A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE

IN *ALLEGIANT* NOVEL INTO *ALLEGIANT*

BY NUR AINI

Proposed by:

CYNTHIA SUSILIA NUR HAKIM

A320110063

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

JULY, 2015

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir :

Nama   : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.

NIP/NIK   : 477

Nama   : Siti Fatimah S.Pd, M.Hum.

NIP/NIK   : 850

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugas akhir) dari mahasiswa :

Nama   : CYNTHIA SUSILIA NUR HAKIM

NIM   : A320110063

Program studi : BAHASA INGGRIS

Judul skripsi   : **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN *ALLEGIANT* NOVEL INTO *ALLEGIANT* BY NUR AINI**

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 1 Juli 2015

Pembimbing I   Pembimbing II

Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum   Siti Fatimah S.Pd, M.Hum

NIK . 725   NIK . 771

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE

IN *ALLEGIANT* NOVEL INTO *ALLEGIANT*

BY NUR AINI

Cynthia Susilia Nur Hakim

A320110063

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

cynthiasusilia@gmail.com

Abstrak

The research aims at classifying the translation shifts variation of noun phrase in Allegiant Novel and describing the acceptability translation shift variation of noun phrase of the novel and its translation. Translation is a type of intercultural communication which enables a widening of the audience of a particular text across language boundaries. The method research are reading the original Novel of Allegiant and its indonesian manuscript, Underlying the English sentence containing translation noun phrase in Allegiant Novel, Writing every sentence which contains translation of noun phrase in source language and target language on the papers, Coding and classifying each data which contains noun phrases in Allegiant Novel into Allegiant by Nur Aini, Identifying the types of noun phrases and their translation. The result of research there are 5 types of English noun phrase and 10 types of Indonesian noun, such as NP1 are translated into NPa, NPb, NPc, NPe, NPf, NPg, NPi, and NPj. NP2 translated into NPa, NPb, NPc, NPe, NPg, NPi, Npu. 5 data or 50% NP5 translated into NPa and NPe. 2 data or 100% NP7 translated into NPa and NPe. 1 data or 100% NP8 translated into NPt. 668 data or 68,67% NP translated into N, V, Adj, and Adv. And there are 1126 data analysis from three categories of judgments in acceptability translation language, namely acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable.

Keyword: translation, noun phrase, acceptability.

A. Introduction

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 (Nida and Taber, 1969: 12).

Translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1965: 1). Translation is a type of intercultural communication which enables a widening of the audience of a particular text across language boundaries. Comparing translations of the same original into various languages allows us to observe the different ways of dealing with a particular translation problem in the respective target cultures.

This research the researcher analyzes English noun phrase. The following example is the translation shift occurs in Allegiant Novel such as:

SL   : I stop in **the middle of the cell** and raise **my eyebrows** at her.

TL   : Aku berhenti di _tengah sel_ dan mengangkat _alis_ ke arahnya.

"The middle of the cell" in the sentence above is categorized into noun phrase. Noun phrases is a phrase consisting of a noun or pronoun (as head) and modifiers. The word **"the"** as premodifier and **"middle"** is the head of noun, whereas the phrase **"of the cell"** as postmodifier. **"The middle of the cell"** is translated into Indonesia **_"tengah sel"._**

Furthermore, noun phrase **"my eyebrows"** is translated into the word **_"alis"_** in Indonesia. Noun phrase **"my eyebrows"** has the word **"my"** as determiner and **"eyebrows"** as the head noun. From the explanation, both of the examples in translation can be categorized into level shift.

Based on the phenomena above the writer is very interested in studying further _A Translation of Noun Phrase in Allegiant Novel into Allegiant By Nur Aini._

Based on the research problem, the writer has two objectives as follows: to classify the translation variation shifts of noun phrase, and to describe acceptability of noun phrase in _Allegiant_ Novel into _Allegiant_ by Nur Aini.

Translation is still considered secondary activity, mechanical rather than creative, neither worthy of serious critical attention nor of general interest to the public (Edwin, 2001: 20).

Catford (1965: 20) defined "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)."

Translation is concerned with moral and with factual truth. This truth can be effectively rendered only if it is grasped by the reader, and that is the purpose and the end of translation (Newmark, 1991: 1).

A noun phrase (NP) is a phrase whose head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers. This means that one noun or pronoun can be grammatically functioned as Noun Phrase. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun.

Noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head. A noun phrase or nominal phrase is a phrase which has a noun, as its head word, or which perfoms the same grammatical function as such a phrase. The noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (such as the, a, her) and complements.

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research may include the followings: Theoretical Benefit, such as the results of this research can be used as an additional knowledge in analyzing the translation shift and equivalence of the translation, the result of this research can give additional information about translation shift and equivalence of translation to adding their knowledge, the researcher hopes that all of the readers will be able to translate the novel and also able to make further analysis, he result of the research can be used by other researcheras reference or comparison to their research, and practical benefit such as the result of this research can be used by the students as reference in conducting the other research or as reading source to enlarge their knowledge, the result of the research gives benefit to translators in order to improve their abilities.

This research deals with some previous researches. The first is *Maftukin* (*UMS*, 2002) in her paper entitled, *The Translation Analysis of English Conditional Sentences In John Grishmi's **The Firm and Indonesian***. His research purpose to describe the accuracy of Grishmi's the Firm. The second research was done by *Nurahmi, 2007,* UMS entitled ***An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel The Summons and its Trasnslation***. The result of data analysis shows that there are two shift of translation, namely: category shift.

This study has similarities and differences with the researchers above. The similarities of this research with the first research by *Maftukin* (UMS, 2002) in her paper entitled, *The Translation Analysis of English Conditional Sentences In John Grishmi's **The Firm and Indonesian*** is to study over both noun and discusses the translation shifts. The differences, research purpose to describe the accuracy of Grishmi's the Firm, whereas this researcher studies about A Translation Analysis Of Noun Phrase. And than, The similarities of research was done by *Nurahmi* (UMS, 2007) entitled ***An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel The Summons and its Trasnslation***. The result of data analysis shows that there are two shift of translation, namely: category shift. The difference, this researcher only focus with analysis of the meaning of category shift.

Translation has become a highly attractive career for young people with a love for languages and for engaging with other cultures, as well as a growing area of research. (Baker, M., 1992: 3)

According to Nida (1969: 33) there are three steps of translation process. Those steps are; 1) analyzing, 2) transfering and 3) restructuring. This translation process then followed and used by the other experts of translation or linguist.

Catford (1965: 73) defines the concept of shift in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL into TL. There are two major types of translation shifts, namely: Level shifts and Category shifts, such as structure shift, class shifts, unit shifts, which involves change in rank, intra system shifts.

Translation quality by Nababan (2012) divided into 3. The first, accuracy in translation is a term used in evaluating whether the translation to refer to the text of the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not. Secondly, acceptability in translation is an important aspect in translation, therefore the translation needs to know the three aspects of translation quality, one of acceptability in translation that the writer uses in the objective of the study. The last, readability in translation it is also used in the field of translation which each activity translating can not escape from reading.

Equivalence in translation should be in the form and the meaning of TL. Equivalence is needed in transferring message from SL into TL. Baker (1992) classifies equivalence into 5 categories, there are: Equivalence at Word Level, Equivalence above Word Level, Grammatical Equivalence, Textual Equivalence, Pragmatic Equivalence.

English Noun Phrase, A phrase is a projection of its head. Hirtle, W. H. (2009) defines Noun Phrase is a grammatical whole constituted by juxtaposing a substantive as the main word alongside subordinate word.

Noun is A word functioning as a subject, object or subjective complement in central core is called noun. (Morley, 2000: 31). Verb are according to Morley (2000: 33), Verbs have been traditionally classified as main or auxiliary.

Adjectives, According to Morley G. David (2000: 39). The adjective has the role of ascribing an attribute or feature to a noun. It may occur either attributively within the nominal phrase, in which case it serves to modify the headword noun, or predicatively outside the nominal phrase, to which it relates. e.g.: hot water, *hot tea, clever student.*

Adverbs, although many adverbs can also be modified for comparasion degree, e.g. *tunefully, more tunefully, most tunefully.* (Morley, 2000: 40)

Indonesian Language Form has four main syntactic categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. There is also function words consist of phrase, clause, and sentence. (Rohmadi, Nasucha, Wahyudi, 2010: 173)

B. Research Method

This research method is important to organize the study. This study present the methodological aspects that include. (1) type of research, (2) object of research, (3) data and data source, (4) technique of collecting data, and (5) technique of analyzing data. The method of collecting data are reading the original Novel of Allegiant and its indonesian manuscript, underlying the English sentence containing translation noun phrase in Allegiant Novel, writing every sentence which contains translation of noun phrase in source language and target language on the papers, coding and classifying each data which contains noun phrases in Allegiant Novel into Allegiant by Nur Aini, identifying the types of noun phrases and their translation.

C. Finding and Discussion

The analysis is done by comparing the data, both in English noun phrases and translation into Indonesian. The variation NP1 is as follows below:

1. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPa (noun+noun)

003/ ALE9/ALI13/NP1-NPa/SS
SL : She was shot during our desperate attempt to reveal the Edith Prior video to **our city.**
TL : Ia tertembak saat kami berusaha memperlihatkan video Edith Prior tersebut ke *warga kota.*

The translator translated English noun phrase type NP1 into Indonesia noun phrase type Npa. The noun phrase **our city** is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *warga kota*. The English noun phrase consists of **our** as determiner and noun **city** as head word. Then, the Indonesian noun phrase *warga kota* consists of *warga* as a head noun and *kota* as a noun. Thereafter, the English noun phrase that is translated into Indonesian noun phrase shows structure shift due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian. The English uses the form of determiner+head, meanwhile the Indonesian uses the form of head+determiner.

2. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPb (noun+verb)

154a/ALE39/ALI26/NP1-NPb/SS
SL : Uriah falls on one of **the bed** in the back corner.
TL : Uriah menjatuhkan diri di salah satu *tempat tidur* di ujung belakang.

The English noun phrase type NP1 is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPb. The English noun phrase **the bed** is composed of determiner **the** and noun **bed** as headword. Then, the Indonesian noun phrase is composed of noun *tempat* and verb *tidur*. Both of the data above, the phrase **the bed** into *tempat tidur* function as adverb of place. The structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian, which are the English uses the form of determiner+head, then the Indonesian noun phrase uses the form of head+determiner.

3. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPc (noun+adjective)

261/ALE63/ALI38/NP1-NPc/SS
SL : "And do you really think it helped to talk to me like I was **a child** who didn't know any better?"
TL : "Jadi karena itu kau merasa perlu bicara dengan nada seolah-olah aku ini *anak kecil* yang tidak tahu apa-apa?"

From the English noun phrase above belongs to English noun phrase type NP1 is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPc. The noun phrase **a child** in source language, it consists **a** as modifier and noun **child** as headword, although the noun phrase *anak kecil* in target language has constituent of noun *anak* and adjective *kecil*. Both of the noun phrase above the function as subject. So it is clear that the structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

4. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPe (noun+pronoun)

010b/ALE10/ALI13/ NP1-NPe3/SS
SL : From this angle she looks just like **her brother**, Will, my friend, the one I shot.
TL : Dari sudut ini, ia mirip sekali dengan *adiknya*, Will, teman yang terpaksa kutembak.

In the data analysis above, English noun phrase type NP1 **her brother** is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPe3 *adiknya*. The English noun phrase **her brother** be composed of possessive **his** as modifier and noun **brother** as headword. Furthermore, the Indonesian noun phrase *adiknya*, it is included of noun *adik* and pronoun third singular *–nya*. The noun phrase in the source language above function as objects, whereast the

noun phrase in target language the functions as subjects. The shift can be shown by the translation of **her brother** into *adiknya*. This analysis of translation shift from the modifier (possessive "**her**") + noun (**brother**) into noun (*adik*) + pronoun (*-nya*). From the structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian, which are the English uses the form of "determiner+head", although the Indonesian uses the form of "head+determiner".

5. **NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPf (noun+demonstrative)**

010a/ALE10/ALI13/ NP1-NPf /SS
SL : From **this angle** she looks just like her brother, Will, my friend, the one I shot.
TL : Dari *sudut ini*, ia mirip sekali dengan adiknya, Will, teman yang terpaksa kutembak.

The English noun phrase type NP1 **this angle** is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPf *sudut ini*. The noun phrase **this angle** in source language, consists of possessive **this** as modifier and noun **angle** as headword. *Sudut ini* is stated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPf, because it consists of noun *sudut* and demonstrative *ini*. Both of the noun phrase above function as adverb place. So it is clear that English noun phrase **this angle** is translated into Indonesian phrase *sudut ini*, it has also translation shift which is structure shift. The structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

6. **NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPg (noun+number)**

446a/ALE108/ALI58/NP1-NPg/SS
SL : "**A day** contains many dangers," the voice says.
TL : "*Satu hari* bisa mengundang banyak bahaya," jawabnya.

From the example above, the English noun phrase type NP1 is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPg. English noun phrase **a day** is included into the type English NP1, because it consists of determiner **a** and noun **day** as headword. It is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *satu hari* which is included to the type Indonesian noun phrase type NPg. The Indonesian noun phrase is chategorized into type NPg, because the numeral

satu is translated into noun *hari*. Noun phrase in the source language and target language above function as object. Although, noun phrases in the source language is also translated into a noun phrase. The shifts in the translation also occurs in this data. It can be shown in the phrase which is shifted from determiner (**a**) + noun (**day**) into numeral (**satu**) + noun (**hari**). This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

7. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPi (Noun+*yang*+ adjective)

362b/ALE83/ALI46/NP1-NPi/SS
SL : The symbols of **our old** way of life, destroyed— man dead, others injured—and for what?
TL : Simbol cara hidup *kami yang dulu* telah hancur— pria mati, lainnya terluka—tapi untuk apa?

From the bold parts in the source language above, the phrase **our old** in the source language text is translated into *kami yang dulu* in the target language text. The English noun phrase is stated as English noun phrase type NP1, it consists of possessive **our** as determiner, and noun **old** as head word. In the target language, it is translated into *kami yang dulu* which are included to the type of Indonesian noun phrase type Npi because it consists of noun *kami*, atributive *yang*, and adjective *dulu*. The definite possessive **our** is not translated in the target language, the function of both noun phrase above is subject complements. The data occurs is shifted. It can be seen from the translation **our old** into *kami yang dulu*. So, this type of translation shift is called structure shift.

8. NP1 (article+noun) is Translated into NPj (particle+noun)

143a/ALE37/ALI26/NP1-NPj/SS
SL   : **The guards** did tell me a few things about the new factionless order this morning.
TL   : Pagi ini, *para penjaga* memberitahuku beberapa hal mengenai pemerintahan baru factionless.

The data analysis above, the English noun phrase type NP1 is translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NPj. The English noun phrase **the guards** included to the type of English NP1 it is consists determiner **the**

and noun **guards** as headword. *Para penjaga* is stated Indonesian noun phrase type NPj because is followed by partikel *para* and noun *penjaga*. The noun phrase source language and target language, it function as subject in the sentence. So, the translation shift in this data is not analyzed.

9. **Acceptable Translation**

    011/ALE10/ALI13/NP1-N/LS
    SL   : Then she straightens, and **the ghost** of him is gone.
    TL   : Namun, kemudian Cara menegakkan tubuh, menyebabkan *bayangan* Will lenyap.

    From the example above reader 1 give a score of 3. The translation above is acceptable. The English noun phrase **the ghost** translation into Indonesian noun *bayangan*. The English noun phrase This it means that language translation express naturally and familiar to the reader 1.

10. **Less Acceptable Translation**

    042/ALE18/ALI17/NP1-NPe3/SS
    SL   : I have to get **her out**.
    TL   : Aku harus *mengeluarkannya* dari sini.

    The next example, the reader 1 give a score of 2. Therefore, language translation has been expressed naturally but there is little problem in translation. As in the target language, *mengeluarkannya* can be replaced by *mengusirnya*.

11. **Unacceptable Translation**

    189/ALE47/ALI30/NP1-N/LS
    SL   : They call themselves **the Allegiant.**"
    TL   : Orang-orang ini menyebut diri mereka *Allegiant*—Setia."

    In the data above, the reader 1 give score 1. Because, the translation is unnatural. There are words that are not translated from the source language to the target language. such as **the Allegiant** which is translated into the target language *Allegiant*.

D. **Conclusion**

    The conclusion is based on the results of analysis. Based on the analysis, the writer draws the following conclusion, there are 5 type of English noun

phrase and 10 type of Indonesian noun phrase in *Allegiant* Novel into *Allegiant* by Nur Aini, namely: NP1 (Article + Noun), NP2 (Article + Noun + Noun), NP5 (Article + Noun + Preposition), NP7 (Article + Attributive + Adjective + Noun), NP8 (Article + Adjective + Noun + Preposition), Npa (Noun + Noun), NPb (Noun + Verb), NPc (Noun + Adjektiva), NPd (Noun + Adverb), NPe 1,2,3 (Noun + Pronoun), NPf (Noun + Demonstrative), NPg (Noun + Number), Npi (Noun + atribut *yang* + adjektiva), NPj (Particle + Noun), NPp (Noun + Pronoun), NPt (Noun + Adjective + Preposition), Npu (Noun + Adjektive + Noun), and there are 1126 data analysis from three categories of judgments in acceptance translation language, namely acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ambarsih, Riris (2013) *A Shift And Equivalence Translation Analysis On The English – Indonesian Subtitling Of The Amazing Spiderman 4 Movie.* Skripsi thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Baker, M. 1992. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London: Sage Publication.

Catford, John (1965) *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, London: Oxford University Press.

Eugene. A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1969), *The Theory and Practice of Translation.* Leiden: E.J Brill.

Gentzler, Edwin. 2001.*Contemporary Translation Theories.* Great Britain: Cromwell Press Ltd.

Greenbaum, S., and Nelson , G. 2002. *An Introduction To English Grammar*. New York: Pearson Education.

Hirtle, W. H. 2009. *Lesson on the Noun Phrase in English.* McGill-Queen's: University Press.

Khrisna, Dyah Ayu Nila, 2011. "Translating Indonesian Menu: A Problematic Matter To Solve". *Jurnal Bahasa Sastra dan Studi Amerika.* XIV no.16, 923-931.

Kristina, Diah, 2011. "Genre-based Translation for Indonesian Professional Texts (The Case of Job Application Letters)". *Jurnal Bahasa Sastra dan Studi Amerika.* XIV no.17, 1008-1021.

Leavy, Patricia. 2011. *The Practice of Qualitative Researc.* SAGE Publications: United States of America.

Leech, Geoffrey and Svartvik, Jan. 1975. *A Communicative Grammar of English.* Newk York: Longman.

Maftukin, Ali. 2002. *The Translation Analysis of English Conditional Sentence in John Grismi's The Firm and Indonesian.* Surakarta: UMS.

Morley, G. David. (2000). *Syntax in Functional Grammar: an introduction to lexicogrammar in systemic linguistics.* London: Biddles Ltd, Guildford and King's Lynn.

Nurahmi. 2007. *An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel The Summons and its Trasnslation".* Surakarta: UMS.

Nababan, dkk. 2012. *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan.* Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret

Rohmadi, Muhammad. Yakub Nasucha. Agus Budi Wahyudi. (2010). *Morfologi Telaah Morfem dan Kata.* Surakarta:Yuma Pustaka.

Sutopo, Anam. 2015. *Terjemahan dan Penerjemahan dalam Lintas Pemahaman.* Sukoharjo: CV Jasmine.