

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN A STREET CAT NAMED BOB MOVIE BY ROGER
SPOTTISWOODE**



**Compiled as one of the requirements for completing the Strata 1 Study Program
in the English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada analisis penerjemahan frasa nomina. Tujuan artikel penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengklasifikasi jenis translation shifts frasa nomina dan (2) mendeskripsikan translation equivalence frasa nomina dalam film A Street Cat Named Bob dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Data penelitian deskriptif berupa frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang di dalamnya terdapat frasa nomina yang terdapat dalam film A Street Cat Named Bob karya Roger Spottiswoode. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Catford (1965: 73) untuk mengklasifikasi translation shifts frasa nomina dan teori translation equivalence oleh Baker (2018: 5). Berdasarkan analisis data, pada temuan pertama menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis translation shift, yaitu level shift dan structural shift. Level shift memiliki 104 (38.10%) data frasa nomina. Level shift dikategorikan menjadi 5 tipe, yaitu nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam verb, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam adverb, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam adjective, dan nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam number. Kemudian, structural shift memiliki 169 (61.90%) data frasa nomina. Structural shift dikategorikan menjadi 7 tipe, yaitu nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + nomina, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + demonstratif, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + kata sifat, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + kata ganti, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + yang + kata sifat, nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + kata kerja, dan nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam nomina + numeralia. Dalam temuan kedua, yaitu translation equivalence frasa nomina terdiri dari equivalent dan non-equivalent. Terdapat 288 data pada frasa nomina dalam penelitian ini. 278 (97%) data termasuk equivalent dan 10 (3%) data termasuk non-equivalent.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, frasa kata benda, kesepadanan, pergeseran terjemahan, film.

Abstract

This research is focused on analyzing noun phrase translation. The purpose of this research article is: (1) to classify the type of noun phrase translation shifts and (2) to describe the translation equivalence of noun phrases in the film A Street Cat Named Bob and its translation into Indonesian. The data of this descriptive research are about phrases, clauses, and sentences in which there are noun phrases contained in the film A Street Cat Named Bob by Roger Spottiswoode. The data were analyzed using Catford's (1965: 73) theory to classify noun phrases and Baker's (2018: 5) translation equivalence theory. The result shows two types of translation shift, they are level shift and structural shift. The level shift has 104 (38.10%) data of noun phrase. Level shift is categorized into 5 types: noun is translated into noun, noun is translated

into verb, noun is translated into adverb, noun is translated into adjective, and noun is translated into number. The structural shift has 169 (61.90%) noun phrase data. Structural shifts are categorized into 7 types, namely noun is translated into noun + noun, noun is translated into noun + demonstrative, noun is translated into noun + adjective, noun is translated into noun + pronoun, noun is translated into noun + yang + adjective, noun is translated into noun + verb, and noun is translated into noun + number. In the second finding, the translation equivalence of noun phrases consists of equivalence and non-equivalent. There are 288 noun phrase equivalent data in this study. 278 (97%) data belong to equivalent translations, and 10 (3%) data belong to non-equivalent translations.

Keywords: translation, noun phrase, equivalence, translation shift, movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are many English-language movie with various language subtitles. In Indonesia, there are many movies with Indonesian translations. This makes it easier for the audience to understand the movie's meaning.

In this research, the writer analyzes noun phrase based on A Street Cat Named Bob movie by Roger Spottiswoode as an object of the study. This movie was released on 4 November 2016. The movie is based on the true story of a homeless busker named James Bowen from London and a street cat named Bob. This movie has an exciting storyline, where a street cat named Bob has changed Bowen's life from drug addicted. He is depressed because of his chaotic condition after his parents' divorce, and his father marrying a woman who doesn't accept his condition as a heroin addict. Then the cat came into his life, and stayed with him to recover from his heroin addiction. This movie has a deep meaning about the sincerity to be better. People must make the best use of the opportunities they have and must be able to maintain the trust of others in himself.

In this article, the researches examine the translation shift of noun phrases from English to Indonesian and their equivalents in A Street Cat Named Bob movie by Roger Spottiswoode. Translation is the process of changing the meaning of text from one language to another language. Catford (1995) states about translation, translation is the change of one textual language with the appropriate textual into

another language. The translation process itself is an exchange of languages from English as Source Language to the Target Language. Then, Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11) appointed that translation is the process of transferring text in written form from one language to another. Nida (1969: 33-36) also stated translation process has three steps, there are analyzing, transferring, and restructuring.

A shift in translation has several factors such as things that affect language development, sometimes words from the source language to the target language are not compatible. Catford (1965: 73) described translation shift as “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL”. Shift has two main types, they are level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is a source language item at one linguistic level has a target translation equivalent at a different level. Meanwhile, category shift occurs when there is a change or shift in the translation of formal correspondence. There are four kinds of shift: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Basically, Noun Phrase themselves comes from a noun and a phrase. There are 8 kind of English noun phrase according to Greenbaum & Nelson (2002: 48): 1) pre-modifier + headword (NP1), 2) pre-determiner + determiner + headword (NP2), 3) pre-determiner + headword (NP3), 4) determiner + pre-modifier + headword (NP4), 5) headword + post-modifier (NP5), 6) determiner + headword + post-modifier (NP6), 7) pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier (NP7), and 8) determiner + pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier (NP8).

Meanwhile, Alwi (2003: 251-254) states there are 9 kinds of noun phrase in Indonesian language and also as structural shift: 1) noun + noun (NPa), 2) noun + demonstrative (NPb), 3) noun + adjective (NPc), 4) noun + pronoun (NPd), 5) noun + yang + adjective (NPe), 6) noun + verb (NPf), 7) noun + adverb (NPg), 8) noun + preposition (NPg), and 9) noun + number (NPi).

Noun also has some function of noun phrase based on Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 53-55), the noun phrase can as subject, direct object, indirect object, subject

complement, and also object complement. There is an example of function of noun phrase as follows:

SL: Don't you see? It's Bob's food.

TL: Tidak kah kau lihat? Itu makanan Bob.

In the example above, Bob's food is a noun phrase translated into makanan Bob which is noun + noun. Those has function as object. In the sentence, the form is different. The meaning of the noun phrase does not change. Form of a noun phrase to noun + noun is including structure shift.

Subtitling or subtitle is one of a major part in a film or movie. Subtitling means that written captions in another language are shown at the bottom of the film, which must be synchronized with the film's dialogue for each scene. (Racoma, 2015). It means that subtitle is a translation file of movie text, that appeared in a movie using foreign language, so that audiences can understand the dialogue of characters in the movie.

The translation process is also affected with the equivalence in target language. Equivalence in translation is similarity of words from two different languages. It is an important role and a target that must be achieved in the results of the translation process. Baker (2018: 5) examines equivalence theory at various levels of the translation process are divided as at the word level, above the word level, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic.

In shift and equivalence, meaning and form are very important. This research intends to find out the shift and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English noun phrases and the equivalence. Equivalence focuses on cases where the language describes the same situation differently. English and Indonesian headwords are not the same, making some people unable to know the difference. In English, the headword is head-final, while in Indonesian noun phrases, the headword is head-initial. Based on these reasons, this study was conducted to analyze the shift in the translation of English noun phrases in A Street Cat Named Bob movie by Roger Spottiswoode.

2. METHOD

This research is suggested to find and describe the translation shift and the noun phrases. The object of this research is noun phrase that found in *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie by Roger Spottiswoode. This research uses descriptive qualitative by collecting data in of documents, books, movies, etc. The researchers divided the translation shift of nouns and described the equivalent of the noun phrase translation. The data of this research are phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain noun phrase by watching the movie. The data source is gained from the subtitle as the dialogue in *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie and the script. To collect the data, researchers used the documentation method. The writer uses the triangulation from the movie and the script. Meanwhile, in analysing the data, the writer uses the theory of Catford to analyze the data and compare the source language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In research finding, the writer analyzes the data that was collected specifically based on the problem statements. The first is to analyses the translation shift of noun phrase found in the subtitle of *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie by Roger Spottiswoode and the second is the equivalent of noun phrase found in *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie by Roger Spottiswoode. The findings are:

3.1 Translation Shift of Noun Phrase

The writer analyses the translation shift of noun phrase in *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie by Roger Spottiswoode based on analysis of translation shift of noun phrase and its subtitle. Based on the translation shift of noun phrase, the writer categorizes two types of translation shift, that are level shift and structure shift. The explanation and the example will be discussed below:

3.1.1 Level Shift

In this research, there are four kinds of translation shift that can be classified into level shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adverb, and noun phrase is translated into

adjective. Examples according to the categories contained in the *A Street Cat Named Bob* movie are as follows:

- a. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun

SL: **The bloke** who forgot to lock it.

TL: *Pria* yang lupa menguncinya.

The phrase **the bloke** belongs to the noun phrase type 1 category. Word **the** is have an article “the” as a pre-modifier, and the **bloke** is the headword. The translation of **the bloke** sentence is *pria* which belongs to the noun. the noun phrase has function as subject in both of languages. In the SL, "the" is an article with a definite meaning to explain what is meant. There is a translation shift if the word **the** is omitted, it not changes the meaning.

- b. Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb

SL: You want to get **some food** when we get home?

TL: Ingin *makan* setelah sampai dirumah?

The phrase **some food** translated into *makan*. **Some** here belong to pre-modifier and **food** as the headword. In the target language *makan*, it belongs to a verb. The function of noun phrases from source language “**some food**” and its translation word “**makan**” are both objects. Based on the data above, there is a translation shift if the element **some** is omitted. The meaning of the target language does not change.

- c. Noun Phrase is Translated into Adverb

SL: We've got **all the things** that you can't, like a decent home.

TL: *Sesanggup* kami, seperti rumah yang layak.

The phrase **all the time** in the sentence above is included as noun

phrase type 2, a noun phrase translated into an adverb. There is pre-determiner **all**, a determiner is **the**, and **things** is the headword. In this sentence, the noun phrase word translated *sesanggup* in the target language as an adverb. *Sesanggup* has the original meaning *sanggup* that included the prefix “*se-*”. “There is a level shift of in phrase above are translated into adverbs. The function of the noun phrase is as complement in both of language.

d. Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective

SL: You know, I made **a mistake**. I messed up.

TL: Aku membuat *kesalahan*, aku kacau.

Noun phrase **a mistake** in the source language consists of an article “**a**” as pre-modifier and word **mistake** as a headword. **A mistake** here translated into *kesalahan*. The word *salah* is from an adjective added by prefix *-ke* and suffix *-an*. The noun phrase above has function in the source and target languages is as a complement. There is a level shift that word **a** is deleted. The meaning will not change of the source language.

3.1.2 Structural Shift

In this research, the writer found seven kind that can be classified into structure shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun + noun, noun phrase is translated into noun + demonstrative, noun phrase is translated into noun + adjective, noun phrase is translated into noun + pronoun, noun phrase is translated into noun + *yang* + adjective, noun phrase is translated into noun + verb, and noun phrase is translated into noun + number. The examples are as follows:

a. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Noun

SL: Don't you see? It's **Bob's food**.

TL: *Tidak kah kau lihat? Itu makanan Bob.*

The noun phrase **Bob's food** is translated into *makanan Bob*, which is included in the noun phrase. **Bob's food** is a noun phrase, **Bob's** as a pre-modifier, and word **food** as the headword. The translation is a noun phrase of type NP_a. The translated sentence has the word *makanan* as a noun, and *Bob* is also a noun. *Makan* is the original word from *makanan*, added with the *suffix* -an. There is a structural shift in the example above. Even though the sentence structure is different, the meaning of source and target languages is also Bob's food. The function of the noun phrase in both of language is as an object.

- b. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Demonstrative

SL: So, I'm not exactly myself **this morning**.

TL: Jadi, aku bukan diriku yang sebenarnya *pagi ini*.

This morning is phrase include noun phrase type 1 translated into noun phrase + demonstrative. Word **this** stands as pre-modifier, while word **morning** stands as the headword. **This morning** translated into *pagi ini*, and the target language was categorized as NP_b. In the target language, *pagi* is the headword, while *ini* is a demonstrative word. The demonstrative word *ini* explains that "*pagi*" occurs on the same day in the morning. There are structural shifts in the data if word **this** is removed. The structure is changed, but the meaning is still the same. The noun phrase above has function as complement in both languages.

- c. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Adjective

SL: Loved him with **all my heart**.

TL: Kusayang *sepenuh hati*.

From the data above, all my heart's noun phrase is turn into the adjective *sepenuh hati*. The word **all** stands as pre-determiner, **my** as determiner, and **heart** as the headword. **All my heart** translated into *sepenuh hati*, which that phrase included into NPc. Word *sepenuh* has origin word *penuh* added prefix *-se* in front, it stands as a noun. At the same time, the word *hati* stands as an adjective. A noun phrase above has function as object complement. Even though the form of the noun phrase changes, the meaning does not change.

d. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Pronoun

SL: Stealing **all my cornflakes**?

TL: Mencuri *sereal jagungku*?

The phrase **all my cornflakes** included into noun phrase type 2 that the target language is translated into noun + pronoun, which word **all** stands as pre-determiner, **my** as determiner, and **cornflakes** as the headword or noun. Source language above translated in Indonesian into *sereal jagungku*, which that translated phrase include into NPd. The Word *jagungku* has the original meaning *jagung*, which includes the suffix *-ku*. The source language above has function of noun phrase as a subject complement and also the target language. There is a structural shift if word **all** removed it, the meaning is still the same.

e. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + *yang* + Adjective

SL: We think it would make **a great book**.

TL: Kami pikir akan menjadi *buku yang hebat*.

The noun phrase based on the data above is **a great book**. In the noun phrase, there is the article **a** in the word **a** and as a determiner, followed by word **great** as pre-modifier, and **book** as headword. The phrase **a great book** was translated to *buku yang hebat* as a target language and categorized into NP_e. The Word *buku* stands as a noun, follows *yang* as a conjunction, and *hebat* as an adjective. A structural shift above if the word **a** removed, even has different form, the meaning is still the same. The noun phrase based on the source and the target language has function as object complement.

f. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Verb

SL: Wait, I have **a hurt cat** here.

TL: Tunggu, ada *kucing terluka*.

There is a noun phrase **a hurt cat** in the SL containing the article **a** in the word **a** and as a determiner, then word **hurt** as pre-modifier, while **cat** as the headword. NP_f is the structural shift form in the word **a hurt cat** and translated into *kucing terluka*, which word *kucing* stands as a noun, and word *terluka* is as a verb. The noun phrase above has function as object complement in both of languages.

g. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Number

SL: Hey, what are you doing in **my car**?

TL: Sedang apa di *mobilku*?

The phrase **my car** is categorized into noun phrase type 1, which word **my** as a pre-modifier, while **car** stands as the headword. *Mobilku* is the translation of **my car**. The target language is categorized into NP_d. Word *mobil* is as a noun, while word *ku* is a pronoun. The pronoun *ku* in the translated sentence explains the word *mobil*. It means that the car belongs to someone, which means

it's his. There is an additional suffix *-ku* on *mobilku*. There is removed word **my** as the structural shift, the meaning did not change even the form is changed. The noun phrase above has function as complement of a preposition.

3.2 The Equivalence of Noun Phrase

In this research, equivalent is divided into equivalent and non-equivalent of noun phrase.

3.2.1 Equivalent of Noun Phrase

The equivalent will occur if the source data doesn't change the meaning of the target language. The following are examples of equivalent sentences in the data:

SL: If you can't give him **a home** at least give him **the chance** to stay alive.

TL: Jika tidak bisa memberi *rumah*, beri dia *kesempatan* bertahan hidup.

The following example is taken from data number 260. In this part, there are two noun phrases in the sentences. The first is **a home** translated into *rumah*. The sentence **a home** is included into NP1 - Noun. the meaning will not change if the word "a" in **a home** removed. Next is **the chance** which is in Indonesian translated into *kesempatan*. The sentence is included into NP1 – Noun. The sentence structure is the same as the first example, if the word "the" in **the chance** sentence is removed, it does not change the meaning of the sentence itself. Then, the data is still equivalent.

3.3 Non-Equivalent of Noun Phrase

In translation, non-equivalence is the incompatibility of the meaning of the source language with the target language. The following are examples of non-equivalent

sentences in the data:

SL: So much prefer **the sound of silence** to bullshit.

TL: Lebih suka *bercakap* daripada omong kosong.

The data above occurs from data number 033. Word the sound of silence in source language above translated into *bercakap*. But the translation into Indonesian which actually means *suara keheningan*. *Suara keheningan* can also be interpreted as *sunyi*. The noun phrase sentence in the source language explains that the person (the main character in question) likes to cancel his intention to get well by talking too much. However, in this sentence, the noun phrase in the source language is interpreted into the target language as a verb. So, it can be concluded that the meaning of the sentences in the source language and the target language are not the same. Then, the data is not equivalent.

4. CLOSING

Based on the results of the data that has been thoroughly analyzed in the previous chapter, the writer provides several conclusions. The first result is the translation shift of noun phrase. the previous chapter analyzed there are two types of translation shift, namely level shift and structural shift. Level shift of translation has five types: translated to a noun, translated to the verb, translated to an adverb, translated to an adjective, translated to, and number. The writer found the data included in the level shift. There are 114 (38,10%) data of level shift in the research.

The second result is the structural shift of translation. There are nine structural shift types: noun phrase is translated to NP_a, NP_b, NP_c, NP_d, NP_e, NP_f, NP_g, NP_h, and NP_i. The results show that the writer found 169 (60%) data of noun phrase included into the structural shift. Most data from the structural shift are type NP_c, a noun phrase translated to noun + adjective.

The last result is the equivalence of noun phrase. The equivalence of translation is the equivalent and non-equivalent. This study shows more data included in the equivalence. There is 288 data equivalence of noun phrase in this research. The

total data that has been obtained, there are 279 (98%) data belonging to equivalent translation and 9 (2%) data belonging to non-equivalent translation.

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