THE TRANSLATION OF PAST PROGRESSIVE VERB PHRASES IN LEWIS CARROLL'S *ALICE IN WONDERLAND* INTO *ALICE DI NEGERI AJAIB*

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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Yogyakarta, 28 May 2014

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the translation of past progressive verb phrases in English into Indonesian. In a verb phrase, tense and aspect are two important elements. Tense-aspect system in English belongs to the grammatical category. While in Indonesian, it belongs to the lexical category. Hence, English tense-aspect system sometimes is translated lexically into Indonesian. Due to the differences of tense-aspect system in English and Indonesia, the writer is interested to conduct the research about the translation of past progressive verb phrase that uses *Alice in Wonderland* as a subject of the research. The method of this research is qualitative, which is applied by using descriptive analysis. The objectives of this study are to describe how the past progressive verb phrases in *Alice in Wonderland* are translated into Indonesian and also to identify the equivalence of the translation. This research uses semantic and syntactic approach to identify the equivalence of past progressive verb phrases translation. Equivalence theory proposed by Catford is also used in identifying and classifying the translation whether it belongs to formal correspondence or textual equivalence. Since the translation is done between grammatical and lexical category, the Indonesian translation of past progressive verb phrase belongs to the textual equivalence. The data that uses adverb of aspect *sedang*, the use of *mulai*, active into passive, absence of adverb of aspect, from verb phrases into noun, and from verb phrases into prepositional phrase are translated equivalently.The data that uses adverb of aspect *sudah* is non equivalent.

Keyword: translation, tense-aspect system, past progressive verb phrases, equivalence

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis penerjemahan frasa verba pada *past progressive tense* dari bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Dalam frasa verba, tense dan aspek merupakan dua elemen penting. Sistem tense-aspek dalam bahasa Inggris termasuk kategori gramatikal sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia termasuk ke dalam kategori leksikal. Oleh sebab itu, sistem tense-aspek dalam bahasa Inggris terkadang diterjemahkan secara leksikal ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.Berkaitan dengan perbedaan sistem tense-aspek dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, penulis tertarik untuk meneliti penerjemahan frasa verba pada *past progressive tense* yang menggunakan *Alice in Wonderland*sebagai subyek penelitian. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif yang di aplikasikan dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Kegunaan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana frasa verba pada *past progressive tense* di dalam novel *Alice in Wonderland* diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan juga untuk mengidentifikasi kesepadanan terjemahannya.Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan semantik dan sintaksis untuk mengidentifikasi kesepadanan terjemahan frasa verba pada *past progressive tense*. Teori kesepadanan yang dikemukakan oleh Catford juga digunakan dalam pengidentifikasian dan pengklasifikasian terjemahan apakah termasuk ke dalam *formal correspondence* atau *textual equivalence*.Karena penerjemahan dilakukan pada kategori gramatikal dan leksikal, terjemahan Indonesia frasa verba pada *past progressive tense* termasuk ke dalam *textual equivalence*. Data yang menggunakan adverbial aspek *sedang*, penggunaan*mulai*, aktif ke pasif, tanpa adverbial aspek, frasa verba menjadi kata benda, dan frasa verba menjadi frasa preposisi diterjemahkan secara sepadan. Sedangkan data yang menggunakan adverbia aspek *sudah* diterjemahkan secara tidak sepadan.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, sistemkala-aspek, frasa verba pada *past progressive*, kesepadanan.

MOTTO

"The pleasure of Allah lies in the pleasure of the parents, and the wrath of Allah lies in the wrath of the parents"

Hadith of Bukhari

"What greater gift than the love of a cat."

Charles Dickens

"Your strength is simply your will to go on"

Dee, Supernova: Partikel

"And it ought to make us feel ashamed when we talk like we know what we're talking about when we talk about love."

Raymond Carver, What We Talk About When We Talk About Love
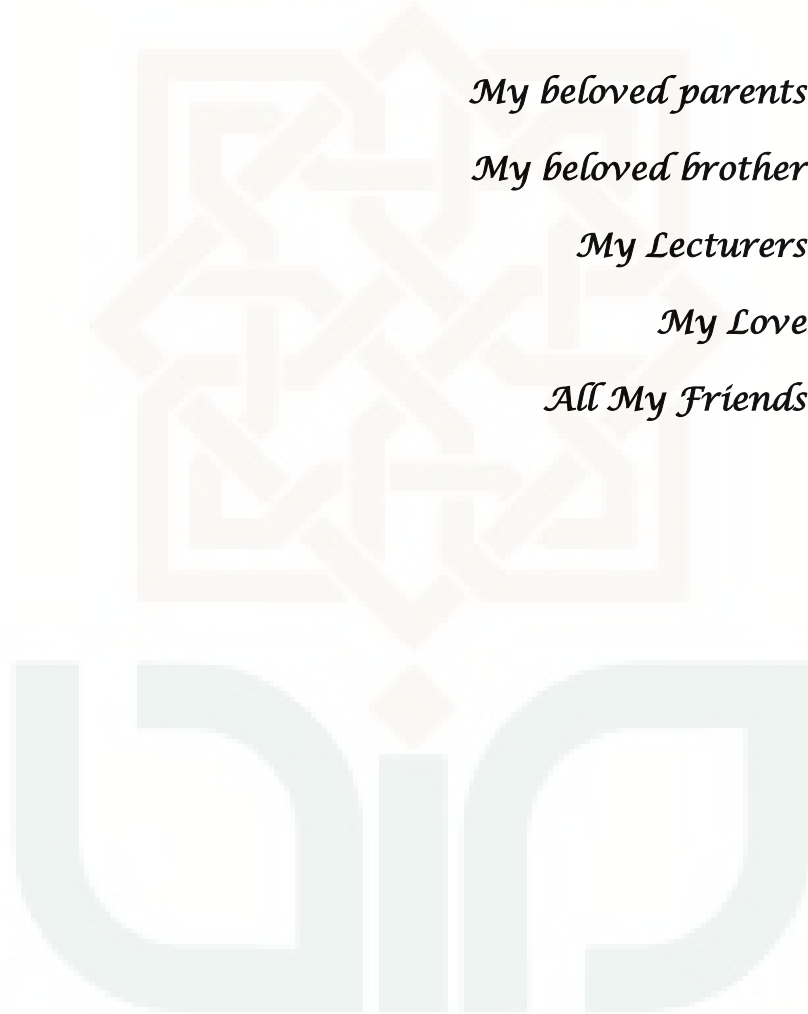
DEDICATION

DEDICATED TO

My beloved parents

My beloved brother

My Lecturers

My Love

All My Friends

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Last but not least, I realize that this graduating paper is far from being perfect, but I hope this graduating paper will be beneficial for the development of English Department particularly for the translation field.

Yogyakarta, 28 May 2015

The writer

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LISTS OF ABREVIATIONS

Aux   : Auxiliary

NE   : Not Equivalent

PPVP   : Past Progressive Verb Phrase

SL   : Source Language

ST   : Source Text

TE   : Textual Equivalence

TT   : Target Text

TL   : Target Language

V-V   : Verb-Verb

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

There are various languages around the world that make people find difficulties in communicating with others. Those difficulties appear since the inhabitants usually use different languages with other inhabitants in different places.Thus, people need some ways which can help them to communicate with inhabitants of other places.In accordance with this, translation can be one of the effective ways to bridge people who use different languages in doing communication.

As a bridge, translation is used to convey the same idea through different languages.By means of communication, the termtranslationhas several meanings in use. According to Munday "it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating)" (2001: 5).In accordance with this definition, translation gives many benefits for people life especially in communication purpose.

There are many kinds of translation products that give benefit for communication purposes. Hence, the translation of a particular novel is an example of it.Anovel is one of many written literary works that can be understood more easily than poetry or other works. Besides for amusing or entertaining, a novel also has particular messages and moral values that are delivered by the authors. Accordingly, the translation is needed in order to make the readers know the detailed information

and message in the novel. As a result, the readers from different countries who use their own languages can understand moral values and messages in the novels easily.Therefore, the translators, (people whose work are changing words from one language into different languages) give many benefits for others in understanding information from different languages.Thus, they belong to good people. This statement explicitly agrees with the credible hadith (Suyuthi, 2004: 246) below:

خَيْرُ النَّاس أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاس

"The best people are those who are most beneficial to other people" (Shiddiqi, 2004: Website).

Furthermore, a novel also contains some cultures of particular tribes, nations, or races where and when the authors live. By reading the novels, people can understand any information about it either which is conveyed implicitly or explicitly in a text. However, knowing some cultures of different inhabitants integrate with Islamic point of view that is clearly stated in Surah Al Hujurat verse 13 below:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۚ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

"O mankind! We created you from a single [pair] of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other [not that ye maydespise [each other]. Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is[he who is] the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is wellacquainted [with all things](Ali, 1987: 266)."

This verse clearly depicts that humans are created by God to know each other. Thus, reading the novels can be an effective way since people do not have to go somewhere only for getting any information about the life of different inhabitants. Moreover, the novel that has been translated can help the readers, who use different languages from the author, understand the content easily.

In translating the content of the novels to the different languages, the translator must master both source language (SL) and target language (TL) since there will be some differences about the language rules. For example, both languages have different rules of tenses and aspects. This differencecan be found in English-Indonesian translation.In English, there are some verb forms such as past tense, used for asserting the action started and finished in the past, and present tense, used for asserting the actions or events that happens now. In the term of aspect, English also has progressive aspect for showing unfinished action and perfect aspect for showing finished action.On the other hand, Indonesian does not have certain forms of both tenses and aspect. Also, In Indonesian, the tense and aspect are not formal rules.

Related to the differences of tense-aspect system in English and Indonesia, there must be many problems also in its translation. One of many interesting problems found in English-Indonesian translation is the translation of past progressive verb phrases.

Based on Eastwood, English past progressive verb phrases refer to the verbs that are continuing or unfinished and happen at a particular time in the past (1999: 29). In English, past progressive verb phrases (PPVP) belong to the grammatical

category since it has a particular pattern *was/were+Ving*. On the other hand, the verb phrases in Indonesia belong to the lexical category since there is no certain formula of particular verb phrases. Accordingly, the translator must solve this difference in order to reach the similarity in the term of meaning and form between SL and TL text.

In the translation field, the similarity between SL and TL is commonly called as equivalence. According to Webster dictionary, equivalence means *the quality or state of being alike: the quality or state of having the same value, function, meaning, etc*. (1981: 769). Since each language has different rules, the similarity in the form is almost not found in the case of translation between two different languages. Besides, the definition of translation itself shows that "translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language" (Larson as cited in Choliludin, 2005:4). Thus, the equivalence must be reached in the term of meaning firstly than the form due to the differences of structure in language rules.

Regarding the differences of PPVP in English-Indonesian translation, the writer is interested to conduct the research about it. In conducting the research related to the PPVP translation, the writer chooses *Alice in Wonderland*'s novel and its Indonesian translation, *Alice di Negeri Ajaib* as the subjectbecause it has a lot of PPVP which is translated into Indonesian by using various ways. Moreover, *Alice in wonderland* is a novel that has uniqueness in telling the story by using some songs. Besides, this novel is also one of many influential children literary works in the world.

"Alice in Wonderland was Lewis Carroll's first novel and its fantasy plot, humorous rhymes and brilliant use of nonsense was revolutionary. Nineteenth-century children's writing usually served moral or educational purpose, but Alice was written firmly and purely for the amusement of children. Critical response was lukewarm, but the book was still a great success, and remains a hugely influential classic of children's literature."(Floresiensis, 2015: Website)

Truthfully, *Alice in wonderland* containsa lot of various verb forms. The writer is interested inPPVP since this is apparently translated by using more various ways than other verb constructions. Below are the examples of English-Indonesia PPVP's translation:

SL : An enormous puppy *was looking* down at her with large round eyes, and feebly stretching out one paw, trying to touch her.

TL : Nampaklah seekor anak anjing *sedang mengawasi* dengan matanya yang bulat dan besar, mencoba meraih-raih tubuh Alice dengan cakarnya. (example 1)

SL : And she crossed her hands on her laps, as if she *was saying* lessons.

TL : Dan ia menyilangkan tangan di pangkuan, dan *mulai mengucapkan* kata-kata itu. (example 2)

In the first example, the V-V (verb-verb) translation uses adverb of aspect *sedang* to indicate that the action of *mengawasi*was still ongoing. However, the second example shows that the PPVP is translated by using prepositional*mulai*. In this case, *mulai* also can be used for indicating an ongoing action since *mulai* represents the start of an action. If the action has its start, it will be done continuously until its end. In accordance with this, *mulai* is used to indicate the start of an ongoing action. Since the verb phrase also depicts tense, the translator also analyzes the context and co-text because tenses in Indonesian can be depicted by using several

word choices and by considering the context.As a result, the past time reference or tense in this novel is depicted contextually.

The translation of both examples above is done equivalently since the meaning is maintained although each uses different ways. This V-V translation is textual equivalence because the form is not same on its category.

Overall, this research is mainly aimed to know the use of various ways in translation of PPVP. From those various ways, it can be identified the equivalence of the translation. However, the equivalence in translation is reached be means of meaning and form. By reaching the equivalence, there will be no grammatical error in TL text as the product of translation process.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background of study, the writer formulates two questions as follows:

1. How are past progressive verb phrases in *Alice in Wonderland*'s novel translated into Indonesian?

2. How equivalent are the translations?

1.3. Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions above, there are two purposes of this research, namely:

1. to describe how past progressive verb phrases in *Alice in Wonderland*are translated into Indonesian,

2. toidentify the equivalence of the translation of PPVP.

1.4. Significances of Study

The result of this research gives two benefits either theoretically or practically.Theoretically, this research shows the importance of equivalence in translation studies especially in PPVP translation.Equivalence is aimed to maintain SL message transferred into TL. By maintaining the message, it can make the TL understandable and avoid misunderstanding. However, the equivalence in the translation process of PPVP is not only reached literally but also contextually by considering the context of occurrence.

Practically, the result of this research probably enriches understanding to apply equivalence in translation of PPVP from English into Indonesian. This research can also be used as references especially for those who are interested in equivalence of tense-aspect system in English-Indonesian translation since both have different rules.

1.5. Literature Review

There were some studies that have similar topic to this research. First was a research written by Ica Purnawati from LIA School of Foreign Languages entitled "The Indonesian Translation of Perfect Tenses in Sue Monk Kidd's *The Secret Life of*

Bees".It talked about the translation of verbal phrases of perfect tenses in *Rahasia Kehidupan Lebah* by Wita Lestari by using a library research method.The research questions were (1) How does the translator translate the verbal phrases of perfect tense in Sue Monk Kidd's *The Secret Life of Bees* into Indonesian? And (2) Is the translation equivalent? It used theory of semantics and pragmatics to know the equivalence of verbal phrases of perfect tenses.In her research,Ica concluded that the verbal phrases of perfect tenses were translated by using *sudah*, *telah*, *pernah*, *sudah pernah*, and *belum pernah*, and absence of aspectual word. Mostly, the translation of verbal phrases is done equivalently (Ica, 2004:54-55).

Second was a research written by Anayanti Ikasari from Gunadarma University entitled "An Analysis on Translation of English Simple Past and Past Progressive Verbs Tense into Indonesian Aspect".The research question was (1) How are verbs in simple past and past progressive tense translated into Indonesian? The data is taken from *Third Girl* written by Agatha Christie and its Indonesian translationby Joyce K.Isa*Gadis Ketiga* translated.For identifying, classifying, and concluding the data, it uses a qualitative method.In her research, Ikasari concluded that English simple past tenseswere translated by using *sudah*, *ada*, *telah*, *pernah*, *tadi*, *memang*, *tadinya, masih*, and not translated also.The past progressive verbs are translated by using *memang*, *sudah*, *telah, sedang, ada*, *tadi*, and zero translation (Ikasari, 2011: Website).

Third was a research written by Muchlisa from Gunadarma University entitled "The Rendering of English Present Continuous Tense into Indonesian."There is only

one research question: (1) How Present Continuous Tense is translated into Indonesian?The data was taken from a book entitled *The Purpose Driven Life* written by Rick Warren and its Indonesian version*Kehidupan yang digerakkan oleh Tujuan* translated by Paulus Adiwijaya.It used a qualitative method. The results classified six categories for the translation of present continuous tenses. They are: *sudah* + verb, *sedang* + verb, verb only, *terus* + verb, and *terus-menerus* + verb (Muchlisa, 1899: Website).

This research is different from the first prior research since it discusses the perfect tensewhereas this research focuses on PPVP. The second is also different since it discusses two kinds of tense-aspect system, simple past and past progressive whereas this research only focuses on PPVP. This is also different with the third one because it will discuss past progressive whereas the previous is about present progressive. Moreover, all three prior researches also did not apply the theory of equivalence proposed by Catford. Yet, this research is similar to all the three prior researches since it also focuses on analyzing tense-aspect system in English-Indonesian translation.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

To conduct this research, the writer uses some theories.Besides, this research also uses semantic and syntactic approach. Semantics is used to identify the equivalence of meaning of verb phrases from SL into TL. Since equivalence also considers the form, syntactic approach is used to identify the equivalence and

correctness of grammar and structure of verb phrases.The equivalence theory proposed by Catford is used in identifying and classifying the translation of PPVP. Catford had proposed two kinds of equivalence: formal correspondence and textual equivalence.

The theory about tense-aspect system of both English and Indonesian are also used since both also influence the construction of PPVP. In English, PPVP belongs to the grammatical category since it has particular pattern but in Indonesian it belongs to the lexical category since it can be formed by some words choices. This research also uses the theory of meaning to identify the lexical meaning and grammatical meaning of PPVP both in SL and TL text due to its different category.

1.7. Method of Research

1.7.1. Type of Research

This research is a descriptive qualitative one since the data is non-numerical.So, the writer analyzes the data by explaining it descriptively. Truthfully, there are several characteristics of qualitative research. Based on Bogdan and Biklen, one of qualitative research's characteristics is descriptive. It means that the form of data collected is in words or pictures rather than number (as cited in Sugiyono, 2012: 13). In addition, "there are some features of qualitative research. One of them is reporting the result by means of detailed descriptions, direct quotes, from interview, and interpretative commentary" (Erickson in Susan Stainback as cited in Sugiyono, 2012: 14).

ALibrary method is used in this research since the data are not collected from the field or laboratory. Hence, the writer reads and studies some books and others references related to this research.

1.7.2. Data Sources

The whole data are taken from the novel written by Lewis Carrol entitled *Alice in Wonderland* as the source text (ST) and its Indonesian version translated by Ishadi entitled *Alice di Negeri Ajaib* as target text (TT). The English version consists of 105 pages and was published in 2001 by Dover Publication, Inc. Meanwhile, the Indonesian version consists of 151 pages and was published by Liliput Press in 2005. The data are taken from all monologues, dialogues, or narrative of both novels. However, the writer also uses some books, articles, and other references related to this research. Those are used in supporting the writer's analysis.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

The data in this research is collected by using documentation technique. Arikunto states that the documentation can be used to get the data from notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, and so on (2010: 274). The steps used are:

1. reading closely both versions;

2. finding PPVP in the ST and its translation in TT text;

3. listing all sentencesthat contain PPVP and the translation in the TT;

4. writing them side by side.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

Since this research belongs to descriptive qualitative researches; the analysis of the data is done by explaining it descriptively. There are some steps used to analyze the data in this research. Those are:

1. classifying PPVP and the Indonesian translation based on the lexical choices;

2. explaining some ways in the translation process of PPVP to identify its equivalence;

3. drawing conclusion.

1.8. Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction that consists of background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization.Chapter two explores some theoriesthat are used in this research.Chapter three is research finding and analysis. Chapter four consists of conclusion and suggestion for the next researchers.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the PPVP in *Alice in Wonderland* and its Indonesia version *Alice di Negeri Ajaib* by using semantic and syntactic approach and also equivalence theory proposed by Catford,the writer concludes that the translation of PPVP is done by using various ways.Moreover, the translation is mostly equivalent.

There are fifty eight data of PPVPthat are classified into seven categories including the translation using adverb of aspect *sedang*is fifteen data, adverb of aspect *sudah*is one data, the use of *mulai* is one data, active into passive is one data, absence of adverb of aspect is thirty seven data, verb phrase into noun is two data, and verb phrase into prepositional phrase is one data.From this classification, there is only one data that is translated not equivalent; the translation using adverb of aspect *sudah*. It is not equivalent because the lexical choices in TL text represent different meaning with SL text. Other data are classified as textual equivalence since the translation is done between different categories; grammatical and lexical category. The use of various ways in translation of PPVP is mainly aimed to reach equivalence in translation without any grammatical errors. However, the lexical choices in TL text should be considered also in order to represent the same message in SL text.

4.2. Suggestion

The analysis of this research only focuses on the Indonesian translation of English PPVP by using equivalence theory.Basically, the tense-aspect system in English-Indonesian is different. In English, it belongs to the grammatical category and in Indonesian; it belongs to the lexical category. Due to this difference, the research related to translation of tense-aspect system in English-Indonesian translation is always challenging and interesting.In accordance with this, the writer suggests for the next researchers to analyze others tense-aspect system in English-Indonesian translation such as present progressive, past perfect, and many more.

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APPENDIXES

1. The use of *sedang* in translation

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	And she tried to courtesy as she spoke- fancy, curtseying as you *were falling* through the air! (3)	….kata Alice sambil membungkukkan badan menghormat…..bayangkan kalau kamu mencoba membungkuk ketika *sedang meluncur* ke bawah…. (14)	TE
2	….and had just begun to dream that she *was walking*….. (3)	dan bermimpi *sedang jalan-jalan*…… (15)	TE
3	…Alice guessed in a moment that it *was looking for*…. (23)	…Dalam beberapa saat Alice menebak kelinci itu pasti *sedang mencari-cari*… (39)	TE
4	An enormous puppy *was looking down* at her large round eyes. (30)	Nampaklah seekor anak anjing *sedang mengawasi* dengan matanya yang bulat dan besar… (48)	TE
5	…. And her eyes immediately met those of a large blue caterpillar, that*was sitting* on the top… (31)	matanya melihat seekor ulat biru berukuran besar *sedang duduk*… (51)	TE
6	While she *was trying* to fix one… (45)	saat ia *sedang memilih* bahan yang tepat… (69)	TE
7	..”But perhaps it *was only sobbing*,”... (48)	..”Tapi mungkin ia *hanya sedang terisak*,”… (71)	TE
8	…they *were trying* to put the Dormouse into teapot. (60)	…mereka terlihat *sedang berusaha* memasukkan si Dormouse ke dalam wadah (89)	TE
9	… It *was talking* in a hurried nerveous manner… (63)	… kelinci putih itu kini *sedang berbicara* sendiri dengan agak gugup… (92)	TE
10	… She *was walking* by the white rabbit… (66)	… ternyata Alice *sedang berjalan* di samping si kelinci putih. (95)	TE
11	… And he called to the Queen, who *was passing* at the moment… (69)	… dan dia memanggil sang Ratu, yang saat itu *sedang melintas*… (100)	TE
12	… That she hardly knew what she *was saying*… (86)	… Yang membuatnya susah mengerti apa yang *sedang ia ucapkan*… (124)	TE
13	… And the Panther *were sharing* a pie… (87)	… dan Harimau kumbang itu *sedang berbagi* kue bersama… (125)	TE
14	… That all the jurors *were writing down*… (90)	… para juri itu *sedang menuliskan*… (129)	TE
15	… Who *was reading* the list of singers. (94).	… Yang *sedang membaca* daftar penyanyi. (134)	TE

2. The use of *sudah* in translation

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	…she *was beginning* to grow larger again…(92)	…Tubuhnya *sudah* membesar lagi. (131)	NE

3. The use of *mulai* in translation

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	And she crossed her hands on her laps, as if she *was saying* lessons…(11)	Dan ia menyilangkan tangan di pangkuan, dan *mulai mengucapkan* kata-kata itu. (24)	TE

4. Active into passive

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	The little door is was shut again, and the little golden key *was lying* on the glass… (12)	Namun saying, pintu itu sudah terkunci lagi. Kuncinya masih *tertinggal* di atas meja kaca… (25)	TE

5. Absence of adverb of aspect

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	So she *was considering* in her own mind… (1)	Lalu ia pun *membayangkan*… (11)	TE
2	For this time the Mouse *was bristling* all over… (14)	Dilihatnya si Tikus terus menerus *meremangkan* bulu-bulunya.. (28)	TE
3	Cried the Mouse, who *was trembling down* to the end of its tail… (14)	Teriak si Tikus marah. Tubuhnya *menggeletar*…. (28)	TE
4	…being held up by two guinea-pigs, who *were giving* it something out of a bottle… (29)	…dipapah oleh dua binatang bertelinga kecil dan tak berekor sembari *memberinya* sesuatu dengan botol.. (48)	TE
5	And, while she *was peering* about anxiously among the trees… (29)	Dan saat ia *memandang* kea rah pepohonan di sekeliling… (48)	TE
6	..She *was shrinking* rapidly…. (39)	…tak lama tubuhnya berhenti *mengecil*….	TE
7	She *was moving* them about, as she spoke... (39)	Alice *menggerak-gerakkan* tubuhnya (61)	TE
8	…and *was beating* her violently with its wings. (40)	*Menyerang*nya dengan kasar sambil mengepak-ngepakkan sayap. (61)	TE
9	He *was looking* up into the	…kepala terus *menatap* langit… (66)	TE

	sky… (43)		
10	…but the cook *was busily stirring* the soup... (46)	Namun si juru masak itu, *sibuk mengaduk* sup… (70)	TE
11	The poor little thing *was snorting* like a steam engine... (47)	Bayi kecil itu *mendengus-dengus* seprti mesin uap… (71)	TE
12	While she *was still looking* at the place where it had been… (50)	Saat ia *menatap* tempat semula si kucing itu… (75)	TE
13	And the other two *were using* it as a cushion… (53)	Dan dua orang itu *menggunakan* tubuh si binatang itu layaknya sebuah bantal… (78)	TE
14	He had taken his watch out his pocket, and *was looking at it* uneasily… (54)	Si Hatter lalu mengeluarkan jam dari sakunya dan *melihatnya* dengan susah payah… (80)	TE
15	As they *were lying* on their faces, and the pattern on their back as the same as the rest of the pack… (65)	Karena mereka *menengkurap* dan pola gambar punggung mereka sama…. (93)	TE
16	…the Rabbit, who *was peeping* anxiously into her face… (66)	…Kelinci Putih. Kelinci itu *menengok* ke arahnya.. (95)	TE
17	She *was looking* about for some way of escape… (67)	Dia *mencari-cari* cara untuk bisa melarikan diri… (97)	TE
18	"If I'd been the whiting," said Alice, whose thoughts *were still running* on the song… (85)	"Kalau aku jadi si ikan kecil itu," pikirannya *masih melayang* di lagu itu… (121)	TE
19	The twelve jurors *were all writing* very busily on slates. (90)	Kedua belas juri itu semuanya sibuk *menulis* sesuatu di kertas. (128)	TE
20	Alice could see, as well as if she *were looking* over their shoulders… (90)	Alice bisa melihat, dengan *mengintip* dari atas bahu mereka… (129)	TE
21	And the poor little thing *was waving* its tail about in a melancholy way… (97)	Binatang malang itu pun *menggoyang-goyangkan* ekornya dengan sedih… (137)	TE
22	..Unimportant-important-"as if he *were trying* which word sounded best. (97)	… penting-tidak penting," seolah-olah *mencari-cari* mana yang lebih baik. (139)	TE
23	But he now hastily began again, using the ink, that *was trickling down* his face… (101)	Tapi pada saat itu juga ia mulai melakukannya lagi dengan terburu-buru, menggunakan tinta yang *melumuri*…… (145)	TE
24	..and the bright eyes *were looking up* into hers…. (104)	..sebuah sorot mata berbinar *menatapnya*… (147)	TE
25	And once she remembered	Ia masih ingat saat ia menampar	TE

	trying to box her own ears for having cheated herself in a game of croquet she *was playing* against herself… (7)	telinganya sendiri karena merasa bersalah saat sendirian *bermain* kriket.. (18)	
26	He was looking up into the sky all the time he *was speaking* and this Alice thought decidedly uncivil. (43)	Dia *berbicara* dengan kepala terus menatap langit… (66)	TE
27	Said the Queen, pointing to the three gardeners who *were lying* round the rose-tree… (65)	Tanya Sang Ratu, tangannya menunjuk kea rah tiga tukang yang *berbaring* di dekat bunga mawar…. (93)	TE
28	The other guests had taken advantage of the Queen's absence, and *were resting* in the shade… (75)	Peserta lain telah mengambil kesempatan karena ketidakhadiran sang Ratu, dengan *beristirahat* dan berteduh... (108)	TE
29	And the King put on his spectacles and looked anxiously round, to make out who *was talking*… (90)	Lalu sang Raja memakai kacamatanya dan memandang ke seluruh ruangan dengan gelisah, mencari-cari siapa yang *berteriak* itu... (128)	TE
30	Alice *was beginning* to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank… (1)	Alice *mulai* bosan hanya duduk-duduk saja menemani kakaknya… (11)	TE
31	…the Mouse had changed his mind, and she *was coming back* to finish his story. (22)	..Tikus itu akan berubah pikiran dan *kembali* untuk menyelesaikan kisahnya. (38)	TE
32	The Fish-Footman was gone, and the other *was sitting* on the ground near the door… (43)	…Si pelayan berwajah ikan itu sudah pergi dan tinggal si pelayan satunya yang *duduk* di tanah dekat pintu… (65)	TE
33	Even the Duchess sneezed occasionally; and as for the baby, it *was sneezing* and howling alternately…. (45)	Bahkan Permaisuri kadang juga bersin-bersin, begitu juga si bayi, *bersin* dan menangis bergantian tanpa henti… (67)	TE
34	.the only two creatures in the kitchen, that did not sneeze, were the cock, and a large cat, which *was lying* on the hearth… (45)	Yang tidak bersin di dapur itu hanya si juru masak, dan seekor kucing besar yang *duduk* di dekat perapian… (68)	TE
35	…who might do very well as pigs, and *was just saying* to herself… (48)	…anak-anak yang juga berubah seperti babi, dan *bicara* pada dirinya sendiri… (73)	TE
36	.."And so these three little sisters-they *were learning* to draw, you know-"….. (59)	…"dan tiga gadis kecil ini-mereka *belajar* mengambil, kau tahu-"… (86)	TE
37	The Knave *was standing* before them (89)	Sementara Jack si pembohong *berdiri* di hadapan Raja dan Ratu (127)	TE

6. The translation from verb phrase into noun

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	Holding her hand on the top of her head to feel which way it *was growing* and she was quite surprised… (7)	Alice lalu meletakkan telapak tangan di atas kepala untuk bisa merasakan *perubahan* tubuhnya. (19)	TE
2	All the time they *were playing* the Queen never left off quarrelling with the other players… (75)	Selama *pertandingan* itu Sang Ratu tidak pernah berhenti berselisih dengan pemain lain… (108)	TE

7. The translation from verb phrase into prepositional phrase

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Equivalence
1	She soon found out that the cause of this was the fan she *was holding* and she dropped it hastily… (12)	Lalu ia menyadari bahwa penyebabnya adalah kipas *di tangannya*. Cepat-cepat ia jatuhkan kipas itu… (25)	TE