



Adverb of Manner and Its Translations Found in the Novel “The Good Earth”



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Abstract

The novel *the Good Earth* is one of the popular novels that tell the story about Chinese culture. Some sentences contain an adverb of manner and its translation from English into Indonesian. The text is analyzed and viewed to find the translation of the adverb of manner. The purpose of this study is to analyze the source translation and get the meaning and its sentence. As we know that an adverb is a word that changes the meaning of a verb, adjective, and a sentence. Adverbs are words like hurriedly, quickly, slowly, and instantly. It modifies a verb or verb phrase. An adverb gives information about the manner, time, place, frequency, or certainty. Adverbials are words groups in which an adverbial phrase tells us something about the verb. They could be taken in the forms of adverbs, adverb phrases, temporal noun phrases or prepositional phrases. Some classifications of adverbial are found in the novel. It is called adverbial of manner. The research aims to find out the translation of manner adverb. The theory used is Brown and Miller (1992) describing that adverb of manner indicating how the event described by the verb. The adverb of manner shows how an action is performed. There are variations of its form. The aim of the study is: (i) to identify the form of adverb of manner and its translation in the novel *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*. (ii) to analyze the types of shifts of relative clauses applied in the translation of *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*.

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1 Introduction

The Good Earth is a novel written by Pearl S. Buck that was published in 1931 dramatizing family life in a Chinese village in the early 20th century. This novel was the best-selling novel in the United States in 1931 and 1932, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1932 and was influential in Buck's winning the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938 (Bowler *et al.*, 1989; Guo *et al.*, 1998). It was told that Buck, that grew up in China as the daughter of missionaries, wrote the book while living in China and drew on her first-hand observation of Chinese village life. It is stated that the novel was included in *Life Magazine's* list of the 100 outstanding books of 1924–1944. In 2004, the book returned to the bestseller list when it was chosen by the television host Oprah Winfrey for Oprah's Book Club. The Theatre Guild has written produced a Broadway stage adaptation in 1932 by the father and son playwriting team of Owen and Donald Davis. However, the film of *The Good Earth*, in 1937 which was based on the stage version, was more successful (Zhou *et al.*, 2013; Ji, 2000). There are some reasons why the writer chose this novel as a data source.

This study is important to be conducted to figure out the form of an adverb of manner found in the novel *The Good Earth* and their translations into *Bumi yang Subur*. This study also tried to find out types of shifts of adverb of manner that occur in the translation of *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*. The shift is interesting to be discussed to know that shifts sometimes occur in the translation process of relative clauses from English into Indonesian.

Brown & Miller (1991), stated that the adverb of manner indicate how the event described by the verb. The adverb of manner shows how an action is performed. There are some variations in its form. Adverb of manner can be formed by adding 'ly' to an adjective sentence or word, but sometimes in other spelling. The adverb of manner can be formed in the form of adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. Analyzing sentence into its constituents is usually done in English. Using the constituent structure presentation, the adverb of manner can also be analyzed. The sentence structure could be known as syntactical identification by identifying and analyzing the constituent. The adverbial of manner can occur in some variations of its position. It occurs in the initial, medial, and end position (Broccias, 2011; Halliday, 1985; Huddleston & Pullum, 2005; Thomson & Martinet, 1980).

The analysis of the adverb of manner was done by a graduate student of the English Department. However, this analysis focused on the form and position of the adverbial of manner. Adverb of Manner is stated as to how the event described by the verb is carried out. Adverb of manner is unlike other adverbs that occur readily within the verb constituent. Adverb of Manner most naturally immediately follows the verb phrase, preceding other adverbs. There is a difference between adverb and adverbial. An adverb is stated as the name of a category and adverbial is the name of a function. An adverbial is stated as construction that modifies, or describes, verbs. It changes the meaning of that verb when an adverbial modifies a verb. There is also word groups considered to be adverbials. They can modify verbs. It can be seen, for example, a prepositional phrase. Brown & Miller (1991), stated that adverbial is the name of a function. Adverbs typically have an adverbial function.

2 Materials and Methods

Adverb of Manner indicates the manner in the verb that is carried out. Adverb of manner, unlike other adverbs, occurs readily within the verb constituent. Adverb of Manner most naturally immediately follows the VP, preceding other adverbs. There is a difference between adverb and adverbial. An adverb is the name of a category and adverbial is the name of a function. An adverbial is a construction that modifies or describes, verbs. It changes the meaning of that verb when an adverbial modifies a verb. In the adverbial of manner, we can find prepositional phrases and adverbs of manner. According to Brown & Miller (1991), adverbs of manner are the items that most readily spring to mind as examples of the class adverb, especially those formed by -ly suffix to a corresponding adjective form. The adverb of manner is VP modifiers. Adverbs take the form of adverbs, temporal noun phrases, and prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases can happen in a variety of functions as the strict sub categorizer of a verb, as a VP adverbial and as a sentence adverbial. Adverbials can also take the form of a prepositional phrase. Brown & Miller (1991), in his book *A Linguistic Introduction in Sentence Structure*, said that: Adverbs typically have an adverbial function. PPs may have the function of the adverb, but are not adverbs. We also noted that adverbs are modifiers and that to some extent the scope of the modification can be caught in constituent structure representations. Adverbs of manner illustrate the fact that the same category, PP, can occur in a variety of functions as the strict sub categorizer of a verb, as a VP adverbs and as a sentence adverbial (Pratama, 2015; Ernst, 2007; Johannessen, 2005; Haerberli & Ingham, 2007; Doetjes, 2007). An adverb is called as an obligatory in a sentence. It is obligatory when it occurs after

the class of copular verbs and after BE of a sentence. An adverb is required by the verb in order to form a well sentence structure and it can occur after a transitive verb.

Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), stated that there are three positions of adverbs for the declarative form of the clause:

1. *Initial Position* (before the subject)
 - *Quickly*, they did not leave for home (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:119)
 - *Nervously*, the man opened the letter (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:119)
 - *With a great courtesy*, she replied to my question (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1972:465)
2. *Medial position*:
 - M1*: (a) Immediately before the first auxiliary or lexical *be*, or (b) between two auxiliaries or an auxiliary and lexical *be*.
 - M2*: (a) Immediately before the lexical verb, or (b) in the case of lexical *be*, before the complement.
 - He *slowly* drove the car into the garage (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:138)
 - Tear gas was *indiscriminately* sprayed on the protesters (Quirk, 1972:465)
3. *Final position*: (a) after an intransitive verb, or (b) after any object or complement
 - I paid for the book *immediately* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:209)

This study is important to be conducted to figure out the types of adverbs of manner found in the novel *The Good Earth* and their translations into *Bumi yang Subur*. This study also tried to find out types of shifts of adverb of manner that occur in the translation of *The Good Earth* into *Bumi yang Subur*. The shift is interesting to be discussed to know that shifts sometimes occur in the translation process of relative clauses from English into Indonesian.

This study also uses the theory of translation to analyze the translation shift found in the sentence containing an adverb of manner. This study uses the theory proposed by Catford (1965) in analyzing the translation processes that occurred in the sentence containing adverb of manner. In the translation of shift, Catford (1965), stated that shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process from the SL into the TL. The translation shift was made to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1965: 76). Catford (1965), stated that it divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level/rank shift*, and *category shift*. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system? Catford (1965), considers two kinds of shift: (1) Shift of level and (2) shift of category. The translation processes in this study were analyzed using the theory proposed by Catford (1965), meanwhile, the form of adverb of manner was analyzed using the theory proposed by Quirk.

3 Results and Discussions

Text I

This cauldron he filled partly full of water, dipping it with a half gourd from an earthen jar that stood near, but he dipped cautiously, for water was precious.(1)
 Ceret tadi diisinya penuh-penuh dengan air yang dituangkan dari buli-buli berbentuk labu yang diletakkan di dekat situ, tapi ia menuangkannya dengan hati-hati sebab air sangat berharga (7)

It can be seen from the sentence in the text I, that the adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Cautiously* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the verb which is used to emphasize how *he dipped*. *Cautiously* is an adverb of manner which is derived from an adjective *cautious* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by an adjective: *cautious* + *(-ly)* suffix. Therefore it becomes *cautiously*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). An adverb of manner *cautiously* is translated into *dengan hati-hati*. It is placed after the verb *dipped* of the sentence. It can be seen from the text I, that the verb in the source language is transferred into the verb in the target language but there is a shift in the structure, which changes the active verb into a passive verb. The verb *filled* is translated into *diisi*. The verb *diisi* is formed using the prefix *-di* to make the passive verb in Indonesian. The

structure shift occurs in this data since the verb *diisi* in the passive form is more appropriate to transfer the meaning-filled.

Text II

Then, after a hesitation, he suddenly lifted the jar and emptied all the water into the cauldron.(2)
Lalu, setelah ragu-ragu sebentar, *sekonyong-konyong* diangkatnya buli-buli tadi dan dituangkannya seluruh isinya ke dalam ceret itu. (7)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text II, that the adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Suddenly* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the subject which is used to emphasize how *he lifted the jar*. *Suddenly* is an adverb of manner which is derived from an adjective *sudden* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *sudden* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *suddenly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the middle position (I). It is placed between the subject and the verb of the sentence. An adverb of manner *suddenly* is translated into *sekonyong-konyong*.

It can be seen from the text II, that the verb in the source language is transferred into the verb in the target language but there is a shift in the structure, which changes the active verb into a passive verb. The verb *lifted* is translated into *diangkatnya*. The verb *diangkatnya* is formed using the prefix *-di* to make the passive verb in Indonesian. The structure shift occurs in this data since the verb *diangkatnya* in the passive form is more appropriate to transfer the meaning *lifted*.

Text III

A small soft wind blew gently from the east, a wind mild and murmurous and full of rain.(1)
Semilir angin lembut bertiup dari arah timur, bisikannya begitu lembut dan mengandung titik air hujan. (1)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text II, that the adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Gently* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the subject *a small soft wind* which is used to emphasize how *a small soft wind blew from the east*. *Gently* is an adverb of manner which is derived from an adjective *gentle* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *gentle* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *gently*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the verb of the sentence. It can be seen from the text III, that an adverb *gently* is translated into *lembut*.

Text IV

"I am coming," said Wang Lung, braiding his hair quickly and smoothly and weaving into the strands a tasseled black silk cord. (3)
"Sebentar" sahut Wang Lung, sambil menjalin kembali rambutnya dengan cepat dan cekatan dan mengunci untaianya dengan pita sutra hitam.(11)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text IV, that the adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Quickly* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the object *of his hair* which is used to emphasize how *he is braiding his hair*. *Quickly* is an adverb of manner which is derived from an adjective *quick* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by a *quick* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *quickly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the object of the sentence. It can be seen from the text III, that an adverb *quickly* is translated into *dengan cepat*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *braiding* is translated into a phrase *sambil menjalin kembali*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. A Unit shift can occur when the translation

equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the lower rank.

Text V

"Then I will clean one ear and one nostril," rejoined the barber promptly. (6)

"Kalau begitu aku Cuma bisa membersihkan sebelah telinga dan sebelah lubang hidung", si tukang cukur menimpali dengan cerdas. (17)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text V, that the adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Promptly* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the object *the barber* used to emphasize how the subject *rejoined the barber*. *Promptly* is an adverb of manner which is derived from an adjective *prompt* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *prompt* + *(-ly)* suffix. Therefore it becomes *promptly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the object of the sentence. It can be seen from the text III, that an adverb *promptly* is translated into *dengan cerdas*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *then* is translated into a phrase *kalau begitu*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. A Unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in a higher rank.

Text VI

Now there is enough water to bring a crop to fruit, he said suddenly (3)

Nah, sekarang rupanya sudah ada air buat menyirami tumbuhan-tumbuhan kita itu (9)

We can see from the sentence in-text VI, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Suddenly* is the adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the verb *said* that is used to emphasize how *he said*. *Suddenly* is an adverb of manner derived from an adjective *sudden* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *prompt* + *(-ly)* suffix. Therefore it becomes *suddenly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the object of the sentence. It can be seen from the text VI, that an adverb of manner *suddenly* is not translated.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *there* is translated into a phrase *rupanya sudah ada*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. A Unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text VII

He was supping loudly at his bowl (4)

Ia sedang asyik menghirup isi mangkuknya (12)

We can see from the sentence in-text VII, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Loudly* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the verb *supping* that is used to emphasize how *he was supping*. *Loudly* is an adverb of manner derived from an adjective *loud* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *loud* + *(-ly)* suffix. Therefore it becomes *loudly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the verb of the sentence. It can be seen from the text VII, that an adverb of manner *loudly* is not translated.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *supping* is translated into a phrase *sedang asyik menghirup*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. A Unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text VIII

Perhaps he had better be newly shaven? It was scarcely sunrise yet? (4)
Bagaimana kalau ia mencukur sekali lagi? Matahari hampir terbit (12)

We can see from the sentence in-text VIII, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Scarcely* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after *was* that is used to emphasize *how sunrise*. *Scarcely* is an adverb of manner derived from an adjective *scarce* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by a scarce + (-ly) suffix. Therefore it becomes *scarcely*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the middle position (I). It is placed after *was*. It can be seen from the text VIII, that an adverb of manner *scarcely* is translated into *hampir*

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *perhaps* is translated into a phrase *bagaimana kalau*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. A Unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text IX

They were empty as yet and waiting for the rain. He smelled the air and looked anxiously at the sky (4)
Tunas-tunas itu belum sepenuhnya mekar dan nampaknya masih menunggu datangnya hujan. Cuping hidungnya mulai bekerja mencium bau udara saat itu, kemudian ia menengadah ke langit dengan perasaan harap cemas. (13)

We can see from the sentence in-text IX, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of an adverb of manner. *Anxiously* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the verb *looked* that is used to emphasize *how he looked at the sky*. *Anxiously* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *anxious* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *anxious* + (-ly) suffix. Therefore it becomes *anxiously*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the verb *looked*. It can be seen from the text IX, that an adverb of manner *anxiously* is translated into *dengan perasaan harap cemas*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *anxiously* is translated into a phrase *dengan perasaan harap cemas*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. It is stated that the unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text X

Wang Lung knew his father spoke well. Nevertheless, he had to struggle with his flesh before he could answer. And then he said violently. (12)
Wang Lung tahu teguran ayahnya itu ada benarnya juga. Meskipun demikian, ia masih harus bergulat dengan dirinya sendiri sebelum ia dapat menjawab. Lalu, ia menyahut lantang-lantang (15)

We can see from the sentence in-text X, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of an adverb of manner. *Violently* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after the verb *said* that is used to emphasize *how he said*. *Violently* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *violent* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *violent* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *violently*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after the verb *said*. It can be seen from the text X, that an adverb of manner *violently* is translated into *lantang-lantang*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *violently* is translated into a phrase *lantang-lantang*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. It is stated that the unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text XI

“Will you have more”, asked the boy indifferently (6)
“Tambah lagi?”, tanya bocah itu acuh tak acuh (19)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text XI, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of an adverb of manner. *Indifferently* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after an object *the boy* that is used to emphasize *how the boy asked*. *Indifferently* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *indifferent* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *indifferent* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *indifferently*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after an object *the boy*. We can see from the text XI, that an adverb of manner *indifferently* is translated into *acuh tak acuh*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. A word *indifferently* is translated into a phrase *acuh tak acuh*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. It is stated that the unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the higher rank.

Text XII

“Bring me the tea”, he said weakly to the boy (7)
“Bawakan aku teh”, ujarnya lemah (20)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text XII, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of adverb of manner. *Weakly* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasize *how he said*. *Weakly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *weak* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by a *weak* + (*-ly*) suffix. Therefore it becomes *weakly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after a verb *said*. We can see from the text XII, that an adverb of manner *weakly* is translated into *lemah*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a phrase into a word in the translation. A phrase *weakly to the boy* is translated into a word *lemah*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. It is stated that the unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in the lower rank.

Text XIII

“It’s to be done”, he said to himself desperately, and slowly he turned his way to the great gates (7)

“Mesti dikerjakan, ujanya putus asa pada diri sendiri, dan perlahan-lahan ia melangkah menuju pintu gerbang megah itu. (20)

It can be seen from the sentence in-text XIII, that the adverb of the manner in the constituent structure above can be filled in the form of an adverb of manner. *Slowly* is an adverb of manner which fills the position adverbial of manner. This adverb comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasize *how he said*. *Slowly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *slow* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, the adverb of manner is formed by *slow* + *(-ly)* suffix. Therefore it becomes *slowly*. An adverb of manner that fills the position adverbial of the manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position (I). It is placed after a verb *said*. We can see from the text XIII, that an adverb of manner *slowly* is translated into *perlahan-lahan*.

It can be seen from the translation that there is a unit shift from a word into a phrase in the translation. An adverb *slowly* is translated into a phrase *perlahan-lahan*. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift involving a change in rank. It is stated that the unit shift can occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank. The unit shift is stated as the change in rank, that is, the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language. This type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in higher rank

4 Conclusion

This study uses the theory of translation to analyze the translation of the shift found in the sentence containing an adverb of manner. This study uses the theory proposed by Catford (1965) in analyzing the translation process that occurred in the sentence containing an adverb of manner. In the translation of shift, Catford (1965), stated that shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process from the SL into the TL. The translation shift was made to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1965: 76). Based on the research, there is a shift in translating the source text into the target language.

Conflict of interest statement

The author declared that he has no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

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