A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE

IN *THE BOOK OF TOMORROW* NOVEL BY CECELIA AHERN

AND ITS TRANSLATION

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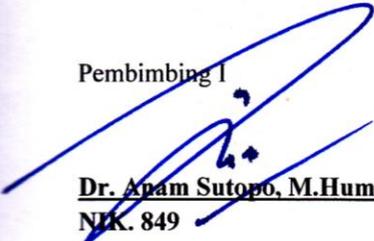Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

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ABSTRACT

This research studies about A translation analysis of noun phrase in *The Book of Tomorrow* novel by Cecelia Ahern and its translation. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalent and non-equivalent of the translation shift in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow*. This study implies a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are the kinds of variety meaning of English noun phrase in *The Book of Tomorrow* novel by Cecelia Ahern and its translation. The way to collect data is using documentation method. The way to analyze data is using comparison method. The results of the research show that, firstly, there are two classifications of translation shift found in *The Book of Tomorrow* novel namely, level shift and structure shift. From 155 data, there are 96 data or 61,94% data belong to level shift and 59 data or 38,07% data belong to structure shift. On the level shift translation, there are 5 sub, namely: 34 data or 21,94% data noun phrase is translated into noun, 8 data or 5,16% data noun phrase is translated into verb, 5 data or 3,23% noun phrase is translated into adjective, 2 data or 1,29% data noun phrase is translated into adverb, and 47 data or 30,32% data noun phrase is translated into clause. While the structure shift translation, there are 4 sub, namely: 14 data or 9,03% data noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, 17 data or 10,97% data noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, and 28 data or 18,06% data noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase. Secondly, the equivalence of the data is categorized into equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. From 155 analyzed data, 153 data or 98.71% data include equivalent translation. The data include non-equivalent translation are 2 data or 1,29% data. So, a translation of noun phrase in "*The Book of Tomorrow*" novel is almost perfect.

Keyword: translation, translation shift, noun phrase, equivalence.

A. INTRODUCTION

Larson (1984:2) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11) state that "translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form. The origin language is called source language (SL) while the language a text to be transferred is called target language (TL)". Those statements explain that translation is needed to transfer a text and to deliver the meaning from a language into another in written form.

The function of translation is to make readers enjoy the novel in the target language and in order to feel that they are reading an original novel. The difficulties of translation process are how to find the accuracy of equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The translator has to do comparison between two languages to find the equivalence of the meanings or the messages.

Nababan (2004:32) states the concept of translation as the following:

Equivalence and quality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary books. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). By enriching vocabulary, a translator hopes he can produce a good translation. Because translation is not an easy work, there are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and understandable. According to Nida (1964:145) a translator has to have: (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL),

(3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation.

This research deals with some previous researches. The first previous study was conducted by Pratiwi (UMS, 2012) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in **Inside the Kingdom**'s Novel by Carmen Bin Laden and its Translation*. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalent translation of noun phrase in Inside the Kingdom's novel by Carmen Bin Ladin. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study which takes a document oriented as the method of collecting data. By this method the writer uses translation done by Inside the Kingdom's novel by Carmen Bin Ladin as the data source, and the data taken are sentences that containing noun phrase which happened translation shift. As the comparison, there is the translation between English and Indonesian. The results of the research show that firstly, the translation shift is divided into 2 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.

The Second previous study was conducted by is Wigiyanti (UMS, 2012), entitled *A Translation Analysis of English Modal Verb in Alice in Wonderland Film and Its Translation.* This study aims to explain the variation of translating English modal verb in Alice in Wonderland subtitle and its translation, to identify dominant translation variation of English modal verbs and to describe the meaning of English modal verb translated into Indonesian. This type of this research is descriptive qualitative reserch. The method of collecting data is comparing method

of English document by selecting English modal verb which can be found in the Alice in Wonderland subtitle and its translation. The results of the study show that firstly, there are three variations of translation English modal verb. They are English modal verb translated into adjective consist of 16 data or 8%, 21 data or 11% English modal verb translated into adverb and 157 data or 81% English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb. Secondly, the dominant translation variation of English modal verbs in Alice in Wonderland subtitle is English modal verbs are translated into Indonesian modal verb. It can be shown that, 157 data or 81% English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb. Thirdly, there are seven the variety meanings of English modal verbs and its translation, namely, ability meaning, 40 data or 21%, possibility meaning 17 data or 9%, futurity meaning 57 data or 29%, certainty meaning 38 data or 20%, obligation meaning 37 data or 19%, willingness meaning 2 data or 1%, permission meaning 3 data or 2%.

This research is only limited on the translation of noun phrase. The data are taken from Cecelia Ahern's *The Book of Tomorrow* novel and its translation. The data are analyzed using the translation shift theory by Catford (1965) which states that translation is the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Further, Catford (1965) also divides the types of translation into two namely level shift translation and category shift translation. Category shift consists of four namely; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.

The writer conducts the following abjectives; first, to classify the translation shift of noun phrase in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow* and second, to describe the equivalent and non equivalent translation of noun phrase in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow*.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of the research is a descriptive qualitative research that describes the types of noun phrase found in *The Book of Tomorrow* novel and describes the equivalence of noun phrase found in *The Book of Tomorrow* novel with its target language.

The data of this research are noun phrase in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow* and its transllation. In collecting the data, the researcher uses docummentation method with the following steps : first reading both the original and the translation of the novel *The Book of Tomorrow* into *Buku Esok Hari*. Second, identifying the translation shift of noun phrase and underlying them. Third, writing those noun phrases in paper. Fourth, coding the data, for example **001/T.005/B.003**. The last is analyzing the data. In anlyzing the data, the researcher uses comparison technique with the following procedure; first, comparing the data found in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow* and its translation. Second, showing the equivalent of translation in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow*. The last, drawing conclusion and suggetion based on the data analized.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher classifying the translation shift of noun phrase and describing the equivalent and non equivalent of the noun phrase translation in the novel *The Book of Tomorrow*. The analysis is conducted by comparing the data, both English noun phrase and their Indonesian translation.

1. **The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase found in** *The Book of Tomorrow* **Novel**

Based on the data source, the researcher discovers the classifications of translation shift, namely: level shift of noun phrase and category shift of noun phrase.

a. **Level Shift of Noun Phrase**

The researcher divides level shift of noun phrase into 5 types. They are noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adjective, noun phrase is translated into adverb, and noun phrase is translated into clause.

1) **Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun**

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 28 data or 18,06% English noun phrases which are translated into noun. The following is the example of data analysis:

No. : 021/T008/B018

SL : *My parents felt it was important for me to see **the world** and how other people live.*

TL : *Orangtuaku merasa itu penting bagiku untuk menatap **dunia** dan bagaimana cara orang lain hidup.*

From the datum above, the phrase *the world* is translated into *dunia*. The phrase *the world* belongs to noun phrase. It is formed by the word *the* as a pre-modifier and also the word *world* as the noun head. The noun phrase *the world* is translated into *dunia* in Indonesian. The word *dunia* belongs to noun. *dunia* is classified into noun because that is one of the common noun. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language.

2) Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 7 data or 4,52% English noun phrase which are translated into verb. The following is the example of data analysis:

No : 055/T017/B033

SL : *I was only taking **the piss***.

TL : *Aku hanya **bercanda***.

From the datum above, the phrase *the piss* is translated into *bercanda*. *The piss* is noun phrase marked by *the* as pre-modifier and *piss* as noun head. The noun phrase translated into *bercanda*. *Bercanda* is verb in Indonesian. *Bercanda* is classified into verb because it shows the action of some activity. This translation shift belongs to level shift, from noun phrase into verb.

3) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 5 data or 3,23% English noun phrase which are translated into adjective. The following is the analysis:

No. : 036/T012/B026

SL : *It's **a sweet house**, a quarter the size of our old one which is no bad thing, and it reminds me of the one in 'Hansel and Gretel.*

TL : *Terlihat **manis**, seperempat dari ukuran rumahku yang dulu saja kukira tidak ada, dan kenyataan ini mengingatkanku akan dongeng "Hansel and Gretel".*

From the datum above, the phrase *a sweet house* is translated into *manis*. *A sweet house* is noun phrase. The noun phrase *a sweet house*

consist of head and modifier. The head is *house* and *a sweet* is the pre-modifier. The word *house* is a noun, *a* is an article, and *sweet* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a sweet house* is translated into *manis*. *Manis* is adjective in Indonesian. *Manis* is classified into adjective because this word shows the characteristic of something. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into adjective in target language.

4) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adverb

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 2 data or 1,29% English noun phrase which are translated into adverb. The following is the analysis:

No. : 108/T036/B063

SL : *I don't know how long Rosaleen stayed there watching me but it felt like **an eternity**.*

TL : *Entah berapa lama Rosalen berada disana mengawasiku tapi rasanya seperti **selamanya**.*

From the datum above, the phrase *an eternity* is translated into *selamanya*. *An eternity* is noun phrase. It consist of *an* as pre- modifier and *eternity* as noun head. The noun phrase *an eternity* is translated into *selamanya*. The word *selamanya* give explanation to the word *mengawasiku.* Word can be called as adverb if it gives explanation to the other part of the sentence. So, *selamanya* can be categorized as an adverb of time. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source langugae into adverb in target language.

5) Noun Phrase is Translated into Clause

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 46 data or 29,68% English noun phrase which are translated into clause. The following is the example of analysis:

No.   : 010/T006/B015

SL   : *He would order **the most expensive bottle of wine** and then claim it was corked just to annoy the restaurateur.*

TL   : *Dia akan memesan **botol anggur yang memiliki lebel termahal** dan kemudian memberikan protes bahwa tutup botolnya sudah terbuka, semua itu hanya untuk membuat jengkel pengelola restoran.*

From the datum above, the noun phrase is translated into clause. The is English noun phrase *the most expensive bottle of wine* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *the most expensive bottle of wine* consists of head and modifier. The word *wine* is the head, the word *the most expensive bottle of* is the modifier. The word *the* is an article, *most expensive* is an adverb of degree, *bottle* is a noun, *of* is a preposition, and *wine* is a noun head, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *the most expensive bottle of wine* is translated into *botol anggur yang memiliki lebel termahal. Botol anggur* is a subject, *memiliki* is a predicate, *lebel* is object, and *termahal* is complement. So, in this sentence *Dia akan memesan botol anggur yang memiliki lebel termahal dan kemudian memberikan protes bahwa tutup botolnya sudah terbuka, semua itu hanya untuk membuat jengkel pengelola restoran* is one of which is called a clause in this sentence. Therefore, this translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to clause in target language.

b. **Structure Shift of Noun Phrase**

The researcher divides category shift of noun phrase into 4 types.. They are noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, and noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase.

1) **Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb Phrase**

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 21 data or 13,55% English noun phrase which are translated into verb phrase. The following is the example of analysis:

No   : 041/T013/B026

SL   : *She's always **spraying chemicals** in the air, and saying stuff about God and his will.*

TL   : *Dia **menyemprot zat kimia** ke udara, dan mengatakan hal hal tentang tuhan dan kehendak-Nya.*

From the datum above, there is category shift of noun phrase. The noun phrase *spraying chemicals* consists of head and modifier. The head is *chemicals* and *spraying* is modifier especially pre-modifier. The word *chemicals* is a noun and *spraying* is a gerund, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *spraying chemicals* is translated into *menyemprot zat kimia*. *Menyemprot zat kimia* is verb phrase in Indonesian. *Menyemprot* is a verb as the head and *zat kimia* is a noun as modifier. This category shift translation is from noun phrase in source langugae into verb phrase in target language.

2) **Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective Phrase**

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 17 data or 10,97% English noun phrase which are translated into adjective phrase. The following is the example of analysis:

No.   : 057/T017/B034

SL   : *After that they could only live in **a small section** from the castle because they couldn't afford to fix it up and heat it, and then they eventually moved out in the nineties.*

TL   : *Setelah itu mereka hanya bisa tinggal di **sebagian***

kecil *kastel karena tidak mampu memperbaiki dan memberinya penghangat, kemudian akhirnya sama sekali pindah di tahun '90-an.*

From the datum above, the noun phrase *a small section* in the source language is translated into adjective phrase *sebagian kecil* in the target language. The noun phrase *a small section* consists of head and modifier. The head is *section,* and the modifier is *a small* as pre-modifier. The word *section* is a noun, *a* is an article, *small* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a small section* is translated into *sebagian kecil*. *Kecil* is as the head, and *sebagian* is as the modifier. Therefore, *sebagian kecil* is categorized as an adjective phrase. This category shift translation is from noun phrase is source language into adjective phrase in target language.

3) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adverb Phrase

In *The Book of Tomorrow* novel, from 155 data the researcher finds 22 data or 14,19% English noun phrase which are translated into adverb phrase. The following is the example of analysis:

No.　　　　: 029/T011/B024

SL　　　　: *Maybe that's what Dad had thought in **his final moments***.

TL　　　　: *Mungkin itulah yang dipikirkan Dad di **saat waktu terakhirnya***.

From the datum above, the noun phrase *his final moments* in the source language is translated into adverb phrase *saat waktu terakhirnya* in the target language. The noun phrase *his final moments* consists of head and modifier. The head is *moments,* and the modifier is *his final* as pre-modifier. The word *moments* is a noun, *his* is a possessive

adjective, and *final* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. Whereas, the noun phrase *his final moments* is translated into *saat waktu terakhirnya*. *Saat waktu* is as the modifier, and *terakhirnya* is an adverb as the head. So, *saat waktu terakhirnya* is called adverb phrase of quality. *Saat waktu terakhirnya* is as the complement which it explains verb *dipikirkan* from the sentence above. This category shift translation is from noun phrase is source language into adverb phrase in target language.

2. **Equivalence of Translation Found in *The Book of Tomorrow***

Appropriateness or accuracy of source language (SL) meaning in target language (TL) meaning is required to achieve the equivalent of translation. At this part, the researcher talks about the equivalent and non equivalent of translation.

a. **Equivalent Translation**

The following is the example of equivalent translation found in the analyzed data:

No.   : 003/T004/B011

SL   : *She's like **walking corpse** that hums every once in a while as though testing herself to see if she's still alive.*

TL   : *Dia seperti **mayat yang sedang berjalan** yang bersenandung sesekali dan seakan akan sedang menguji dirinya sendiri apakah dia masih hidup.*

The translation of noun phrase *walking corpse* in source language into *mayat yang sedang berjalan* in target language above adequate in equivalent translation. The head of noun phrase *walking corpse* is noun *corpse*. The Indonesian meaning of *corpse* is *mayat*. While, the modifier of noun phrase above is gerund *walking*. The Indonesian meaning of *walking* is *kegiatan berjalan*. The translation of meaning noun phrase

walking corpse in source language into clause *mayat yang sedang berjalan* in target language in the translation is appropriate in the source language. Therefore, the translation above is categorized into the equivalent translation because between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) have equivalence meaning, it belongs to the variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian clause and does not change the meaning contextually.

b. **Non Equivalent Translation**

The following is the example of non equivalent translation found in the analyzed data:

    No. : 013/T007/B016
    SL   : *I was **a horrible person**.*
    TL   : *Aku bagaikan **sesuatu yang kecil dan tak berguna**.*

The translation of noun phrase *a horrible person* in source language into *sesuatu yang kecil dan tak berguna* in target language above fits in non equivalent translation. The head of noun phrase *a horrible person* is *person* as a noun. The Indonesian meaning of *person* is *orang, manusia,* or *oknum.* In this perspective, *person* means *orang*. While, the modifier of noun phrase above is *a horrible* as an adjective. The Indonesian meaning of *a horrible* is *mengerikan*. In this view, the translator translates the source language *a horrible person* is *sesuatu yang kecil dan tak berguna* into target language is non equivalent translation. It has different meaning, because based on the context in the novel, the writer shows that the condition of that story is telling about expression of anger, disappointment and dissatisfaction to the bad situation in Tamara

Goodwin's life because her father was died. Then based on the reason above, *a horrible person* is might be translated into: *Aku bagaikan* **seseorang yang sangat mengerikan**. As a result, the translation above is categorized into non equivalent translation because between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) have non equivalence meaning.

3. **Discussion**

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher finds 155 data of English noun phrase. Related to the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965), the researcher classified the cases of translation shift which is occurred in translation of *The Book of Tomorrow* novel into two, namely level shift and category shift. On the level shift translation, there are 5 sub, namely : noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adjective, noun phrase is translated into adverb, and noun phrase is translated into clause. While the category shift translation, there are 4 sub, namely: noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase, and noun phrase is translated into prepositional phrase. Related to the equivalent translation, the researcher found that from the analysis above, the equivalent translation from the novel *The Book of Tomorrow* is dominant with 147 data from 155 is equivalent, even though there still have the non equivalent translation.

D. **CONCLUSION**

From 155 data, there are two types of translation shift occur in this research. They are level shift and category shift. On the level shift translation, there are 5 sub, namely: 28 data or 18,06% of noun phrase is translated into noun,

7 data or 4,52% of noun phrase is translated into verb, 5 data or 3,23% of noun phrase is translated into adjective, 2 data or 1,29% of noun phrase is translated into adverb, 46 data or 29,68% of noun phrase is translated into clause. While the category shift of translation, there are 4 sub, namely: 21 data or 13,55% of noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, 17 data or 10,97% of noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, 22 data or 14,19% of noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase, and 7 data or 4,52% of noun phrase is translated into prepositional phrase. There are 147 data or 94.84% which are found by researcher in Cecelia Ahern's *The Book of Tomorrow* novel belong to equivalent translation, and 8 data or 5.16% belong to non equivalent translation.

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