

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
IN *THE APPEAL* NOVEL INTO *NAIK BANDING*  
BY BHIMASENA**



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IN *THE APPEAL* NOVEL INTO *NAIK BANDING***

**BY BHIMASENA**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims at clasifying the translation variations of noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena and describing the translation accuracy of noun phrase found in the *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are noun phrase and their translation. The data source containing of noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena. The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting data in this research. The results of the research show that, firstly there are 31 translation variation of noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel and its translation. There are 19 types of translation shift variations of English noun phrase, such as: 48 or 4,3% data of NP1 translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>b</sub>, NP<sub>e</sub>, NP<sub>i</sub>, and NP<sub>p</sub>, 71 or 6,4% data of NP2 translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>g</sub>, NP<sub>i</sub>, and NP<sub>n</sub>, 2 or 0,1% data of NP3 translated into NP<sub>k</sub>, 37 or 3,3% data of NP5 translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>b</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>d</sub> and NP<sub>m</sub>, 2 or 0,1% data of NP6 translated into NP<sub>i</sub>, 4 or 0,3% data of NP8 translated into NP<sub>d</sub> and NP<sub>g</sub>. There are also 17 or 1,5% data of NP translated into verb phrase, 20 or 2,2% data of NP translated into adjective phrase, 40 or 3,6% data of NP translated into adverb phrase, 27 or 2,4% data of NP translated into prepositional phrase, 169 or 15,2% data of NP translated into noun, 22 or 1,9% data of NP translated into verb, 24 or 2,1% data of NP translated into adjective, 11 or 0,9% data of NP translated into adverb, 11 or 0,9% data of NP translated into numeral, 1 or 0,09% data of NP translated into pronoun, 350 or 31,6% data of NP translated into clause, 15 or 1,3% data of NP translated into sentence, and 39 or 3,5% data of deletion of noun phrase. Secondly, in the accuracy of translation classified into three, namely; accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The writer found 456 or 68,3% data of accurate, 158 or 23,6% data of less accurate, and 53 or 7,9% data of inaccurate. Here means that the variations on translation do not significantly affect the accuracy.

Keywords: translation, noun phrase, accuracy.

## 1. Introduction

Translation is an activity that aims the process of transferring message between two different language. The process of translating is not easy to device a literary work, it is difficult if the process of transferring source language into the target language has not similarity of the meaning in the texts. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 12) “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” In this research the writer analyze the noun phrases translation in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun (Bress, 2005). In *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena, the writer found noun phrases that are translated into many variations, as the following:

*SL : **The foreman knocked on the door** and rustled Uncle Joe from his slumbers.*

*TL : **Penjaga mengetuk pintu** dan membangunkan Uncle Joe dari tidurnya.*

The bold in forms source language above is called noun phrase. They are **the foreman knocked on the door** that is translated into noun *penjaga mengetuk pintu*. English noun phrase **the foreman knocked on the door** consists of article **the** as determiner, noun **foreman** as the head noun, and postdeterminer **knocked on the door**. Besides, the Indonesian noun phrase *penjaga mengetuk pintu* consist of noun *penjaga* as head word, verb *mengetuk*, and noun *pintu*. Both of the noun phrases above the function as subject in the sentence. The translation can be categorized into structure shift that are noun phrase into noun phrase.

From the phenomena above, the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in The Appeal Novel into Naik Banding* by Bhimasena The writer compares this research with the previous studies to prove this research is different from the other. The first is by Windayulistya (UMS, 2014). The research, entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase In The Book Tomorrow Novel By Cecelia Ahern and Its Translation*. Firstly, The research aims these two types of translation shift occur in this research. There are level shift and structure shift. On level shift translation, there are 5 sub, namely: 34 or

21,56% data noun phrase translated into noun, 8 or 5,16% data noun phrase translated into verb, 5 or 3,23% data noun phrase translated into adjective, 2 or 1,29% data noun phrase translated into adverb, 47 or 30,32% data noun phrase translated into clause. Besides, the structure shift translation, there are 3 sub, namely: 14 or 9,03% data noun phrase translated into verb phrase, 17 or 10,97% data noun phrase translated into adjective phrase, and 28 or 18,06% data noun phrase translated into adverb phrase. Secondly, the researcher found 153 or 98,71% data belong to equivalent translation, and 2 data or 1,29% belong to non-equivalent translation.

The second research is journal by Wulandari (Dian Nuswantara University, 2011) of the journal entitled *The Analysis Of Translation-Shift Of The English Noun Phrase Used In The Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic*. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher found 100 data clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrase, there are 49 or 46,2% data are phrase to phrase downward rank shift, 28 or 26,4% data are phrase to phrase upward rank shift, 26 or 24,5% data are phrase to word downward rank shift, 2 or 1,9% data are word to phrase upward shift, and 1 or 1% data are phrase to clause upward rank shift. Based on the data, the most dominant category is structure shift with 59 phrases with 55,7%, level shift is unit shift with 23 or 21,7%, level is intra system shift with 16 or 15,1%, and level is class shift with 8 or 7% data.

From the previous research above has similarities with the writer. It is a translation and noun phrase. The first research has similarities with the writer about data source, they are using novel. Besides, the second previous study has differences with the writer. The differently is the data source, the second previous study the data source of comic, whereas the writer using novel as the data source.

For supporting the data of this research, the writer applies several theories related to the case. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965: 20). According to Nida (1982: 33), the system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages, there are: 1) Analysis, 2) Transfer, and 3) Restructuring. The concept of shift is meant departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of

translation shift occur: level shifts and category shifts (Catford, 1965: 73-79). The translation accuracy can be classified into three sub-elements, namely: 1) notion of accuracy, 2) translation quality, 3) methods of accuracy. Nababan (2012) states the translation accuracy occurs of accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, complement of sentence, and as complement in prepositional phrases (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973: 59). According Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 48) the type of noun phrase can be divided into seven types classified there are; determiner + noun, predeterminer + noun, determiner + Premodifier + noun, noun + postmodifier, determiner + noun + postmodifier, premodifier + noun + postmodifier, and determiner + premodifier + noun + postmodifier. The phrase is formed by two word or more, and fill the one of the syntactic function. Besides, in the Indonesian linguistic unit the phrase is form to fill the function of phrase as subject or object. For example in Indonesian is kedai kopi, buku cerita, rumah yang dihuninya, anak manis, pedagang asongan, etc. According to Alwi (2003: 244-248) classified the type of noun phrase into seven types, there are: noun can be followed by the other noun(s) and closed by pronouns *itu* or *ini*, noun can be followed by adjective, pronoun or pronoun phrase, and closed by pronoun *ini* or *itu*, noun followed by adjective and adding element *yang* before adjective, noun followed by verb can be separated by element *yang*, *untuk* or the other, Noun can be extended by appositive, that is noun phrases have the same reference that explained to the noun, Noun can be followed by clause and starting by the element *yang* before that clause, and Noun can be followed by prepositional phrase.

The objectives of this research are classifying the translation shift variation of noun phrase found in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena and to describing the translation accuracy found in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena

## **2. Research Method**

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research. The researcher clasifies the translation shift variation of noun phrase and to describe accuracy of noun phrase found in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by

Bhimasena. Descriptive research is used for careful measurement to certain social phenomenon (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1995: 4). The object of the research is the noun phrase which is found in *The Appeal* novel. The data of this collecting data the researcher uses documentation method by the following step, such as; reading both the original novel of *The Appeal* and its Indonesian translation novel of *Naik Banding*, finding the noun phrase in the English novel of *The Appeal* into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena, Underlying the English sentence containing noun phrase in the novel, and Coding the data for each classification. The researcher uses comparative method to conduct the data analysis. The analyzing data consists of comparing the data between SL and TL in the novels, Classifying the data analysis of noun phrase in the novels, describing the accuracy of translation noun phrase found in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena, and Drawing conclusion.

### 3. Finding and Discussion

The research finding and discussion, related with the analysis of the research based on the problem statements in the chapter one. Based on the data of 1105, the researcher finds 871 data of English noun phrases into Indonesian translation, the researcher finds 13 translation shift variation of English noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena. From the data of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 31 types of translation shift variations of English noun phrase that can be included in this classification. Some examples of translation variations are elaborated in detail below:

#### a. NP1 Translated into NPa

There are 31 or 2,8% data English noun phrases type NP1 which are translated into Indonesian noun phrases type NPa. The example of NP1 are translated into NPa that can be showed as follows:

0054b/TA3/NB13/NP1-NPa/SS

SL : For four months they had tried not to touch each other anywhere near **the courthouse**.

TL : Selama empat bulan mereka berusaha tidak menyentuh satu sama lain selama berada didekat **gedung pengadilan**.

The translator translated English noun phrase type NP1 into Indonesian noun phrase type NPa. The noun phrase **the courthouse** is

translated into Indonesian noun phrase *gedung pengadilan*. The English noun phrase consists of article **the** as modifier and head word **courthouse**. The Indonesian noun phrase *gedung pengadilan* is translation shift variation type NP<sub>a</sub>, because it consists of noun *gedung* and noun *pengadilan*. The noun phrase in source language that is translated into Indonesian noun phrase in target language, the translation shift can be shown by the translation **the courthouse** into *gedung pengadilan*. Both of the noun phrases above function as adverb place. The phrase is shifted from article (**the**) + head word (**courthouse**) into noun (*gedung*) as head + noun (*pengadilan*). The structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian, that are the English uses the form of determiner + head, meanwhile the Indonesian uses the form of head + determiner.

#### b. NP<sub>2</sub> Translated into NP<sub>a</sub>

There are 26 or 2,3% data English noun phrase type NP<sub>2</sub> which are translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NP<sub>a</sub>. The example can be shown:

0372a/TA14/NB32/NP<sub>2</sub>-NP<sub>a</sub>/SS

SL : And with that promise, he walked across **the Persian rug**, lifted his jacket from a rack, and left the office.

TL : Dengan janji itu, Tredeau berjalan melintasi *karpét Persia*, mengambil jaket dari rak, lalu meninggalkan kantor.

The translator translated English noun phrase type NP<sub>2</sub> into Indonesian noun phrase type NP<sub>a</sub>. In the datum above there are English noun phrase **the Persian rug** that can be classified into noun phrase type NP<sub>2</sub> because it consists of article **the** as modifier, noun **main** as premodifier, and noun **courtroom** as head word. It can be translated into Indonesian noun phrase *karpét Persia*, the noun phrase is categorized into Indonesian noun phrase type NP<sub>a</sub> because it consists of noun *karpét* and noun *Persia*. Both of the noun phrase in the SL and TL function as complement in the sentences. The phrase is shifted from modifier (determiner **the**) + head (noun **rug**) into head *karpét* + noun *Persia*. Besides, the English noun phrase uses the form

of determiner + head, then the Indonesian noun phrase uses the form of head + determiner.

**c. English Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb Phrase**

There are 17 or 1,5% data of English noun phrase are translated into Indonesian verb phrase. The English noun phrase included the types of NP1, NP2, NP5, NP6, and NP8. The writer only explain one type as example. The data is described as follows:

0011a/TA1/NB10/NP8-VP/SS

SL : But **his listening days were over**, and, as he had confided to no one but his wife, after the ordeal of this particular trial he might just hang up his old pistol once and for all.

TL : Namun setelah tidak dapat **mencuri dengar lagi**, ia berencana mengundurkan diri untuk selamanya. Uncle Joe hanya memberitahu istrinya mengenai rencana ini.

Based on the SL and TL above, **his listening days were over** is English noun phrase type NP8 that is translated into Indonesian verb phrase **mencuri dengar lagi**. In the source language text, the phrase **his listening days were over** consists of possessive **his** as modifier, verb **listening** as predeterminer, noun **days** as head word, and postmodifier **were over**. Therefore the phrase **mencuri dengar lagi** in the target language composed of verb **mencuri** as the head and postmodifier **dengar lagi**. The function of the phrase in SL and TL as object. This structure shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into verb phrase in target language.

**d. English Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective Phrase**

There are 20 or 1,8% English noun phrase are translated into Indonesian adjective phrase. The English noun phrase included the types of NP1, NP2, NP5, and NP6. The writer only explain one type as example. The example about the statement are as follows:

0559b/TA21/NB45/NP1-AdjPh/SS

SL : Carl knew he was expected to buy the damned thing and was hoping there would not be **a frenzy**.

TL : Carl tahu dirinya diharapkan membeli barang terkutuk itu dan tidak menginginkan **hiruk pikuk** pada saatnya.

From the datum above, the translator translated English noun phrase into Indonesian of adjective phrase. **A frenzy** in datum SL is stated of English noun phrase, it consists of determiner **a** and noun **frenzy** as head word. Besides, **hiruk pikuk** is stated Indonesian of adjective phrase. The English noun phrase **a frenzy** it is a noun phrase, because it consists of determiner **a** and noun **frenzy** as head word. It translated into Indonesian of adjective phrase **hiruk pikuk** it consists of **hiruk** as head word and **pikuk** as determiner. Both of the noun phrase in the SL and TL the function as complements. The phrase is shifted from determiner + head into head + determiner. From this structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

**e. English Noun Phrases Translated into Indonesian Noun**

There are 169 or 15,2% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian noun. The English noun phrase included the types of NP1 and NP2. The writer only explain one type as example. The example of noun phrase is translated into noun that can be seen as follows:

0014a/TA1/NB10/NP1-N/LS

SL : Instead, by custom, he found **a clerk** and passed along the wonderful news.

TL : Namun, seperti biasa, ia menemui **panitera** dan menyampaikan berita bahagia itu.

The English noun phrase **a clerk** is translated into Indonesian noun **panitera**. The English noun phrase consists of article **the** as determiner and noun **clerk** as head word. The Indonesian **panitera** belongs to noun because that is one of the common noun. So, it is clear, the English noun phrase and Indonesian noun above functions as object of the sentence above. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language.

**f. English Noun Phrase Translated into Indonesian Verb**

There are 22 or 1,9% data English noun phrase translated into Indonesian verb. The English noun phrase included the types of NP1 and

NP2. The writer only explain one type as example. The example is presented in the following below:

0003e/TA1/NB9/NP1-V/LS

SL : Locked away in the jury room, secluded and secure, ten of them proudly signed their names to the verdict while the other two pouted in their corners, detached and miserable in **their dissension**.

TL : Diruang juri yang terkunci, terkucil, dan aman, sepuluh anggota dengan bangga mencantumkan nama pada hasil putusan sedangkan dua orang lainnya yang tidak setuju memisahkan diri ke sudut ruangan dan hanya mampu *mencibir*.

From the data above, **their dissension** is translated into *mencibir*. The phrase **their dissension** is stated as English noun phrase, because it composed by possessive **their** as determiner and noun **dissension** as head word. This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb *mencibir*. The noun phrase in the source language text above functions as direct object. So it is clear, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a verb in the target language text. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

In this research, the translation accuracy are divided into three categories according to Nababan (2012), namely: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The data of translation accuracy in this research are as follows:

### 1) Accurate Translation

There are 456 data or 68,3% data from 1105 data in *The Appeal* novel by John Grisham into *Naik Banding* from chapter I, II, and III which belong into accurate translation. The translation is accurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text is transferred accurately into target language, no meaning of distortion. The example shown with two data are as follows:

0052/TA3/NB13

SL : They stayed in the car for a moment, still holding hands.

TL : Mereka tetap di dalam mobil beberapa lama sambil berpegangan tangan.

The translation above is accurate. The TL texts convey the same meaning as the SL text. The meaning in the datum above can imagine that *they* as Payton was in the car and holdings their hands as they feel tense

when the reporters greeted them. The sentence in the source language above is translated into sentence in target language is no meaning of distortion and

## 2) **Less Accurate Translation**

There are 158 data or 23,6% data which belong into less accurate translation. The translation is categorized as less accurate translation if the most of source language words, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text is transferred accurately in target language but they still contain distortion of meaning, ambiguous translation, or reduced information that disrupt the whole message. For the example shown by one data in the following below:

0001/TA1/NB9

SL : The jury was ready.

TL : Para juri telah siap.

The datum above is less accurate. The translation above has a meaning of ambiguity. Because it is not clear that the jury ready for anything. It is does not understandable, the information is not communicated clearly and confused the reader when they understanding the meaning.

## 3) **Inaccurate Translation**

There are 53 data or 7,9% data belongs into inaccurate translation. The inaccurate translation happened if the most of source language words, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text is transferred inaccurately in target language or untranslated. The example shown by two data are as follows:

0008/TA1/NB10

SL : The foreman knocked on the door and rustled *Uncle Joe* from his slumbers.

TL : Penjaga mengetuk pintu dan membangunkan *Uncle Joe* dari tidurnya.

The datum above is categorized as inaccurate translation. The word *Uncle Joe* it can be translated into *paman Joe*, but in this datum above *Uncle Joe* in the source language still translated into *Uncle Joe* in the target language. It is not understandable in target language.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the analyze of this research, the finding obtained from data analysis. Firstly, the researcher finds 871 data of English noun phrase into Indonesian translation, there are 13 translation shift variation of English noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena. The percentages can be shown with the variations are: 48 or 4,3% data belong to NP1, 71 or 6,4% data belong to NP2, 2 or 0,1% data belong to NP3, 37 or 3,3% data belong to NP5, 2 or 0,1% data belong to NP6, 4 or 0,3% data belong to NP8. There are also 17 or 1,5% data belong to NP translated into verb phrase, 20 or 1,8% data belong to NP translated into adjective phrase, 40 or 3,6% data belong to NP translated into adverb phrase, 27 or 2,4% data belong to NP translated into prepositional phrase, 169 or 15,2% data belong to NP translated into noun, 22 or 1,9% data belong to NP translated into verb, 24 or 2,1% data belong to NP translated into adjective, 11 or 0,9% data belong to NP translated into adverb, 11 or 0,9 % data belong to NP translated into numeral, 1 or 0,09% data belong to NP translated into pronoun, 350 or 31,6% data belong to NP translated into clause, 15 or 1,3% data belong to NP translated into Sentence, 39 or 3,5% data belong to English noun phrase is not translated or deletion, and 195 or 17,6% data belong to English translated into Indonesian but there are not noun phrase.

Secondly, the translation accuracy of noun phrase in *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena can be classified into three, namely: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. There are 456 data or 68,3% data of accurate translation, 158 data or 23,6% data of less accurate translation, and 53 data or 7,9% data of inaccurate translation. the accuracy of translation are determined by selection of words, context, and clearness in the messages. The results shows that the translation accuracy of *The Appeal* novel into *Naik Banding* by Bhimasena is excellent with 68,3% data. Here means that the variations on translation do not significantly affect the accuracy.

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