

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the globalization era, the using of foreign language can be a common thing for spreading the important news. The problem is that not every person can understand the content of the news because of their language difficulty. They do not understand foreign language well.

In order to understand foreign language easier, translation can be one of many alternative ways of learning foreign language. Bassnett-McGuire (1991:6) suggested that “In translation, there is substitution of Target language (TL) meanings for source language (SL) meanings: not transference of TL meaning into SL”.

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.

Blum-Kulka, (1986) in Akbari (2012) determines the term “shift” is used in the literature to refer to changes which occur or may occur in the process of translating. Since translating is a type of language use, the notion of shift belongs to the domain of linguistic performance, as opposed to that of theories of competence. Hence, shifts of translation can be distinguished from the systemic difference which

exists between source and target language and cultures. Systemic differences, which pertain to the level of competence, are part of the opening condition for translation.

The translation shift can appear in some phrases such as verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase or noun phrase. In the research the writer will analyze the noun phrase's translation in *Unearthly* novel by Cynthia Hand.

The writer personal arguments in choosing *Unearthly's* novel by Cynthia hand are because 1. The writer interested in the story about angel's blood in the novel. 2. The novel has the thick pages so the writer thinks it will be interesting to analyze it. 3. *Unearthly* is the first novel of the saga. The second novel is *Hallowed*, the third is *Radiant* and the last is *Boundless*. Because of that the writer thinks that the novel is interesting. In addition the comment of the novel that states "Unearthly is really an attractive novel"

In the novel there are so many noun phrases found which is translated into different kind of phrases like noun phrase that translated into adverb phrase, noun phrase into adjective phrase and noun phrase into verb phrase. For example:

1. Source language (SL): And it's tough to get the question out because I don't want her to think I'm a total coward
Target language (TL): Sulit rasanya mengutarakan pertanyaan ini karena aku tidak mau Mom menganggap aku pengecut

From the datum above, the noun phrase "a total coward" is translated into noun as "pengecut". There is a translation shift in that sentence. Instead of translating the phrase into noun phrase too the more suitable word for "a total

coward” is “pengecut”. “A total coward” is a noun phrase which has “a” and “total” as the pre modifier of the phrase. The head of the noun phrase is “coward”. Then “pengecut” is a noun, which has a function as the object of the sentence.

2. 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

In this sentence, the phrase “a little laugh” being translated into “tertawa kecil”. “Tertawa kecil” classify as verb phrase. “A little laugh” is a noun phrase which has “a” and “little” as pre modifier and “laugh” is the head of the phrase. While “tertawa kecil” is verb phrase which has “tertawa” as the head of the phrase and “kecil” is the post modifier of the phrase.

3. SL: “Have a seat anywhere,” she says
 TL: “kau boleh duduk dimana saja” katanya.

There is a translation shift in the sentence above, a noun phrase **a seat** is translated into **duduk** which belongs to verb. the noun phrase **a seat** in the datum above has ‘a’ as pre modifier and **seat** as a head of the phrase, and it is translated into target language as a verb **duduk**.

Considering the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation shift of noun phrase further in the novel and writes it down as a study entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in a Novel **Unearthly** by Cynthia Hand and it's Translation into **Unearthly***

B. Previous Study

The study about noun phrase is not the first research analyzing translation, to prove the originality of this research, 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 (noun phrase are translated into adjective and verb) and structural shift of noun phrase (noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, and noun phrase are omitted). Secondly, the translation is equivalent and non-equivalent translation. The level shift of noun phrase cover around 10 data or 20, 8% where as the structural shift of noun phrase cover around 38 data or 79, 2%. Lastly, there are 32 data or 66, 6% equivalence translation and 16 data or 33, 4% non equivalence 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 if her research shows that 1) there are 8 types of translation variation meaning of English noun phrase, namely: English noun phrase translated into noun, English noun phrase into noun phrase, English noun phrase into noun clause, English noun phrase into adjective, English noun phrase into adjective phrase, English noun phrase into verb, English noun phrase into verb phrase, English noun phrase into adverb phrase. 2) The dominant translation variation of English Noun phrase in novel *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* is English noun phrase which is translated into noun phrase that covers 68 data out of 99 data or

68, 7% belong to this classification. 3) Based on the appropriateness of translation, variation of English noun phrase in novel *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* includes 58 data or 58, 6% out of 99 data belong to appropriate translation, while 41 data or 41, 4% belong to inappropriate translation 4) there are only 6 patterns which are used in English noun phrase covered in the source novel, they are: adjective + noun, adjective compound + noun, adjective phrase + noun, participle + noun, -s genitive + noun, noun + noun. Finally, the researcher concludes that Daisy Dianasary translates most of English noun phrase in the novel *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* appropriately in translated novel *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes*. Seeing the result of the study, the novel *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes* can be categorized into a good translated novel.

There are some similarities between the previous research and this research. The first similarity is the translation and then the second similarity is noun phrase as the object of the translation. But the result of the study is different since the object of the study is different.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background, and identification above, the writer states the following problems:

1. What are the types of translation shift found in *Unearthly's* novel by Cynthia Hand?
2. How is the equivalency of translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly's* novel By Cynthia hand?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer has two objectives study as follow:

1. to identify the types of translation shift found in *Unearthly's* novel by Cynthia Hand
2. to describe translation equivalency of noun phrase found in the novel *Unearthly* by Cynthia.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer really hopes that the research of translation analysis in the novel has some benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of the study can be used by the student and to the lecturer to add information about noun phrase on translation analysis.

2. Practical Benefit

The Research can be used by the other researcher to be the references in conducting the further research. The result of the study also can help the reader to get information about translation and understand about it.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapters in order to make it easier to be understood. The research paper organization as the following:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter contains **background of the study** which explains that the easiest way to understand foreign language is by

translating the word. **Previous study** shows that in the previous study, the researcher finds two types of translational shift and 8 types of translation variation meaning of English noun phrase. **Problem statement** 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. **Benefit of the study** is that the study can add the information about noun phrase and translation analysis and also can be used by the other researcher to be the reference in conducting the further research. The last is **research paper organization** explains the content of each chapter of the research.

Chapter II is underlying theories. The Chapter consisting of **the notion of translation**, translation is defined by Catford as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). **Principle of translation**, they are reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalent, closest equivalent, priority of meaning, significant of style. **Translation strategy** is divided into direct (literal) translation, oblique (free) translation. **Translation shift**, Pym (2010) describes translation shift as the structural differences between translations and their sources. **Equivalence in translation**, 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."

Chapter III is research method. It presents **type of research** is descriptive qualitative research. **Object of the research** is noun phrase in the *Unearthly's* novel. **Data and data source** is noun phrase that is found in the novel *Unearthly*. **Method of collecting data** is using documentation. While in **method of analyzing data**, the writer uses comparative method.

Chapter IV discussing data analysis and discussion, the writer finds 2 types of translational, shift level shift and structural shift. Level shift of noun phrase divided into 4 types, noun phrase which are translated into noun, verb, adverb, and adjective. While structural shift of noun phrase divided into 3 types noun phrase which are translated into verb phrase, adverb phrase and adjective phrase

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. **The conclusion** is that the translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly* novel belongs to equivalent translation. **The suggestion** is to analyze the other aspect of the novel, not only translation shift and the equivalent of the translation.