A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN
HAPPILY EVER AFTER INTO BAHAGIA SELAMANYA NOVEL
BY ELLIYANTI JACOB SALEH

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IN HAPPILY EVER AFTER INTO BAHAGIA SELAMANYA NOVEL

BY ELLIYANTI JACOB SALEH

By

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalent translation of noun phrase in the novel Happily Ever After by Julia Quinn into Bahagia Selamanya by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The subject of research is Happily Ever After novel by Julia Quinn into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and the object of research is noun phrase in Happily Ever After novel by Julia Quinn into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. The researcher uses documentation in collecting data and uses comparative method to analyze the data.

The results of research paper show that: 1) The translation shift is divided into 2 types, they are level shift and structure shift. From 469 data, the researcher finds 400 data or 85% of noun phrase belong to level shift and 69 data or 15% belong to structure shift. There are two types of noun phrase, namely English noun phrase and Indonesian noun phrase. English noun phrase divided into ten types, they are NP₁, NP₂, NP₃, NP₄, NP₅, NP₆, NP₇, NP₈, NP₉, and NP₁₀. Indonesian noun phrase is divides into ten types, they are NPₐ, NPₕ, NPₗ, NPₖ, NPₐ, NPₖ, NPₗ, and NPₙ. In level shift, the researcher finds two types of noun phrase, they are NP₁ and NP₃. In NP₁, there are NP₁ which are translated into noun that has 356 data or 76%, NP₁ which are translated into verb that has 21 data or 4.5%, and NP₁ which are translated into adjective that has 14 data or 3%. In NP₃, there are NP₁ which are translated into noun that has 6 data or 1.3%, NP₃ which are translated into verb that has 2 data or 0.4%, and NP₅ which are translated into adjective that has 1 data or 0.2%. While, in structure shift the researcher finds four types of noun phrase, they are NP₁, NP₃, NP₅, and NP₇. In NP₁, there are NP₁ which are translated into adverb phrase that has 3 data or 0.6%, NP₁ which are translated into NPₐ that has 8 data or 1.7%, NP₁ which are translated into NPₙ that has 1 data or 0.2%, NP₁ which are translated into NPₑ that has 3 data or 0.6%, and NP₁ which are translated into NP₇ that has 20 data or 4.2%. In NP₃, there are NP₃ which are translated into NPₐ that has 7 data or 1.5%, NP₃ which are translated into NPₙ that has 14 data or 3%, and NP₃ which are translated into NP₇ that has 9 data or 1.9%. In NP₅, there are NP₆ which are translated into verb phrase that has 1 data or 0.2%, NP₆ which are translated into adjective phrase that has 1 data or 0.2%, and NP₆ which are translated into adverb
phrase that has 1 data or 0.2%. The last type is NP₇ which are translated into NPₑ that has 1 data or 0.2%. 2) The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. All of data found by researcher is equivalence. It means that 469 data or 100% data are equivalence.

Keywords: Translation, noun phrase, equivalence, Happily Ever After, Bahagia Selamanya
A. Introduction

Language is an important role for people. By language people can communicate with other, can express an idea and also get more information. There are so many kinds language in the world, one of them is English. English is used in global communication even textual, audio or visual media. Especially for literature novel that need deep translation for readers to make them understand the meanings and messages contained in the novel.

In translation, there are changes in many kind of word, it can occur in all kind of word and influence to the target language. Changes also occur in many kinds of phrases like noun phrase. For example noun phrase to the verb phrase or to the other kind of word.

Phrase is words group which give a new meaning or append a sense. According to Allsop (1989: 10) “several words with a noun in order to identify which person, thing or quality. These groups of words are called noun phrase. Noun phrase is words’ groups which contains of noun and give a new meaning where noun as the head or main is.”

In this research, the researcher will analyze translation of noun phrase in Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. In the translation of Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh novel, the researcher finds the cases of translating of noun phrase. Here the researcher finds some phenomena of translation variation of noun phrase, such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He was trying to read the newspaper.</td>
<td>Ia sedang mencoba membaca koran.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the datum above, noun phrase the newspaper is translated into koran that belongs to noun. Noun phrase the newspaper consists of the as determiner of noun phrase and newspaper as head of noun phrase. The function of noun phrase in source language is as object complement. While, koran in target language includes to noun because it refers to concrete noun. Noun Koran in target language functions as complement. There is level shift from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language.
Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested to analyze translation of noun phrase further in the novel and presented in the form of research paper entitle a translation analysis of noun phrase in *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh.

This research is limited the translation analysis of noun phrase that found in *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. The researcher uses theories written by Catford (1965) and Baker (1992). The limitation is done in order that the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

Based on the background the researcher formulates the problem statements as follow; What are translation shift of noun phrase found in *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and How are the equivalence translation of noun phrase found in *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh.

Compared with Vinda’s findings which focused translation analysis of noun phrase in Khaled Hosseini’s *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation, she discovers 2 classification of translation shift. They are level shift and structural shift, but she does not find out sub-classification structural shift of noun phrase, because all data belongs to level shift of noun phrase.

Compared with Ririn’s findings which focused translation shift of noun phrase in *The Dark Knight Rises* movie and its subtitling she found 3 types of translation shift, namely; level shift, structural shift, and noun phrase is omitted.

The similarity between this research and the previous research is in the use of translation noun phrase in analyzing data, then the difference is in the data source. Data source of the first past researcher is *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation and data source of the second researcher is *The Dark Knight Rises* Movie and its subtitling, while the data source of the researcher is *Happily Ever After* novel and its translation.

The researcher uses Theory of Translation written by Catford (1965) and Equivalence of Translation written by Baker (1992). According to Catford
(1965: 20) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL).” From the statement above, it can be concluded that the translators should know both the source and the target language.

Catford (1965: 23) defines that translation is the act of replacing the textual material in the source language by an equivalent text in the target language. There are two major types of translation shifts, namely level shift and category shift.

Catford (1969: 73) explained that “Level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.” This definition is like the notion of unit-shift, that is the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shifts are divided into the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system shifts (Catford; 1969: 73). Structure shift are the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Structure-shifts can occur at all ranks. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The class word of source language changes to be another class word in target language. Unit shift is the changes of rank from the low rank in source language to the high rank in target language, or vice versa. This statement is based on Catford (1969: 73) explained that “Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a different rank in the target language.” In the intra-system shift can occur when the translation is singular form in source language and in the target language can be made plural form.

According to Baker (1992: 10-217), equivalence of translation is classified into five categories, they are equivalence of word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. Equivalence of word level is the meaning of single words or expression.
Equivalence above word level explores the combination of words and phrases. Grammatical equivalence, it deals with grammatical category across language such as number, gender, person, voice, tense, aspect and so on. Textual equivalence, it discusses the text level in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence views how texts are used in communicative situation that involves variables such as writers, readers, and culture context.

There are two types of noun phrase, namely English noun phrase and Indonesian noun phrase. According to Greenbaum and Nelson, English noun phrases can be composed by; (NP<sub>1</sub>) Determiner + Noun, (NP<sub>2</sub>) Pre-modifier + Noun, (NP<sub>3</sub>) Determiner + Pre-modifier + Noun, (NP<sub>4</sub>) Noun + Post-modifier, (NP<sub>5</sub>) Pre-determiner + Determiner + Noun, (NP<sub>6</sub>) Determiner + Noun + Post-modifier, (NP<sub>7</sub>) Pre-modifier + Noun + Post-modifier, (NP<sub>8</sub>) Determiner + Post-determiner + Pre-modifier + Noun (NP<sub>9</sub>) Determiner + Pre-modifier + Noun + Post-modifier, (NP) Pre-determiner + Determiner + Pre-modifier + Noun. Whereas Indonesian noun phrase based on Alwi, it can be formed by; (NP<sub>a</sub>) Noun + Noun, (NP<sub>b</sub>) Noun + verb, (NP<sub>c</sub>) Noun + Adjective, (NP<sub>d</sub>) Noun + Adverb, (NP<sub>e</sub>) Noun + Pronoun, (NP<sub>f</sub>) Noun + Demonstrative, (NP<sub>g</sub>) Noun + Numeral, (NP<sub>h</sub>) Noun + Prepositional, (NP<sub>i</sub>) Noun + attribute <i>yang</i>, and (NP<sub>j</sub>) Noun + attribute relative clause.

According to Kosur (2012), in English language there are ten grammatical functions. The ten functions are subject, subject complement, direct object, object complement, indirect object, preposition complement, noun phrase modifier, determinative, appositive, and adverb.

**B. Research Method**

In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. It purposes to identify translation shift of noun phrase and to describe equivalence of noun phrase in <i>Happily Ever After</i> into <i>Bahagia Selamanya</i> novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. Subject of the research is <i>Happily Ever After</i> novel by Julia Quinn into <i>Bahagia Selamanya</i> novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and the object of the research noun phrase in <i>Happily Ever After</i> novel by Julia
Quinn into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. The data are all phrases, clauses and sentences that contain noun phrase taken from Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and the data source are the novel entitled Happily Ever After which is written by Julia Quinn and published by Harper Collins in 2013, and the novel entitled Bahagia Selamanya which is written by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2013.

The researcher uses documentation as method of collecting data in this research. The researcher uses comparative method to analyze the data. In this case, the researcher compares between the source language and target language especially translation shift of noun phrase. It is done by comparing the data between source language and target language, determining the translation shift of noun phrase, classifying the equivalent translation of noun phrase, and drawing the conclusion.

C. Discussion

The researcher explains the research finding and discussion. The first finding explains the translation shift of noun phrase and the second is the equivalence on the Indonesian translation based on the data found in Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh.

1. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya Novel

In this research, the researcher finds 469 data of noun phrase. From 469 data, the researcher finds 400 data or 85% of noun phrase belong to level shift and 69 data or 15% of noun phrase belong to structure shift. The explanation of each component will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

a. Level Shift of Noun Phrase

There are ten types of English noun phrase, but the researcher finds two types of English noun phrase that belong to level shift. The researcher divides this finding into two points. First points will explain NP\textsubscript{1} which are translated into noun, verb, and adjective. Second points will explain NP\textsubscript{3}
which are translated into noun, verb, and adjective. The explanation of each point will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

1) **The Translation of NP₁**

   NP₁ is composed by the component of determiner and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP₁ which are translated into noun, NP₁ which are translated into verb, and NP₁ which are translated into Adjective.

   **a) NP₁ which are Translated into Noun**

   In the novel, the researcher finds 356 data or 76% of NP₁ which are translated into noun, as follows:

   No : 332/HEA/SL115/TL275/NP₁-N/LS
   SL : You could have bought me a necklace, she said.
   TL : Kau bisa saja membelikanku kalung, kata Hyacinth.

   In the datum above, noun phrase *a necklace* is translated into *kalung* that belongs to noun. Noun phrase *a necklace* belongs to NP₁ because it has *a* as determiner of noun phrase and *necklace* as head of noun phrase. In the target language, the word *kalung* includes to noun because it refers to concrete noun. Both noun phrase *a necklace* in the source language and noun *kalung* in the target language above have function as objects. There is level shift from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language.

   **b) NP₁ which are Translated into Verb**

   The researcher also finds 21 data or 4,5% of NP₁ which are translated into verb, as follows:

   No : 297/HEA/SL97/TL230/NP₁-V/LS
   SL : And then, before he’d time to make a comment, to tease or cajole, or even really to breathe, she’d straddled him.
   TL : Kemudian, sebelum dia sempat berkomentar, menggoda, atau membujuk, atau bahkan bernapas, Francesca berada dipangkuannnya.

   Noun phrase *a comment* in source language belongs to NP₁, but in target language is changed into verb *berkomentar*. So, there
is a level shift from noun phrase into verb. A comment consists of a as determiner of noun phrase and comment as head of noun phrase. It shows that a comment refers to NP₁. Noun phrase in the source language functions as object in the sentence. Berkomentar includes to verb because it shows the action of the subject. It contains prefix ber- and noun komentar. In the target language, berkomentar functions as predicate in the sentence.

c) NP₁ which are Translated into Adjective

In this part, the researcher finds 14 data or 3% of NP₁ which are translated into adjective.

| No | : 090/HEA/SL20/TL50/NP₁-Adj/LS |
| SL | : It was the truth.           |
| TL | : Itu memang benar.           |

NP₁ consists of determiner and noun. Noun phrase in source language shows that the truth includes NP₁ because it has the as determiner and truth as noun or head of noun phrase. Noun phrase the truth in source language functions as subject complement. The word benar explains subject in the sentence, so it refers to adjective. It functions as predicate. The translation above belongs to level shift noun phrase into adjective.

2) The Translation of NP₃

NP₃ is composed by the component of determiner, pre-modifier, and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP₃ which are translated into noun, NP₃ which are translated into verb, and NP₃ which are translated into Adjective.

a) NP₃ which are Translated into Noun

The researcher finds 6 data or 1.3% of NP₃ which are translated into noun, as follows:

| No   | : 224/HEA/SL71/TL168/NP₃-N/LS |
| SL   | : Colin, who had been keeping a respectful distance. |
| TL   | : Colin, yang selama itu menjaga jarak. |
In the sentence above, noun phrase *a respectful distance* in source language is translated into *jarak* in target language. A *respectful distance* belongs to NP₃ because it has determiner *a* and adjective *respectful* functioning as pre modifier which modify noun *distance* as head of noun phrase. The word *jarak* in target language refers to noun because it is abstract noun. While, the word *a* and *respectful* are deleting in target language, but did not change the meaning in source language. Both noun phrase in source language and noun in target language have function as objects. The translation of noun phrase changed into noun belongs to level shift.

b) NP₃ which are Translated into Verb

The researcher finds 2 data or 0.4% of NP₃ which are translated into verb, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>294/HEA/SL96/TL228/NP₃-V/LS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Bucolic splendor is <em>a marvelous thing</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Kehidupan pedesaan yang indah memang <em>mengagumkan</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the datum above, noun phrase *a marvelous thing* in source language is translated into *mengagumkan* which belongs to verb. A *marvelous thing* belongs to NP₃ because it has determiner *a* and *marvelous* as pre modifier which modify noun *thing* as head of noun phrase. The noun phrase in source language above functions as subject complement. *Mengagumkan* includes to verb in target language because it explains the condition of subject. In other hand, *mengagumkan* has adding prefix *meng-* and suffix –*kan* from the word *kagum*. While, the word *a* and *marvelous* are deleting in target language, but did not change the meaning in source language. *Mengagumkan* in target language functions as object. The translation of noun phrase changed into verb belongs to level shift.

c) NP₃ which are Translated into Adjective

The researcher finds 1 data or 0.2% of NP₃ which are translated into adjective, as follows:
No : 216/HEA/SL66/TL156/NP3-Adj/LS
SL : But he was a patient man.
TL : Tapi dia sabar.

In the datum above, noun phrase a patient man in source language is changed into sabar which belongs to adjective. It shows there is level shift from noun phrase into adjective. A patient man refers to NP₃ because it has determiner a and patient as adjective or pre modifier which modify noun man as head of noun phrase. Noun phrase a patient man in source language functions as subject complement. The word sabar includes to adjective because it describes subject. In target language, adjective sabar functions as predicate. While, the word a and man are deleting in target language, but did not change the meaning in source language. The translation of noun phrase changed into adjective belongs to level shift.

b. Structure Shift of Noun Phrase

In addition, the researcher also finds structure shift of noun phrase. The researcher finds four types of English noun phrase that belong to structure shift. The researcher divides this finding into four points. First points will explain NP₁ which are translated into adverb phrase, NP₃, NP₅, and NP₇. Second points will explain NP₃ which are translated into NP₃, NP₅, and NP₇. Third points will explain NP₆ which are translated into verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. The last points will explain NP₇ which are translated into NP₅. The explanation of each point will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

1) The Translation of NP₁

NP₁ is composed by the component of determiner and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP₁ which are translated into adverb phrase, NP₁ which are translated into NP₃, NP₁ which are translated into NP₅, NP₁ which are translated into NP₅, NP₁ which are translated into NP₆, and NP₁ which are translated into NP₇.
a) NP₁ which are Translated into Adverb Phrase

The researcher finds 3 data or 0.6% of NP₁ which are translated into adverb phrase, as follows:

SL : She thought about that for a moment?
TL : Dia memikirkan beberapa saat?

In source language, noun phrase a moment is translated into beberapa saat in target language which belongs to adverb phrase. NP₁ contains of determiner and noun, so noun phrase a moment in source language refers to NP₁ because it has determiner a and noun moment as head of noun phrase. The function of noun phrase in source language is as prepositional complement. While beberapa saat in target language includes to adverb phrase because it explains the time and refers to adverb of time. Adverb phrase beberapa saat in target language functions as object. The translation of noun phrase changed into adverb phrase belongs to structure shift.

b) NP₁ which are Translated into NPₐ

The researcher finds 8 data or 1.7% of NP₁ which are translated into NPₐ, as follows:

No : 282/HEA/SL91/TL217/NP₁-NPₐ/SS
SL : Francesca could understand her reaction.
TL : Francesca bisa memahami reaksi ibunya.

Noun phrase her reaction in source language is translated into reaksi ibunya in target language. NP₁ consists of determiner and noun, it means that noun phrase her reaction belongs to NP₁ because there are her as determiner and reaction as noun or head of noun phrase. NPₐ contains of noun and noun. So, reaksi ibunya belongs to NPₐ because reaksi as noun and ibunya as noun that modifies noun reaksi. There is commutation in the structure of sentence. In the source language her reaction refers to MH (Modifier-Head). While, in target language reaksi ibunya refers to HM (Head-Modifier). So, in the translation above can be classified into structure shift. NP₁ her
reaction and NP\textsubscript{a} *reaksi ibunya* in target language have function as objects.

c) NP\textsubscript{1} which are Translated into NP\textsubscript{c}

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% of NP\textsubscript{1} which is translated into NP\textsubscript{c}, as follows:

- **No**: 344/HEA/SL123/TL296/NP\textsubscript{1}-NP\textsubscript{c}/SS
- **SL**: Lucy managed a *chuckle*.
- **TL**: Lucy berhasil *tertawa kecil*.

Noun phrase *a chuckle* is translated into *tertawa kecil* which belongs to NP\textsubscript{c}. A *chuckle* refers to NP\textsubscript{1} because it consists *a* as determiner of noun phrase and *chuckle* as head of noun phrase. In the target language, *tertawa kecil* contains of *tertawa* as head of noun phrase and *kecil* as an adjective which modifies noun *tertawa*. There is adding element *kecil* in the target language, but did not change the meaning in the source language. Both *a chuckle* in source language and *tertawa kecil* in target language have functions as objects.

d) NP\textsubscript{1} which are Translated into NP\textsubscript{e}

The researcher finds 3 data or 0,6% of NP\textsubscript{1} which are translated into NP\textsubscript{e}, as follows:

- **No**: 148/HEA/SL40/TL96/NP\textsubscript{1}-NP\textsubscript{e}/SS
- **SL**: Their mother was going to become alcoholic.
- **TL**: Ibu mereka akan menjadi pecandu alcohol.

Based on the datum above, source language *their mother* is translated into *ibu mereka* in target language. *Their mother* belongs to NP\textsubscript{1} because it has *their* as determiner and *mother* as noun or head of noun phrase. While in target language, *ibu mereka* refers to NP\textsubscript{e} because it has noun *ibu* and pronoun *mereka*. The translation above includes to structure shift because occurs commutation pattern in the sentence. In the source language, *their mother* refers to MH (Modifier-Head) and in the target language is translated into *ibu mereka* that refers to HM (Head-Modifier). Both *their mother* in
source language and *ibu mereka* in target language have function as subjects.

e) **NP₁ which are Translated into NP₇**

The researcher finds 20 data or 4.2% of NP₁ which are translated into NP₇, as follows:

No : 147/HEA/SL37/TL90/NP₁-NP₇/SS
SL : The puddle was inspired.
TL : Genangan itu sungguh kreatif.

The puddle in source language belongs to NP₁ because it has the as determiner and puddle as noun or head of noun phrase. While, in the target language genangan itu refers to NP₇ because it contains of genangan as noun and itu as demonstrative. Noun phrase both in source language and target language have function as subjects. There is commutation pattern between the puddle and genangan itu. The puddle refers to MH (Modifier-Head) and genangan itu refers to HM (Head-Modifier), so the translation above shows the structure shift of noun phrase.

2) **The Translation of NP₃**

NP₃ is composed by the component of determiner, pre-modifier and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP₃ which are translated into NP₉, NP₃ which are translated into NP₁₀, and NP₃ which are translated into NP₁₁.

a) **NP₃ which are Translated into NP₉**

The researcher finds 7 data or 1.5% of NP₃ which are translated into NP₉, as follows:

No : 183/HEA/SL53/TL127/NP₃-NP₉/SS
SL : Perhaps you can procure a special license for them?
TL : Mungkin kau bisa mendapatkan izin khusus untuk mereka berdua?

Based on the datum above, the source language a special license is translated into izin khusus in target language. A special license belongs to NP₃ because there are a as determiner and special
as pre modifier which modify license that refers to head of noun phrase. *Izin khusus* includes to NP_a because it consists of *izin* as head of noun phrase and *khusus* as noun which modifies *izin*. There is commutation in the pattern of sentence. It is reversed from explain-be explained into be explained-explain. So, a special explains license and in Indonesian a special license is translated into *izin khusus* while *izin* is explained by *khusus*. Both a special license in source language and *izin khusus* in target language have function as objects.

b) NP_3 which are Translated into NP_c

The researcher finds 14 data or 3% of NP_3 which are translated into NP_c as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>HEA/SL36/TL89/NP_3-NP_c/SS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>And then he walked over to the green ball and took aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Kemudian ia menghampiri bola hijau dan membidiknya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The green explains ball and in Indonesian the green ball is translated into bola hijau while bola is explained by hijau. It can be conclude that in the translation above there is commutation in the pattern of sentence. The green ball belongs to NP_3 because it has the as determiner and green as pre modifier which modify ball that belongs to head of noun phrase. The green ball is translated into bola hijau that refers to NP_c because it consists of bola as head of noun phrase and hijau as modifier of noun phrase that belongs to adjective. Both the green ball in source language and bola hijau in target language have function as objects.

c) NP_3 which are Translated into NP_1

The researcher finds 9 data or 1,9% of NP_3 which are translated into NP_1 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>HEA/SL42/TL100/NP_3-NP_1/SS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Rosamund, she was sure would make a splendid match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Rosamund, ia yakin akan mendapatkan jodoh yang hebat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the datum above, the source language **a splendid match** is translated into **jodoh yang hebat** in target language. A splendid match belongs to NP₃ because there are **a** as determiner and **splendid** as pre modifier which modify **match** that includes to noun. **Jodoh yang hebat** refers to NP₁ because it consists of **jodoh** as head of noun phrase and there is attribute **yang** which clarify the word **jodoh**. There is commutation in the pattern of sentence. It is reversed from explain-be explained into be explained-explain. A splendid explains **match** and in Indonesian a splendid match is translated into **jodoh yang hebat** while **jodoh** is explained by **yang hebat**. Both a splendid match in source language and jodoh yang hebat in target language have function as objects.

3) **The Translation of NP₆**

NP₆ is composed by the component of determiner, noun and post-modifier. In this research, the researcher finds NP₆ which are translated into verb phrase, NP₆ which are translated into adjective phrase, and NP₆ which are translated into adverb phrase.

a) **NP₆ which is Translated into Verb Phrase**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP₆ which belongs to verb phrase, as follows:

| No  | 187/HEA/SL57/TL136/NP₆-VP/SS |
| SL  | Colin let out **a bark of laughter**. |
| TL  | Colin **tertawa terbahir-bahir**. |

NP₆ contains of determiner, noun, and prepositional phrase or post modifier. In source language, noun phrase **a bark of laughter** contains of **a** as determiner, **bark** as noun or head of noun phrase, and **laughter** as prepositional phrase or post modifier of noun phrase. So, it can be conclude that noun phrase in source language belongs to NP₆. Noun phrase in source language functions as object. While, in the target language is translated into **tertawa terbahir-bahir** which refers to verb phrase. **Tertawa terbahir-bahir**...
*bahak* consists of *tertawa* as head of verb and *terbahak-bakah* as adverb which modifies *tertawa*. The function of verb phrase in target language is as predicate. There is commutation in the pattern of sentence. It is reserved from explain-be explained into be explained-explain. A bark explains laughter and in Indonesian a bark of laughter is translated into *tertawa tebahak-bakah* while *tertawa* is explained by *terbahak-bakah*.

b) **NP₆ which is Translated into Adjective Phrase**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP₆ which belongs to Adjective phrase, as follows:

No: 318/HEA/SL108/TL257/NP₆-AdjP/SS
SL: Isabella smiled, a curve of her lips so sweet.
TL: Isabella tersenyum, lekuk bibirnya begitu manis.

In source language, a *curve of her lips* is translated into *lekuk bibirnya* in target language. A *curve of her lips* belongs to NP₆ because it has *a* as determinant of noun phrase, *curve* as head of noun phrase, and *of her lips* as prepositional phrase or post modifier. While, *lekuk bibirnya* in target language refers to adjective phrase because it has *lekuk* as head of adjective and *bibirnya* as noun which modifies *lekuk*. In addition, *lekuk bibirnya* in the target language explains condition of something. Both noun phrase in source language and adjective phrase in target language have function as objects. It is clear that the translation above there is commutation in the pattern of sentence. A *curve* explains *her lips* and in Indonesian a *curve of her lips* is translated into *lekuk bibirnya* while *bibirnya* is explained by *lekuk*.

c) **NP₆ which is Translated into Adverb Phrase**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP₆ which belongs to Adverb phrase, as follows:
The middle of the day is translated into siang hari in target language. In source language, the middle of the day belongs to NP₆ because it consists of the as determiner of noun phrase, middle as head of noun phrase, and of the day as prepositional phrase or post modifier. It functions as subject complement. While, in target language siang hari refers to adverb phrase because it has siang as adverb and hari as noun. It explains the time, so refers to adverb of time. Adverb phrase siang hari in target language functions as predicate. The middle of the day refers to MH (Modifier Head), but siang hari refers to HM (Head-Modifier). So, the translation above belongs to structure shift.

4) The Translation of NP₇

NP₁ is composed by the component of pre-modifier, noun and post-modifier. In this research, the researcher finds NP₇ which are translated into NPₑ.

The researcher find only 1 data or 0,2% NP₇ which is translated into NPₑ, as follows:

No : 015/HEA/SL7/TL19/NP₇-NPₑ/SS
SL : She was Inhaled the familiar scent of him.
TL : Dia menghirup aroma familiernya.

The translation above shows there is commutation pattern between source language and target language. In the source language, noun phrase the familiar scent of him is changed into aroma familiernya in target language. The familiar scent of him refers to MH (Modifier Head), but aroma familiernya refers to HM (Head-Modifier). So, the translation above belongs to structure shift. Noun phrase the familiar scent of him belongs to NP₇ because it has the familiar as pre modifier of noun phrase, scent as head of noun phrase, and of him as post modifier of noun phrase. While, in target
language, noun phrase *aroma familiernya* includes to NP₁ because it has *aroma* as noun and *familiernya* as an adjective. Both of noun phrase in source language and noun phrase in target language have function as objects.

2. Equivalence of Noun Phrase in *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel

In this part, the researcher will analyze the equivalent of noun phrase. The researcher divides the equivalent into two types, they are equivalent of noun phrase and non equivalent of noun phrase:

a. Equivalence of Noun Phrase

In the novel, the researcher finds 469 data or 100% which belong to equivalence of noun phrase, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>141/HEA/SL35/TL85/NP₁-N/LS</td>
<td>: Surely a warning doesn’t qualify as cheer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>: Tentunya peringatan tidak bisa dikualifikasikan sebagai sorakan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun phrase *a warning* in source language is translated into noun *peringatan* in target language. In the source language, *a warning* belongs to NP₁ because it has *a* as determiner and *warning* as head of noun phrase. While, in the target language *peringatan* refers to noun because it refers to abstract noun. The function both of noun phrase in source language and noun in target language above as subjects. The word *a warning* actually can be translated into *sebuah peringatan*, but it does not matter because *peringatan* does not change the meaning. So, the source language *a warning* is suitable if it is translated into *peringatan* and the target language is the equivalent translation for the source language.

b. Non Equivalence of Noun Phrase

All of the data 100% belongs to equivalence translation of noun phrase, so the researcher does not find the data that belongs to noun equivalence of noun phrase.
D. Conclusion

The researcher comes to some conclusions of what has been discussed in the previous. In the novel, the researcher finds 469 data of noun phrase. From 469 data, the researcher finds 400 data or 85% of noun phrase belong to level shift, 69 data or 15% of noun phrase belong to structure shift.

In level shift, the researcher finds two types of noun phrase, they are NP₁ and NP₃. In NP₁, there are NP₁ which are translated into noun that has 356 data or 76%, NP₁ which are translated into verb that has 21 data or 4,5%, and NP₁ which are translated into adjective that has 14 data or 3%. In NP₃, there are NP₃ which are translated into noun that has 6 data or 1,3%, NP₃ which are translated into verb that has 2 data or 0,4%, and NP₃ which are translated into adjective that has 1 data or 0,2%. While, in structural shift the researcher finds four types of noun phrase, they are NP₁, NP₃, NP₆, and NP₇. In NP₁, there are NP₁ which are translated into adverb phrase that has 3 data or 0,6%, NP₁ which are translated into NP₄ that has 8 data or 1,7%, NP₁ which are translated into NP₅ that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP₁ which are translated into NP₆ that has 3 data or 0,6%, and NP₁ which are translated into NP₇ that has 20 data or 4,2%. In NP₃, there are NP₃ which are translated into NP₄ that has 7 data or 1,5%, NP₃ which are translated into NP₅ that has 14 data or 3%, and NP₅ which are translated into NP₆ that has 9 data or 1,9%. In NP₆, there are NP₆ which are translated into verb phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP₆ which are translated into adjective phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, and NP₆ which are translated into adverb phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%. The last point, NP₇ which are translated into NP₅ that has 1 data or 0,2%.

The researcher also analysis the equivalence of translation of noun phrase that is divided into two point, they are equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. Equivalence translation does not change the meaning from source language into target language. While, non equivalence translation changes the meaning from source language into target language.

All of data found by researcher is equivalence. It means that 469 data or 100% data are equivalence, so the researcher does not found the data that
belongs to non equivalence translation. It can be concluded that all the data translation of noun phrase in Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh is equivalence.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY


F. VIRTUAL REFERENCE

Accessed on Monday, 24 March 2014 at 08.45 p.m