A. Background of the Study

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).

A translation is either grammatical (grammatisch) or altering (verandernd) or mythical (mythisch). Mythical translation are translations of the highest order. They represent the purest, perfect character of an individual work of art. They do not give us the real piece of art, but its ideal. There is, as I believe, still no complete model of them. Greek mythology is party such a translation of the religion of a nation. Also the modern Madonna is such a myth.

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. From the solutions predominantly adopted for these problems, we may be able to infer more general strategies and conventions.

Translation is not only replacing the source language into the target language but also transferring the main ideas from the source language to the target language. Here the translators search the effective word which does not only from dictionary but the words must be searched from other sources to make the reader understand.

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).

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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 performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. The noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (such as the, a, her) and complements.

A typical noun phrase consists of a noun (the head of the phrase) together with zero or more modifiers of various types. In 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.

SL : Tobias Eaton was a shameful name, and now it is a powerful one.
TL : Dulu, Tobias Eaton adalah nama yang memalukan. Sekarang, nama itu sangat berpengaruh.

From the bold parts in the source language above, noun phrase “a shameful name” is translated into adjective “memalukan” in Indonesia. Noun phrase “a shameful name” consists of “a” and “shameful” as premodifier, and “name” as the head noun. Then, noun phrase “a powerful one” is translated into “sangat berpengaruh”, where it is categorized into adjective phrase. So, it is clear that the words in bolded above are the examples of noun phrase, but the examples above are translated into adjective phrase in the target language.

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.*

B. Limitation of the study

In the research, the writer limits the study only on noun phrase and translations found in Allegiant Novel into Allegiant By Nur Aini. This limitation is done in order to get the best result of the study. 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)

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the proposed problem statements are as follows:

1. What are translation variation shifts of the translation of noun phrase in *Allegiant* Novel by Nur Aini?
2. How are acceptability of the translation of noun phrase in *Allegiant* Novel by Nur Aini?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem, the writer has two objectives as follows.
1. To classify the translation variation shifts of the translation noun phrase in *Allegiant* Novel by Nur Aini?
2. To describe acceptability of the translation of noun phrase in *Allegiant* Novel by Nur Aini?

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research may include the followings:

1. Theoretical Benefit
   a. The results of this research can be used as an additional knowledge in analyzing the translation shift and equivalence of the translation.
   b. The result of this research can give additional information about translation shift and equivalence of translation to adding their knowledge.

2. Practical Benefit
   a. 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.
   b. The result of the research gives benefit to translators in order to improve their abilities.
   c. The researcher hopes that all of the readers will be able to translate the novel and also able to make further analysis.
   d. The result of the research can be used by other researcheras reference or comparison to their research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research is arranged as follow:

Chapter I is the introduction that relates to the research background, limitation of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefits of the study and the research paper organization.
Chapter II is the underlying theories. It discusses about previous study and theories of translation that contains the notion of translation, translation process, translation shift, translation quality, equivalence in translation, English language form and Indonesian language form.

Chapter III is about research method. It is divided into, type of data, research object, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The data analysis, which describes the translation of noun phrase source language into target language.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.