

**THE MEANING SHIFTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF
NOUN PHRASES IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining

the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:

IMA RIFATUN NAFIAH

10150081

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA

YOGYAKARTA

2014

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I testify that this graduating paper is my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. All the sources that I have quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by the ethical standards and the complete references.

Yogyakarta, 14 April 2014

The Writer,



IMA RIFATUN NAFLIAH

Student Number: 10150081



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : fadib@uin-suka.ac.id

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor: UIN.02/DA/PP.009/ 745 /2014

Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

**THE MEANING SHIFTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN
JANE AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE**

Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama : Ima Rifatun Nafiah

NIM : 10150081

Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : Rabu 30 April 2014

Nilai Munaqosyah : A

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh **Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya** UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang

Jiah Fauziah, M.Hum

NIP 19750701 200912 2 002

Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, M.Hum

NIP 19720928 199903 1 002

Penguji II

Arif Budiman, MA

NIP 19780309 201101 1 003

Yogyakarta, 16 Mei 2014

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya



Dr. Hj. Siti Maryam, M.Ag

NIP: 19580117 198503 2 001



NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Ima Rifatun Nafiah

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum. Wr. Wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Ima Rifatun Nafiah

NIM : 10150081

Prodi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul : THE MEANING SHIFTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF
JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum. Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 14 April 2014

Pembimbing,

Jiah Fauziah, M.Hum

NIP 19750701 200912 2 002

THE MEANING SHIFTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

By: Ima Rifatun Nafiah

ABSTRACT

Pride and Prejudice is an interesting novel because it is a picture of England culture in nineteenth century. This novel has become popular around the world about 150 years since it was firstly published. Hence, it has been translated into many languages all over the world including Indonesian. In this Indonesian translation of *Pride and Prejudice*, there are many meaning shifts that occur. That is the aspect which makes the writer interested to observe the meaning shift occurrences in the Indonesian translation of *Pride and Prejudice*.

In this research, the writer only focuses on the analysis of the meaning shift of the noun phrase translation and the description of the reason using Vinay and Dalbarnet's procedures of translation. This research uses the descriptive qualitative type of research because this research is done in order to analyze the phenomena that occur in a particular condition by describing the motive of the occurrence in words. By following the techniques of the data analysis, the writer concludes that the most frequent case of the meaning shift occurs in the head of the noun phrase and the most frequently used procedure is the equivalence.

Key words: meaning shift, noun phrase, translation, procedure of translation, Pride and Prejudice

THE MEANING SHIFTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

Oleh: Ima Rifatun Nafiah

ABSTRAK

Pride and Prejudice adalah sebuah novel yang sangat menarik karena novel tersebut merupakan sebuah potret budaya Inggris pada abad ke sembilan belas. Novel ini sangat populer di seluruh penjuru dunia sekitar 150 tahun sejak pertama kali diterbitkan. Oleh karena itu, novel ini telah diterjemahkan ke dalam berbagai bahasa di dunia termasuk bahasa Indonesia. Di dalam penerjemahan bahasa Indonesia tersebut, banyak terdapat pergeseran makna. Hal inilah yang membuat penulis tertarik untuk mengamati terjadinya pergeseran makna dalam *Pride and Prejudice* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis hanya fokus pada analisis pergeseran makna pada penerjemahan *noun phrase* dan deskripsi tentang alasan mengapa pergeseran makna pada *noun phrase* terjadi dengan menggunakan teori prosedur penerjemahannya Vinay dan Dalbarnet. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian *descriptive qualitative* karena penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menganalisis fenomena yang terjadi pada sebuah kondisi tertentu dengan mendeskripsikan alasan kejadian tersebut dalam bentuk rangkaian kata. Hasilnya, setelah mengikuti secara runtut teknis analisis data, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa pergeseran makna paling sering terjadi pada *head* dalam *noun phrase* dan prosedur penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan oleh penerjemah adalah *equivalence*.

Kata kunci: *pergeseran makna, noun phrase, penerjemahan, prosedur penerjemahan, Pride and Prejudice*

MOTTO

"هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ ۗ"

"Is there any Reward for Good - other than Good?" (Ar Rahman, 60)"

"إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ"

"Verily, with every difficulty there is relief." (Al Insyirah, 6)"

"Live in this moment ... for it is the only moment we have!"

Stephen Richards

"Perhaps it is our imperfections that make us so perfect for one another"

Jane Austen

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My Beloved Father and Mother;

My Dearest Little Sister;

and

Someone who is fated to love me and to be loved by me

in this precious life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

There is no suitable word to express my gratefulness. This graduating paper is the answer for my hard effort. However, my effort is nothing without God's mercy and guidance. Finally, by the unity of the God's will and my hard effort, I can finish my graduating paper entitled "The Meaning Shift in the Indonesian Translation of Noun Phrases in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*". My greatest gratitude is firstly dedicated for Allah the All-Merciful and the All-Beneficent and His prophet Muhammad as the best motivator throughout my life.

Everything which Allah has given for me, including the existence of some kind people around me are the greatest gift for me. Therefore, in this occasion, I would like to deliver my deepest gratitude and appreciation for those who have always given their hand, motivation, and prayer for me, they are:

1. My beloved parents and my beloved little sister, thanks for the best thing that you have given for me: your encouragement, your patience, your struggle, and also your love;
2. Dr. Hj. Siti Maryam, M.Ag., as the Dean of Adab and Cultural Sciences Faculty;
3. Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd., M.Hum, M.Ed. as the Head of English Department;

4. Jiah Fauziah, M.Hum., as my academic advisor and my graduating paper advisor who has always been giving me instruction, correction, guidance, and advice in the greatest patience. Dear my beloved lecture, I will always remember what you have said to me “be proud of yourself and your hard efforts”;
5. All my beloved lectures of English Literature Department who have always given me support, guidance, and prayer: Danial Hidayatullah, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna, M.Hum., Arif Budiman, M.A., Witriani, M.Hum., Ubaidillah, M.Hum., Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Bambang Hariyanto, M.A., Ulyati Retnosari, M.Hum., Teria Anargathi, M.Hum., and so on.
6. Prof. Dr. Musa Asy’arie as the rector of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta;
7. My big family who have always motivated and prayed for me during my study;
8. My closest friends, thank you for the ears that you have always given for me to listen to everything of me, the hands which you have given to help me, and the voice that have always motivated and prayed for me;
9. The big family of Sanggar Sarasilah who have always inspired me to do everything creatively;
10. The big family of Wahid Hasyim Islamic Boarding House Yogyakarta who have given me the precious lesson to be the God’s creature who can be useful for others around me;

11. All my best friends in English Department, especially C class of 2010, thank you very much for everything.

Furthermore, I am aware that this graduating paper is not perfect due to my limited knowledge. Hence, I need criticisms and suggestions to make this graduating paper better.

Finally, I hope that this graduating paper can be useful for the readers generally. In addition, I hope that all parties that are not mentioned above get countless rewards from Allah. Hopefully, Allah always gives them the easiest way in every good purpose of their life. Amen.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, 14 April 2014

The Writer,

IMA RIFATUN NAFIAH

Student Number: 10150081

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT.....	ii
APPROVAL.....	iii
NOTA DINAS.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
ABSTRAK.....	vi
MOTTO.....	vii
DEDICATION.....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xvii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xviii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of Study.....	1
B. Problem Statements.....	10

C. Objectives of the Study.....	10
D. Significances of Study.....	10
E. Literature Review.....	11
F. Theoretical Approach.....	14
G. Method of Research.....	16
1. Type of Research.....	17
2. Data Sources.....	17
3. Data Collection Technique.....	18
4. Data Analysis Technique.....	18
H. Paper Organization.....	19
 CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....	 20
A. Translation.....	20
B. Meaning Shift.....	21
C. Aesthetic Function.....	22
D. Phrases.....	22
1. Noun Phrase.....	22
a. Determiner.....	23
b. Pre-modifier of Noun Phrase.....	23
c. Post-Modifier of Noun Phrase.....	24
2. Verb Phrase.....	24
3. Adjective Phrase.....	25
4. Adverbial Phrase.....	26
5. Prepositional Phrase.....	26

E. Typical Sentence Pattern.....	27
1. The Running Pattern (Intransitive Verb).....	27
2. The Being Pattern (Copula Verb).....	28
3. The Doing/Seeing Pattern (Monotransitive Verb).....	28
4. The Giving/Buying Pattern (Ditransitive Verb).....	28
5. The Making/Considering Pattern (Complex-Transitive Verb).....	29
F. Translation Procedure.....	29
1. Transposition.....	30
2. Modulation.....	30
3. Equivalence.....	31
4. Adaptation.....	31
CHAPTER III DISCUSSION.....	33
A. Research Findings.....	33
B. Data Analysis.....	34
1. Meaning Shift in the Determiner of the Noun Phrase.....	35
2. Meaning Shift in the Modifier of the Noun Phrase.....	38
a. Modulation.....	38
b. Equivalence.....	42
1) Meaning Shift in Pre-modifier.....	42
2) Meaning Shift in Post-modifier.....	47

	c. Adaptation.....	49
3.	Meaning Shift in the Head of the Noun Phrase.....	52
	a. Modulation.....	52
	b. Equivalence.....	57
	c. Adaptation	60
4.	Meaning Shift in the Whole Noun Phrase.....	62
	a. Modulation.....	63
	b. Equivalence	67
CHAPTER IV	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	70
	A. Conclusion.....	70
	B. Suggestion.....	72
REFERENCES.....		74
APPENDIXES.....		79

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Example of Syntactical Analysis of the Data.....	8
Table 2: Type of Phrases.....	14
Table 3: Example of Post-Modifiers Based on the Realization.....	24
Table 4: The Number of the Occurrences of the Meaning Shifts in the Noun Phrase.....	34
Table 5: The Meaning Shift in the Modifier Analysis Based on the Modulation	40
Table 6: The Meaning Shift in the Modifier Analysis Based on the Equivalence	44
Table 7: The Meaning Shift in the Head Analysis Based on the Modulation	55
Table 8: The Meaning Shift in the Whole Constituents Analysis Based on the Modulation	65

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
CALD	: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary
KBBI	: Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia
Disc-mod	: Discontinuous Modifier
FC	: Finite Clause
S	: Subject
P	: Predicate
SA	: Subject Attribute
A	: Adverbial
DO	: Direct Object
IO	: Indirect Object

LIST OF APPENDIXES

	Page
Appendix I: Table of Data.....	79
Appendix II: Curriculum Vitae.....	104



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is one of the most important things in people's life. By language, people can reveal everything that they want. In this world, there are many languages which are used because every place has a different language. From such a fact, it is hard for the inhabitants of a particular place want to communicate with the inhabitants of the other place because both of them cannot understand each other; for they use their own language. Fromkin and Rodman state that two speakers of English can talk and understand each other, but two other speakers cannot because there are some differences which are due to age, sex, state of health, size, personality, emotional state, and personal idiosyncrasies that make each person speaks somewhat differently from all others (1978: 257). Thus, if only the different personal condition of each speaker can lead to the different way to speak, the different country and culture will extremely lead to the different language so that these differences can make each speaker difficult to understand each other.

In this case, they need a bridge to bring them to reach a successful communication which does not consist of misunderstanding in it. The bridge is a translation process because by translating one language to another language people can get a successful communication. According to Catford, "translation is

an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (1978: 1). It can also be said that translation is a process of transference of a message from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) which considers the SL’s message and the style of the SL’s language very much (Nababan, 1999: 19).

The discussion about the translation is very interesting because there are many benefits which can be gotten from the translation process especially in the translation process of a particular novel. Every novel is written to have many messages that are aimed to be delivered by the author; for example, the author wants to deliver the culture and the moral value around his/her life in the novel. Therefore, by the translation process, people are able to see the detailed information of the original novel; such as the description of the setting, the description of the character, and so on. In these descriptions which have been translated into a particular language, people who use that particular language are able to know the implied message inside the written text more deeply. The most specific benefit that can be reached from the research of the translation process is people can learn more about two languages (English and Indonesian language rule). Moreover, people can also learn the best way to translate SL which can reveal the original novel’s messages. These are the benefits of this research which can be the reason why this research is worth being studied.

By analyzing the translation process of a particular novel, people can get the lesson about the different culture that is revealed by the novel. Besides, in order to integrate between the translation process and the Islamic point of view,

the translation process makes people easier to know the culture of the other nation or tribe from a particular text which is translated into a target language. By translation process, people can also understand well how they live, how they interact, and how they can recognize the other as an Islamic point of view that demands people to do so. This idea has been stated in the 13th verse of al Hujurat:

يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاهُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ

اللَّهِ أَتْقَاهُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

(Al Qur'an, 2009: 517)

“O Mankind! We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of you with Allah is that (believer) who has At-Taqla (i.e. one of the Muttaqoon). Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware” (Mohsin Khan, 2011: 49).

From the verse above, it can be interpreted that people in this world are created into different kinds, nations, and tribes. However, in spite of such a fact, they have to know one another without considering those differences because the real thing which can differentiate person with the others is their obedience toward Allah (Ali, 2011: 300). Therefore, this topic (the translation process) can be integrated and interconnected with the Islamic tenet that people are demanded to

recognize the other nations and tribes because people can take the good values to be applied in their life. One of the ways in understanding the others who have different language is by translating a text or reading the translation text. Moreover, the translation process and the translation product are not measured up by the time and space since it can be applied for any period and for any country.

To discuss about the translation more, it is necessary to know that the translation process has three steps. They are analyzing the SL, transferring the meaning, and reconstructioning (Nababan, 1999: 25). For the procedure of translation, Vinay and Darbelnet divide it into seven types, they are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004: 149-151).

As stated above, the rule of the SL and the TL are not usually same; for example, the different constructions of noun phrases. Consequently, it can make the translator difficult to find the equivalence meaning between the SL and the TL. From this case, the term "shift" is then applied. Duff states that "as a process of communication, translation functions as the medium 'across the linguistic and cultural barriers' in conveying the messages written in the foreign languages" (1989: 5). It can be concluded that the purpose of translation is to get the message from the SL. If the translator only translates the SL based on all of its rules without considering the rules of the TL, it is very hard for the readers to find the real message of the SL because as it is said above, different places have different languages and each language has different rules. Therefore, these cases can draw

the translator to use the meaning shift in order to make the reader easy to get the message from the SL.

In the discussion of the meaning shift in the translation, the writer defines it based on the limitation of the phenomena which are found by the writer in the Indonesian translation of the particular novel. The translation is defined as undergoing the meaning shift when the TL element has different meaning from the SL element. In this case, to find out whether the TL has different semantic component from the SL or not, the writer uses some dictionaries. By this way, the phenomena of the meaning shifts in the translation are able to be found.

The usage of meaning shifts in the translation is not released from the discussion of the aesthetic function theory because the meaning shifts are made to reveal the SL message in the TL; therefore, the translation should be compatible with the TL rules. It is what the writer means that this discussion also needs the explanation about the aesthetic function. In the aesthetic function, there are two important things which should be noticed by the translator. They are foregrounding and automatization (Alwasilah, 1993: 42).

The theories which are explained above are used to analyze one of popular English novels which nowadays is translated into many languages including Indonesian. This popular novel was firstly published in 1813. This novel tells about a part of Elizabeth Bennet's life as the main character. This novel reveals the English culture in 19th-century. There are many criticisms which are conveyed by this novel such as the marriage concept which is believed that the happiness

will come as long as a woman can be married by a man who has high class status and, of course, a man with very much money. It can be said that getting a very rich husband is a must. Because of its interesting theme, this novel can attract many readers from the entire world. It has become a popular novel in English language more than 150 years (www.aadl.org). Therefore, it can be near the top of lists of the most loved books.

Moreover, in 2005, this novel was made a film by Joe Wright with the same title. That film got many awards of various nominations (www.imdb.com). Until this recent time, this novel is still analyzed by many university students especially in Indonesia because this novel is very interesting to be analyzed from many sides such as its moral values, its language style, its language structure, and so on. This novel is titled *Pride and Prejudice*. The reason why the writer chooses the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novel as the data source of this research is, based on the writer's preliminary research, the Indonesian translation of that novel tends to contain many meaning shifts and the data which are needed by this research are completed in that novel.

In order to analyze the meaning shifts in the Indonesian translation of noun phrases in *Pride and Prejudice*, it is necessary to know the definition of the noun phrase first. In English structure, there are five types of phrases; they are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase. The naming of each phrase is based on its head. For example, the phrase *the boy* is categorized into a noun phrase because the head of that phrase is the word *boy* which is realized in a noun (Vespoor and Sauter, 2000: 119). Therefore, based on

the example above, the definition of a noun phrase is the phrase which has the noun word class in its head. The reason why the writer only focuses on the noun phrase analysis is because a noun phrase may consist of one or more constituents which are realized in another phrases so that by analysing a noun phrase, another phrases can be represented.

The definition of the phrase is different between Indonesian and English. A phrase, which is called as *frase* in Indonesian, is the arrangement of two words or more and it also fills one of the syntactic functions (Chaer, 2009: 39). There are four categories of *frase* based on its syntactic functions: *frase nominal*, *frase verba*, *frase adjektifal*, and *frase preposisional*. *Frase nominal* functions as a subject and an object, *frase verba* and *frase adjektifal* function as a predicator, and *frase preposisi* functions as an adverb (Chaer, 2009: 39-40). Based on the categories above, the noun phrase (English) can have the same definition as *frase nominal* because both noun phrase and *frase nominal* have the same functions: a subject and an object.

To analyze the meaning shift in the Indonesian translation of the noun phrases in *Pride and Prejudice*, the writer takes the example to be analyzed. The SL is *her two most deserving daughters* while the TL is *kedua putri tertuanya*. The reason why the phrase *her two most deserving daughters* is realized in a noun phrase because this phrase, syntactically, consists of a pre-modifier and a head which is realized in a noun, as in the table below:

Table 1: Example of Syntactic Analysis of the Data

Pre-Modifier: Adjective P				Head: Noun
Pre-Mod: Possessive Pronoun	Pre-Mod: Cardinal Number	Pre-Mod: Adverb Phrase	Pre-Mod: Adjective	
		Head: Adverb		
<i>Her</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>most</i>	<i>deserving</i>	<i>daughters</i>

Based on the syntactic analysis table above, the phrase *her two most deserving daughters* is a noun phrase because the head of the phrase is the word *daughters* which is realized in a noun. In this noun phrase, there is a meaning shift that occurs in the pre-modifier *most deserving*. In this Indonesian translation process, the translator uses the equivalence procedure because the SL *most deserving* based on the dictionary means *yang paling berhak karena jasanya*. However, the translator tends to choose the other word to transfer the message of the words *most deserving*: *putri tertua* because this translation is considered to have the same situation with the SL.

The translation that is completely based on the dictionary is usually called *foregrounding*; it is the translation which is not expected by context situation.

This *foregrounding* translation can cause the reader of the Indonesian translation to wonder or to misunderstand the referent. In *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the noun phrase *her two most deserving daughters* refers to two characters, Jane and Elizabeth. Consequently, when that noun phrase is translated using *foregrounding* translation, the reader will be confused in which character that noun phrase refers to. Therefore, there is *automatization* translation whose purpose is to make an aesthetic function which is suitable with the social situation. The translation which is expected by the context situation of *Pride and Prejudice* is *kedua putri tertuanya*. That translation refers to Jane and Elizabeth. The Indonesian translation reader of *Pride and Prejudice* will directly understand if the noun phrase *her two most deserving daughters* is translated into *kedua putri yang tertuanya* than *kedua putri yang paling berjasa* so that the automatization translation is more suitable.

In short, the example above is the noun phrase which undergoes the meaning shift because the SL and the TL have the different meaning in each element. Moreover, this meaning shift is considered as the automatization translation because the meaning is expected by the context situation. This translation process is aimed to reveal the real message from the original novel (the SL).

1.2. Problem Statements

In relation to the phenomena above, this research is aimed to answer the questions:

1. How do the meaning shifts of the noun phrases happen in the Indonesian translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novel? ; and
2. What is the procedure of the translation that is used in the meaning shifts of the noun phrases that appear in the Indonesian translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novel?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of study, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe how the meaning shifts of the noun phrases happen in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* by comparing the SL with the TL elements using the dictionary; and
2. To identify the procedure that is used in that translation where the meaning shift occurs and its reason why it is considered to use a particular procedure of translation.

1.4. Significances of the Study

This study is aimed to enrich the theoretical bases of linguistic and translation studies especially in the analysis of the cause of meaning shifts in the noun phrases which occur in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer hopes this research can give valuable inputs for the English literature students in understanding the best way to translate the SL into

the TL which maintains the message of the SL. It is also aimed to contribute for them to think that considering the TL's rule and the message of the SL in translating the text is very important. It means that the translators must not translate a text by considering the SL only. Besides, this study is expected to give information for them that shifting in the translation is sometimes needed in order to make the message of SL well revealed; therefore, it can be a foundation for them to do a research which is related to this research and to indicate the problem which has not been explained in this research.

1.5. Literature Review

There are many linguistic researches talking about the meaning shift. One of them is written by Lilis Fitriyani B (the student of University of Sumatra Utara) entitled "Meaning Shifts in the Translation of Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* in Bahasa Indonesia: A Gender Analysis Perspective". This research uses a qualitative method. It discusses the meaning shifts that are caused by gender found in the translation of Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*. The research question of this thesis is what are the meaning shifts caused by gender in the translation of Khaled Hossein's *The Kite Runner* in Bahasa Indonesia?. This thesis is focused on the conceptual meaning that is caused by the different gender of the translator. It concludes that the meaning shifts which are found in the translation of *The Kite Runner* are mostly caused by the intervention of the translator with different gender particularly a feminist translator that can produce a different translation. There are many possible reasons for the feminist translator to do such things. First, the feminist translators do not want to include extreme,

vulgar, impolite, curse or filthy words; second, women tend to give priority to aesthetic value than men (Fitriyani, 2009: 69).

The second research written by Mir Atussholihah (the student of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta) is “Pergeseran Makna dalam Percakapan Indonesia-Inggris Ditinjau dari Fungsi Estetika”. By using a qualitative method, it discusses the meaning shifts which are caused by the aesthetic function. The research questions of this thesis are:

1. How do the meaning shifts occur in the Indonesian and English conversation?; and
2. What is the reason of the meaning shift occurrences?

The meaning shifts occur in the conversation of Indonesians who speak English. It concludes that there are meaning shifts that occur in the conversation of Indonesians who use English from foregrounding (usually it is based on dictionary and is not expected by the social situation) into automatization (the translation which is expected by the social situation). These meaning shifts occur because the addressee may wonder and misunderstand the conversation when the SL is translated with foregrounding translation. This application of aesthetic function is not only caused by the formation of TL, but it is also caused by the social situation of the TL’s territory (Atussolihah, 2012: 13).

The third research is written by M. Fariz Usman (the student of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta) entitled “The Translation of Islamic Terms in Ahmad Fuadi’s *Negeri Lima Menara*”. This thesis analyzes the procedure of translation that is used in the Islamic terms of English translation of

“*Negeri Lima Menara*” (*The Land of Five Towers*) and the quality of the translation. The type of research that is used in this thesis is a descriptive qualitative. The research questions of this thesis are: what are the procedures used to translate the Islamic terms in *The Land of Five Towers* and how is the quality of the translation of the Islamic terms found in *The Land of Five Towers*. In this thesis, he concludes that the most used procedure by the translator is transference because there are eighty three cases that use this procedure. There are four types of terms that are mostly translated using transference procedure: common lexemes, interjections and greetings, proverbs, verses, and proper names (Usman, 2013: 69).

Both this research and the first literature review have similar object: meaning shift. The difference between this research and the first literature review is this research uses the procedure of the translation to analyze the reason why the meaning occurs. On the other hand, the first literature review uses the gender perspective approach in the translation to describe the occurrence of the meaning shift which is caused by the different gender of the translator. This research also uses automatization theory which is same as the theory that is used in the second literature review, but this research uses novel (written text) as the object while the second literature review uses the conversation (spoken text) to be the object. Moreover, compared to the third literature review, this research uses the same theory: the procedures of translation. However, beside they differ in the subject of research, they also differ in the limitation of the data. This research focuses on the noun phrase only, but the third literature review focuses on all phrases. Moreover,

this research is aimed to find out the motive of the meaning shift case in the translation. On the contrary, the third literature review analyzes how the translator transfers the message of the SL into the TL and describes the quality of the translation.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

As stated in the objectives of study above, this study is aimed to analyze the meaning shifts of the noun phrases which occur in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The theories that are used to answer the questions in the problem statements are the noun phrase theory, meaning shift theory, aesthetic function theory, and the procedure of translation theory.

First, Verspoor and Sauter state that a phrase is a language unit that does not express a complete event or situation and it also does not have its own subject and predicate (2000: 44). For example, *Jane/ tries to be/ a good wife*, the phrases are set off with slashes. Verspoor and Sauter further explain that phrases are divided into five types; they are noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, and prepositional phrases (2000: 119).

Table 2: Type of phrases

Examples	Types of Phrase
The boy	Noun Phrase (NP)
Has been walking	Verb Phrase (VP)

Very tired	Adjective Phrase (Adj P)
Faster than usual	Adverb Phrase (Adv P)
Before school	Prepositional Phrase (PP)

The examples above indicate that the naming of each phrase is based on its head (2000: 119). For example, a phrase *the boy* is called a noun phrase because its head is realized in a noun. It can be concluded that the simple definition of a noun phrase is the phrase which has a noun as its head. In *English Sentence Analysis*, Verspoor and Sauter state that “the possible constituents of noun phrases are determiner, pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. The central element of a noun phrase is called the head” (2000: 120).

Second, “translation is an operation performed on language; a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (Catford, 1978: 1). According to Munday, “the term translation itself has several meanings: 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)” (2008: 5). In *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, Nababan further explains the steps of processes in the translation. The steps are analyzing the SL, transferring the meaning, and reconstructioning (1999: 25). In the translation process, the translator can use a particular procedure of translation to transfer the message of the SL into the TL. Vinay and Dalbernet divide it into seven types: borrowing,

calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation (2004: 149-151).

Third is the meaning shift theory. The meaning shift definition which will be used in this research is the meaning shift that happens when the TL element has different meaning components from the SL element. This meaning shift is not only applied in order to reveal the message of the SL, but also it is aimed to make the translation as expected in the TL's rule. In this case, it is also necessary to use the aesthetic function theory to prove that the occurrence of the meaning shifts is needed to produce a good translation. The aesthetic function theory is introduced by Mukarovsky. In *Beberapa Madzhab dan Dikotomi Teori Linguistik*, Mukarovsky states that the aesthetic function cannot only be found in the literary work, but it can also be found in the object and the action. In this aesthetic function theory, there are two important things that should be known: foregrounding and automatization. By foregrounding, the translator tends to produce the translation which is usually not needed in the social situation. On the contrary, automatization tends to give the expected translation in the social situation (as cited in Alwasilah, 1993: 40-42).

1.7. Method of Research

A method means "a particular way of doing something" (CALD, 2008). In a research, a method is a particular way which has to be passed in doing the research. By explaining the method, the research design will be clear. It clarifies what the writer does in the research. Therefore, a method and explaining the method are very important in conducting a research. This part covers all about the

method of research which generally covers the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1. Type of Research

Based on the research design, this study is a qualitative research. A qualitative is the research in which the data are analyzed by explaining descriptively by using the word arrangement (Ismawati, 2012: 32). Denzin and Lincoln state that qualitative research focuses on various methods which consist of interpretation and naturalization approach. It means that the researcher of the qualitative research analyzes the natural context by understanding or interpreting the phenomena around the researcher (2009: 2). This research is included into the qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomena that really happen and to get the reason why those phenomena happen. Moreover, the occurrences are analyzed descriptively in the word arrangements.

1.7.2. Data Sources

All data of the problems of the study are taken from the novel written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice* as the Source Language (SL) and its Indonesian version with the same title *Pride and Prejudice* translated by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani as the Target Language (TL). The reason why the writer chooses Berliani's translation is this book tends to produce free translation with maintaining the message of the SL by producing the equivalence word in the TL so that the possibility of the meaning shift occurrence can be found in this book. The English version of *Pride and Prejudice* consists of 478 pages which was published in 19th century while its Indonesian version consists of 585 pages which

was thirdly published in 2012. The data that are collected exist in written dialogues, monologues, and the narrative.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

The data of this study are collected from both English and Indonesian version of *Pride and Prejudice* by analyzing the written document. The following are the steps which are done in collecting the data:

1. Reading closely both English version of *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian translation;
2. Identifying the noun phrases in the English version of *Pride and Prejudice* and comparing the meaning of the noun phrase's element with its Indonesian translation;
3. Both the SL data and the TL data are taken together side by side;
4. Identifying the shift by checking each of the SL and the TL elements by using the dictionary; and
5. Listing the noun phrases with the meaning shifts in the TL.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

According to Subroto, a qualitative method is a method used to analyze the problems which are not designed or arranged using the statistical procedure (1992: 10). This study uses a qualitative method. In other words, the data are taken from the form of sentences and words not from the form of numbers.

The following are the steps which are done in analyzing data:

1. Classifying the meaning shifts in the translation of the noun phrases by identifying each of the SL and the TL elements;

2. Describing the occurrence of the meaning shifts;
3. Identifying the translation procedures that are used in the meaning shifts; and
4. Drawing conclusion.

1.8. Paper Organization

This thesis is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It explains the background of the study and the reason of choosing the topic. It also includes the problem statements, the objectives of study, the significance of study, literature review which differentiates between this research and the related researches that have been done before, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization.

The second chapter consists of the theoretical approach that explains more about the analytical theory of the meaning shift, the noun phrase, the aesthetic function theory, and the procedure of translation.

The third chapter is the core of the thesis which consists of the discussion of the data analysis. It discusses the meaning shifts translation of the noun phrases that happen in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. In this chapter, firstly, the data are described why they are included into the noun phrase, secondly, the writer describes how the meaning shifts occur in the particular noun phrase, and thirdly, the data are described based on the translation procedures. The fourth chapter consists of the conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that is done by the writer in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the meaning shifts occur in the Indonesian translation of the noun phrases in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. First, because the noun phrase consists of three constituents: the determiner, the modifier, and the head, the meaning shift may occur either in one constituent of the noun phrase or in the whole constituents of the noun phrase.

Second, based on Vinay and Dalbernet's procedure of translation theory, the most frequent case of the meaning shifts occur in the head of the noun phrases. There are fifty six cases that occur in this classification. The most frequent procedure used by the translator of Indonesian translation *Pride and Prejudice* is the equivalence where the translator transfers the message of the SL into the TL in the same situation, but in completely different stylistics, structural method, and component of meaning. Mostly, this procedure is used by the translator in order to make the message of the TL as equal as possible to the SL message, so the meaning that is produced is expected by the social and the contextual situation.

The next frequent case of the meaning shift occurs in the whole constituents of the noun phrases. The meaning shift occurs in the forty five noun phrases. From forty five cases, eleven meaning shifts occur as the effect of the modulation, thirty four cases are caused by the equivalence. Hence, the meaning shifts that occur in this constituent are mostly affected by the equivalence also because the translator transfers the message of the SL into the TL in the same situation, but in completely different stylistics, structural method, and component of meaning.

The next frequent case of the meaning shift occurs in the modifier. There are twenty meaning shifts occur in the modifier of the noun phrases. Eight cases occur as the effect of the equivalence, eleven meaning shifts occur based on the modulation and one meaning shift occurs as the effect of the adaptation. The last case of the meaning shift occurs in the determiner of the noun phrase. In this constituent, there is only one meaning shift that occurs. This meaning shift is affected by the equivalence.

In short, the writer concludes that in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the meaning shifts mostly occur in the whole components of the noun phrase. Moreover, the most frequently used procedure by the translator that affects these occurrences is the equivalence. It is aimed to give the most expected meaning by the context of the situation; this process is usually called as the automatization translation.

4.2. Suggestion

After doing this research, the writer has some suggestions. Firstly, not only does the translator need to master all lexical items and each meaning of both the SL and the TL elements, but the translator also needs to understand the cultural value of the language in both the SL and the TL because it is done in order to give the best effort of the translation. The translation will be considered good when the translator can maintain well the SL message into the TL because by this translation process, the message which will be revealed by the original novel can be gotten by the reader of the translation novel. Therefore, this is the reason why the translator should master each meaning and cultural nuance of the SL and the TL vocabulary.

Secondly, for the translator in general, meaning shift is allowed in the translation process; particularly in the intention to reveal the SL message in general while also considering the TL culture. In the translation process, there are many kinds of procedures that can be used by the translator. Therefore, the translator is suggested to use Vinay and Dalbarnet's procedures of the translation because these procedures, especially the oblique method: modulation, equivalence, and adaptation, will produce the equivalence situation between the SL and the TL so that the SL message can be well revealed. In a particular case, there is a difference of stylistic effect which cannot be transposed into the TL without upsetting the syntactic order, or even the lexis; therefore, in this case, the translator is suggested to use the translation method that can transpose the SL into

the TL in the most equivalence meaning such as the oblique method of the translation.

Thirdly, the writer is aware that there are still many things that can be analyzed more deeply and in more detailed ways. So, the writer invites those who are interested in this field, especially in this subject and object to do deeper and more detailed research. The example is doing the research of the meaning shifts in the Indonesian translation of verb phrases in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

References

- AL-Qur'an Terjemah Bahasa Indonesia*. 2009. Kudus: Menara Kudus.
- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. 1993. *Beberapa Madzhab dan Dikotomi Teori Linguistik*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Austen, Jane. 1853. *Pride and Prejudice*. London: RD Bentley, Burlington Street; And Bell & Bradfute Edinburgh.
- Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. 2008. 3rd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Catfodt, J.C. 1978. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Walton Street : Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2009. *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Delzendehrooy, Mojtaba and Amin Karimnia. 2012. *A Comparative Study of Modulation in English Translations of Khayyam's Quatrains*. Iran: Elsevier.
- Denzin, Norman K and Yvonna S. Lincoln. 2009. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Duff, Alan. 1989. *Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. PDF.

- Fitriany B, Lilis. 2009. *Meaning Shifts in the Translation of Khaled Hosseini's "The Kite Runner" in Bahasa Indonesia: A Gender Analysis Perspective*. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara Press.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1978. *An Introduction to Language*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston.
- Hatim, Basil and Jeremy Munday. 2004. *Translation: An Advance and Resource Book*. London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
- Hornby, AS. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ismawati, Esti. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak.
- Munday, Jeremy. 2008. *Introducing Translation Studies; Theories and Applications*. France: Routledge. PDF. Accessed at June 26th, 2013. 21.22 pm.
- Nababan, M. Rudolf. 1999. *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.

- Nugrahani, Mantili Berliani. 2012. *Pride and Prejudice* (Terjemahan). Bandung: Qanita.
- Salim, Peter. 1991. *Advanced English-Indonesian Dictionary*. Jakarta: Modern English Press.
- Sholihah, Miratus. 2012. *Pergeseran Makna dalam Percakapan Indonesia-Inggris Ditinjau dari Fungsi Estetika*. Linguistika Akademia. PDF. Accessed at April 10th 2013. 14:41 pm.
- Subroto, Edi. 1992. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Linguistik Struktural*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press.
- Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. 1988. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Ubaidillah. 2012. *Diktat Mata Kuliah teori Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN SUKA Press.
- Vespoor, Marjolijn and Kim Sauter. 2000. *English Sentence Analysis : An Introductory Course*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Internet References

Ann Arbor District Library: Book Club to Go Discussion Guide. *Jane Austen* "Pride and Prejudice". Ann Arbor District Library.

Accessed at March, 17th, 2014. 16.12 pm.

http://www.aadl.org/files/bctg/bctg_guidepride_and_prejudice.pdf.

IMDb. *Pride and Prejudice* (2005) Awards. www.imdb.com. 19 April 2013. Accessed at April 22th, 2013. 09:23 pm.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0414387/awards>.

Khan, M.Mohsin. *Quran Reader Basic*. <http://www.searchtruth.com/>.

25 June 2011. Accessed at April 19th, 2013. 12:29 pm.

[http://www.searchtruth.com/chapter_display.php?chapter=49&translator=5&mac=.](http://www.searchtruth.com/chapter_display.php?chapter=49&translator=5&mac=)

Nilai £ 1.05 Dengan Rupiah. Yahoo Answer. 2010. Accessed at March, 4th, 2014. 8.48 am.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=£1.05+setara+dengan+berapa+rupiah&>.

Nordquist, Richard. *Grammar & Composition*. About.com. 2014.

Accessed at January, 19th, 2014. 19:10 pm.

<http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/Pre-modifier.htm>.

Portner, Paul H. *What is Meaning?*. 4 February 2005. Accessed at January, 27th, 2014. 21:06 pm.

http://ccl.pku.edu.cn/douBTfire/Semantics/Chapter_1_What_is_meaning.pdf.

Thesaurus Dictionary. *Synonyms for High-flown*. Thesaurus.com. 2013. Accessed at January, 11th, 2014. 21:22 pm.

<http://thesaurus.com/browse/high-flown>.

Vocabulary.com. *High-flown*. Vocabulary.com. 2014. Accessed at January, 11th, 2014. 21:12 pm.

<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/high-flown>.

APPENDIXES

The Data of the Meaning Shifts in the Indonesian Translation of the Noun Phrases Based on the Procedures of Translation

1. Meaning Shift in the Determiner of the Noun Phrases Based on the Procedures of Translation

Number	SL	TL	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
1.	To <i>these high-flown expressions</i> Elizabeth listened with all the insensibility of distrust; ... (page. 147) –D	Elizabeth mendengarkan <i>seluruh ungkapan kesedihan itu</i> dengan sangsi, ... (page. 183)		✓	

2. Meaning Shifts in the Modifier of the Noun Phrases Based on the Procedures of Translation

Number	SL	TL	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
1.	‘What can be the meaning of <i>that emphatic exclamation?</i> ’ cried he. (page. 7)	“Apa maksud <i>seruanmu itu?</i> ” sambar Mr. Bennet. (page. 14)		✓	

2.	Lydia was a stout, well-grown girl of fifteen, with a fine complexion and good-humored countenance; a favorite with her mother, whose affection had brought her into public at an early age. She had <i>a high animal spirits</i> , ... (page 55)	Lydia adalah seorang gadis bongor berumur lima belas tahun, dengan kulit merona dan wajah jenaka, putri kesayangan ibunya yang telah bersikeras membawanya ke acara umum pada usia dini. Dia memiliki <i>semangat yang menggebu-gebu</i> , ... (page 71)		✓	
3.	When the ladies removed after dinner, Elizabeth ran up to her sister, and seeing her well-guarded from cold, attended her into the drawing-room, where she saw welcomed by her two friends with <i>many professions of pleasure</i> ; ... (page. 66)	Seusai makan malam, Elizabeth mendatangi kakaknya. Melihat bahwa keadaan Jane membaik, Elizabeth membawanya ke ruang menggambar, tempat kedua temannya menyambutnya dengan <i>penuh kehangatan</i> . (page. 84)	✓		
4.	Mr. Collins readily assented, and a book was produced; but, on beholding it (for everything announced it to be from <i>a circulating library</i>), he started back, ... (page. 85)	Mr. Collins dengan siap mengiyakan, dan sebuah buku pun diberikan kepadanya; tetapi setelah mengamatinya sejenak (karena penampilan buku itu menunjukkan asalnya, yaitu <i>perpustakaan umum</i>), dia menjauhkan wajahnya, ... (page. 107)		✓	
5.	..., 'but did not suspect him of descending to	..., "tapi tidak pernah menyangka bahwa dia		✓	

	such <i>malicious revenge</i> , such injustice, such inhumanity as this.’ (page. 101)	memiliki <i>dendam yang membara</i> seperti itu, sangat tidak adil, sangat tidak manusiawi.” (page. 126)			
6.	‘No; he never saw him till <i>the other morning</i> at Meyton.’ (page. 120)	“Tidak; dia baru pertama kali berjumpa dengannya <i>pagi itu</i> di Meryton.” (page. 150)	✓		
7.	To <i>these high-flown expressions</i> Elizabeth listened with all the insensibility of distrust; ... (page. 147)	Elizabeth mendengarkan <i>seluruh ungkapan kesedihan itu</i> dengan sangsi, ... (page. 183)	✓		
8.	..., he unfolded <i>the matter</i> -to audience not merely wondering, ... (page. 160)	Sir William mengutarakan <i>semuanya</i> -kepada pada pendengar yang tidak sekadar bertanya-tanya, ... (page. 198)	✓		
9.	...; but though <i>the probably of the statement</i> was admitted at the time, she had the same story to repeat every day. (page. 172)	Tetapi, meskipun mengakui <i>kemungkinan itu</i> , Mrs. Bennet mengulang-ulang cerita yang sama setiap hari. (page. 213)	✓		
10.	In comparing her recollection of Pemberley with <i>the minute description</i> which Wickam could give, ... (page. 180)	Mrs. Gardner membandingkan ingatannya akan Pemberley dengan <i>gambaran mendetail</i> yang bisa diberikan oleh Wickam. (page. 221)		✓	
11.	I do not at all comprehend her reason for wishing to be intimate with me; but if <i>the same</i>	Aku sama sekali tidak mengerti mengapa dia ingin akrab denganku, tapi seandainya	✓		

	<i>circumstance</i> were to happen again, I am sure I should be deceived again. (page. 186)	<i>kejadian itu</i> terulang, aku yakin aku akan tertipu lagi. (page. 228)			
12.	He welcomed them a second time, with <i>ostentatious formality</i> to his humble abode, ... (page. 196)	Mr. Collins memberikan sambutan untuk kedua kalinya dengan <i>sikap terformal</i> , ... (page. 240)		✓	
13.	The dinner was exceedingly handsome, and there were all the servants and <i>all the articles of plate</i> which Mr. Collins had promised; ... (page. 204)	Hidangan yang disajikan sungguh cantik, dengan banyak pelayan dan <i>semua peralatan makan</i> seperti yang telah dijanjikan Mr. Collins. (page. 250)		✓	
14.	Where there is fortune to make the expenses of travelling unimportant, distance becomes no evil. But that is not <i>the case HERE</i> . (page. 224)	Ketika seorang memiliki uang untuk membayar seluruh biaya perjalanannya, maka jarak tidak menjadi masalah. Tapi bukan <i>begitu kasusnya</i> . (page. 274)		✓	
15.	...; ‘and I dare to say she is one of <i>the most tractable creatures in the world</i> . She is a very great favourite with some ladies of my acquaintance, Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley.’ (page. 231)	...; “dan aku yakin dia adalah satu <i>makhluk termanis di dunia</i> . Dia adalah kesayangan beberapa temanku, Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley.” (page. 282)		✓	
16.	<i>In this perturbed state of mind</i> , with thoughts	Di tengah <i>kegundahan hatinya</i> , dengan	✓		

	that could rest on nothing, she walked on; ... (page. 255)	pikiran yang masih berkecamuk, Elizabeth berjalan kaki. (page. 312)			
17.	..., she had no difficulty in believing that neither her virtue nor her understanding would preserve her falling <i>an ease prey</i> . (page. 343)	..., mudah untuk memahami bahwa baik perilaku maupun cara berpikarnya telah membuatnya menjadi <i>mangsa empuk</i> . (page. 416)			✓
18.	She colored as she spoke; but neither that, nor anything else, awakened <i>a suspicion of the truth</i> . (page. 459)	Wajahnya merah padam, baik hal itu maupun yang lainnya tidak membangkitkan <i>kecurigaan siapapun</i> . (page. 560)		✓	
19.	Happy for all her maternal feelings was the day on which Mrs. Bennet got rid of <i>her two most deserving daughters</i> . (page. 474)	Hari ketika Mrs. Bennet melepas kepergian <i>kedua putri tertuanya</i> adalah hari yang paling membahagiakan. (page. 580)		✓	
20.	..., with the promise of balls and <i>young men</i> , her father would never consent to her going. (page. 475)	..., dengan janji-janji pesta dansa dan <i>pemuda tampan</i> , ayahnya tidak pernah mengizinkannya pergi. (page. 581)	✓		

2. Meaning Shifts in the Head of the Noun Phrases Based on the Procedures of Translation

Number	SL	TL	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
1.	..., this truth is well fixed in the minds of the surrounding <i>families</i> , ... (page. 2)	..., suatu anggapan telah terpatri dipikiran para <i>orangtua</i> , ... (page. 7)	✓		
2.	' <i>My dear Mr. Bennet</i> ,' said his lady to him one day, ... (page. 2)	" <i>Suamiku Mr. Bennet tersayang</i> ," kata Mrs. Bennet pada suatu hari, ... (page. 7)		✓	
3.	<i>One</i> cannot know what a man really is by the end of the fortnight. (page. 7)	<i>Kita</i> tidak mungkin bisa mengetahui watak asli seseorang hanya dalam kurun waktu dua minggu. (page. 14)		✓	
4.	..., if you decline <i>the office</i> , I will take it on myself.' (page 7)	..., kalau kau menolak <i>tawarannya</i> , aku akan menerimanya." (page. 14)		✓	
5.	...; and in spite of his asserting that her manners were not those of <i>the fashionable world</i> , ... (page. 28)	Dan meskipun <i>gayanya</i> tidak <i>anggun</i> , ... (page. 38)		✓	
6.	Mary had neither genius nor taste; and though vanity had given her <i>application</i> , it had given her likewise a pedantic air and conceited	Mary tidak terlalu pandai ataupun berselera tinggi; dan walaupun memberikan <i>kepercayaan diri</i> , juga membuatnya tampak pongah dan		✓	

	manner, which would have injured a higher degree of excellence than she had reached. (page. 30)	congkak. (page 40)			
7.	'My dear Miss Eliza, why are you not dancing? Mr. Darcy, you must allow me to present this young lady to you a very desirable partner...' (page. 31)	"Miss Eliza yang baik, kenapa kau tidak berdansa? Mr. Darcy, izinkan aku memasangkan gadis muda ini denganmu..." (page. 42)		✓	
8.	She had a sister married to a Mr. Phillips, who had been a clerk to their father and succeeded him in the business, and a brother settled in London in a respectable line of trade. (page. 34)	Mrs. Bennet memiliki seorang saudara perempuan yang menikah dengan seorang pria bernama Mr. Phillips, karyawan yang telah banyak membantu bisnis ayah mereka, dan seorang saudara laki-laki yang tinggal di London dan hidup layak sebagai pedagang. (page. 45)		✓	
9.	..., to pay their duty to their aunt and to a milliner's shop just over the way. The two youngest of the family, Catherine and Lydia, were particularly frequent in theses attentions; ... (page 34)	... untuk mengunjungi mereka dan singgah disebuah toko topi dalam perjalanan. Kedua putri termuda keluarga Bennet, Catherine dan Lydia, sering melakukan kegiatan ini. (page. 46)		✓	

10.	Their visits to Mrs. Phillips were now productive of the most interesting intelligence. Every day added something to their knowledge of the officers' names and <i>connections</i> . (page. 35)	Kunjungan-kunjungan mereka ke rumah Mrs. Phillips sekarang diwarnai berbagai kabar menarik. Setiap hari, mereka mendapatkan tambahan informasi tentang nama dan <i>pangkat</i> para prajurit. (page 46)		✓	
11.	...; and she was no horsewoman, walking was her only alternative. She declared <i>her resolution</i> . (page. 39)	..., dan karena dia tidak lihai menunggang kuda, berjalan kaki adalah satu-satunya pilihannya. Dia menyatakan <i>tekadnya</i> . (page. 51)		✓	
12.	'No, indeed, I do not wish to avoid the walk. The distance is nothing when one has <i>a motive</i> ; only three miles. (page. 39)	"Tidak perlu, aku bersedia berjalan kaki. Jarak tidak berarti apa-apa ketika seseorang punya <i>tekad</i> , hanya tiga mil. (page 51)	✓		
13.	'We will go as far as Meryton with you.' Said Catherine and Lydia. Elizabeth accepted <i>their company</i> , and the three young ladies set off together. (page. 39)	"Kami akan menemanimu sampa Meryton," kata Catherine dan Lydia. Elizabeth menerima <i>tawaran mereka</i> , dan ketiga gadis itu pun berangkat bersama. (page. 52)		✓	
14.	Elizabeth passed the chief the night in her sister's room, and in the morning had the pleasure of being able to send <i>a tolerable</i>	Elizabeth menghabiskan sebagian besar malam di kamar kakaknya. Pada pagi harinya, dia dengan lega menyampaikan <i>kabar baik</i> kepada		✓	

	<i>answer</i> to the inquiries which she very early received from Mr. Bingley by a housemaid, ... (page. 50)	pelayan Mr. Bingley yang dikirim pada pagi buta untuk menanyakan keadaan Jane, ... (page. 65)			
15.	‘Aye-that is because you have <i>the right disposition</i> . But that gentleman,’ looking at Darcy, ‘seemed to think the country was nothing at all.’ (page. 53)	“Ah saya itu karena kamu <i>berbaik hati</i> . Tapi pria itu,” Mrs. Bennet menatap Darcy, “sepertinya menganggap desa sebagai sesuatu yang tidak berarti.” (page. 68)	✓		
16.	‘I have been used to consider poetry as <i>the FOOD of love</i> ,’ said Darcy. (page. 54)	“Aku pernah beranggapan bahwa puisi adalah <i>gizi bagi cinta</i> ,” kata Darcy. (page 70)		✓	
17.	When <i>tea</i> was over, Mr. Hurst reminded his sister-in-law of the card-table-but in vain. (page. 66-67)	Seusai <i>minum teh</i> , Mr. Hurst mengajak adik iparnya bermain kartu, tapi sia-sia saja. (page. 85)		✓	
18.	Miss Bingley’s attention was quite as much engaged in watching Mr. Darcy’s progress through HIS book, as in reading her own; and she was perpetually either making some inquiry, or looking at <i>his page</i> . (page. 67)	Miss Bingley lebih tertarik untuk memperhatikan kemajuan Mr. Darcy dengan bukunya daripada membaca bukunya sendiri, dan dia berkali-kali bertanya atau melongok ke <i>buku Mr. Darcy</i> . (page. 85)	✓		
19.	..., ‘because I have reason to expect <i>an addition</i> to our family party.’ (page. 75)	..., “karena aku sedang menantikan <i>seorang tamu</i> di tengah-tengah kita.” (page. 96)		✓	

20.	<i>The subjection</i> in which his father had brought him up had given him originally great humility of manner; ... (page. 87)	<i>Kemiskinan</i> yang melingkupi kehidupan ayahnya ketika membesarkannya selalu membuatnya malu. (page. 110)		✓	
21.	She had been watching him the last hour, she said, as she walked up and down the street, and had Mr. Wickam appeared, Kitty and Lydia would certainly have continued <i>the occupation</i> , ... (page. 92)	Mrs. Phillips telah mengamatiya selama satu jam terakhir, selama dia berjalan mondar-mandir di jalan, dan seandainya sekarang Mr. Wickam muncul, Kitty dan Lydia bisa dipastikan akan melanjutkan <i>pengamatan bibi mereka</i> . (page. 115-116)	✓		
22.	In describing to her all grandeur of Lady Catherine and her mansion, with <i>occasional digressions in praise</i> of his own humble abode, ... (page. 94)	Dengan menggambarkan segala keagungan Lady Catherine dan kediamannya, dan <i>sesekali merendahkan diri</i> dengan menyebut rumah sederhananya, ... (page. 119)		✓	
23.	‘Since her father’s death, her home has been London, where <i>a lady</i> lives with her, and superintends her education.’ (page. 103)	“Setelah kematian ayahnya, dia tinggal di London bersama <i>seorang pengasuh</i> yang menemani dan memantau pendidikannya.” (page. 129)	✓		
24.	‘My dearest Lizzy, do but consider what <i>a disgraceful light</i> it places Mr. Darcy, to be	“Lizzy saying, pikirkanlah betapa cerita ini menempatkan Mr. Darcy di <i>tempat yang tidak</i>		✓	

	treating his father's favorite is such a manner,' ... (page. 108)	<i>terhormat</i> ; bahwa dia telah memberikan perlakuan buruk pada seorang anak yang disayangi ayahnya," (page. 135)			
25.	..., when Miss Bingley came towards her, and with an expression of <i>civil disdain</i> accosted her: ... (page. 118)	... ketika Miss Bingley menghampiri Elizabeth dan, dengan <i>nada sinis yang sopan</i> menyapanya: ... (page. 148)		✓	
26.	'This account then is what he was received from Mr. Darcy. I am satisfied. But what does he say of <i>the living</i> ?' (page. 120)	"Kalau begitu, dia hanya mendengar tentang Mr. Wickam dari Mr. Darcy. Aku puas dengan penjelasan ini. Tapi, apa pendapatnya tentang <i>pertikaian mereka</i> ?" (page. 150)		✓	
27.	..., and Mrs. Bennet seemed incapable of fatigue while enumerating <i>the advantages of the match</i> . (page. 124)	..., dan Mrs. Bennet sepertinya tidak memiliki rasa lelah dalam menyebutkan mereka adalah <i>pasangan yang serasi</i> . (page. 155)		✓	
28.	..., was left to the comforts of <i>cold ham</i> and chicken. (page. 126)	..., beranjak untuk menghibur diri dengan <i>daging has</i> dan ayam <i>dingin</i> . (page. 157)	✓		
29.	Sir William and Lady Lucas were speedily applied to for <i>their consent</i> ; and it was bestowed with a most joyful alacrity. (page. 154)	Sir William dan Lady Lucas secepatnya dilibatkan dalam <i>urusan mereka</i> , dan keduanya menyambutnya dengan sangat bahagia. (page. 192)		✓	

30.	...; it was the only provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving of giving happiness, must be <i>their pleasantest preservative</i> from want. (page. 155)	Pernikahan adalah satu-satunya sumber penghidupan bagi wanita terpelajar yang miskin, dan walaupun kebahagiaan tidak bisa dipastikan, pernikahan tetap <i>menjadi impian terindah mereka</i> . (page. 193)		✓	
31.	..., for Mr. Collins was only a clergyman; and it affected them in no other way than as <i>a piece of news</i> to spread at Meryton. (page. 162)	..., karena Mr. Collins hanyalah seorang pendeta, sehingga mereka hanya menganggap kabar ini seperti <i>kabar-kabar lain</i> yang beredar di Meryton. (page. 200)		✓	
32.	..., but his reception at Longbourn was not quite so gracious as it had been on <i>his first introduction</i> . (page. 164)	..., tapi sambutan yang diterimanya di Longbourn tidak sehangat ketika <i>dia pertama kali tiba</i> . (page. 203)	✓		
33.	I will not be in a hurry to believe myself <i>his first object</i> . (page. 182)	Aku tidak akan terburu-buru dalam meyakini bahwa diriku adalah <i>pilihan pertamanya</i> . (page. 223)		✓	
34.	She is all affability and <i>condescension</i> , ... (page. 198)	Beliau sangat hangat dan <i>terpandang</i> , ... (page. 242)		✓	
35.	'from that knowledge of what the manners of the great really are, which <i>my situation in life</i>	"karena <i>jalan hidupku sendiri</i> telah memberiku banyak pengetahuan tentang bagaimana kaum		✓	

	has allowed me to acquire.’ (page. 201)	bangsawan cenderung bersikap.” (page. 246)			
36.	‘My fingers’, said Elizabeth, ‘do not move over this instrument in <i>the masterly manner</i> which I see so many women’s do. (page. 220)	“Jemariku, kata Elizabeth,”tidak menari di atas piano ini <i>selincah jemari</i> banyak wanita lain.” (page. 269)		✓	
37.	‘I have been making the tour of the park,’ he replied, ‘as I generally do every year, and intend to close it with <i>a call at Personage</i> . Are you going much further?’ (page. 229)	“Aku sedang mengelilingi taman,” jawab Kolonel Fitzwilliam, “seperti yang biasa kulakukan setiap tahun, dan berniat mengakhiri kegiatan ini dengan <i>bertamu di Personage</i> . Apakah perjalananmu masih jauh?” (page. 279)		✓	
38.	There could not exist in the world TWO men over whom Mr. Darcy could have <i>such boundless influence</i> . (page. 233)	Tidak mungkin ada pria lain yang memiliki <i>hubungan sedekat itu</i> dengannya. (page. 284)		✓	
39.	‘You have reduced him to <i>his present state of poverty-comparative poverty</i> .’ (page. 240)	“Kaulah yang telah mejeremuskannya ke dalam <i>jurang kemiskinan-merebut kekayaan</i> .” (page. 293)		✓	
40.	Her father, contented with laughing at them, would never exert himself to restrain <i>the wild giddiness of his youngest daughters</i> ; ... (page. 265)	Ayahnya, yang merasa puas jika bisa menertawakan mereka, tidak akan sanggup bertahan menghadapi <i>kegenitan putri-putri termudanya</i> ; ... (page. 324)		✓	

41.	...; and her ladyship again inquired minutely into <i>the particulars of their journey</i> , gave them directions as to the best method of packing, ... (page. 266)	Lady Catherine sekali lagi menanyakan secara mendetail mengenai <i>rencana perjalanan mereka</i> , memberika arahan tentang cara terbaik dalam mengemasi bawaan, ... (page. 325)		✓	
42.	..., watching the sentinel on guard, and dressing <i>a salad and cucumber</i> . (page. 272)	..., mengamati prajurit yang sedang bertugas, dan menikmati <i>salad mentimun</i> . (page. 332)		✓	
43.	..., they were obliged to give up the Lakes, and substitute <i>a more contracted tour</i> , ... (page. 297)	..., merekapun memutuskan untuk melupakan danau dan menggantinya dengan <i>tempat yang lebih terjangkau</i> . (page. 361)		✓	
44.	<i>Her color</i> changed, and she said no more. (page. 313)	<i>Wajah Elizabeth</i> merah padam, dan dia pun langsung menutup mulut. (page. 280)	✓		
45.	She immediately felt that whatever desire Miss Darcy might have of being acquainted with her must be <i>the work of her brother</i> , ... (page. 315)	Bagaimanapun, di langsung merasa bahwa apapun alasannya, tentu <i>sang kakaklah yang menjadi pendorongnya</i> . (page. 382)	✓		
46.	Her nose wants <i>character</i> -there is nothing marked in its lines. (page. 333)	Hidungnya <i>pesek</i> - tidak ada gurat-gurat yang menjadikannya menarik. (page. 403)		✓	
47.	‘It does seem, and it is most shocking indeed,’ replied Elizabeth, with tears in <i>her eyes</i> ,’ ... (page. 348)	“Aku bisa membayangkannya, dan benar-benar mengejutkan,” jawab Elizabeth sambil menahan air mata di <i>pelupuk matanya</i> . (page.	✓		

		422)			
48.	Since the-shire were first quartered in Meryton, nothing but love, flirtation, and officers have been in <i>her head</i> . (page. 348)	Sejak pasukan militer-shire tiba di Meryton, hanya urusan cinta, main mata, dan prajuritlah yang ada di <i>otaknya</i> . (page. 423)	✓		
49.	' <i>Your attendance</i> upon her has been too much for you.' (page. 359)	" <i>Bantuanmu</i> kepada ibu kita sudah lebih dari cukup. (page. 436)	✓		
50.	<i>No sentiment of shame</i> gave a damp to her triumph. (page. 381)	<i>Tidak sekelumitpun</i> rasa malu menodai kejayaannya. (page. 463)		✓	
51.	..., that her husband would not advance a <i>guinea</i> to buy clothes for his daughter. (page. 382)	..., bahwa suaminya tidak akan memberikan sepeser pun uang untuk membelikan gaun <i>pengantin</i> putrinya. (page. 464)			✓
52.	..., that her husband would not advance a <i>guinea</i> to buy <i>clothes</i> for his daughter. (page. 382)	..., bahwa suaminya tidak akan memberikan sepeser pun uang untuk membelikan gaun <i>pengantin</i> putrinya. (page. 464)	✓		
53.	<i>The easy assurance of the young couple</i> , indeed, was enough to provoke him. (page. 387)	<i>Keceriaan pasangan muda</i> itu cukup memicu kematahannya. (page. 471)		✓	
54.	' <i>Teasing, teasing, man!</i> I will think no more about him.' (page. 417)	" <i>Pria itu memang memusingkan!</i> Aku tidak akan memikirkannya lagi. (page. 509)		✓	
55.	'Is her husband, is the son of his late father's	"Apakah suami adikmu, anak laki-laki pelayan		✓	

	steward, to be his brother? <i>Heaven and earth!</i> ' - ... (page. 440)	mendiang ayahnya, layak menjadi iparnya? Itu bagaikan <i>langit</i> dan bumi! (page. 538)			
56.	'Let me congratulate on <i>a very important conquest.</i> ' (page. 445)	"Izinkanlah aku menyelamatkanmu untuk <i>keputusan yang sangat penting.</i> " (page. 544)		✓	

3. Meaning Shifts in the Whole Constituents of the Noun Phrases Based on the Procedures of Translation

Number	SL	TL	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
1.	His sisters were anxious for <i>his having</i> an estate of his own; ... (page. 19)	Saudara-saudara perempuannya mendesaknya untuk <i>membeli</i> tanah, ... (page. 26)	✓		
2.	But no sooner had he made it clear to himself and his friends that she hardly had <i>a good</i> <i>feature</i> in her face. (page. 28)	Namun, tak lama setelah dia mengatakan kepada dirinya sendiri dan teman-temannya bahwa Elizabeth berparas <i>biasa-biasa saja</i> , ... (page. 38)		✓	
3.	'Yes, these four evenings have enabled them to ascertain that they both like Vingt-un better than Commerce; but with respect to any <i>other</i>	"Ya, keempat malam itu telah berhasil meyakinkan mereka bahwa mereka lebih menyukai permainan kartu Vingt-un daripada		✓	

	<i>leading characteristic</i> , I do not imagine that much has been unfolded.’ (page. 27)	Commerce. Tapi, tanpa mengurangi rasa hormatku <i>kepada mereka</i> , aku tidak percaya mereka telah mengetahui banyak hal.” (page 38)			
4.	..., and Elizabeth continued her walk alone, crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with <i>impatient activity</i> , ... (page. 39)	Elizabeth melanjutkan perjalanannya sendirian, melintasi ladang demi ladang dengan langkah sigap, melompati pagar dan kobangan air dengan <i>lincah</i> , ... (page. 52)		✓	
5.	Their brother, indeed, was the only one of the party whom she could regard with <i>any complacency</i> . (page. 42)	Jelas bahwa saudara laki-laki mereka adalah satu-satunya orang disana yang <i>bersikap tulus</i> . (page. 55)		✓	
6.	‘Did Charlotte dine with you?’ ‘No, she would go home. I fancy she was wanted about <i>the mince-pies</i> . (page.54)	“Apakah Charlotte makan malam bersama kalian?’ “Tidak, dia pulang. Sepertinya dia harus membuat <i>penganan</i> . (page. 69)	✓		
7.	‘Nay, cried Bingley, ‘this is too much, to remember at night all the foolish things that were said in <i>the morning</i> .’ (page. 59)	“Ah, seru Bingley, “sulit untuk mengingat segala kebodohan yang terucap <i>berjam-jam yang lalu</i> .” (page. 76)		✓	
8.	She often tried to provoke Darcy into disliking	Barali-kali, dia mengahsut agar Darcy	✓		

	her guest, by talking of their supposed marriage, and planning his happiness in such <i>an alliance</i> . (page. 64)	membenci tamu mereka itu dengan membicarakan rencana pernikahan mereka dan kebahagiaan akan <i>hal itu</i> (page. 80)			
9.	‘No, that I am sure I shall not; and I think it is very impertinent of him to write to you at all, and very hypocritical. I hate <i>such false friend</i> . (page. 76)	“Tidak, aku yakin dia tidak seperti itu; dan menurutku dia sungguh lancang karena berani menulis surat kepadamu, dan sangat munafik. Aku membenci <i>orang-orang bermuka dua</i> semacam itu.” (page. 98)		✓	
10.	‘Why, indeed; he does seem to have had <i>some filial scruples</i> on that head, as you will hear.’ (page. 76)	“Sesungguhnya, dia dan ayahnya sepertinya memiliki <i>perbedaan pendapat</i> mengenai hal itu, seperti yang akan kau dengar berikut ini.” (page. 98)		✓	
11.	..., and that the circumstance of my being next in the entail of Longbourn estate will be kindly overlooked on your side, and not lead you to reject the offered <i>olive-branch</i> . (page. 77)	Mengenai situasi yang memaksa saya berada di urutan paling atas dalam daftar ahli waris Longbourn, saya berharap akan bisa membahasnya di tempat Anda, dan saya harap Anda tidak menolak tawaran <i>perdamaian</i> ini. (page. 99)		✓	
12.	His cousin was as absurd as he had hoped, ad he	Kecurigaan Mr. Bennet benar-benar		✓	

	listened to him with <i>the keenest enjoyment</i> , maintaining at the same time the most resolute composure of countenance, and, except in occasional glance at Elizabeth, requiring no partner in his pleasure. (page. 85)	terbukti. Sepupunya seaneh yang disangkanya, dan dia mendengar okehannya dengan <i>geli</i> . Dia sebisa mungkin menahan ekspresi wajahnya dan-kecuali saat sesekali melirik Elizabeth-menikmati hiburan ini seorang diri. (page. 107)			
13.	By tea-time, however, <i>the dose</i> had been enough, ... (page. 85)	Namun, ketika waktu minum teh tiba, mereka telah cukup banyak <i>berbasa-basi</i> , ... (107)		✓	
14.	...; for in a quarter of an hour's <i>tête-à-tête</i> with Mrs. Bennet before breakfast, ... (page. 88)	Selama seperempat jam, Mr. Collins <i>berbasa-basi</i> dengan Mrs. Bennet sebelum sarapan, ... (page. 111)		✓	
15.	'How could his will be disregarded? Why did you not seek <i>legal redress</i> ?' (page. 99)	"Bagaimana mungkin wasiat beliau dilanggar? Mengapa kau tidak meminta <i>bantuan hukum</i> ?" (page. 125)		✓	
16.	'I had supposed to be despising <i>his fellow-creatures</i> in general, ...' (page. 100)	"Aku mengira dia membenci <i>manusia</i> secara umum, ..." (page. 126)	✓		
17.	'I believe her to be both in <i>a great degree</i> ,'	"Aku percaya dia memang <i>seperti itu</i> ," jawab	✓		

	replied Wickam; ‘I have no seen her for many years, but I very well remember that I never liked her,’ ... (page. 105)	Wickam. “Aku sudah bertahun-tahun tidak melihat beliau, tapi aku ingat betul bahwa aku tidak pernah menyukainya.” (page. 132)			
18.	...; names, facts, everything mentioned <i>without ceremony</i> . (page. 108)	Nama-nama, fakta-fakta, semuanya bisa disebutkannya <i>dengan gamblang</i> . (page. 135)	✓		
19.	<i>The prospect</i> of the Netherfield ball was extremely agreeable to every female of the family. (page. 109)	<i>Undangan</i> pesta dansa di Netherfield disambut gembira oleh semua perempuan keluarga Bennet. (page. 136)		✓	
20.	..., that I shall hope to be honored with <i>the hands</i> of all my fair cousin in the course of the evening; ... (page. 110)	..., dan saya berharap akan mendapatkan kehormatan untuk <i>menemani</i> sepupu-sepupu yang cantik malam itu. (page. 138)	✓		
21.	But Elizabeth was not formed for <i>ill-humour</i> ; and though every prospect of her own was destroyed for the evening, (page. 113)	Tetapi, Elizabeth bukanlah orang yang mau berlama-lama <i>kesal</i> , dan meskipun semua angan-angannya tentang malam itu hancur berantakan, ... (page. 141)		✓	
22.	Elizabeth, however, did not choose to take the hint, being well aware that a serious dispute must be the consequence of any reply. Mr. Collins might never make <i>the offer</i> , ... (page.	Namun, Elizabeth tidak menganggap serius perkataan ibunya, mengingat belum adanya sebuah lamaran resmi. Mr. Collins mungkin tidak akan menyampaikan <i>lamaran</i> , ... (page.	✓		

	111)	139)			
23.	..., she was soon able to make <i>a voluntary transition</i> to the oddities cousin, ... (page. 113)	..., dia dengan mudah mengalihkan <i>perhatian</i> pada keanehan sepupunya, ... (page. 141)		✓	
24.	'I have found out,' said he, 'by <i>a singular accident</i> , that there is now in the room a near relation of my patroness.' (page. 121)	"Saya baru saja mengetahui," katanya, "melalui <i>kebetulan semata</i> bahwa ada seorang keluarga dekat Lady Catherine de Bourgh di ruangan ini." (page. 151)		✓	
25.	<i>Mary's power</i> were by no means fitted for such a display; her voice weak, and her manner affected. (page. 126)	<i>Nyanyian Mary sendiri</i> sesungguhnya tidak layak diperontonkan; suaranya lemah, dan sikapnya kurang meyakinkan. (page. 157)		✓	
26.	The morrow produced no abatement of Mrs. Bennet's ill humour and <i>ill health</i> . (page. 145)	Kemarahan dan <i>kerisauan</i> Mrs. Bennet belum mereda keesokan harinya. (page. 180)		✓	
27.	'Why will you think so? It must be <i>his own doing</i> . He is his own master.' (page. 148)	"Kenapa kau berpikir begitu? Sudah jelas bahwa ini adalah <i>siyasat Mr. Bingley</i> . Dialah yang merencanakan segalanya." (page. 184)		✓	
28.	...; they may wish him to marry a girl who has all <i>the importance of money</i> , great connections, and pride. (page. 171)	...; mereka mungkin mengharapkan dia menikah dengan seorang gadis yang memiliki <i>kekayaan besar</i> , darah bangsawan, dan keangkuhan. (page. 212)		✓	

29.	To Mrs. Gardiner, Wickam had one means of affording pleasure, unconnected with <i>his general powers</i> . (page. 179)	Dimata Mrs. Gardiner, Wickam adalah seorang yang pandai menghibur, disamping berbagai <i>kelebihannya</i> yang lain. (page. 220).		✓	
30.	- <i>Yours</i> , ... (page. 187)	- <i>Salam manis</i> , ... (page. 230)		✓	
31.	My watchfulness has been effectual; and though I certainly should be a more interesting object to all my acquaintances were I distractedly in love with him, I cannot say that I regret <i>my comparative insignificance</i> . (page.188)	Kewaspadaanku ternyata berdampak baik, dan meskipun aku pasti akan tampak lebih menarik di mata teman-temanku seandainya aku jatuh cinta kepadanya, aku tidak bisa mengatakan bahwa aku menyesali <i>tindakanku sebelumnya</i> . (page. 232)		✓	
32.	In a moment, they were all out of the chaise, rejoicing at <i>the sight of each other</i> . (page. 195)	Sejenak kemudian, mereka semua telah turun dari kereta dan mensyukuri <i>pertemuan itu</i> . (page. 240)	✓		
33.	<i>The power</i> of displaying the grandeur of his patroness to his wondering visitors, ... (page. 201)	<i>Kesempatan</i> untuk memuaskan rasa penasaran tamunya atas kemewahan Rosings, ... (page. 246)		✓	
34.	...; till the latter walked away from her, and making with <i>his usual deliberation</i> towards the pianoforte... (page. 218)	Wanita itu terdiam ketika Darcy beranjak meninggalkannya dan dengan <i>dingin</i> menghampiri piano, ... (page. 267)		✓	

35.	She seems perfectly happy, however, and in <i>a prudential light</i> it is certainly a very good match for her. (page. 224)	Tetapi, dia sepertinya sangat bahagia, dan <i>kehidupan semacam ini</i> tentu sangat cocok untuknya. (page. 273)	✓		
36.	She knew not how to support herself, and from <i>actual weakness</i> sat down and cried for half-an-hour. (page. 242)	Tidak tahu harus melakukan apa di tengah <i>serangan sakit kepala</i> yang melandanya, Elizabeth duduk dan menangis selama setengah jam. (page. 295)	✓		
37.	What Wickam had said of <i>the living</i> was fresh in her memory, ... (page. 255)	Cerita Wickam tentang <i>warisan</i> yang menjadi haknya masih segar di ingatan Elizabeth, ... (page. 313)		✓	
38.	Elizabeth was shocked to think that, however, incapable of <i>such coarseness of EXPRESSION</i> herself, ... (page.274)	Elizabeth merasa syok saat memikirkan bahwa, pikiran serupa pernah tersimpan di dadanya sendiri, walaupun dirinya tidak sanggup melontarkan <i>komentar sepedas itu</i> ... (page. 334)		✓	
39.	'I will answer for it, he never cared <i>three straws about her</i> -who could about such a nasty little freckled thing?' (page. 274)	"-memangnya siapa yang menyukai <i>gadis pendek</i> dengan wajah berbintik-bintik itu?" (page. 334)		✓	
40.	..., and of teaching her that her present pursuits	..., dan menasehatinya bahwa sesuatu yang		✓	

	are not to be the business of her life, she will soon be beyond <i>the reach of amendment</i> . (page. 288)	dikejar-kejanya saat ini tidak akan berarti bagi kehidupannya, tak lama lagi dia akan semakin <i>sulit bertata karma</i> . (page. 350-351)			
41.	At last she recollected that she had been travelling, and they talked of Matlock and Dove Dale with <i>great perseverance</i> . (page. 316)	Akhirnya, dia teringat akan perjalanan yang baru saja dilakukannya, dan merekapun <i>berlama-lama</i> membicarakan tentang Matlock dan Dove Dale. (page. 383)		✓	
42.	On reaching the house, they were shown through the hall into <i>the saloon</i> , ... (page. 328)	Setibanya, di Pemberley, Mrs. Gardiner dan Elizabeth dibawa menuju <i>ruang duduk</i> , ... (page. 397)		✓	
43.	By Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley they were noticed only by <i>a curtsey</i> ; ... (page. 328)	Dari Mrs. Hurst dan Miss Bingley, mereka hanya mendapatkan <i>anggukan singkat</i> ; ... (page. 398)		✓	
44.	...; and how HE might take <i>similar representation</i> of the evils attached to a connection with her, she dared not pronounce. (page. 444)	...; dan bagaimana DARCY akan menerima <i>larangan</i> untuk berhubungan dengannya karena aib yang melingkupinya, Elizabeth tidak berani membayangkan. (page. 542)		✓	
45.	To complete <i>the favorable impression</i> , she then told him what Mr. Darcy had voluntary done for	Untuk melengkapi <i>penjelasannya</i> , Lizzy menceritakan kepada ayahnya tentang		✓	

	Lydia. (page. 465)	pertolongan yang dengan tulus ikhlas dilakukan oleh Mr. Darcy kepada Lydia. (page. 568)			
--	--------------------	---	--	--	--



CURRICULUM VITAE



Ima Rifatun Nafiah

Ngemplak Kidul, Margoyoso, Pati, Jawa Tengah

Mobile Phone: +62-81-578-471-000

Email: ima_rifatunnafiah@ymail.com

Place of Birth: Pati

Date of Birth: 28 April 1992

EDUCATION:

- 2014 : English Literature (Undergraduate Program), Adab and Cultural Sciences Faculty State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Degree: S. Hum
- 2007-2010 : MA Darun Najah Pati Program Keagamaan (PK)
- 2004-2007 : MTs Darun Najah Pati
- 1998-2004 : MI Darun Najah Pati (Elementary School)

COURSE PROGRAM:

2007 : SMART International Language College Pare

2011 : Global English Pare

Kresna English Course Pare

INTERESTS:

Music, journalism, travelling, acting.

ACTIVITIES:

Tutor of XII grade of Senior High School Wahid Hasyim Yogyakarta

Teacher of Elementary School Wahid Hasyim Yogyakarta

SKILLS:

Computer : Good in Ms. Word Office, internet, power point

Art : Good in acting

Language : Good in Indonesian, Javanese, Arabic, and English