

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
IN A NOVEL *UNEARTHLY* BY CYNTHIA HAND  
AND ITS TRANSLATION**



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## ABSTRACT

**Desi Titin Rumawati Cipto. A 320 090 175. A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN A NOVEL *UNEARTHLY* BY CYNTHIA HAND AND ITS TRANSLATION. Research Paper. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. 2013**

The objective of this study are (1) to identify the types of category shift found in *Unearthly's* novel by Cynthia Hand and (2) to describe whether the translation of the novel is equivalent or not.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. While the object of the study is noun phrase in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia Hand and its translation. The data of the research are noun phrase that is found in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia Hand. The researcher uses documentation in collecting data and the data were analyzed using comparing method.

Based on the analysis, the writer finds the types of translation shift in *Unearthly's* novel and its translation. They are level shift and structural shift. The level shift divided into 4 types, they are noun phrase which are translated into noun, noun phrase which are translated into verb, noun phrase which are translated into adverb and also noun phrase which are translated into adjective, while structural shift is divided into 3 types noun phrase which are translated into verb phrase, noun phrase which are translated into adverb phrase and also noun phrase which are translated into adjective phrase.

Mostly of the data found by the writer is equivalent translation. From 188 data of translation shift in the novel, 171 data of noun phrase or 91% belong to equivalent translation and 9% or 17 data of noun phrase belong to non-equivalent translation. From the percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel and its translation is equivalence.

### **A. Introduction**

In order to understand foreign language easier, translation can be one of many alternative ways of learning foreign language.

To adjust the appropriate meaning of the target language, the most ordinary way to translate sentences in foreign language is translating word by word or translating per phrase, but not every word in a certain language can be translated into another language. So the translator should know well about translation shift.

The translation shift can appear in some phrases such as verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase or noun phrase, Bress (2005) defines “a noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun”.

The writer elaborates two previous studies done by Pratiwi (UMS, 2012) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in Inside the Kingdom's Novel by Carmen Bin Laden and its Translation*. From the data, the researcher finds firstly, the translation shift is divided into two types: level shift and structural shift of noun phrase. Secondly, the translation is equivalent and non-equivalent translation.

Sholaikah (UMS, 2008) analyzed the *Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and its Translation Petualangan Sherlock Holmes by Daisy Dinasari*. The result of her research shows that 1) there are 8 types of translation variation meaning of English noun phrase. 2) The dominant translation variation of English noun phrase in is English noun phrase which is translated into noun phrase. 3) Based on the appropriateness of translation, variation of English noun phrase in novel *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* includes 58, 6% out of 99 data belong to appropriate translation, 41, 4% belong to inappropriate translation 4) there are only 6 patterns which are used in English noun.

Problem statement of the study is asking what the type of category shift and how equivalent is the noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel. Objective of the study is to identify the type of category shift and describe the equivalency of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel.

Catford (1965) in Nord (1997:7) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL).

Nida and Taber (1982:2) establish Principle of translation as 6 categories they are reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalent, closest equivalent, priority of meaning, significant of style.

Translation shift, Pym (2010) describes translation shift as the structural differences between translations and their sources. Equivalence defined by Vinay and Darbelnet as the translation of idioms when two languages refer to the same situation in totally different ways.

In the end is noun phrase, Kosur (2012) states "Nouns in English are traditionally described as naming 'persons, places, things, and ideas' and Pronouns are a subcategory of nouns."

## **B. Research Method**

The type of this research is qualitative research. Fauziati (2009:241) states that qualitative research uses no statistical analysis. It is also often associated with hypothesis generating and developing an understanding. Knowing that the research uses no statistical analysis, the subject and object of the research are described through word to solve the problem.

Object of the study is noun phrase in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia Hand and its translation. The data of the research are noun phrase that is found in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia Hand. Method of collecting data is using documentation. While in method of analyzing data, the writer uses comparative method.

## **C. Research Finding and Discussion.**

This chapter deals with the analysis the data based on the problem statements in the research. The data are the translation shift of noun phrase in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia Hand and its translation. The study will be focused on the equivalence of noun phrase in the source language and the translation of the novel, *Unearthly*.

### **1. Research Finding**

The problem statement in this research answered by the analysis below, it started from the translation shift of noun phrase and the equivalent translation of noun phrase.

#### **a. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in *Unearthly's* Novel**

In this research, the writer takes the shift of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel and its translation. Based on the analysis of noun

phrase and its translation, the researcher divides the shift of noun phrase into 2, they are as follows:

### 1) Level Shift of Noun Phrase

There are 4 types of level shift of noun phrase, noun phrase are translated into noun, noun phrase which are translated into verb, noun phrase which are translated into adverb, and noun phrase which are translated into adjective

#### a) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Noun

No: 003/U/SL9/TL7

SL: It's not like a dream

TL: bukan seperti mimpi

A **dream** in the sentence above is translated into **mimpi**. A **dream** is noun phrase that has *dream* as the head of the noun and 'a' is the pre modifier. While **mimpi** is a noun. **Mimpi** is the object of the sentence **bukan seperti mimpi**. The both sentences have similar meaning, even though the noun phrase **a dream** is translated into a noun **mimpi**

#### b) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Verb

No: 191/U/SL24/TL89

SL: "The man set me on my feet"

TL: "Orang itu membuatku berdiri"

From the datum, **my feet** is translated into **berdiri**. **My feet** belongs to noun phrase, but it is translated into **berdiri** which is a verb. Noun phrase **my feet** consists of 'my' as pre modifier and 'feet' as the noun head of the phrase. But that noun phrase is not translated into phrase too. It is translated into **berdiri** that belongs to verb. **Berdiri** is verb that has **ber** as the prefix from the stem **diri**. The meaning of the target language is suitable with the source language even though the noun phrase is changed into verb

c) **Noun Phrase which are Translated into Adjective**

No: 138/U/SL18/TL57

SL: "I'm kind of a klutz," I say, like that explains it.

TL: "Aku memang kikuk" kataku, seolah itu akan menjelaskan semuanya

In the datum, the noun phrase **a klutz** is translated into **kikuk**. **A klutz** is a noun phrase with 'a' as the pre modifier of the phrase and the head is **klutz**. **Kikuk** is an adjective in the target language that is Indonesian. That different level of words does not make the different meaning between the both sentences. So, the translation of source language is equivalent with the target language

2) **Structural Shift of Noun Phrase**

the structural shift differentiate into 3 types, noun phrase which are translated into verb phrase, noun phrase which are translated into adverb phrase and noun phrase which are translated into adjective phrase.

a) **Noun Phrase which are Translated into Verb Phrase**

No: 051/U/SL11/TL17

SL: She gives a little laugh and pats my hand like it's a silly question

TL: Mom tertawa kecil dan menepuk tanganku seolah itu pertanyaan bodoh.

Based on the datum above **a little laugh** is translated into **tertawa kecil**. **A little laugh** is a noun phrase with 'a' and **little** as pre modifier. While **laugh** is the head of that noun phrase and **tertawa kecil** is verb phrase that has **tertawa** as the head and **kecil** is the post modifier. The translation shift above belongs to structural shift of noun phrase which are translated

into verb phrase. The target language **Mom tertawa kecil dan menepuk tanganku seolah itu pertanyaan bodoh** is the suitable sentence to translate **She gives a little laugh and pats my hand like it's a silly question** since the phrase **tertawa kecil** make the sentence more understandable.

**b) Noun phrase which are translated into adjective phrase**

No: 128/U/SL17/TL53

SL: Next to your purpose, this school thing should be a snap

TL: Dibanding dengan tujuanmu, urusan sekolah ini seharusnya tidak seberapa

A **snap** in the source language is a noun phrase that has 'a' as the pre modifier and the head of the phrase is **snap**. It is translated into **tidak seberapa** in the target language which belongs to an adjective phrase. The sentence **Next to your purpose, this school thing should be a snap** in the datum above is suitable to be translated into **Dibanding dengan tujuanmu, urusan sekolah ini seharusnya tidak seberapa**. Since the sentence is understandable and the content of the source language does not change in the target language

**b. The Equivalent of Noun Phrase in *Unearthly's* Novel and Its Translation**

Then, based on data of noun phrase translation shift in the novel, the writer divides the equivalent into two types equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation.

**1) Equivalent Translation.**

Based on the data the writer finds 188 data translation shift of noun phrase and 171 data or 91% of noun phrase belong to equivalent translation. The analysis is below:



**a) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Noun**

No: 053/U/SL11/TL18

SL: "That's crazy," I say, shaking my head

TL: "Ini gila" kataku sambil menggelengkan  
kepala

The noun phrase **my head** in the datum is translated into **kepala**. **My head** in the source language should be translated into **kepalaku**, but the word **kepala** has made the reader understand with the intention of the sentence. So the target language above belongs to equivalent translation. Because the sentence "**That's crazy,**" I say, **shaking my head** has the similar meaning with the sentence "**Ini gila**" kataku sambil **menggelengkan kepala**

**b) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Verb Phrase**

No: 113/U/SL16/TL48

SL: Then I throw myself down on the bed and  
have a good long cry

TL: Ku lemparkan diriku ke tempat tidur dan  
menangis lama sekali

The noun phrase **a good long cry** in the datum above is translated into verb phrase **menangis lama sekali**. **A good long cry** can be translated as **sebuah tangisan lama yang bagus**, but it will make the reader hard to understand what the intention of the source language because the sentence will not be understandable to read. The sentence **Then I throw myself down on the bed and have a good long cry** is suitable if it translated into **ku lemparkan diriku ke tempat tidur dan menangis lama sekali**. The sentence is easier to understand and also does not make the reader confuse. So the target language and the source language in the datum above is equivalent

**c) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Adverb**

No: 1036/U/SL102/TL460

SL: He looks younger, all of a sudden

TL: Mendadak dia tampak lebih muda

The target language **Mendadak dia tampak lebih muda** is equivalent with the source language **He looks younger, all of a sudden**. The noun phrase **a sudden** is translated into **mendadak**. **A sudden** should be translated into **sebuah ketiba-tibaan** but the phrase **sebuah ketiba-tibaan** is confusing in Indonesian, because there is no any particular meaning in the word **ketiba-tibaan** in the target language. So **mendadak** is the suitable word to translate **a sudden**.

**2) Non-Equivalent Translation**

In the novel the researcher finds 17 data that belong to non equivalent translation, the following are the analysis:

**a) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Noun**

No: 169/U/SL21/TL74

SL: "You have a brother?"

TL: "Kau punya kakak?"

Based on the datum above, the phrase **a brother** is translated into noun **kakak** in target language. It is not the appropriate translation. Based on the context in the conversation, the phrase **a brother** means **the twin**. So the word **kakak** is not suitable to translate **a brother**. It will be different if the phrase is **an older brother**, because **older brother** means **kakak**. The suggested sentence to translate "**you have a brother**?" is "**kau punya saudara laki-laki**?". Because of the different meaning of the both sentences, the target language above belongs to non equivalent translation.

**b) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Verb**

No: 596/U/SL64/TL278

SL: I spot Angela gyrating around in a dance with a tall, blond boy I've seen in the hall a few times.

TL: Aku melihat Angela yang meliuk-liuk berdansa bersama seorang lelaki pirang yang pernah kulihat di lorong beberapa kali

The target language in the datum above is not fully equivalent with the source language. The noun phrase **a dance** is translated into verb **berdansa** that make it a little not comfortable to read. The sentence **I spot Angela gyrating around in a dance with a tall, blond boy I've seen in the hall a few times** is translated into **Aku melihat Angela yang meliuk-liuk berdansa bersama seorang lelaki pirang yang pernah kulihat di lorong beberapa kali**. There are 2 verbs in the sentence that make the sentence a little confusing. Therefore, the suggested translation for **I spot Angela gyrating around in a dance with a tall, blond boy I've seen in the hall a few times** is **Aku melihat Angela meliuk-liukkan tubuhnya dalam sebuah tarian bersama seorang lelaki pirang yang pernah kulihat di lorong beberapa kali**.

**c) Noun Phrase which are Translated into Adjective Phrase**

No: 874/U/SL87/TL390

SL: for all of his gutsy talk

TL: Untuk seseorang yang sok jago seperti dia

The target language in the datum above belongs to non equivalent translation. In source language noun phrase **his gutsy**

**talk** is changed into target language adjective phrase **sok jago**. In fact, it is fine if noun phrases are changed into adjective phrases as long as the message of the both sentence are similar, but the phrase **his gutsy talk** and **sok jago** have different meaning. So the target language becomes non equivalent. The suggested sentence to translate **for all of his gutsy talk** into Indonesian is **untuk semua kata-kata beraninya**.

## 2. Discussion

In translating noun phrase, the researcher finds 188 data of noun phrase that belong to translational shift. The data finding divides two part of translation shift, level shift of noun phrase and structural shift of noun phrase. The level shift is parted into 4 types, noun phrase which are translated into noun, noun phrase which are translated into verb, the noun phrase which are translated into adverb and the noun phrase which are translated into adjective. While the structural shift is divides into 3 parts too, noun phrase which are translated into verb phrase, noun phrase which are translated into adverb phrase and noun phrase which are translated into adjective phrase.

Catford in Fawcett (1997:54) describes equivalence as a 'key term' and tells us that "The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL [target-language] translation equivalents. A central problem of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence". Based on the knowledge that target language should be equivalent with the source language in the translation process. The writer also divides the equivalent of translation into two types, equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

## D. Conclusion and Suggestion

### 1. Conclusion

After analyzing the data in the term of translational shift of noun phrase taken from *Unearthly's* novel and its translation, the researcher draws the conclusions that there are two translational shift on noun phrase in *Unearthly's*

novel, namely level shift of noun phrase and structural shift on noun phrase. After that, Mostly of the data found by the writer is equivalent translation. From 188 data of translational shift in the novel, 171 data of noun phrase or 91% belong to equivalent translation and 9% or 17 data of noun phrase belong to non-equivalent translation. From the percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel and its translation is equivalence.

## **2. Suggestion**

In this research, the writer only analyzed the translation shift and the equivalent of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel. It is suggested to those who are interested in translation analysis to analyze another aspect of the novel. Here, the writer proposes some suggestion for the English department student and translator.

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