



**RANK-SHIFT TRANSLATION OF BOUND MORPHEME IN
TONYA HURLEY'S NOVEL "GHOSTGIRL-LOVESICK" AND
ITS TRANSLATION "GHOSTGIRL-LOVESICK" BY
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ABSTRACT

Language is a means of communication, in our verbal communication and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is communication use mouth or orally and non-verbal communication usually communicate without mouth, for example writing a song or book and novel. There are many bound morpheme in the novel "Ghostgirl-Lovesick". All of bound morphemes are signed by affixation, such as, prefixes, suffixes, simulfixes, and infixes. The result of this study show that there are 17 kinds of bound morpheme and total bound morpheme are 146 found in this novel. There are 3 prefixes and 14 suffixes. It uses to show condition, status, without, agent who does whatever the verb indicates, result or product doing the action indicated by the verb, pertaining to, plural word, past tense word, progressive aspect, and etc.

Key words : *bound morpheme, communication, novel, prefixes, suffixes.*

Bahas amerupakan alat komunikasi, baik komunikasi verbal dan non-verbal. Komunikasi verbal merupakan komunikasi yang diucapkan atau menggunakan mulut, sedangkan komunikasi non-verbal yaitu komunikasi yang tidak diucapkan, sebagai contohnya menulis lagu atau buku dan novel. Dalam novel "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" ditemukan banyak bound morpheme. Bound morpheme itu sendiri ditandai dengan adanya imbuhan, diantaranya awalan, akhiran, awalan dan akhiran, serta sisipan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada 17 jenis bound morpheme dengan total bound morpheme 146. Dari ketujuhbelas jenis bound morpheme tersebut, 3 diantaranya merupakan awalan dan 14 sisanya merupakan akhiran. Bound morpheme digunakan untuk menunjukkan keadaan, status, tanpa, orang yang melakukan pekerjaan, hasil dari melakukan suatu aktivitas, berhubungan dengan, menunjukkan kata tersebut jamak, menunjukkan kata tersebut merupakan bentuk lampau, aspek kata kerja, dan sebagainya.

Kata kunci : *bound morpheme, komunikasi, novel, awalan, akhiran.*

INTRODUCTION

People need language to communicate with each other. Communications which use are verbal or oral communication and non-verbal communication. There is also written communication which includes in non-verbal communication, because this communication conveying the message written, for example novel. "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" is one example of novel. This novel contains of many bound morpheme word.

Bound morpheme is a kind of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful units in a language. The other kind of morpheme is free morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone in language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. The other morpheme is bound morpheme. This morpheme cannot stand alone as a freely pronounceable word in a language, but which requires the presence of some other morpheme. Morphemes can also be classified according to whether they are roots or not. A root is a morpheme which has the potential of having other morphemes attached to it. A non-root, on the other hand, can never have any other morpheme attached to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is a cross-cutting classification. This means that we can have either free roots or bound roots :

1. A free root

A free root is a root which can occur as a free morpheme, but which can also have other morphemes attached to it. For examples : cat, happy, sad, teach, etc.

2. A bound root

A bound root is a root which cannot occur as a free morpheme, but which is still clearly recognizable as the semantic and structural core of the word in which it occurs. For examples : *dis-*, *-ed*.

Just as there are two kinds of root morphemes, there are also two kinds of non-root morpheme.

1. Free non-root

A free non-root is a morpheme that can stand by itself as the sole constituent of a word, but which can never occur with another bound morpheme attached to it. Free morphemes which fall into this category in English include forms such as the following : *at*, *to*, *if*, *well*, *from*, *and*, *but*, *whose*.

2. Bound non-root

A bound non-root is referred to specifically as an affix. Affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme.

Bound morpheme which can not stand alone always attach by an affixation. Grady (1985 : 62) states that "affixation is the adding affix of bound morphemes to the base to form a word". An affix is bound morpheme which must always be attached to a root morpheme. Depending on the way in which affixes are attached to roots, affixes can be classified into segmentable and non-segmentable affixes. Segmentable affixes is one in which there is a clearly

delineated boundary between an affix and a root (or between one affix and another affix). The types of segmentable affixes are prefixes, suffixes, simulfixes, and infixes.

This study analyzes the translation of bound morpheme found in Tonya Hurley's novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" and its translation "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" by Berliani M. Nugrahani. To show what rank-shifts are found in translating bound morpheme in Tonya Hurley's novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" and its translation "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" by Berliani M. Nugrahani.

METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative. According to Nunan (1993; 4-6) "Descriptive qualitative research is a research which the method of data collection is non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data". It describes and identifying rank-shift in Tonya Hurley's novel "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" and its translation "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" by Berliani M. Nugrahani. In this research the data are in form of written ones. The steps to analyze the data were based on framework given by Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004: 26).

The data of this study is Tonya Hurley's novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" and the translator is Berliani M. Nugrahani. The novel which contains 311 pages is published by Little, Brown, and Company in New York, Boston. It is translated into Indonesian Language with the same title by Penerbit Atria, Jakarta and contains 371 pages. This novel is one of the instant *New York Times* bestseller.

The unit of analysis in this study is word containing of bound morpheme(s) in the novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" by Tonya Hurley and its Indonesian translator by Berliani M. Nugrahani contains 311 pages. The source language of the novel is English and the target language is Indonesian Language.

The data of this study was collected by selecting the novel and choose novel "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" as the data. After choose the data, the novel was read. Then, the data from the novel was chosen. The last, found the words included into the bound morpheme.

To process and analysis the data, the researcher identifying the data including words in the novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" in English version (Source Language) and Indonesian version (Target Language). Then, the researcher classifying those words into the bound morpheme of rank-shift from Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Then, analyzing those types of rank-shift that was found in the novel. Last one, drawing the conclusion from classifying the bound morpheme of rank-shift from SL and TL.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The translation of bound morpheme and rank-shift found in Tonya Hurley's novel "*Ghostgirl-Lovesick*" can be presented in the following tables.

Table 1. The Translation of Bound Morpheme Found in Tonya Hurley’s novel “Ghostgirl-Lovesick”

No.	Types of Bound Morpheme	Translation of Bound Morphemes	Quantity	Percentage
1	Prefix :			
	in-	<i>tidak</i> or using antonym	1	0,68 %
	un-	<i>tak, tidak, kurang, tanpa</i>	18	12,33 %
	dis-	<i>tidak</i> or using antonym	5	3,42 %
2	Suffix :			
	-ed	past tense	31	21,23 %
	-ing	progressive aspect	4	2,74 %
	-s	<i>para</i> or using total reduplication	17	11,64 %
	-ic	pertaining to	3	2,05 %
	-ly	<i>dengan, sambil, secara</i>	50	34,25 %
	-er	agent who does whatever the verb indicates	2	1,37 %
	-less	without	3	2,05 %
	-ity	condition	1	0,68 %
	-ness	condition	3	2,05 %
	-ment	result or product doing the action indicated by the verb	3	2,05 %
	-able	<i>bisa</i>	1	0,68 %
	-ship	condition	1	0,68 %
	-hood	status	1	0,68 %
	genitive (-‘s)	marking the noun referring to the possessor of something	1	0,68 %
	Total		146	100 %

Table 2. Rank-Shift Found in Tonya Hurley’s novel “Ghostgirl-Lovesick” and its translation “Ghostgirl-Lovesick” by Berliani M. Nugrahani

No.	Types of Translation	Quantity	Percentage
1	Upward Rank-Shift :		
	- Bound Morpheme Into Word	140	95,89 %
	- Bound Morpheme Into Phrase	6	4,11 %
	Total	146	100 %

Bound Morpheme

The translation of bound morpheme found in Tonya Hurley's novel "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" and its translation "Ghostgirl-Lovesick" by Berliani M. Nugrahani are as follows :

Prefix in-

Table 1 shows that in the novel only found 1 prefix *in-* or only 0,68 %. Prefix *in-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective word. It usually translated into negative translating as the antonym of the bound morpheme. Prefix *in-* can show in the sentence : "Don't you need a car seat for her ?" Wendy Anderson said, pointing to the **inconvenient** bundle on Petula's lap. (Page 33).

The word *inconvenient* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *-in* + adj. *convenient*. Lexically *convenient* means *tidak menyusahkan*. Prefix *-in* means *not*. In that sentence *inconvenient* should translate as *menyusahkan*, but it suits with the context, it translated into *bergerak-gerak*. It translated into antonym word.

In the table 2, show that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation, bound morpheme into word. This condition is one of them. It called bound morpheme into word because in the SL it forms bound morpheme then translated into a word.

Prefix un-

Table 1 shows that in the novel found 18 prefix *un-* or 12,33 %. Prefix *un-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective and verb that is translated into negative meaning as *tanpa, tak, tidak, tanpa, dan kurang*. It also can be translated the reversive or antonym of the bound morpheme word. Prefix *un-* can show in the sentence : **Unlike** the other headstones in the cemetery, this one hadn't tarnished yet. (Page 11).

The word *unlike* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *un-* + adj. *like*. Lexically *like* means *sama*. *Like* with attached prefix *un-* translated as *berbeda* because in Indonesian Language the word *sama* has antonym *beda* or *berbeda*. The translation of prefix *un-* is stated to reversive or antonym the meaning, so it is translated become to the antonym word. This condition can be said as upward rank-shift like table 2 was said, but in this study there is one of upward rank-shift translation, bound morpheme into phrase in the word *unusually* (bound morpheme) which translated into *tidak seperti biasanya* (phrase).

Prefix dis-

In the table 1, it shows that prefix *dis-* was found 5 or 3,42 %. Prefix *dis-* is a bound morpheme added to noun, adjective and verb which is translated into negative meaning as *tidak*. It also can translate the reversive or antonym of the bound morpheme word. Prefix *dis-* can show in the sentence : As wonderful as her reunion with her parents had been, it had come with certain **disadvantages**. (Page 18).

The word *disadvantages* is a noun which is derived from prefix *dis-* + noun *advantage* + suffix *-s*. Lexically *advantage* means *keuntungan*. Word *advantages* with attached prefix *dis-* and suffix *-s* translated as *kekurangan*.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix *-ed*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ed* found 31 or 21,23 %. Suffix *-ed* is a bound morpheme added to verb. It translated to show that word is past. Suffix *-ed* can show in the sentence : She **dumped** her things in her locker and grabbed her anatomy textbook just as the bell rang. (Page 4).

The word *dumped* is a verb which is derived from verb *dump* + suffix *-ed*. Lexically *dump* means *membuang, melimpahkan, membanjiri, mengeluarkan*. So, *dump* with attached suffix *-ed* translated as *menjejalkan*. The translation of suffix *-ed* is state to show that word is past tense.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix *-ing*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ing* found 4 or 2,74 %. Suffix *-ing* is a bound morpheme added to verb. It marks progressive aspect. Suffix *-ing* can show in the sentence : She stopped and spent a few moments looking over the amateurish bouquets and corsages, and noticed a gorgeous, heart-shaped wreath of garnet roses **hanging** behind the salesgirls. (Page 5).

The word *hanging* is a verb which is derived from verb *hang* + suffix *-ing*. Lexically *hang* means *menggantung*. So, *hang* with attached suffix *-ing* translated as *menggantungkan*. The translation of suffix *-ing* is state to show that word is progressive aspect.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix *-s*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-s* found 17 or 11,64 %. Suffix *-s* is a bound morpheme added to noun and verb which is translate into *para*. It also can be translated by writing the word twice (*pengulangan kata*). Suffix *-s* can show in the sentence : The **girls** were lined up buying the white roses, to give to their friends, and the guys were buying up the pink, mostly so they wouldn't convey too much to the recipients, or more importantly to their "bros". (Page 3-4).

The word *girls* is a noun which is derived from noun *girl* + suffix *-s*. Lexically *girl* means *anak perempuan*. In this sentence, *girl* translates into *siswa perempuan* because it depends on the context (location in the school). So, *girl* with attached suffix *-s* translated as *para siswa perempuan*. The translation of suffix *-s* is state to show that word is plural with added *para*.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix –ic

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ic* found 3 or 2,05 %. Suffix *-ic* is a bound morpheme which added to noun. It translated for something pertaining to and a noun changes become an adjective if added with suffix *-ic*. Suffix *-s* can show in the sentence : This kind of **schizophrenic** behavior was getting harder for her to keep under wraps. (Page 37). In the TL it translated into : **Kegilaan** seperti ini semakin susah disembunyikan. (Page 42).

The word *schizophrenic* is an adjective which is derived from noun *schizophrenia* + suffix *-ic*. Lexically *schizophrenia* means *penyakit jiwa berupa suka mengasingkan diri*. So, *schizophrenic* with attached suffix *-ic* translated as *kegilaan*. The translation of suffix *-ic* is state to show that the word *schizophrenic* is pertaining with *schizophrenia*.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix –ly

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ly* found 50 or 34,25 %. This suffix dominant in this study. Suffix *-ly* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated as *dengan*. An adjective with suffix *-ly* translated become an adverb of manner. Suffix *-ly* can show in the sentence : She took her responsibilities very **seriously**, and Scarlet admired her dedication. (Page 6).

The word *seriously* is an adverb which is derived from adj. *serious* + suffix *-ly*. Lexically *serious* means serius. So, *seriously* with attached suffix *-ly* translated as *dengan serius*. The translation of suffix *-ly* is state to show manner. It translated into *dengan*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

In the table 2 shows there are 6 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into phrase, 4 of them use suffix *-ly*. It can be seen in the bound morpheme *urgently* which translated into phrase *dengan nada lebih mendesak*; bound morpheme *accusingly* which translated into phrase *dengan nada menuduh*; bound morpheme *cryptically* which translated into phrase *dengan nada misterius*; and bound morpheme *eagerly* which translated into phrase *dengan penuh semangat*.

Suffix –er

Table 1 shows that suffix *-er* found 2 or 1,37 %. Suffix *-er* is a bound morpheme added to verb. It means agent who does whatever the verb indicates. A verb after attached with suffix *-er* will change become noun. Suffix *-er* can show in the example bellow :

SL : The first thing she noticed was that she was alone except for the **groundskeeper**, which affected her in a deeper way than she would have expected. (Page 8-9)

TL : Hal pertama yang disadari Scarlet adalah, kecuali si **jurukunci**, dia berada di sana seorang diri, dan itu memberikan kesan yang lebih mendalam daripada yang disangkanya. (Page 10)

The word *groundskeeper* is a noun which is derived from noun *ground* + verb *keep* + suffix *-er*. In this sentence, word which added with suffix *-er* is word *keep*. Lexically *keep* means *menjaga*. *Groundkeeper* can be translated as *penjaga* but in this sentence, it relates with graveyard so it is translated into *jurukunci*. In Indonesia *jurukunci* means someone who keeps the graveyard. So, *groundskeeper* with attached suffix *-er* translated as *jurukunci*. The translation of suffix *-er* is state to show agent who does whatever the verb indicates.

Suffix *-er* in the word *groundskeeper* is translated to show agent who does whatever the verb indicates, so *groundskeeper* translated as *jurukunci*. This can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word).

Suffix *-less*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-less* found 3 or 2,05 %. Suffix *-less* is a bound morpheme added to noun. This bound morpheme means without. A noun which attached by suffix *-less* changes become an adjective. Suffix *-less* can show in the example bellow :

SL : She had begun feeling an affinity for the downtrodden, especially orphans, ever since she'd noticed that most of the **homeless** people downtown were not much older than she had and her sister were. (Page 52)

TL : Dia mulai merasakan simpati kepada kaum tertindas, terutama anak-anak yatim piatu, sejak dia menyadari bahwa sebagian besar **gelandangan** di kota tidak jauh lebih tua daripada dirinya dan adiknya. (Page 61)

The word *homeless* is an adjective which is derived from noun *home* + suffix *-less*. Lexically *home* means *rumah*. So, *home* with attached suffix *-less* translated as *gelandangan* (*someone who has not home*). The translation of suffix *-less* is state to show without.

Suffix *-less* in the word *homeless* is translated to show without, so *homeless* is translated as *gelandangan*. This can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word).

Suffix *-ity*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ity* found 1 or 0,68 %. Suffix *-ity* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated to state or condition. An adjective which added by suffix *-ity* changes become a noun. Suffix *-ity* can show in the example bellow :

SL : This baby doll assignment had become quite popular at Hawthorne as a way of teaching **responsibility** and counteracting at least a little of the rampant selfishness among students. (Page 34)

TL : Merawat boneka bayi telah menjadi tugas yang cukup populer di Hawthorne untuk sedikitnya mengajarkan **tanggung jawab** dan penanggulangan masalah kepada para siswa yang semakin egois. (Page 38)

The word *responsibility* is a noun which is derived from adj *responsible* + suffix *-ity*. Lexically *responsible* means *bertanggung jawab*. So, *responsible* with attached suffix *-ity* translated as *tanggung jawab*. The translation of suffix *-ity* is state to show state or condition.

Suffix *-ity* in the word *responsibility* is translated to show state or condition, so *responsibility* translated as *tanggung jawab*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix *-ness*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ness* found 3 or 2,05 %. Suffix *-ness* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated to quality, state or condition. An adjective which added by suffix *-ness* changes become a noun. Suffix *-ness* can show in the example bellow :

SL : She pressed her automatic key to unlock the doors as she ran, and as the taillights blinked to acknowledge the command, they illuminated a car parked behind hers, sitting in total **darkness**. (Page 46)

TL : Sambil berlari dia menekan kunci otomatisnya untuk membuka pintu mobil, dan ketika lampu belakangnya berkedip-kedip, tampaklah sebuah mobil lain yang terparkir di belakang mobilnya, diliputi **kegelapan** pekat. (Page 52)

The word *darkness* is a noun which is derived from adj *dark* + suffix *-ness*. Lexically *dark* means *gelap*. So, *dark* with attached suffix *-ness* translated as *kegelapan*. The translation of suffix *-ness* is state to show quality, state or condition.

Suffix *-ness* in the word *darkness* is translated to show quality, state or condition, so *darkness* translated as *kegelapan*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word). Table 2 also said there are 6 upward rank-shift translation, bound morpheme into phrase, one of them use this suffix in the word *rudeness* which translated into phrase *dengan sikap kurang ajar*.

Suffix *-ment*

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ment* found 3 or 2,05 %. Suffix *-ment* is a bound morpheme added to verb which translated to show result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb. This bound morpheme makes a verb changes into noun. Suffix *-ment* can show in the example bellow :

SL : The walk home after Markov's **announcement**- or sentencing, more appropriately- felt especially long today, which was fine with Charlotte. (Page57)

TL : Perjalanan pulang setelah **pengumuman**- atau penjatuhan vonis, lebih tepatnya- dari Markov terasa sangat panjang, tetapi Charlotte tidak keberatan. (Page 65)

The word *announcement* is a noun which is derived from verb *announce* + suffix *-ment*. Lexically *announce* means *mengumumkan*. So, *announce* with attached suffix *-ment* translated as *pengumuman*. The translation of suffix *-ment* is state to show result or product doing the action indicated by the verb.

Suffix *-ment* in the word *announcement* is translated to show result or product doing the action indicated by the verb, so *announcement* translated as *pengumuman*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word).

Suffix –able

Table 1 shows that suffix *-able* found 1 or 0,68 %. Suffix *-able* is a bound morpheme added to verb which is translated as *dapat* or *bisa*. A verb which added by suffix *-able* changes become an adjective. Suffix *-able* can show in the example bellow :

SL : The Wendys thought that was a more **acceptable** “diagnosis”, and they were confident that the few weeks they spent in and out of the hospital when Petula was a patient medically qualified them to come to such a conclusion. (Page 36)

TL : The Wendys, itu adalah diagnosis yang lebih **bisa diterima**, dan mereka yakin bahwa beberapa minggu yang mereka habiskan di dalam dan luar rumah sakit tempat Petula menjadi pasien telah memberikan pengukuhan medis bagi kesimpulan mereka. (Page 40)

The word *acceptable* is an adjective which is derived from verb *accept* + suffix *-able*. Lexically *accept* means *menerima*. So, *accept* with attached suffix *-able* translated as *bisa diterima*. Suffix *-able* is translated into *bisa*.

Suffix *-able* in the word *acceptable* is translated into *bisa*, so *acceptable* translated as *bisa diterima*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix –ship

Table 1 shows that suffix *-ship* found 1 or 0,68 %. Suffix *-ship* is a bound morpheme added to noun which means state or condition. Suffix *-ship* can show in the example bellow :

SL : “Charlotte, look at it this way : it’s your first fight. That’s the mark of a real **relationship**,” Pam said, trying to lift Charlotte’s spirits as they headed to the office for what was, for better or worse, the last time. (Page 71)

TL : “Charlotte, lihatlah dengan cara ini : ini adalah batu loncatan dalam **hubungan** apa pun,” kata Pam, mencoba menyemangati Charlotte saat mereka berjalan ke kantor untuk, apa pun yang terjadi nanti, terakhir kalinya. (Page 80)

The word *relationship* is a noun which is derived from noun *relation* + suffix *-ship*. Lexically *relation* means *hubungan*. So, *relation* with attached suffix *-ship* translated as *hubungan*. Suffix *-ship* has meaning state or condition.

Suffix *-ship* in the word *relationship* is translated to show state or condition, so *relationship* translated as *hubungan*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them.

Suffix –hood

Table 1 shows that suffix *-hood* found 1 or 0,68 %. Suffix *-hood* is a bound morpheme added to noun which means status. Suffix *-hood* can show in the example bellow :

SL : Hawthorne was a small place with an even smaller downtown, but their inexperience with the seedy **neighborhood** required research. (Page 95)

TL : Hawthorne adalah kota kecil dengan pusat kota yang jauh lebih kecil, namun mereka memerlukan riset untuk menutupi miskinnya pengalaman mereka di **bagian** kumuh itu. (Page 110)

The word *neighborhood* is a noun which is derived from noun *neighbor* + suffix *-hood*. Lexically *neighbor* means *tetangga*. Also neighborhood lexically means *lingkungan* but to nature the translation so the translator translate it as *bagian*. So, *neighbor* with attached suffix *-hood* translated as *bagian*. Suffix *-hood* is translated to show status.

Suffix *-hood* in the word *neighborhood* is translated to show status, so *neighborhood* translated as *bagian*. In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word).

Genitive Suffix (-‘s)

Table 1 shows that suffix *-s* found 1 or 0,68 %. Suffix *-‘s* is a bound morpheme added to noun. It use to mark the noun referring to the possessor of something, to mark a noun that describes something, to mark a noun used as a measure. Suffix *-s* can show in the example bellow :

SL : “Don’t you need a car seat for her ?” Wendy Anderson said, pointing to the inconvenient bundle on **Petula’s lap**. (Page 33)

TL : “Apa kau tak akan meletakkanny di kursi khusus ?” Tanya Wendy Anderson, meunjuk onggokan yang bergerak-gerak di **pangkuan Petula**. (Page 37)

The word *Petula's lap* is a noun which marking the noun referring to the possessor of something.

In the table 2 shows that there are 140 upward rank-shift translation bound morpheme into word. This is one of them, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word).

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis of Tonya Hurley's novel. It was found 17 kinds of bound morpheme and the total bound morpheme are 146. Suffix *-ly* was the most found because it show manner to do anything.

The data was taken from Tonya Hurley's novel “Ghostgirl-Lovesick” and its translation “Ghostgirl-Lovesick” by Berliani M. Nugrahani. The researcher analyzed the book from chapter 1 to chapter 7. There are two kinds of upward rank-shift, 95,89 % for bound morpheme into word and 4,11 % for bound morpheme into phrase. There are many upward rank-shift and no downward rank-shift because morpheme is the smallest meaningful of units which can not shift into the smaller meaningful unit in language.

Shift from bound morpheme into word found prefix *in-* is translated into word *tidak* or using the antonym from the bound morpheme word. Second, prefix *un-* is translated into word *tak, tidak, tanpa, and kurang*. Third, prefix *dis-* is translated into word *tidak* or using the antonym from the bound morpheme word. Then, suffix *-ed* to show past tense; suffix *-ing* to show progressive aspects; suffix *-s* shows plural translated into word *para* or by writting the translated word twice; suffix *-ic* is translated into a word which shows pertaining to- or *berhubungan dengan*; suffix *-ly* is translated into phrase *dengan* or translated into a word which shows manner; suffix *-er* is translated into a word which shows agent who does whatever the verb indicates (*orang*); suffix *-less* is translated into a word which shows without or *tanpa*; suffix *-ity* is translated into a word which shows condition; suffix *-ness* is translated into a word which shows condition; suffix *-ment* is translated into a word which shows result or product doing the action indicated by the verb; suffix *-able* is translated into *bisa*; suffix *-ship* is translated into a word which shows state or condition, then suffix *-hood* or translated into a word which shows status. The last is genitive suffix (*-s*) it to mark the noun referring to the possessor of something.

Then shift from bound morpheme into phrase found in 4 of suffix *-ly*, 1 of suffix *-ness*, and 1 of prefix *-un*.

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