

The Word Long as Syntactically and Semantically used in the Novel Anne of Green Gables and Its Translation

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This research entitled “The word ‘long’ as syntactically and semantically used in the novel Anne of Green Gables and translation. The objective of this research is to analyze the functions of the word long and to describe the meanings of the word long related to its functions. The existence of the word long in group structures and in clauses has many functions and creates meanings. When the word long is used as an adjective it functions as the head word in a noun phrase, which is followed by the nominal group as its complement. Its meaning is interpreted freely or lexically based on the speaker’s intention. Whereas when the word long is used as an adverb, it has two functions, first as complement in the clause and second as particle in a verb phrase. The meaning as a complement is related to circumstantial telling about time and the meaning as a particle is controlled by the verb as it has bound meaning. The meanings can be found in a dictionary.

Key words: *adjective, nominal group, adverbial, phrasal verb.*

Introduction

Language is an essential communication tool for humans to deliver quality information or interact with each other. With language, humans can relate to one another. In order to use a language properly, we must recognize the use of the structure of language itself. In order for a user community to understand the language of the message or information to be conveyed by the author of the source language text, a translation needs to be completed.

According to Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber as quoted by Widyamartaya in *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, translating is a process of moving a message from the source language into the language receiver (target) by first expressing the meaning and the express language style (1989: 11). Thus, to be able to complete a good translation, the translator needs

to understand English as the source language to be translated into the target language. What is meant by source language is the language which will be translated from and in this study, English language goals will be used to test the results of the translation. In addition, a translator also has to string words together by taking into account all the elements or rules of each language so that the translation is reasonable and well-articulated. Focused on this, this research discusses the elements of language in translation, namely the word *long* in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery. The expectation is that this investigation will contribute to the field of linguistics, especially in the field of sociolinguistics.

Formulation of the study

Based on the rationale, there are some formulations of the identifications of the study:

1. What is the syntactic category for word *long* in the novel *Anne of Green Gables*?
2. What shift occurs in meaning in the translation of the word *long*?
3. Is the source language message conveyed well in the target language?

The objectives of the study

The study objectives are to:

1. describe the syntactic category of the use of the word *long* in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery.
2. describe the shift in meaning that occurs in the word *long*.
3. determine whether the message in the source language is translated well in the target language.

Usability Research

The results of this study are expected to be useful for students and the general public as a research platform regarding translation, as well as to increase knowledge about the word *long*.

Research Methods

The research method used is descriptive comparative method. First, sentences containing *long* used as an adjective in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* and its translations are studied.

Sources of Data

The data used in this study comes from an English novel titled *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery and its translation published by *Gramedia* prints, 11 in 2005.

Literature Review

The word *long* has two categories of word classes, it can be used as an adjective, as an adverb and article as an adjective the word *long* has one function and lexical meaning. It will be described firstly this way and then as an adverb where the word *long* has two functions and lexical and bound meaning.

1. Long as Adverb

The word as an adverb has two functions. It functions as a complement in clause structure and as particle in phrasal verb. The meaning can be expressed lexically when it functions as a complement in a clause. It has bound meaning when it functions as particle in phrasal verb.

2. Long as Particle in Phrasal Verb

As a particle of a particular verb, an adverb never stands alone, it always follows a verb. The composition between a verb and an adverb forms a whole and is called a phrasal verb, in which the verb acts as headword and the adverb as particle. Halliday (351: 2004) describes that phrasal verbs are lexical verbs which consist of more than just the verb itself.

There are two kinds of phrasal verbs, plus a third as a combination of the other two: (i) verb + adverb, look out 'unearth', 'retrieve'; (ii) verb + preposition, look for 'seek'; (iii) verb + adverb + preposition, look out for, 'watch for the presence of'. Also described by Downing & Locked (44: 2006) who mention that the label phrasal verb is given to verbs which include, after the headword verb element, an adverbial particle whose meaning is fused with that of the headword. We can see the word *over* in phrasal verb structure, example: *get over an operation*.

When functioning as particle in phrasal verb, the meaning can be looked up in a dictionary. As stated by Halliday (352: 2004); Wizarat & Hye (2010) expressions of this kind are lexical items: look out, look for, look out for and are separate entries in a thesaurus or dictionary. Another explanation about the meaning of a phrasal verb is that it has bound meaning. The meaning is controlled by the verb and has different meaning to the headword verb. Downing (337, 2006) mentions the function of particles is to modify the nature of the activity expressed by the verb. The result is an extended meaning which is often different from the meaning of the verb when it functions alone, example: *get over an operation* means *recovering from operation effect*.

Analysis of Results and Discussion

Long as Adjective

Data 1

SL: Frau Mendler has a **long** police record. (BL: 420)

TL: *Polisi memiliki catatan panjang tentang Frau Mendler.* (GD: 502)

Analysis:

Syntactically, *long* as a word in English adjective source category for words *long* noun phrase precedes the police record. When the word *long* in the source language, occupies a position as the attributive adjective, located directly in front of the noun, then this typos use as an adjective is categorized as a modifier of nouns. The *long* word is included in this type of simple adjectival clause because it has the basic functions as an adjective.

Semantically the *long* word has lexical meaning defined as: covering a great measure of length. In the target language translators translate the word *long* as length while the lexical meaning of *long* is long. Based on the analysis of syntactic and semantic translation from this data, it is syntactically not a shift as the category syntactic category of the source language to the target language is not changed. Said adjective *long* in the source language describes a noun phrase functioning police record. Semantically the word *long* is translated in accordance with the length of lexical meaning and translators translate the word *long* as length. Thus this is not a shift in meaning because the translators translate the word *long* according to the lexical meaning. Thus the source language message can be conveyed well in the target language.

Data 2

SL: The spectators sat there, exhausted, shaken with spasm of pleasure, lungs filled with **long** deep breath. (BL: 203)

TL: *Penonton itu duduk lunglai di situ, gemetar dicekam kenikmatan. Dia menarik nafas dalam-dalam.* (GD: 247)

Analysis:

Syntactically, the *long* word in English is explaining the source category for the noun adjective breath. There are two adjective in a series of sentences in the source language, *long* and deep. *Long* the source language occupies a position as a modifier of a noun, also called an adjective. Semantically the word *long* words has lexical meaning as covering a great measure of length. *Long* as an adjective conversely, has a meaning as with respect to time.

Based on the analysis of syntactic and semantic translation of this data, it syntactically does not shift as the category syntactic category of the source language does not change into the target language. *Long* in the source language as an adjective categorized the noun breath.

Semantically the word *long* word is not matched in the target language and translators only translate the word deep. Nevertheless the message in the source language can be well understood in the target language.

Data 3

SL: There was a **long** silence, and then the doctor's voice asked, "who did you say you were?". (BL: 384)

TL: *Beberapa saat* kemudian suara dokter itu bertanya, "anda tadi bilang, anda siapa?". (GD: 456)

Analysis:

Syntactically, *long* is used as a word in English from the adjective source category for the noun silence. *Long* in the source language serves as an adjective predicative that is located in the rear adjective verb be and adjective also called complement (complementary). This use of the word *long* in the target language provides quality to the subject and in the source language includes the simple adjective use of *long*.

Semantically, the word *long* has lexical meaning as covering a great measure of length. Based on the context of the use of the word *long* in the source language, it is interpreted as some time after the moment a significant event has been performed (but not *longer* than going backwards). Based on analysis of syntactic and semantic translation of this data, syntactically there is not any shift because the syntactic category of the source language in translation to the target language is not changed. *Long* in the source language category as an adjective explains the noun silence. Semantically, the word *long* in the source language is not matched in the target language because it is not interpreted lexically. Translators give the synonym 'some time' for *long*. Nevertheless the message in the source language can be well understood in the target language.

Long as Adverb

Data 1

SL: Everyone in the building had **long** since gona home. (BL: 339)

TL: *Semua orang di komplek bangunan ini sudah pulang* (GD: 407)

Analysis:

Syntactically the word *long* is used in source language to occupy a central position (mid), precisely located behind the first auxiliary verb, had. This use of the word *Long* as an English adverb source category is as a word to explain *long* as the main verb. This adverb of time serves to provide information on such a clause. The word *long* in English sources, including the type of flat adverb for *long* words in the source language, function as an adverb without the

additional -ly . Flat adverbs have the same sound or pronunciation as the adjective and as far as position, may precede the object of a preposition, especially when a *long* object.

Semantically the word *long* in the source language has the lexical meaning a *long* time before or after a particular time or event. Given the context of *long* in the English source, this describes events that had occurred some time ago. Based on the analysis of syntactic and semantic translation on this data, syntactically the use of the word *long* in the source language does not shift in syntactic language resources category, while the English words *long* is always translated from the source language into the target language, nonetheless the message can be understood in the target.

Data 2

SL: At **long** last she was going to learn the name of her faceless enemy. (BL: 419-420)

TL: *Akhirnya dia akan mengetahui nama musuh yang tak berwajah itu. (GD: 500-501)*

Analysis:

Syntactically the word *long* in source language occupies the front position (front position) - in front of the subject of the verb clause precisely before 'she was going to learn' ... the word *long* in the source language is categorized as an adverb because it serves to provide information on the time of the verb. The use of the word *Long* in English sources includes this type of adverb because it serves to provide information on the length of time (a *long* time) of the verb and further, the word *long* in English sources also includes the type of flat adverb for *long* words in English adverb resources for *long* words in the source language category for no extra -ly adverbs. Flat adverb are those that sound the same or have the same pronunciation as the adjective. As to position based on syntactic and semantic analysis of the indigenous translations on this, syntactically, the word *long* in the source language does not shift syntactic category Language and from the source language to the target remains unchanged. Semantically, the word *long* as used in the source language is not given the equivalent translation in the target language. Nonetheless message source language can be understood well in the target language.

Data 3

SL: The afternoon shadows had **long** since lengthened into evening, and the night air had turned chilly. (BL: 233)

TL: *Bayang-bayang senja sudah lama merentang ke malam, dan angin malam mulai berubah dingin. (GD: 282)*

Analysis:

Syntactically the use of the word *long* in source language occupies a middle position (middle position) precisely located behind the first auxiliary verb, had and used in English as an adverb explaining auxiliaries had resources. The use of the *long* word in English sources includes the

type of adverb use as length of time (a *long* time) and the type of flat adverb for *long* words in the source language category without additional -ly adverbs. Flat adverbs are those that sound the same or have the same pronunciation as the adjective. As for position *long* used as an adverb may precede the object of a preposition, especially when a *long* object. Semantically, the word *long* in the source language has lexical meaning as a *long* time before or after a particular time or event. In the target language translators translate the word to mean 'old' while the lexical meaning *long* is *long*.

Therefore, based on the analysis of syntactic and semantic translation of this data, it is syntactically not a shift of syntactic category as the category of source language to the target language has not changed. The use of the adverb *long* the source language and target language adverbs in a *long* time together occupy a central position and are located just before He explained that part of the sentence. Then further, semantically there is no shift in adverb meaning as the equivalent of the appropriate time for the adverbs is in accordance with the lexical meaning. The message from the source language can be well understood in the target language.

Conclusion

Based on this research of the novel and the word translation of *Long*, the following conclusions are made:

These data are categorized adjectives and the adverb shifts in meaning because it is rendered in accordance with the lexical meaning or not matched by the translator. Nevertheless, there are also some data that did not experience a shift in meaning. Overall, the message from the source language to the target language can be well understood and is clear. Thus, in terms of translating the word *long* as used in the title *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery, the translator has succeeded, despite the fact that the majority of uses of the word *long* in the text are not translated.

1. In translating the possible changes in the structure or meaning, a translator must retain the message of the source language.
2. A translator must pay attention to changes of meaning if there is resulting change to due to structural because there are some words that different meanings dependent on structure.

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