

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN SAMAN NOVEL BY AYU UTAMI**



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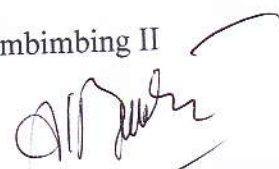
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ABSTRACT

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The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the types of translation shift of noun phrase in *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami and its Indonesian Translation, (2) to describe the equivalence on the Indonesian translation of noun phrase found in the *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami and its translation. The type of this research is qualitative research. The data are in the form of sentences containing noun phrase. The data source is *Saman* novel. The data are analyzed by using comparing method. The result of the research show that firstly, there are level shift, structure shift, unit shift, intra system shift. From 378 data, there are 20 or 9% data belong to structure shift, 305 or 80% belong to level shift, 15 or 6% belong to unit shift and 11 or 5% belong to intra system shift. So it means that almost data belong to level shift. Secondly, the equivalence of the data is divided into two, namely: equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. From 378 data, there are 349 or 92% data belong to Equivalent translation, and there are 29 or 8% data belong to non equivalent. So, it means that the translation of *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami and Its Indonesian Translation is a good translation because there are almost a half of 349 data belong to equivalent translation.

Keywords: Translation Analysis, Translation Shift, Equivalence.

A. Introduction

There are various language in the world. Every country speaks with their own language. A language is a syntactically organized system of signals, such as voice sounds, intonations or speech, gestures or written symbols which communicate thought or feeling. Language is one of important things for human being in communication. It is communication instrument in society as a symbol of sound produced by human being's instrument of utterance. Language also allows people to say things to one another and express their communication need. That's why each country has its own translator. The translator's job is to translate one language into another one. In translation involves at least two languages, that are the source and target language. A source language is the language in which the text requiring the translation is couched and a target language is the language into which the original text is to be translated (Hervey, Higgins and Haywood in (Nababan, 2004: 12). Translator's job is to reproduce a text in the target language.

In Indonesia, there are many books written in English. Those books are restricted not only to science and technology but also literary works. It can be through such as poem, prose, novels and books of self identify and self development. In recent times, many books are confessed having international class and quality works. Although these books are also transferred into another language it must be realized that a great part of them are written in English as an international language in the world.

Translation is intended to understand it correctly. Moreover, it is not concerned merely with the possibility, but with the overwhelming likelihood of it (Nida and Taber, 1969: 1) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent of textual material in another language (TL). Therefore the aim of translation is how to make equivalent both of SL and TL. In other word, translation is an activity of transferring ideas or message from the source language (SL) into target language (TL) to make equivalent meaning. In translating texts, a translator should cover the author ideas, thought, and message then express them in the target language without changing the core of the author's message.

(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)". (Catford, 1965: 20) defines translation as the replacement of textual

material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). There are some factors that involved the translation procedures. (Nida, 2001: 97) explains that there are some preliminary factors which must be considered first, for example : the nature of the source text, the competence of a translator,the direction of the translation, the type of audience for which the translation is being prepare, the kind of publisher and editor, the marketing of the translation, and how it is likely to be used by readers, the pressures of time, work by singel translator or by a team and so on.

A noun phrase is either a single noun or pronoun or a group of words containing a noun or a pronoun that function together as a noun or pronoun, as the subject or object of a verb. A noun phrase or nominal phrase (abbreviated NP) is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type.

A phrase is a group of words acting as a single part of speech and not containing both a subject and a verb. It is a part of a sentence, and does not express a complete thought. Noun phrases often function as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. Noun phrases can be embedded inside each other; for instance, the noun phrase some of his constituents contains the shorter noun phrase his constituents. To do Translation, a translator has to master the relevant language, both the source language and the target language. It is done to make a good translation, which is able to transfer the message from source language(SL) into target language (TL). In other hand,translation plays an important role to solve the problem of interlingua communication.

Saman is a controversial Indonesian novel by Ayu Utami published in 1998 and translated in English by Pamlela Allen in 2005, published by Equinox Publishing, Jakarta. It is Utami's first novel, and depicts the lives of four sexually-liberated female friends, and a former Catholic priest, Saman, for whom the book is named. Written in seven to eight months while Utami was unemployed, *Saman* sold over 100,000 copies and ignited a new literary movement known as sastra wangi (originally used pejoratively) that opened the doors to an influx of sexually-themed literary works by young Indonesian women. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation analysis of noun phrase. For example :

SL: Here in **this park** i'am **a bird** that's flown thousands of miles from **a country** that knows no seasons, **a bird** that's migrated in search of spring; spring, where you can smell the grass and the trees, whose name or ages we can never know.

TL: Di **taman ini**, saya adalah **seekor burung**. Terbang beribu ribu mil dari **sebuah negeri** yang tak mengenal musim, bermigrasi mencari semi, tempat harum rumput bisa tercium, juga pohon-pohon, yang tak pernah kita tahu namanya, atau umurnya.

From the example above, the phrase "**this park**" is translated into "**taman ini**" which is structure shift. The phrase "**a bird**" is translated into "**seekor burung**" which is no shift because there is no translation shift. The phrase "**a country**" is translated into "**sebuah negeri**" which is no shift because there is no translation shift. The phrase "**a bird**" no translated so that is elimination.

Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer then, is interested in analyzing English-Indonesian Translation of Noun phrase in *Saman* Novel by Ayu Utami.

B. Research Method

The type of this research is qualitative research. The data are English phrases, clauses, and sentences containing noun phrase included in printed material used in *SAMAN novel by Ayu Utami* and its translation. The source of data is documents they are *SAMAN novel by Ayu Utami* and its translation. The technique of collecting data used in this study is documentation.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data based on the problem statments in chapter one. Firstly, the researcher analyzes the data of translation shift of english noun phrase in *Saman* novel. Secondly, the researcher analyzes the data of equivalence of Indonesian translation of noun phrase in *Saman* novel. In this chapter, the researcher analyzes one or more data to represent each classification.

1. Translation shift

In this section, the researcher analyzes the translation shift of noun phrase in *Saman* novel. Based on the analysis of 236 data number and 378 Shift of noun phrase, the researcher finds four category shift in *Saman* novel, they are :

1. Level-Shifts

It occurs when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level from its own.

2. Category-Shift

It is generic term generating to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit. This category shift may involve :

1. Structure-shift: which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL.
2. Unif-shif :Which involves change a rank; that is depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.
3. Intra-system shift: Which occur when SL and TL proces system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Based on the analysis of 236 data number and 378 Shift of noun phrases, the researcher finds four categories shifts in *Saman* novel, as follows :

a. Structure Shift

In *Saman* novel, the researcher finds 20 or 9% data of structure shift.

The examples of structure shift, are:

No: 009/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: In **this park** the animals are simply contented.

TL: Di **taman ini** hewan hanya bahagia.

In the example above, the phrase “ **this park**” is translated into “**taman ini**”. The noun phrase “**this park**” consist of “**this**” (demonstrative) as pre-modifier and “**park**” (noun) as the head. Then noun phrase “**taman ini**” consist of “**taman**”

(noun) as the head and “**ini**” (adverb) as post-modifier, so the translation shift of “**this park**” into “**taman ini**” is structure shift which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL, the change is on the modifier positive.

No: 059/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: I sensed that he was a little nervous in **this room** with me, but it was nothing compared to my mortification.

TL: *Saya kira ia tampak sedikit gugup di **kamar ini**, tetapi jauh dari kalut seperti yang saya rasakan.*

The deictic phrase in utterance above is the phrase “**this room**” . The phrase “**this room**” is translated into “**kamar ini**”. The noun phrase “**this room**” consist of “**this**” (demonstrative) as pre-modifier and “**room**” (noun) as the head. Then noun phrase “**kamar ini**” consist of “**kamar**” (noun) as the head and “**ini**” (adverb) as post-modifier, so the translation shift of “ **this room**” into “**kamar ini**” is structure shift which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL.

No: 047/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: He is considerate and **this morning** it is precisely four hundred and twenty-four days since our last kiss, our last rendezvous.

TL: *Ia sopan dan **pagi ini** sudah empat ratus dua hari setelah ciuman kami yang terakhir, pertemuan terakhir kami juga.*

The deictic phrase in utterance above is the phrase “ **this morning**”. The phrase “**this morning**” is translated into “**pagi ini**”. The noun phrase “**this morning**” consist of “**this**” (demonstrative) as pre-modifier and “**morning**” (noun) as the head. Then noun phrase “**pagi ini**” consist of “**pagi**” (noun) as the head and “**ini**” (adverb) as post-modifier, so the translation shift of “**this morning**” into “**pagi ini**” is structure shift which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL

b. Level Shift

In *Saman* novel, the researcher finds 305 or 80% data of level shift.

The examples of level shift, are :

No: 083/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: Maybe he'd gone back to **the rig** that i had been to, **the place** where we first meet, where **the sea** made us feel we would drown and the stars made us feel we would lose our way.

TL: *Barangkali ke sebuah **rig** yang pernah saya datangi, **tempat** kami pertama bertemu yang **laut** membuat kita merasa akan tenggelam dan bintang dilangitnya membuat kita merasa akan tersesat.*

In the example above, the phrase "the rig" is translated into "rig". The noun phrase "the rig" consist of "the" (articles definite) as pre-modifier and "rig" (noun) as the head. Then noun "rig" consist of "rig" (noun) as the head and "the" is no translated, so the translation shift of "the rig" into "rig" is level shift, which occurs when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level from its own. The phrase "the place" is translated into "tempat", the noun phrase "the place" consist of "the" (articles definite) as pre-modifier and "place" (noun) as the head. Then noun "place" consist of "tempat" (noun) as the head, and "the" is no translated, so the translation shift of "the place" into "tempat" is level shift which occurs when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level from its own. The phrase "the sea" is translated into "laut", the noun phrase "the sea" consist of "the" (articles definite) as pre-modifier and "sea" (noun) as the head. Then noun phrase "sea" consist of "laut" (noun) as the head and "the" is no translated, so the translation shift of "the sea" into "laut" is level shift, which occurs when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level from its own.

c. Unit Shift

In *Saman* novel, the researcher finds 15 or 6% data of Unit shift.

The example of Unit shift, below:

No: 028/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: A bit expensive, but what **the hell**.

TL: *Mahal sedikit, **tidak apa-apa**.*

In the example above, the phrase "the hell" is translated into "tidak apa-apa". the noun phrase "the hell" consist of "the" (articles definite) as pre-modifier and "hell" (noun) as the head. Then noun "hell" consist of "tidak apa apa" (clause) as the head, and "the" is no translated, so the translation shift of "the hell" into

“**tidak apa-apa**” is unit shift, Which involves change a rank, that is depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

No: 097/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: “Sihar, you’ve never asked me to dinner before, only **a dinner**”.

TL: “*Sihar, kau tidak pernah mengajakku **makan malam** sebelumnya, bahkan sekalipun*”.

In the example above, the phrase “**a dinner**” is translated into “**makan malam**”, the noun phrase “**a dinner**” consist of “**a**” (articles indefinite) as pre-modifier and “**dinner**” (noun) as the head. Then noun “**dinner**” consist of “**makan malam**” (clause) as the head, and “**a**” is no translated, so the translation shift of “**a dinner**” into “**makan malam**” is unit shift, which involves change a rank, that is depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

d. Intra system shift

In *Saman* novel, the researcher finds 11 or 5% data of Intra system shift. The example of Intra system shift, below:

No: 015/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: Some of **these birds**, whose voices are already raised in song, will find a mate this season.

TL: *Beberapa **burung** yang terdengar bernyanyi, akan mencari pasangan dan kawin di musim ini.*

In the example above, the phrase “**these birds**” is translated into “**burung**”, the noun phrase “**these birds**” consist of “**these**” (demonstrative) as pre-modifier and “**birds**” (noun + affix-s as plural marker) as the head, so it is clear that “**these birds**” as plural, then “**burung**” is singular noun, the translation shift of “**these birds**” into “**burung**” is intra system shift, which occur when SL and TL procces system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

No: 034/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: Here, people particularly tourists, can do as **the birds** do.

TL: *Orang-orang apalagi turis, boleh menjadi seperti **burung**.*

In the example above, the phrase “**the birds**” is translated into “**burung**”, the noun phrase “**the birds**” consist of “**the**” (articles definite) as pre-modifier and “**birds**” (noun + affix-s as plural marker) as the head, so it is clear that “**the birds**” as plural, then “**burung**” is singular noun, the translation shift of “**the birds**” into “**burung**” is intra system shift, which occur when SL and TL procces system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

From the analysis above, it can be concludes that from 378 data shift, there are 20 data or 9% includes structure shift, there are 305 data or 80% includes level shift, there are 15 data or 6% includes unit shift and 11 data or 5% includes intra system shift, total 378 data of noun phrase or 100%.

2. Equivalence at the Translation found in Saman Novel

a. Equivalent Translation

The translation equivalence occurs when there is no omission and addition information of the message of TL. And it is also natural based on the context.

No: 010/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: I'am a tourist in New York.

TL: *Saya seorang turis di New York.*

The target language of the datum above is equivalent. It is because the source language is transfered correctly into the target language. Between SL and TL have similar message in the source language **I'am a tourist in a New York** is translated into *Saya seorang turis di New York*. Both of them have same message. Therefore the target language *Saya seorang turis di New York* is considered as equivalent translation.

In this research, there are 349 or 92% data belong to equivalalent transtation from 378 analyzed data.

b. Non-equivalent Translation

The inappropriate or unequal message being transferred from the first language to the second language is known as non-equivalent translation.

No: 028/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: A bit expensive, but what the hell.

TL: *Mahal sedikit, tidak apa-apa.*

The translation above is not-equivalent. It is because the message from source language cannot be transferred correctly into the target language. The noun phrase **The Hell** is not translated correctly in the TL. Based on the English Indonesian Dictionary, **Hell** is translated into *Neraka* not *tidak apa apa*, so the message of the SL and TL is different. Based on the context of the story those translation is not equivalent.

No: 098/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: He fell silent for a moment.

TL: *Ia terdiam.*

The translation above is not-equivalent. It is because the message from source language is not translated. The noun phrase **A Moment** is not translated in the TL. Based on the English Indonesian Dictionary, **Moment** is translated into *Sebentar*. Based on the context of the story those translation is not equivalent.

046/SNBAU/SL1/TL1

SL: These days he just chews black tobacco seeds, sucking but no smoking.

TL: *Kini ia hanya mengunyah biji-biji hitam tembakau, menyedot tanpa asap.*

The translation above is not-equivalent. It is because the message from source language cannot be transferred correctly into the target language. The noun phrase **These days** is not translated correctly in the TL. Based on the English Indonesian Dictionary, **Day** is translated into *Hari* not *kini*, so the message of the SL and TL is different. Based on the context of the story those translation is not equivalent.

After analyzing data, the writer finds there are 29 or 8% data of non-equivalent translation from 378 data.

The writer analyzes the types of translation shift by using theory of translation shift (Catford, 1965: 80). Based on this theory, the writer found the types of translation shift in *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami and its Indonesian translation. They are level shift, structure shift, unit shift, intra system shift. Level shift can be seen when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level from its own. Structure shift can be seen which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL. Unit shift can be seen which involves change a rank, that is depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. Intra system shift can be seen which occur when SL and TL proceses system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. The percentage of the types of translation shift of the datum in this research paper as follows:

Table 1
Types of Translation

No	Categories of shift	Amount of Data	Percentage
1.	Structure shift	20	9%
2.	Level Shift	305	80 %
3.	Unit Shift	15	6%
4.	Intra System Shift	11	5%
	Total	378	100%

Based on the research findings above, the writer found from 378 data, there are 20 or 9% data belong to structure shift, 305 or 80% belong to level shift, 15 or 6% belong to unit shift and 11 or 5% belong to intra system shift. So it means that

almost data belong to level shift. (Baker, 1997: 5) state that “equivalence is divided into two, namely equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.” It is said equivalent if the translation is understandable, natural and appropriate to the target language and also there is no omission or deletion onformation in translating. So, the readers can accept the message of the source language. In the other hand, the translation belongs to non equivalent translation if there is no appropriateness into target language and out of the context from the source language. The percentage of the equivalence and non equivalence of the datum in this research paper as follows:

Table 2
Equivalent and Non Equivalent of Translation Shift

No	Categories of Equivalence	Amount of Data	Percentage
1.	Equivalence	349	92%
2.	Non Equivalence	29	8%
	Total	378	100%

Based on the research findings above, the writer found 378 data, there are 349 or 92% data belong to Equivalent translation altought there are strategies of shifting, delection information and adding information but the message of the SL and TL is not different contextually. And there are 29 or 8% data belong to non equivalent. So, it means that the translation of *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami and Its Indonesian Translation is a good translation because there are almost a half of 349 data belong to equivalent translation.

B. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions:

1. There are 378 data types of translation shift. The 378 data include the level shift (when a SL item has TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic

level from its own), structure shift (which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL), unit shift (which involves change a rank, that is depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL), intra system shift (which occur when SL and TL procces system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system). From the analysis, can be concludes that from 378 data shift, there are 20 data or 9% include structure shift, there are 305 data or 80% include level shift, there are 15 data or 6% include unit shift and 11 data or 5% include intra system shift.

2. From 378 data, there are 349 data or 92% of equivalent translaton and 29 data or 8% of non equivalent translation. So, the translation is almost balance between equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

From the analysis, can be concludes that From 378 data, there are 349 data or 92% of equivalent translaton and 29 data or 8% of non equivalent translation.

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