

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Larson states that translation is a change of form (1998, p. 3). The word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph through speech or writing are language. There are words in the source language text that have differences with the target language words, such as the grammatical structure, language style, etc. This case happens because of changes in the translation of the source language according to the target language structure, which has different writing rules.

Vinay and Dalbernet also state that in translating a language, the translator tries to connect the source language with the target language, which has two types: a language with a clear meaning and a language that adapts to the target language (1995, p. 30). This definition means that the translated text has a precise meaning and can be accepted in the target language to translate the text using the same structure and with the same word meaning. However, differences in conveying the meaning can occur due to several things, the translator's different point of view, equivalent words, etc. Therefore, the meaning of the text changes and adapts to the target language, and the meaning receive clearly.

To produce a good translation without removing the meaning from the source language, the translator uses the translation procedure to translate a language into another language. Newmark defines the translation procedure into eighteen types. They

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are literal translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shifts or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses (1988, p. 81-93).

Many famous works such as novels, poems, short stories were translated from English into Indonesian. One of them is Edgar Allan Poe, "The Cask of Amontillado." "The Cask of Amontillado" was published in 2008 by Edgar Allan Poe in *The Works of Edgar Allan Poe Volume 2 (5) of the Raven Edition*. This short story is about Montresor, who wanted to avenge his friend, Fortunato, for insulting him. They met during carnival season. Montresor tells Fortunato that he got a rare wine, and Fortunato wants to see the wine. Montresor led Fortunato to the Montresor family's catacombs, where the Amontillado they are looking for is stored. Fortunato did not know what the Montresor would do to him because their goal was to find a wine named Amontillado in the vault. When they reached the end of the vault, suddenly Montresor chained Fortunato's hand on the wall, and Montresor buried Fortunato alive in there. The story is interesting to read because it tells us not to underestimate and insult other people. We do not know the nature of someone, including our friends.

In this short story, the writer found many noun phrases that have a pre-modifier and a post-modifier. A noun phrase is a phrase that forms a noun used to describe the characteristic features of a noun or a person in detail. Greenbaum said that the main word in a noun phrase is a noun or a pronoun (2002, p. 47). Furthermore, Greenbaum

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categorizes the noun phrase into two types (2002). First is a basic noun phrase, for example, "A man." "A" is an indefinite article in the central determiner and "man" as a noun (Head). The second is a complex noun phrase. For example, "some very pleasant times in this beautiful beach," "some" as a quantifier in post-determiner, "very pleasant" as an adjective, "times" as a noun (Head), "in this beautiful beach" as a post-modifier. The writer interests in analyzing the translation procedure of complex noun phrases because there are differences that the translator used in translating the complex noun phrase from the source language to the target language. These differences occur in the complex noun phrases in the source language that translates into the target language, which changes into different structures due to the translation procedure.

This research will analyze the translation procedures of the complex noun phrase in "The Cask of Amontillado" by Edgar Allan Poe and its translation "Anggur Amontillado" by Anton Kurnia.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

This research, entitled "An Analysis of Translation Procedure of complex noun phrase in Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story *The Cask of Amontillado* to Indonesian." This research focused on what types of translation procedures of complex noun phrases occur in the short story.

Based on the research focus, the problem of this research formulates as follows:

1. What are the constructions of the complex noun phrases found in the short story?
2. What translation procedures are applied by the translator in translating the complex noun phrases of the short story?

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### 1.3 Objective of the Study

As already written in identifying the problem, the writer will mention the aims to achieve this research in the study's objective. The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the construction of the complex noun phrases in Edgar Allan Poe's short story *The Cask of Amontillado*.
2. To find out the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating the complex noun phrase in the short story.

### 1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is focusing on analyzing the translation procedures of the complex noun phrase. The data are taken from an English short story "The Cask of Amontillado" by Edgar Allan Poe (2008) and its translation entitled "Anggur Amontillado" by Anton Kurnia (2016). The data are all complex noun phrases found in the short story and their translation from English into Indonesian. This research will be limited to analyze the translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988).

### 1.5 Method of the Research

To get the best result, the writer uses three research methods in analyzing this research data. They are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of the analysis.

#### 1.5.1 Source of the Data

This research's source data takes from a work of Edgar Allan Poe, a short story entitled "The Cask of Amontillado," which was published in 2008. In 2016, Anton

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Kurnia translated the short story into the Indonesian version entitled "Anggur Amontillado."

### **1.5.2 Collecting the Data**

There are several steps used to collect the data for this research. First, the writer does the close reading. Second, the writer classified all complex noun phrases found in the short story. Third, the writer limits the data by only analyzing noun phrases with two modifiers, one before the Head and one after the Head, which categorizes as a complex noun phrase.

In collecting data, the writer classifies the complex noun phrases found in the source language using the noun phrase theory by Greenbaum (2002). Then the writer groups the complex noun phrases found in the short story by the types of the complex noun phrase based on Greenbaum's theory. They are relative clause, appositive clause, apposition, and coordination. Finally, the complex noun phrase consisting of pre-modifier, noun, and post-modifier describe one by one in the pre-modifier and the post-modifier.

### **1.5.3 Analyzing the Data**

In analyzing the data, the writer examines what types of translation procedures apply in the target language. This research uses the eighteen types of translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). First, the writer uses the facing translation to identify the translator's translation procedure by matching it with the translation procedure from Newmark.

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The writer analyzes the complex noun phrases with some steps. First, the writer used a tree diagram to group the noun phrase and the modifier using the theory proposed by Fromkin and Rodman (1993). Second, the writer explains the construction of the complex noun phrase. Third, the translation in the target language group is based on the tree diagram, and then the writer looks for what the translator uses translation procedure. Use the tree diagrams in grouping the complex noun phrase cause the translator may use more than one procedure.

#### **1.5.4 Presenting the Result of Analysis**

In presenting the result of the analysis, the writer uses verbal language to explain the data. This research also uses a table for differentiating the English version from the Indonesian version to complete the analysis. The writer will compare the complex noun phrases between the source text and the target text, then explain the writer's differences and translation procedure to translate the noun phrases.

