extended time.

For a short time, which was the time during a day the preposition is by using “**at**” and “**on**” to use it on the name of the day.

Example:

- “Happened **at** 12 O'clock”

- “terjadi **di** jam 12 “

- “terjadi **pada** pukul 12”

“It occurs **on** Sundays”

For extended time from the past the prepositions are (**since, for, by, during, from to, from to until, with and within**).

Example:

- “**Within** six months”

- “**selama** enam bulan”

- “It goes on **from** months to year”

- “berlangsung **dari** bulan ke tahun”

- Prepositions of Place. The prepositions for signifying a place such as (**in, at, on, inside, between, among**). In Indonesian this classified as

“Kata depan yang menyatakan tempat (**di, pada, dalam, atas dan antara**).

Example:

- “The person is **inside** the room”

- “Orang tersebut **di** dalam ruangan”

Prepositions of place can be also classified into the difference of levels of height such as (**above, below, beneath, under, over**).

Example:

- “The object is **above** the building”
- “Benda itu di **atas** gedung”
- Prepositions of Location. To signify a location in an area, such as (**in, at, on**). The location here is to indicate the object position in a certain known area such as being the head for the word country or city. In Indonesian this is classified as “Kata depan yang menunjukkan lokasi atau posisi” in basic terms it almost the same as the preposition of place.

Example:

- “President is **in** this country”
- “President ada di dalam negara **ini**”
- Prepositions of Spatial Relationships. Prepositions relate with spatial relation, in simple terms it is a point in space or an area such as (**across, against, ahead of, along, behind, below, besides, in front of, near, off, of, toward**). In Indonesian it is classified as “Kata depan yang memiliki bentuk sendiri untuk menyatakan arah tujuan (**ke, kepada, akan, terhadap, di**).

Example:

- “The street **across** the building”
- “Jalan **di** seberang gedung”
- “The ball is **behind** the tree”
- “Bola **dibelakang** pohon”

- “Give it **to** the person”
- “Berikan **kepada** orang itu”

1.2.4 Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional Phrase is “a phrase that consists of prepositions and its complement. The complement of a preposition can be a noun, pronoun, adjective phrase, or adverb phrase” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 462). Prepositional phrase is a part of prepositions, prepositional phrase is a compound of words where the phrase starts with a preposition and end with noun or noun phrase, prepositional phrase is the whole phrase that indicate whole of time and space in a sentence, the phrase indicates where a setting happens or when the setting happens, to put it simply it indicates the where and when in a sentence. Prepositional phrase also has the quality to modify nouns and pronouns where it could add adjectives into the words, here are some examples of prepositional phrase:

- Under the blue sky
- Below the ocean floor
- Above the building

some examples on how prepositional phrase that modify noun:

- The light **above the building** shines brightly
- The building **near the ocean** is small
- The people inside the room are glad

In the Indonesian grammar structure of prepositional phrase, it is explained that prepositional phrase commonly functioned to give a sense of clarity, such as an

adverb for phrases, prepositional phrase complements a phrase to add more complete information, according to Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2017) explains that semantically prepositional phrase indicates the relation of time, causal, means and place. Structurally, prepositional phrase or frasa preposisi in Indonesian grammar theory is a phrase that has a preposition as the head of the phrase. “Preposisi gabungan terdiri atas preposisi yang berdampingan dan dua preposisi yang berkorelasi” (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2017, p. 377). Also mentioned in the theory the common structure of a prepositional phrase is P+NP for the common locative prepositions. An example structure from Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2017):

Preposisi+Frasa Nomina

Di+Atas Meja

From the example shown that in the structure the noun phrase is part of the prepositional phrase due to the head of the phrase. based on the theory as well each syntactic function of a prepositional phrase occurs in noun, verbs and adjectives.

Prepositional phrases have their own functionality in the structure of phrases. Since prepositions have a role to relate to other words it has several functions. According to Collins and Hollo (1998) Prepositional phrase can have wide functionality in the structure of a sentence or phrases. Prepositions or prepositional phrases have variable functionality on the structure of clause, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrases structure. On each occasions prepositions serve different kind of functionality based on the

phrase

structure.

in clause, a prepositional phrase serves the following functions,

as an adjunction, it is when a prepositional phrase adds an extra unnecessary detail into that structure, as a complement, when a prepositional phrase is used to make the structure more complete, an example by Collins and Hollo (1998):

*Increase heat **to high*** (adjunction), as seen here the prepositional phrase is making the phrase more dramatic.

*They traded their Mendelssohn **for Metallica*** (complement), the prepositional phrase explains with what the object is traded for.

According to Collins and Hollo (1998), in a clause structure, prepositional phrase also functions as a subject and a peripheral dependent, a peripheral dependent in grammar is a phrase that add optional word that related to the head of the phrase but it does not have a necessary effect to the meaning to the phrase, examples as followed:

***To our own surprise** we won* (peripheral dependent), here the prepositional phrase added an optional detail in the reaction of *we won*

***Under the mat** is the best spot* (subject), as seen here the prepositional phrase acts as a subject to the information.

For the structure of noun phrase, prepositional phrases have two functions, which as a complement and a modifier, a modifier have a function to give a descriptive meaning to a sentence, for a prepositional phrase, it gives exact description on

time or position, Collins and Hollo (1998) shown how prepositional phrase functions as complement and modifiers in a noun phrase structure:

*The vast increase **in funnel-webs** (complement),* the prepositional phrase describes into what the vast increases

*A version **from the Austrian Tyrol** (modifier),* the prepositional phrase modifies the word by the giving detail.

For the structure of adjective phrase, prepositional phrase also functions as complement and modifier, Collins and Hollow (1998) gives examples of this as follows:

*Incompatible **with rock music** (complement),* the prepositional phrase explains with what the word *incompatible* is related with

*Faster **than Fiona** (modifier),* the prepositional phrase modifies by comparing the information with the use of *than*

For the structure of adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase also functions as complement and modifier, Collins and Hollow (1998) shown the example of this as follows:

*regardless **of his influence** (complement),* the prepositional phrase explains the word *regardless*

Too slowly **for my liking** (*modifier*), the prepositional phrase modifies the phrase *too slowly*

For the other structure such as prepositional phrase that combined with another preposition, according to Collins and Hollow (1998) a prepositional phrase may serve as an axis, an axis is the linear order of words in a sentence, an example:

Out of our instruments (*axis*), the preposition positioned at the first or as the head in axis of the prepositional phrases.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Before starting this writing there was some research that has been used to inspire the making of this thesis proposal, each of this research were closely related to this paper in the terms of topics but not exactly the same. The use of these research theses is for citing and reference the same idea that can be useful to this thesis proposal.

For the first research, it is a thesis titled “*The Analysis of The Translation of Prepositional Phrase Found in The Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ Movie Subtitle*” by Rini, Kemala Setya. The research is focused on the analysis on the identification of the translation of prepositional phrase, the researcher is trying to identify what kind of translation techniques used in translating the subtitles that found in the source of data, the researcher is focusing on structural identification to check the translation technique from the translation and how those prepositional phrase reveals what kind of translation technique used by the translator. The

researcher describes the type of prepositional phrase that has been found and divide the analysis into two type which are simple prepositional phrase and complex prepositional phrase, the researcher can determine the type of prepositional phrase from the pattern that has been found by the researcher, by the end of the research in the findings the research found that most of the translation used the transposition translation procedure in simple structured prepositional phrase, while in complex prepositional phrase the research found that calque and literal to occur more often, showing that the research found the most common translation based on the pattern of the prepositional phrases.

The second research is research were contributed by two writers, Rose Diana and Mashadi Said. The title of this work is “the translation of the preposition “of” that has been found in the English Novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*”. In this research the writers wanted to find the translated version of preposition “of” in Indonesian and classify those prepositions and the writers intended to find out the reasons or method of translations in translating the preposition “of” that have been found in the English novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. By the end the writers found 3 ways of translating preposition “of” from English into Indonesian, in the result the research find that prepositions are commonly translated into equivalent Indonesian preposition, not translated and translated into a different part of speech, and from the findings the writers concluded that each decision in the translation of preposition “of” is in accordance with context and meaning of the preposition itself, hence resulting three difference approach in the translating the preposition “of”.

The third research titled “*The Analysis of Preposition IN and Their Translation in Indonesian Found in Revenge of Seven*” by Wayan, Putu, and Dedik, the research is focused on the preposition *in* that found on the novel *Revenge of Seven* by Pittacus lore and the Indonesian translation by Nur aini. The researchers are focusing on the analysis of the translation of preposition and the function of that preposition that found in the translated novel, from the analysis of the prepositions the researchers concluded that the preposition *in* have three forms which are as a single preposition, as preposition phrase and a prepositional phrase, with the function of the preposition to designate time and place. At the end of the research, it has been found that some of the preposition *in* are not translated, but the type of preposition that found are commonly in the three types, from common preposition, to prepositional phrase and phrase preposition. The preposition *in* that has been found commonly functioned to indicate time and place and it is found in the research the preposition mostly translated into the literal Indonesian equivalent.

1.4 Research Questions

The quest for this research is to examine the translation procedures of the prepositional phrases of English into Indonesian as found in the translation of English novel *Animal Farm*. Researcher have developed research questions, in the hope that this research could answer, the research question is.

What type of translation procedures that is frequently used by the translator in order to translate the prepositional phrases in the novel *Animal Farm*?

1.5 Objective of the Research

The objective or the research is based on the research question or identification of the problem and there are three objectives:

1. To examine and categorize the translation procedure used in translating the prepositional phrases.
2. To find the common translation procedures used in translating the prepositional phrase
3. To examine the prepositional phrase that related to the noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrase, clause and prepositions in prepositional phrase structure

1.6 The scope of the research

This research is mainly focused in the area of study of translation and with the parameters on the translation procedures of prepositional phrase that can be found in the English Novel *Animal Farm* into the translated Indonesian version.

This research will study on the translation of prepositional phrase and categorizing it by using the seven models of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet. or to put it simply to find how the prepositional phrases are translated and to seek on what translation used commonly and group them. All of the necessary data will be taken from the English novel *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell and the Indonesian translated version *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono (2021).