
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Translation and Analysis of Infinitives of the Little Prince's Novel: A Descriptive Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at analyzing infinitives in the translation of The Little Prince's novel from English to Indonesian. The main objectives of this study are (1) to analyze how the infinitives in the Little Prince's novel were translated by the translator, and (2) to describe what kind of infinitives in The Little Prince's novel, and to identify the strategies that were used by the translator. For the purpose of this study, the writer used a descriptive-analytical study. The source of data is the novel entitled The Little Prince and translation. The researcher found four infinitives in the novel entitled The Little Prince, namely, bare infinitive, to-infinitive, split infinitive and infinitive phrase. The data of infinitives that were analyzed are 150 data. 48 data are to infinitives, 32 data are bare infinitives, 20 data are split infinitives, and 50 data are phrase infinitives. For bare infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was literal; for to-infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was unit shift; for the split infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was compression, and for the infinitive phrase, most of the data were unit shift. The translation of infinitive in The Little Prince novel is accurate, acceptable and readable.

KEYWORDS

Infinitives, translation, descriptive, analytical study, translation strategy

ARTICLE DOI: [10.32996/ijllt.2022.5.2.6](https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2022.5.2.6)

1. Introduction

According to Bassnett 2003 "Today translation began to be seen as a fundamental act of human exchange ... thus, interest in the field has never been stronger, and the study of translation is taking place alongside an increase in its practice all over the world". (p.1). The translation is a complicated phenomenon covering linguistic, psychological, literary, cultural, and others. The infinitive is the base form of a verb. In English, when we talk about the infinitive, we are usually referring to the present infinitive, which is the most common. Theoretically, there are four forms of the infinitive, namely: to-infinitives, bare infinitive, split infinitive and infinitive phrase.

In Old English to before, an infinitive was considered nothing but a preposition and had become firmly attached to the infinitive quite independent of any governing word, but already in the course of Old English, it began to lose its original meaning and became the mere formal sign of an infinitive (Curme 1914, 43). Meanwhile, Ylikoski (2003: 190) stated that non-finite forms usually fulfil syntactic functions that are considered atypical of finite verbs.

Depending on their skill and competence, a translator may produce a good or bad translation in some literary work. Examples of literary works are novels, comics, poetry, poem, and some reference work. One of several examples of literary work is a novel that has many pages consisting of several chapters. Thus, the writer chooses *The Little Prince Novels* and its translation as the data source in this study because there are a lot of interesting infinitives in these novels. Likewise, the writer found some infinitives used translation strategies in its translation of *The Little Prince*. There are several kinds of infinitives found in *The Little Prince*.

An example is in the following explanation:

Source Language: "I *can't help* it, replied the little prince, thoroughly embarrassed. "(p.15) Target Language: Saya tak bisa menahan diri," jawab pangeran kecil, agak malu. (p.30)

The phrase *can't help* is called bare infinitive because the base of the verb is not marked with the morpheme "to". The question of the researcher are: (1) why the phrase *...can't help...* in the sentence *...I can't help it,* replied the little prince, thoroughly embarrassed...is translated into *tak bisa menahan diri* and, what the strategy was used by the translator?

Therefore, the researcher is interested to find out how a translator of a Novel entitled *The Little Prince* translated infinitives. Besides that, the researcher was interested to know the strategies were used by the translator. The researcher carries out this area of study because as the English language is different from the Indonesian language, the infinitives might be widely apart in meaning in the Indonesian language. This is the reason that the researcher was interested in studying in order to know more deeply concerning the translation of infinitives from English into Indonesian.

According to the other overview of current studies, there are some previous researchers that used as research study. The first relevant research was by Ana Ojea (2008), entitled *A Feature Analysis of to-infinitive Sentences*. This paper analyses the syntactic structure of to-infinitive sentences in English, focusing on the grammatical features that may characterize them. The second relevant research was Moises D. Perales-Escudero (2010), entitled *To Split or to Not Split: The Split Infinitive Past and Present*. This article reviews the history of the proscription of the English split infinitive and presents a corpus-based investigation of its present usage and distribution across registers in American English. Using archival research, the article traces the history of the proscription and offers historical examples of its use. Jurgita Bernotaite (2005) entitled *Translating the Infinitive and Infinitival Constructions*. The aims of the research are: (1) To review the main differences in the grammatical systems of the two languages put under investigation and to discuss the ways grammatical meanings are rendered from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). (2) To provide a brief literal review of the infinitive and infinitival constructions. (3) To analyze the ways the infinitive and infinitival constructions are rendered from English into Lithuanian and illustrate them by the selected examples from fiction. The last relevant research is entitled *Infinitives* by Susanne Wurmbrand (1998). The purposes of the research are: (1) To investigate the structure of control infinitives (2) To investigate the mechanism of control infinitives (3) To investigate the general structure of clauses involving auxiliaries and modal.

In this research, the researcher will conduct a descriptive-analytical study. Because the researcher is not only focusing on the translation result but also interesting in the process of the translation. It is descriptive because the researcher will describe how infinitives have been translated, and then the researcher will analyze it.

Therefore, it is important to conduct this research, namely the translation of Infinitives of *The Little Prince's* Novel from English into Indonesian because not much research has been done concerning this topic.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Literary Translation

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the study of translation problems in literary texts was perceived from a purely linguistic point of view that was later opposed by many scholars who stressed the importance of studying the cultural as well as the linguistic differences between languages in addition to the historical factor that should be taken into consideration (Al-idhesat, 2016, p.13).

2.2 Infinitives

Bufman and regovin (1986) stated that the infinitive is used to be classified as a verbal in this sense is defined as a noun- finite verb form which combines the characteristic of the verb with those of noun an adjective, or an adverb, but which lacks the power to form a sentence, i.e. it can't make a statement ask a question or give a common. (p.846)

it often enables the researcher to save words, avoid tiresome repetition and vary sentence patterns Perrine and Abbott (1972) stated that an Infinitive is a Latin grammatical term for the non-finite verb form expressing the general sense of the verb, i.e. action or state without reference to the manner and without restrictions for person or number. (p. 601)

Al-Hamash, K (1976) notices that;

The infinitive refers to the verb form that is not inflected as far as form is concerned. It is identical with the simple present tense except that it does not have the third person singular marker, infinitive, in other words, functions as a

noun of action, but has much force, as well as the infinitive, could be formed from any full verb in the English language. (p. 256)

Crystal D (2003) defines;

It is a traditional term for the non-finite form of the verb usually cited as its unmarked or base form, e.g. walk, kick, though some languages make it Syntactically or morphologically. in English, the infinitive form may be used alone or in conjunction with the participle to (the To infinitive). (pp. 175-176)

Level, D (2001) says that infinitive is a verb that generally appears with the word to and acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb" (p. 453)

2.3. Novel

The word Novel comes from the Italian Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is based not only on data nonfiction but also on the author of the novel, according to the desired imagination.

Sumardjo (1998) says that "novel is a story with the prose form in a long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting" (p.29)

3. Methodology

In this research, the writer conveyed a descriptive-analytical study, namely qualitative and quantitative, because the researcher did not only focus on the result but was also interested in the process of the translation. In this method, the data used was random sampling which is explored by description. The study sample from the source text will be compared to their equivalent in the target text to know how the translation of infinitives was translated into Indonesian and what strategies were used by the translator. The approach of the research is descriptive and analytical. To answer the first question of the study, problems of translation were first identified from instances of how the translation of infinitives was translated by a translator; then, they were classified into different categories according to their group. To answer the second question of the study, strategies that were applied to solve translation problems were first classified into the best or appropriate strategies based on Andrew Chesterman (2000), then they were counted and presented in tables with examples. The following table illustrates the characteristics of the source and target text by showing the numbers of the words and sentences of the sample of the study. The Source of the data is the novel by Howard, R (2000) entitled *The Little Prince*, published by Harcourt Incorporation in New York City. It is translated into Indonesian entitled *Pangeran Kecil* by Listiana Srisanti; the publisher is PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta.

In the process of conducting the research, there are some procedures that the writer has done. First of all, the researcher read the source text and the target text thoroughly to fully understand the content. Second, the researcher looked for the infinitive in the source text (English) and then the researcher looked at its translation in the target text. Third, at the same time, the researcher marked down the bare infinitive, to-infinitive, split infinitive, and infinitive phrase, and other language components that became a problem in the process of translating the text. Fourth, the researcher found out the strategy used to be analyzed. Fifth, the chosen data were analyzed based on Duff's principles of translation, Chesterman's translation strategy, and theories of language.

4. Result and Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the writer found that some items can be analyzed using the translation strategy of unit shift and expansion, other items can be analyzed using the translation strategy of unit shift and compression, the translation strategy of unit shift and cohesion change, or the translation strategy of unit shift and antonymy. Thus, the translation strategy of unit shift does not stand alone but can be combined with any other translation strategy depending on the items that are being analyzed. Of Duff's six principles of translation, it turns out only one principle is used, namely meaning. Of Chesterman's three translation strategies, namely syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies, the writer only used two strategies, namely syntactic strategies (unit shift and cohesion change) and semantic strategies (antonymy and distribution change: expansion and compression). That means that pragmatic strategies are not used to analyze the data. The writer did not find the shift from a word to a clause, from a phrase to a clause and vice versa, from a word to a sentence and vice versa, from a phrase to a sentence and vice versa. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the unit shift only from a word to a phrase and vice versa. When the researcher conducted the translation analysis of infinitive of *The Little Prince's Novel: a Descriptive Analytical Study*, the researcher found difficulties/problems, and they have become the data to be analyzed. According to Chesterman's unit shift translation strategy,

some examples of the analysis are described beneath, and the description is also in line with Duff's principle of translation. Some abbreviations are used. (p.)

is the page of the novel, (para.) is the paragraph of the novel, and (l.) is the line of the novel? Beneath, the writer described the analysis of the data found when she conducted the research. The procedures of the analysis are 1) describing the data and 2) analysis consisting of (a) comment,

(b) principle of translation including an example of the principle of translation and comment of the example, (c) translation strategy relevant to the data including an example of the translation strategy and comment of the example, and (d) theory of translation relevant to the data including an example of the theory of translation and comment of the example.

The data of infinitives that are analyzed are 150 data. 48 data are to infinitives, 32 data are bare infinitives, 20 data are split infinitives, and 50 data are infinitive phrases.

Table 1. SLT Infinitive Pattern

Bare Infinitive	To-Infinitive	Split Infinitive	Infinitive Phrase
48	32	20	50

1. Bare infinitive

Little et al. (1959) stated that "the Bare Infinitive: A construct in which the base of the verb is not marked with the morpheme "to" as in "I can go". (tool)

P/Par/L	Source Text	Target Text
46/4/6	He must have noticed how startled she was - his next words were quiet but urgent.	Dia pasti telah memperhatikan betapa terkejutnya dia - kata-katanya tenang tetapi mendesak.
	Howard, R (2000). <i>The Little Prince</i> . New York: Harcourt. Inc. Limited, p. 18.	Listiana Srisanti (2003, trans). <i>Pangeran Kecil</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 38.

Comment

...**shall suddenly see**...is to infinitive and is translated into ...**akan bisa melihat**...The Indonesian text is the closest grammatical translation of the source text. The strategy here used Literal Translation.

Principle of Translation Meaning

Duff (1990) stated that "The translation should reflect the meaning of the original text accurately. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed..." (pp. 10-11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
She knew she should rest , she should work toward serenity, but tonight she wasn't tired at all	Dia tahu dia harus beristirahat , dia harus bekerja menuju ketenangan, tapi malam ini dia tidak lelah sama sekali.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 42	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.84

Comment:

... **should rest** ...is to infinitive and is translated into ... **harus beristirahat** ...The Indonesian text is the closest grammatical translation of the source text. The strategy here used Literal Translation.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Literal

Chesterman (2000) define this strategy "rather loosely", meaning "maximally close to the source language form, but nevertheless grammatical" (p.94).

Source Text	Target Text
He could imagine her reaction if he were to launch into his wild tale about viruses and dead scientists and double-crossing FBI agents	Dia bisa membayangkan reaksinya jika dia meluncurkan kisah liarnya tentang virus dan ilmuwan mati dan agen FBI yang menyeberang ganda.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 76	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.156

Comment:

... **could imagine** ...is to infinitive and is translated into ... **bisa membayangkan** ... The Indonesian text is the closest grammatical translation of the source text. The translation strategy used is **Literal**.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

Little et al. (1959) stated that "the Bare Infinitive: A construct in which the base of the verb is not marked with the morpheme "to" as in "I can go". (tool)

Source Text	Target Text
No, he couldn't tell her any of it, or he'd end up right back in a hospital, and this time in a ward that would make Miss Redfern's Three East look like paradise.	Tidak, dia tidak bisa menceritakan padanya semua itu atau dia akan berakhir kembali di rumah sakit, dan kali ini di bangsal yang akan membuat Miss Redfern's Three East terlihat seperti surga.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 33	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.67

Comment:

... **couldn't tell** is to infinitive and is translated into ... **tidak bisa menceritakan** ... The Indonesian text is the closest grammatical translation of the source text. The translation strategy used is **Literal**.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), "literal translation means that the source language message can be translated perfectly into the target language, because the message is based on parallel categories or concepts." (pp. 1-64)

Source Text	Target Text
The emergency stairwell door was at the far end, marked by the warning painted in red: Alarm Will Sound If Opened.	Pintu tangga darurat berada di ujung, ditandai dengan peringatan yang dicat merah: Alarm Akan Berbunyi Jika Dibuka.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 67	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.134

Comment:

... **Will Sound** ... is to infinitive and is translated into ... **Akan Berbunyi**... The Indonesian text is the closest grammatical translation of the source text. The translation strategy used is **Literal**.

2. To infinitive

In Old English to before, an infinitive was considered nothing but a preposition and had become firmly attached to the infinitive quite independent of any governing word, but already in the course of Old English, it began to lose its original meaning and became the mere formal sign of an infinitive (Curme 1914, 43). However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1183-1184) contradict this on the following example: In Latin, there is an infinitive from of the verb, which is traditionally translated into English by means of to + the plain form. Latin *amare*, for example, is translated as to love. But while *amare* is a single word, to love is not: it is a sequence of two words. Thus the fact that no adjunct can be positioned within *amare* provides no basis for expecting that it should be contrary to grammatical principles to position one between to and love.

Meanwhile, Jespersen and Roberts (1970) stated that:

The "To-Infinitive": A construct in which the base of the verb is preceded by the morpheme "to" as in "I want to walk". "To" was at first felt as an ordinary preposition that indicates citing direction as in "I was moved to ask a question", yet in the course of time, its meaning weakened and is now considered a grammatical implement with no meaning of its own. It is construed as a particle rather than a preposition. (p. 330) and (p. 200).

P/Par/L	Source Text	Target Text
41/18/29	A geographer, having opened his register, cut his pencil. We first note in pencil the narrative of the explorers. It is expected to note in ink that the explorer has provided evidence	Dan setelah membuka buku catatannya, si geografer mulai meraut pensilnya. Karena cerita penjelajah mula-mula dicatat dengan pensil dulu. Sebelum cerita itu bisa dicatat dengan tinta, si penjelajah harus memberi bukti
	Howard, R (2000). <i>The Little Prince</i> . New York: Harcourt. Inc. Limited, p. 41.	New Listiani Srisanti (2003, trans). <i>Pangeran Kecil</i> . Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.85

Comment:

The English to-infinitive **...to note...** is a phrase and is translated into **...dicatat...** which is a word. A phrase translated into a word is called unit shift. So the translation strategy used here is a unit shift.

Principle of Translation Meaning

Duff (1990) stated that "The translation should reflect the meaning of the original text accurately. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed..." (pp. 10-11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
Sarah had driven down to visit Cathy in San Francisco. Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 27	Sarah pergi mengunjungi Cathy di San Fransisco. Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.57

Comment:

The English to-infinitive **...to visit...** is a phrase and is translated into **...mengunjungi...** which is a word. A phrase translated into a word is called unit shift. So the translation strategy used here is unit shift.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Unit Shift

According to Chesterman (2000), this is a term from Catford (1965).

The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently, of course, and subclassifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. (p. 95).

Source Text	Target Text
She had to fight to regain control.	Ia harus berusaha mengendalikan diri.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 8	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.18

Comment:

The English to-infinitive **...to regain...** is a phrase and is translated into **...mengendalikan...** which is a word. A phrase translated into a word is called unit shift. So the translation strategy used here is a **unit shift**.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

In Old English to before, an infinitive was considered nothing but a preposition and had become firmly attached to the infinitive quite independent of any governing word, but already in the course of Old English, it began to lose its original meaning and became the mere formal sign of an infinitive (Curme 1914, 43).

Source Text	Target Text
You don't have to say a thing	Kau tak perlu berkata apa-apa
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 13	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.27

Comment:

The English to-infinitive **...to say...** is a phrase and is translated into **...berkata...** which is a word. A phrase translated into a word is called unit shift. So the translation strategy used here is a **unit shift**.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

Catford (1965) stated that "By unit-shift, we mean changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL" (p. 79).

Source Text	Target Text
When at last he was able to raise his head again...	Ketika akhirnya ia mampu mengangkat kepala lagi...
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 13	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.26

Comment:

The English to-infinitive **...to raise...** is a phrase and is translated into **...mengangkat...** which is a word. A phrase translated into a word is called unit shift. So the translation strategy used here is **unit shift**.

3. Split Infinitive

The split infinitive refers to the structure in which a word or phrase, such as an adverb, is positioned between the infinitive marker to and the verb in the base form (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002). According to Phoocharoensil, S. 24 Consortia Academia Publishing

analogies with other verb phrases, the split infinitive may be permitted. For example, now that an adverb can be grammatically positioned between an auxiliary and the main verb, as in (4), where the adverb actually is flanked by did not and the verb talk, there should be nothing wrong if an adverb is placed between to and the verb (Close, 1987). Under the influence of Latin grammar, in which no split infinitive exists, some English grammarians have tried to constitute grammar rules on the very basis of this Latin grammar, thus proscribing the split infinitive use (Bailey, 2006). Furthermore, some language users have been taught in a prescriptive, arbitrary fashion not to split the infinitive just because compliance with this traditional rule is somehow perceived to be a sign of erudition (Bailey, 2006; Mitrasca, 2009). In summary, because of the pervasive power of prescriptivism, the split infinitive has been treated by many traditional, punctilious grammarians, among whom its avoidance is preferred, as taboo (Peters, 2006, p. 775). Another argument against the prohibition of the split infinitive lies in the rhythm of English as can be seen in the very well-known phrase To boldly go where no man has gone before, at the beginning of many Star Trek television episodes and films, from 1966 onward. Crystal (2003, p. 195). There is no rule of grammar requiring to and the verb to be adjacent—Huddleston and Pullum (2005, p. 206). Crystal (1985: 17) states that people “who harangue the press about split infinitives are doing the language no service. They are, rather, promoting a spirit of uncertainty which will ultimately do far more harm.” He also refers to these people as having an “obsession”. Additionally, Crystal (1985: 16) questions why split infinitives would be an issue when one can split nouns (e.g. “the big man”) without any worries. Other arguments in favour of the debated construction include the following remarks: the splitting of infinitives can be beneficial or even crucial when emphasis or clarity is needed (Allen, 2008a; Stevenson and Lindberg, 2010; Walker, 2003: 8); conscious avoidance can lead to awkward and ambiguous expressions (Quirk et al., 1985: 496-97); the usage of split infinitives is simply a “matter of taste” (McCloskey, 1985: 193); the sentiment against the construction is a superstition (Allen, 2008b).

P/Par/L	Source Text	Target Text
41/18/29	Growth-ups never understand anything on their own, and it is tiring for children to always Have to give them explanations.	Orang-orang dewasa tak pernah memahami sesuatu seperti apa adanya, dan anak-anak kalau selalu harus menjelaskan
	Howard, R (2000). <i>The Little Prince</i> . New York: Harcourt. Inc. Limited, p. 41.	New Listiana Srisanti(2003,trans). <i>Pangeran Kecil</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.85

Comment:

... **to always have to give them explanations** is to infinitive and is translated into ... **kalau selalu harus menjelaskan kepada mereka...** the source text **to always have to give them explanations** consist of 7 words is compressed into 6 words in the target text. The translation strategy used is compression.

Principle of Translation Meaning

Duff (1990) stated that “a. meaning. The translation should reflect the meaning of the original text accurately. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed...” (pp. 10-11).

Source Text	Target Text
The police can't respond to every anonymous call.	Polisi –polisi itu tak bisa menanggapi setiap penelepon aneh.
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 76	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.105

Comment:

... **to every anonymous call** is split infinitive and is translated into ... **setiap penelepon aneh**. ... the source text **to every anonymous call** consist of 4 words is compressed into 3 words in the target text. The translation strategy used is compression.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Compression

Syntactic strategy: Distribution change (compression) Chesterman (2000): "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over ... fewer items (compression)" (p. 104).

Source Text	Target Text
...What easier way to find me than to have the police help them?"	...Cara apalagi yang lebih mudah untuk menemukanku daripada membuat polisi membantu mereka? "
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 56	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.109

Comment:

...**to have the police help**... is split infinitive and is translated into ... **membuat polisi membantu mereka** ... the source text consists of 5 words, and it is compressed into 4 words in the target text. Thstrategy used here is compression.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

The split Infinitive: "Some grammarians condemn the use of the "split infinitive," i.e. the placing of a word or words between the "to" and the verb of "to quickly agree", to really understand." (Eckersley & Eckersley, 1977, p.235).

Source Text	Target Text
He seemed like the sort of man who was far too independent to have ever said, " I do."	Victor tampak seperti tipe pria yang terlalumandiri untuk berkata "ya, saya bersedia."
Gerittsen, T. (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 56	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia PustakaUtama, p. 124

Comment:

...**to have ever said**... is split infinitive and is translated into ... **untuk berkata** ... the source text **...to have ever said** consist of 4 words and it is compressed into 2 words in the target text. Thstrategy used here is compression.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

The adverb actually is flanked by did not and the verb talk; there should be nothing wrong if an adverb is placed between to and the verb (Close, 1987).

Source Text	Target Text
It is necessary to regularly bite the baobabs as soon as they are distinguished from the baobabs as soon as they are distinguished from the roses, which they resemble very much when they are very young.	Kau harus memaksa diri mencabuti baobab secara teratur , segera setelah mereka bisa dibedakan dari pohon-pohon mawar baobab mirip sekali dengan pohon mawar sewaktu baru tumbuh.

Gerittsen, T. (2003). *Whistleblower*. Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 63

Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). *Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 144

Comment:

... **to regularly bite the baobabs...is split infinitive and** is translated into... **mencabuti baobab secara teratur.....** the source text ... **to regularly bite the baobabs...** consist of 5 words and it is compressed into 4 words in the target text. Strategy used here is compression.

4. Infinitive Phrase

Infinitive Phrase: Praninskas, J (1957) stated that "infinitive phrase simply an infinitive together with its subject and /or complement. Such phrases also function as units in a sentence pattern to say such a thing is nonsense, e.g., I was not willing to go alone. Complement of the adjectival." (pp. 275 – 276).

P/Par/L	Source Text	Target Text
18/4/22	"Ashamed of what?" insisted the little prince, who wanted to help him	"Malu kenapa?" desak pangeran kecil, dia ingin menolong si peminum.
	Howard, R (2000). <i>The Little Prince</i> . New York: Harcourt. Inc. Limited, p. 18.	Listiana Srisanti (2003, trans). <i>Pangeran Kecil</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p 26.

Comment:

... **to help** ... in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ...**menolong**... which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is a unit shift.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

Infinitive Phrase: Praninskas, J (1957) stated that "infinitive phrase simply an infinitive together with its subject and /or complement. Such phrases also function as units in a sentence pattern to say such a thing is nonsense, e.g., I was not willing to go alone. Complement of the adjectival." (pp. 275 – 276).

Source Text	Target Text
He rolled against her and struggled to sit up .	Pria itu memutar tubuh menghadap Cathy dan berusaha duduk .
Gerittsen, T. (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 63	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 144

Comment:

To sit up ... in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ...**duduk**... which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is a unit shift.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

Bufman and Regovin (1986) stated that

The infinitive is used to be classified as verbal. A verbal in this sense is defined as a noun- finite verb form which combines the characteristic of a verb with those of noun, an adjective, or an adverb, but which lacks the power to form a sentence, i.e. it can't make a statement, ask a question, or give a command. It often enables the writer to save words, avoid repetitive repetition, and vary

sentence patterns. (p. 846).

Source Text	Target Text
I feel so sorry to recount these memories. It's six years since my friend went away with his sheep. If I try to describe it here, it is so as not to forget it	Saya merasa sangat menyesal menceritakan kenangan ini. Sudah enam tahun sejak temanku pergi dengan domba-dombanya. Jika aku berusaha mendeskripsikan dia disini, itu agar aku tidak melupakannya .
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 63	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 144

Comment:

... **to forget it** in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ... **melupakannya**, which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is unit shift.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Unit Shift

According to Chesterman (2000), this is a term from Catford (1965).

The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently, of course, and subclassifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. (p. 95).

Source Text	Target Text
they had to get away	Mereka harus segera
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 51	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 130

Comment:

...**to get away**... in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ...**segera**... which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is a unit shift.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

House & Harman (1950) stated that

The simplest form of infinitive phrase consists of the preposition to and the basic form of a verb (i.e., to call, to make, to go, etc.). It may have modifiers and or complements. It also may have a voice and tense modification. The to-infinitive phrase may include more words than the bare infinitive phrase. (p. 325)

Source Text	Target Text
...Maybe it already had. Maybe he was trailing a river of blood; he was too numb with terror to feel anything now...	...Mungkin ia berlari dengan darah bercucuran, tapi sejujur tubuhnya seakan beku akan ketakutan hingga tak mampu merasakan apa-apa,...
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 51	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 130

Comment:

...**to feel**... in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ...**merasakan**... which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is a unit shift.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

Crystal (1985, 46) stated that

There is in the history of the language a close relation between that-clauses and infinitive clauses. A marked difference between the language of the thirteenth century and that of the following period is the gradual replacement of the that-clause by the infinitive constructions. Today the infinitive is a great favourite, and we prefer it to a that-clause wherever it is possible, i.e. where its subject is the same as that of the principal verb: "I firmly intend to always do the right thing," but "I firmly intend that they shall always do the right thing." Often as here yields to do the newer order "to always do the right thing" because there is a growing tendency to give the infinitive clause a fixed and definite form introduced by to.

Source Text	Target Text
the two of them struggling like drunkards to stand up .	Mereka berdua seperti dua orang yang berusaha berdiri
Gerittsen, T. (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 8	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.18

Comment:

...**to stand up**... in the source text is a phrase, and it is translated into ...**berdiri**... which is a word in the target text. There is a change from a phrase into a word which is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used here is a unit shift.

Principle of Translation

Duff (1990) proposed that "a. Meaning. The translation should reflect the meaning of the original text accurately. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed..." (p. 10-11).

Source Text	Target Text
Then she scrambled back outside to help load him	Kemudian dia bergegas keluar dari mobil untuk membantu menaikan Victor.
"He wants to help ,"	"Dia ingin menolong ,"

Comment:

The word ...**to help**... in the source text is translated into two different words in the target text. The word ...**to help**... is translated into ...**membantu**...and ...**menolong**...in Indonesian text. However, these Indonesian words are synonymous. Thus, the strategy used is synonymy.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data Translation**Strategy 2****Syntactic strategy: Synonymy**

Chesterman (2000) stated that "This strategy select not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (pp. 87-116)

Source Text	Target Text
"The fact is that I did not know how to understand anything! And is it not a matter of consequence to try to understand why the flowers go to so much trouble to grow thorns which are never of any use to them?"	"Pada waktu itu tak da yang kumengerti! Dan tidakkah itu persoalan serius, mencoba memahami kenapa bunga-bunga mau bersusah payah menumbuhkan duri yang tak akan pernah berguna bagi mereka?"
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 63	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 144

Comment:

The words **...to understand...** in the source text is translated into two different words in the target text. The words **...to understand...** is translated into **...mengerti...** and **...memahami...** in Indonesian text. However, these Indonesian words are synonymous. Thus, the strategy used is synonymy.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

Saeed (2003) said, "Synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings" (p.65).

Source Text	Target Text
"Wonder what he did to get their attention."	"Memangnya apa yang dilakukan orang itu sampai mendapatkan perhatian mereka."
He was in a rush to get to the airport.	Dia terburu-buru untuk sampai bandara
Gerittsen, T (2003). <i>Whistleblower</i> . Great Britain: Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd, p. 8	Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). <i>Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia</i> . Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p.18

Comment:

The word **...to get...** in the source text is translated into two different words in the target text. The word **...to get...** is translated into **...mendapatkan...** and **...sampai...** in Indonesian text. However these Indonesian words are synonymous. Thus, the strategy used is synonymy.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 2

Palmer stated that "Synonymy is used to mean 'sameness in meaning'. It is obvious that for the dictionary-maker many sets of words have the same meaning; they are synonymous, or are synonyms of one another" (p.59).

Source Text	Target Text
The old anger washed through her, still potent enough to make her mouth tighten.	Dendam lama kembali memenuhi hati Cathy, masih cukup kuat membuat ia merapatkan bibirnya.
Hadn't it taken Cathy ten long years to finally acknowledge that her marriage was a miserable failure? Not that Cathy hadn't tried to make it work.	Bukankah butuh waktu sepuluh tahun bagi Cathy untuk akhirnya mengakui bahwa perkawinannya adalah kegagalan menyedihkan? bukan berarti Cathy tak mencoba mewujudkan keharmonisan.

Gerittsen, T (2003). *Whistleblower*. Julanda Tantani (2008, trans). *Menyingkap Tabir Rahasia*. GreatBritain: Harlequin Enterprises. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia PustakaUtama, p.46
Ltd, p. 25

Comment:

The word ... **to make** ... in the source text is translated into two different words in the target text. The word ...**to make**... is translated into ... **membuat** ...and ... **mewujudkan** ...in Indonesian text. However these Indonesian words are synonymous. Thus, the strategy used is synonymy.

Table2. Translation Strategies used in Translating Infinitives

Bare Infinitive	To infinitive	Split infinitive	Infinitive phrase
Unit shift	Unit shift	compression	Unit shift
Expansion	Expansion		Expansion
Compression	Compression		Compression
Literal	Literal		Literal
			Synonymy

Figure2. Translation Strategies used in Translating Infinitives

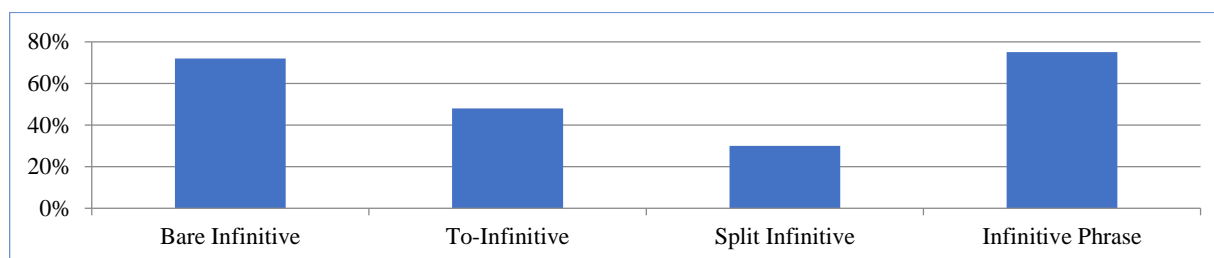


Figure 3. Translation Strategies used in Translating Bare Infinitives

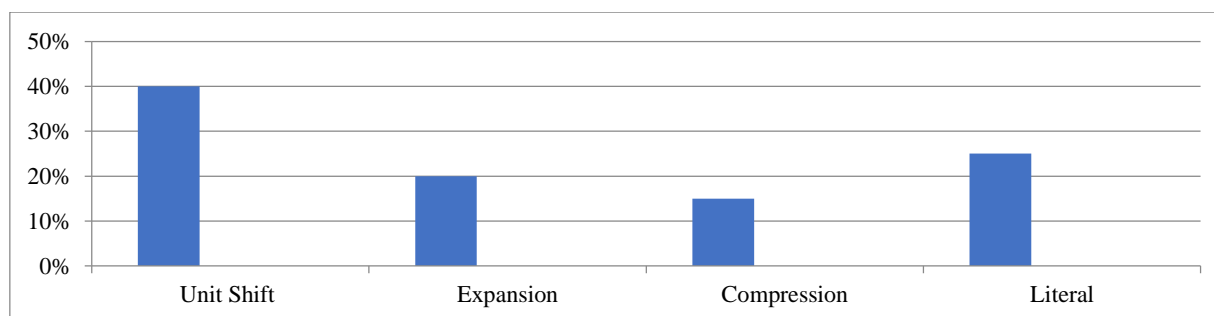


Figure 4. Translation Strategies used in Translating To-Infinitives

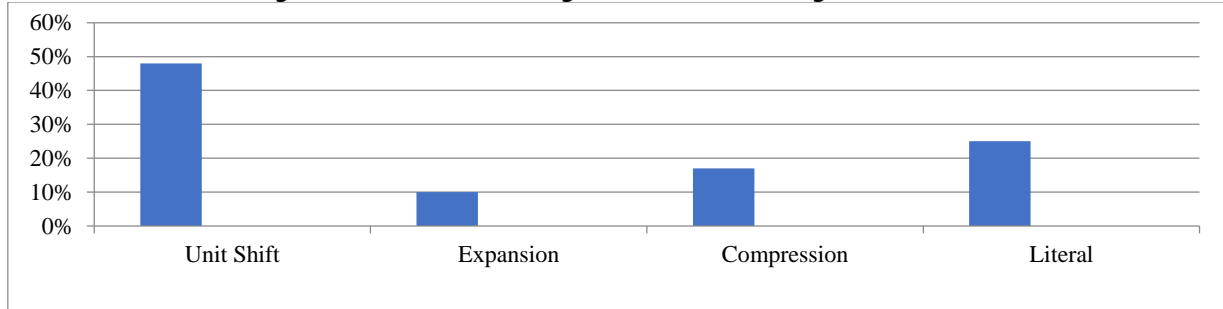


Figure 5. Translation Strategies used in Translating Split Infinitives

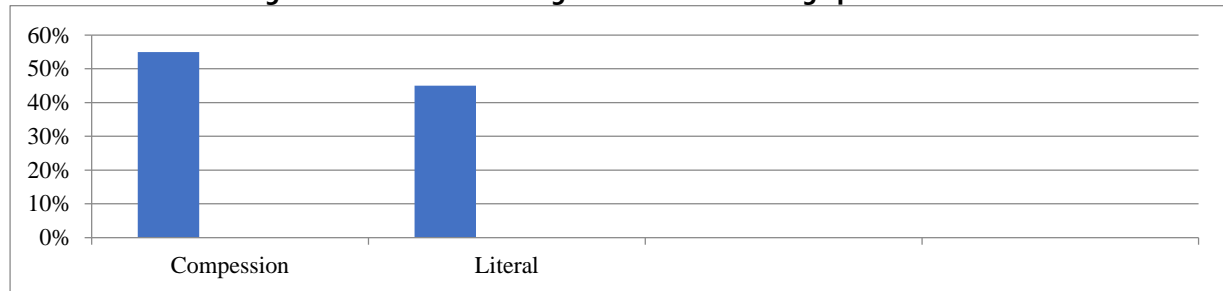
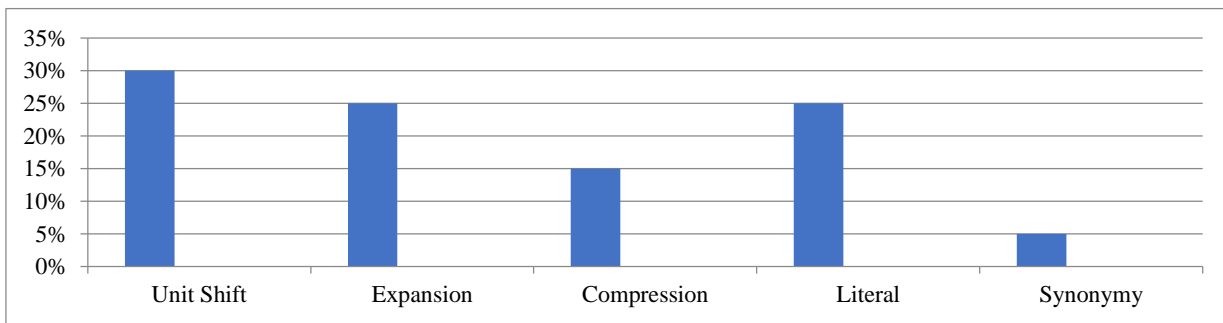


Figure 6. Translation Strategies used in Translating Split Infinitives



5. Conclusion

The researcher found four infinitives in The Little Prince's novel: Bare infinitive, to-infinitive, split infinitive, and infinitive phrase. The researcher only analyzed 150 data, Bare Infinitive (30 data), to-infinitive (32 data), split infinitive (20 data), and infinitive phrase (50 data). For bare infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was literal; for to- infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was a unit shift; for the split infinitive, most of the data showed that the strategy used was compression, and for an infinitive phrase, most of the data showed that the strategy used was a unit shift. Those are translated accurately, readability and acceptability. The study also discovered the strategy used: unit shift and distribution change strategy, but most of the data showed that the infinitives were translated by using literal strategy and unit shift. The translation of infinitives in The Little Prince novel is accurate, acceptable and readable.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Gunadarma University Indonesia, my family, and my colleagues for caring for and supporting the researcher in conducting this study.

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