

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



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NOVEL BY ELLIYANTI JACOB SALEH”**

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**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
IN *HAPPILY EVER AFTER* INTO *BAHAGIA SELAMANYA* NOVEL**

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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 NP<sub>1</sub>, NP<sub>2</sub>, NP<sub>3</sub>, NP<sub>4</sub>, NP<sub>5</sub>, NP<sub>6</sub>, NP<sub>7</sub>, NP<sub>8</sub>, NP<sub>9</sub>, NP and NP<sub>10</sub>. Indonesian noun phrase is divided into ten types, they are NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>b</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>d</sub>, NP<sub>e</sub>, NP<sub>f</sub>, NP<sub>g</sub>, NP<sub>h</sub>, NP<sub>i</sub>, and NP<sub>j</sub>. In level shift, the researcher finds two types of noun phrase, they are NP<sub>1</sub> and NP<sub>3</sub>. In NP<sub>1</sub>, there are NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into noun that has 356 data or 76%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into verb that has 21 data or 4,5%, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adjective that has 14 data or 3%. In NP<sub>3</sub>, there are NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into noun that has 6 data or 1,3%, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into verb that has 2 data or 0,4%, and NP<sub>3</sub> 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 NP<sub>1</sub>, NP<sub>3</sub>, NP<sub>6</sub>, and NP<sub>7</sub>. In NP<sub>1</sub>, there are NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase that has 3 data or 0,6%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub> that has 8 data or 1,7%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>e</sub> that has 3 data or 0,6%, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>f</sub> that has 20 data or 4,2%. In NP<sub>3</sub>, there are NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub> that has 7 data or 1,5%, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> that has 14 data or 3%, and NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>i</sub> that has 9 data or 1,9%. In NP, there are NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into verb phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adjective phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, and NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adverb

phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%. The last type is NP<sub>7</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> 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:

SL : He was trying to read **the newspaper**.  
TL : Ia sedang mencoba membaca **koran**.

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 text 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 in 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 *yang*, 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 *Happily Ever After* into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh. Subject of the research is *Happily Ever After* novel by Julia Quinn into *Bahagia Selamanya* novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh and the object of the research noun phrase in *Happily Ever After* 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<sub>1</sub> which are translated into noun, verb, and adjective. Second points will explain NP<sub>3</sub>

which are translated into noun, verb, and adjective. The explanation of each point will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

### 1) The Translation of NP<sub>1</sub>

NP<sub>1</sub> is composed by the component of determiner and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into noun, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into verb, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into Adjective.

#### a) NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into Noun

In the novel, the researcher finds 356 data or 76% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into noun, as follows:

No : 332/HEA/SL115/TL275/NP<sub>1</sub>-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 NP<sub>1</sub> 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) NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into Verb

The researcher also finds 21 data or 4,5% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into verb, as follows:

No : 297/HEA/SL97/TL230/NP<sub>1</sub>-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 dipangkuannya.

Noun phrase **a comment** in source language belongs to NP<sub>1</sub>, 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 NP<sub>1</sub>. 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) NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into Adjective

In this part, the researcher finds 14 data or 3% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adjective.

No : 090/HEA/SL20/TL50/NP<sub>1</sub>-Adj/LS  
 SL : It was **the truth**.  
 TL : Itu memang **benar**.

NP<sub>1</sub> consists of determiner and noun. Noun phrase in source language shows that **the truth** includes NP<sub>1</sub> 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 NP<sub>3</sub>

NP<sub>3</sub> is composed by the component of determiner, pre-modifier, and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into noun, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into verb, and NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into Adjective.

### a) NP<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into Noun

The researcher finds 6 data or 1,3% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into noun, as follows:

No : 224/HEA/SL71/TL168/NP<sub>3</sub>-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 NP<sub>3</sub> 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) NP<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into Verb**

The researcher finds 2 data or 0,4% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into verb, as follows:

No	: 294/HEA/SL96/TL228/NP <sub>3</sub> -V/LS
SL	: Bucolic splendor is <b>a marvelous thing</b> .
TL	: Kehidupan pedesaan yang indah memang <b>mengagumkan</b> .

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 NP<sub>3</sub> 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 *men-* 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) NP<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into Adjective**

The researcher finds 1 data or 0,2% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into adjective, as follows:

No : 216/HEA/SL66/TL156/NP<sub>3</sub>-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 NP<sub>3</sub> 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 NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase, NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>e</sub>, and NP<sub>f</sub>. Second points will explain NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, and NP<sub>j</sub>. Third points will explain NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. The last points will explain NP<sub>7</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub>. The explanation of each point will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

##### 1) The Translation of NP<sub>1</sub>

NP<sub>1</sub> is composed by the component of determiner and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>e</sub>, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>f</sub>.

**a) NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into Adverb Phrase**

The researcher finds 3 data or 0,6% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase, as follows:

No : 302/HEA/SL99/TL236/NP<sub>1</sub>-AdvP/SS  
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. NP<sub>1</sub> contains of determiner and noun, so noun phrase **a moment** in source language refers to NP<sub>1</sub> 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) NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>a</sub>**

The researcher finds 8 data or 1,7% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, as follows:

No : 282/HEA/SL91/TL217/NP<sub>1</sub>-NP<sub>a</sub>/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. NP<sub>1</sub> consists of determiner and noun, it means that noun phrase **her reaction** belongs to NP<sub>1</sub> because there are **her** as determiner and **reaction** as noun or head of noun phrase. NP<sub>a</sub> contains of noun and noun. So, *reaksi ibunya* belongs to NP<sub>a</sub> 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. NP<sub>1</sub> **her**

**reaction** and NP<sub>a</sub> *reaksi ibunya* in target language have function as objects.

c) **NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>c</sub>**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% of NP<sub>1</sub> which is translated into NP<sub>c</sub>, as follows:

No : 344/HEA/SL123/TL296/NP<sub>1</sub>-NP<sub>c</sub>/SS  
SL : Lucy managed **a chuckle**.  
TL : Lucy berhasil **tertawa kecil**.

Noun phrase **a chuckle** is translated into *tertawa kecil* which belongs to NP<sub>c</sub>. **A chuckle** refers to NP<sub>1</sub> 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<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>e</sub>**

The researcher finds 3 data or 0,6% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>e</sub>, as follows:

No : 148/HEA/SL40/TL96/NP<sub>1</sub>-NP<sub>e</sub>/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<sub>1</sub> because it has **their** as determiner and **mother** as noun or head of noun phrase. While in target language, *ibu mereka* refers to NP<sub>e</sub> 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) **NP<sub>1</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>f</sub>**

The researcher finds 20 data or 4,2% of NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>f</sub>, as follows:

No : 147/HEA/SL37/TL90/NP<sub>1</sub>-NP<sub>f</sub>/SS

SL : **The puddle** was inspired.

TL : **Genangan itu** sungguh kreatif.

**The puddle** in source language belongs to NP<sub>1</sub> because it has **the** as determiner and **puddle** as noun or head of noun phrase. While, in the target language *genangan itu* refers to NP<sub>f</sub> 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 NP<sub>3</sub>**

NP<sub>3</sub> is composed by the component of determiner, pre-modifier and noun. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub>, and NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>i</sub>.

a) **NP<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>a</sub>**

The researcher finds 7 data or 1,5% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, as follows:

No : 183/HEA/SL53/TL127/NP<sub>3</sub>-NP<sub>a</sub>/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 NP<sub>3</sub> 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<sub>a</sub> 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<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>c</sub>**

The researcher finds 14 data or 3% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub>, as follows:

**No : 145/HEA/SL36/TL89/NP<sub>3</sub>-NP<sub>c</sub>/SS**

**SL : And then he walked over to **the green ball** and took aim.**

**TL : Kemudian ia menghampiri **bola hijau** dan membidiknya.**

**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<sub>3</sub> 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<sub>c</sub> 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<sub>3</sub> which are Translated into NP<sub>i</sub>**

The researcher finds 9 data or 1,9% of NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>i</sub> as follows:

**No : 152/HEA/SL42/TL100/NP<sub>3</sub>-NP<sub>i</sub>/SS**

**SL : Rosamund, she was sure would make **a splendid match**.**

**TL : Rosamund, ia yakin akan mendapatkan **jodoh yang hebat**.**

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 NP<sub>3</sub> because there are **a** as determiner and **splendid** as pre modifier which modify **match** that includes to noun. *Jodoh yang hebat* refers to NP<sub>1</sub> 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 NP<sub>6</sub>

NP<sub>6</sub> is composed by the component of determiner, noun and post-modifier. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into verb phrase, NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adjective phrase, and NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase.

#### a) NP<sub>6</sub> which is Translated into Verb Phrase

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP<sub>6</sub> which belongs to verb phrase, as follows:

No : 187/HEA/SL57/TL136/NP<sub>6</sub>-VP/SS  
 SL : Colin let out **a bark of laughter**.  
 TL : Colin **tertawa terbahak-bahak**.

NP<sub>6</sub> 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 NP<sub>6</sub>. Noun phrase in source language functions as object. While, in the target language is translated into *tertawa terbahak-bahak* which refers to verb phrase. *Tertawa terbahak-*

*bahak* consists of *tertawa* as head of verb and *terbahak-bahak* 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-bahak* while *tertawa* is explained by *terbahak-bahak*.

**b) NP<sub>6</sub> which is Translated into Adjective Phrase**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP<sub>6</sub> which belongs to Adjective phrase, as follows:

No : 318/HEA/SL108/TL257/NP<sub>6</sub>-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 NP<sub>6</sub> because it has **a** as determiner 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) NP<sub>6</sub> which is Translated into Adverb Phrase**

The researcher find 1 data or 0,2% NP<sub>6</sub> which belongs to Adverb phrase, as follows:

No : 008/HEA/SL6/TL16/NP<sub>6</sub>-AdvP/SS  
SL : Simon, it's **the middle of the day!**  
TL : Simon, ini **siang hari!**

**The middle of the day** is translated into **siang hari** in target language. In source language, **the middle of the day** belongs to NP<sub>6</sub> 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 NP<sub>7</sub>

NP<sub>1</sub> is composed by the component of pre-modifier, noun and post-modifier. In this research, the researcher finds NP<sub>7</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub>.

The researcher find only 1 data or 0,2% NP<sub>7</sub> which is translated into NP<sub>c</sub>, as follows:

No : 015/HEA/SL7/TL19/NP<sub>7</sub>-NP<sub>c</sub>/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 NP<sub>7</sub> 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 NP<sub>c</sub> 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 reseracher finds 469 data or 100% which belong to equivalence of noun phrase, as follows:

No : 141/HEA/SL35/TL85/NP<sub>1</sub>-N/LS  
SL : Surely **a warning** doesn't qualify as cheer.  
TL :Tentunya **peringatan** tidak bisa dikualifikasikan sebagai sorakan.

The noun phrase **a warning** in source language is translated into noun *peringatan* in target language. In the source language, **a warning** belongs to NP<sub>1</sub> 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 NP<sub>1</sub> and NP<sub>3</sub>. In NP<sub>1</sub>, there are NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into noun that has 356 data or 76%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into verb that has 21 data or 4,5%, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adjective that has 14 data or 3%. In NP<sub>3</sub>, there are NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into noun that has 6 data or 1,3%, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into verb that has 2 data or 0,4%, and NP<sub>3</sub> 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 NP<sub>1</sub>, NP<sub>3</sub>, NP<sub>6</sub>, and NP<sub>7</sub>. In NP<sub>1</sub>, there are NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase that has 3 data or 0,6%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub> that has 8 data or 1,7%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>e</sub> that has 3 data or 0,6%, and NP<sub>1</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>f</sub> that has 20 data or 4,2%. In NP<sub>3</sub>, there are NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>a</sub> that has 7 data or 1,5%, NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> that has 14 data or 3%, and NP<sub>3</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>i</sub> that has 9 data or 1,9%. In NP<sub>6</sub>, there are NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into verb phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adjective phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%, and NP<sub>6</sub> which are translated into adverb phrase that has 1 data or 0,2%. The last point, NP<sub>7</sub> which are translated into NP<sub>c</sub> 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.

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