

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

People use language to communicate their feelings, opinions, and desires. The language used may be realized in various forms. One of them is participial phrase.

A participle, together with infinitive and gerund, belongs to a verbal. A verbal, also called non-finite verb, is a verb which is not governed by person, number, or tense in sentences. Verbals usually serve other functions than predicate. It is supported by Gleason, asserting that non-finite verb or verbal is one which lacks the power to assert, that is, predicate (1950: 93). So, verbals may act as subject, object, complement, and modifier in sentence construction.

Participle can be present and past participle. It is in line with the opinion of Hornby and Chowie, saying that participle is derived from a verb in -ing ending (e.g. boring, sleeping, etcetera) which is called present participle, or from a verb in -ed ending (e.g. bored, interested, knocked, etcetera) which is called past participle (1970: 900).

Moreover, participle could be combined with some other words to construct a participial phrase. A participial phrase, according to Christ and Carlin, is a participle with its modifiers and completers (1929: 323). It means that participial phrase is made of a present participle (verb-ing) or past participle (verb-ed) plus any modifiers and completers that complete the idea.

Furthermore, a participial phrase is capable of filling some functional slots in sentence construction. The functions it could serve include objective complement and modifier of pro(noun).

Besides, in terms of its transformation, a participial phrase may be derived from a finite dependent clause namely, adjective or adverb clause. For instance, the present participial phrase *running in the yard* in the sentence *the dog running in the yard belongs to my father* can be derived from the adjective clause *which is running in the yard*. While, the past participial phrase *covered with ice* in the sentence *covered with ice, the road was dangerous* could be derived from the adverb clause *when it was covered with ice*.

As a matter of fact, a participial phrase may be rendered as a single word, phrase, clause of different classes, or even as a sentence. The following may clarify the discussion intended:

- (97/Eng/Pa/Adv/12) SL : *Exhilarated by his reflection*, he could already feel his power growing.
 (97/Ind/cl/33) TL : *Merasa puas dengan pantulan dirinya*, Malakh sudah bisa merasakan kekuatannya bertambah.

In the sentence numbered (97), the English participial phrase *exhilarated by his reflection* functions as modifier of the pronoun *he*. In this case, the past participial phrase is derived from the adverb clause *when he was exhilarated by his reflection*, and it is rendered as *merasa puas dengan pantulan dirinya*, which is a verbal clause. Some other discussions of participial phrase and its rendering in Indonesian is also exenplified as follows.

- (32/Eng/Pr/Adj/44) SL : Katherine felt a cold blast of air *emanating from within*
 (32/Ind/p/78) TL : Katherine merasakan semburan dingin udara *dari dalam*.

In the sentence numbered (32), the participial phrase *emanating from within* acts as objective complement. The participial phrase is derived from the adjective clause *which emanated from within* and it is rendered as a prepositional phrase *dari dalam*. Furthermore, the datum below can clarify the discussion properly.

- (18/Eng/Pr/Adj/19) SL : As he did, Nuñez noticed that the two fingers *protruding from his bandage* each bore a tattoo; the tip of his index finger bore the image of a crown, and the tip of his thumb bore that of a star.
 (18/Ind/cl/44) TL : Ketika dia melakukannya, Nuñez mengamati adanya tato pada kedua jari tangan *yang menyembul dari perban*, ujung jari telunjuknya bergambar mahkota, dan ujung jempolnya bergambar bintang.

The participial phrase *protruding from his bandage* in the sentence numbered (18) functions as modifier. The participial phrase is clearly derived from the adjective clause *which protruded from his bandage*. Then, it is translated as *yang menyembul dari perban*, which is a relative clause. It is in line with the opinion of Tarigan who states that a relative clause is a dependent clause which acts as adjective (1985: 89).

The evidences as elaborated above become an interesting phenomenon which stimulates the researcher to discuss in the research.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Topic

There are a lot of problems in linguistic study. One of them is concerned with syntax, especially participial phrase. The use of English participial phrases and their Indonesian renderings are chosen as the topic of discussion in this research for several reasons. Firstly, English learners usually encounter some complicated matters in understanding the use of participial phrase. Secondly, they often feel difficult to translate those participial phrases in Indonesian properly. In addition, the researcher is eager to enhance his mastery on the topic discussed. Consequently, the research is considered relevant to conduct in order to reveal some alternative solutions.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

In relation to the topic of discussion in this study, three problems are formulated as the following:

1. What are the functions of English participial phrases in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol*?
2. What finite clauses are those participial phrases derived from?
3. How are they rendered in Indonesian?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of problem as stated above, this research tries to

answer those three questions as follows:

1. To identify the functions of English participial phrases in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol*
2. To explain the finite clauses from which those participial phrases are derived
3. To clarify the Indonesian renderings of those participial phrases.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

The research focuses its discussion on syntax. A phrase, as one of syntactical constructions, is a group of words lacking subject, predicate, or both. A phrase may be of various kinds. However, this study deals with participial phrases only, both present and past participial phrases. Participial phrases here are discussed in terms of their functions, transformations, and renderings in Indonesian.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

It is hoped that this study may give much contribution for the readers. By reading this study, the readers may have good understanding on the topic discussed, namely the use of English participial phrases and their Indonesian renderings.

Theoretically, this study is expected to improve the knowledge of English learners about participial phrases and translation, particularly their translation in

Indonesian. Practically, it may encourage other researchers to conduct further researches on the same topic seen from different point of view.

1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms

The meaning of key terms as elaborated in the following is intended to clarify the discussion in the research.

1. **Translation** is the transfer of meaning (Pinchuck, 1997: 75)
2. **Participle** is a word which is derived from a verb in *-ing* ending (e.g. boring, sleeping, etcetera) which is called present participle, or from a verb in *-ed* ending (e.g. bored, interested, knocked, etcetera) which is called past participle (Hornby and Chowie, 1970: 900).
3. **Phrase** is a group of related words that functions as a single part of speech but lacks subject, predicate, or both (Brown et al., 1984:4).
4. **Participial phrase** is a participle with its modifiers and completers (Christ and Carlin, 1020: 323).
5. **Function** is the relationship between a linguistic form and other parts of linguistic pattern or system in which it is used (Crystal, 1980: 155).
6. **Transformation** is a formal linguistic operation which enables two levels of structural representation to be placed in correspondence (Crystal, 1980: 362). It is normally stated in the form of rules which may be applied to one of the pair – an input – altering it to produce the other – an output (Gleason, 1955: 172-173).

7. **The Lost Symbol** is a novel written by Dan Brown. It was released in 2009 and published by Bantam Press, London. It was translated into Indonesian by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Its Indonesian version with the same title was published by PT. Bentang Pustaka, Yogyakarta in 2010.