

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE NOUN
IN *THE GIVER* INTO *SANG PEMBERI*
BY ARIYANTRI EDDY TARMAN**



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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE NOUN IN *THE GIVER* INTO *SANG PEMBERI* BY ARIYANTRI EDDY TARMAN

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to classify the translation shift variations of derivative noun and to describe the equivalence translations of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*. This is descriptive qualitative research. The technique of collecting data is documentation. The data are analyzed using comparing method. The first results of the data analysis show that from 500 data there are 12 translation shift variations of derivative noun. They are derivative noun marked by their suffixes translated into (1) noun 366 data or 73,2%, (2) noun+ pronoun –mu 1 data or 0,2%, (3) noun+ pronoun –nya 10 data or 2%, (4) adjective 11 data or 2,2%, (5) adverb 2 data or 0,4%, (6) verb 21 data or 4,2%, (7) adjective phrase 1 data or 0,2%, (8) adverb phrase 1 data or 0,2%, (9) noun phrase 31 data or 6,2%, (10) verb phrase 5 data or 1%, (11) from plural into singular 47 data or 9,2%, and (12) not translated 4 data or 0,8%. The second result, there are 499 data or 99,8% equivalent and only 1 datum or 0,2% not equivalent.

Key words: translation shift variations, derivative noun, equivalence translation

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan variasi pergeseran nomina turunan dan kesepadanan terjemahan nomina turunan di dalam novel *The Giver* dan terjemahannya *Sang Pemberi*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik dokumentasi. Data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode perbandingan. Hasil analisis data pertama menunjukkan bahwa dari 500 data ditemukan 12 macam variasi pergeseran terjemahan nomina turunan. Nomina turunan yang ditandai oleh pemarkahnya diterjemahkan kedalam (1) nomina 366 data atau 73,2%, (2) nomina+ pronomina –mu 1 data atau 0,2%, (3) nomina+ pronomina –nya 10 data atau 2%, (4) adjektiva 11 data atau 2,2%, (5) adverbial 2 data atau 0,4%, (6) verba 21 data atau 4,2%, (7) frasa adjektiva 1 data atau 0,2%, (8) frasa adverbial 1 data atau 0,2%, (9) frasa nomina 31 data atau 6,2%, (10) frasa verba 5 data atau 1%, (11) nomina jamak kedalam nomina tunggal 47 data atau 9,2%, dan (12) tidak diterjemahkan 4 data atau 0,8%. Hasil analisis kedua menunjukkan bahwa, ada 499 data atau 99,8% yang termasuk dalam kategori sepadan dan hanya 1 data atau 0,2% yang tidak sepadan.*

Kata kunci: variasi pergeseran terjemahan, nomina turunan, kesepadanan

A. Introduction

Now days, there are many novel which is translated from English into Indonesia. The aim of the translation is to make easy the readers in understanding the novel. Translation is the process of transferring the message of SL text into TL text. According to Nababan (2004: 12), “translation is a means of communication with original author”. Catford (1978: 20) defines translation as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Bassnet (2002: 12) states:

Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) text so as to ensure that (1) the surface structure of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but no so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

Another definition of translation is stated by Brislin in Nababan (2004: 19), “Translation is a general terms referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from source language into target language whatever are in written or oral form”. Bell (1991: 5) presents “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”.

This research is focused on derivative noun. Derivative noun is noun which is produced from noun itself or other categories by adding suffixes. Frank (1972: 15-17) states only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs have derivational form. One example found in *The Giver* is as the following.

0011/TG01/SP12

SL: Occasionally, when supplies were delivered by cargo planes to the landing field across the river, the children rode their bicycles to the riverbank and watched, intrigued, the **unloading** and then the take off directed to the west, always away from the community.

TL: *Kadang- kadang, ketika persediaan dikirim dengan pesawat kargo ke landasan di seberang sungai, anak- anak mengayuh sepeda mereka ke pinggir sungai dan menonton, dengan penasaran, **penurunan barang- barang** yang disusul kepergian pesawat ke arah barat, selalu menjauh dari komunitas.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from derivative noun into noun phrase. The noun **unloading** in the TL sentence above is translated into **penurunan barang-barang** in the TL. The verb **load** is attached by

prefix **un-** and suffix **-ing** forming noun **unloading**. The function of **unloading** is as the complement of the sentence **the children rode their bicycles to the riverbank and watched, intrigued, the unloading**. *Turun* is an adjective plus prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an* forming noun *penurunan* then plus plural noun *barang- barang* forming noun phrase *penurunan barang- barang*. The meaning of SL is translated accurately in TL. Based on the analysis above this derivative noun is translated into noun phrase that can be categorized into level shift.

The objectives of this research are to classify the translation shift variations of derivative noun and to describe the equivalence translation of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*. This study has theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the study will have a contribution in understanding and the translation theory, and practice. Practically, the result of the study can be used as information to conduct the further research in translation. the readers of this research, especially students are expected to recognize translation shift.

Related to research on translation studies, first research paper as references for completing her works is “*A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in a Novel Unhealthy by Cynthia Hand and Its Translation into Unhealthy*” written by Susilawati (*Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta*, 2013). Mostly of the data found by the writer are equivalent translation. From 188 data of translational shift in the novel, 171 data of noun phrase or 91% belong to equivalent translation and 9% or 17 data of noun phrase belong to non-equivalent translation. From the percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of noun phrase in *Unhealthy’s* novel and its translation is equivalence.

The second is “*A Translation Analysis of Derivative Verb in Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince and Its Translation*” written by Susilawati (*Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta*, 2009). The result of the data analysis showed that there were 80 derivative verb and the writer found 4 data or 3,4% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into adjectives, 9 data or 7,2% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into verb phrase, a datum or 0,8% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into adjective phrase, there are 65 data or 88% belong to the translation of derivative verb is translated into verb, and the last a datum or 0,8% belong to the translation of derivative verb is

translated into preposition. Second finding showed that the translation of all derivative verb are equivalence contextually.

To support this research the researcher uses some theories. They are translation process, translation shift and equivalence translation. Nida and Taber (1982: 33), translation pocess consists of three stages they are analysis, transfer and restricting. Catford (1978: 73) defines shifts as departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major shifts, namely level shift (for example: noun into noun phrase) and category shift. Category shift is divided into four structure shift, class shift (for example: noun into adjective), unit shift (for example: noun phrase into noun clause), and intra-system shift (for example: plural into singular).

Catford (1978: 27) classifies equivalence of translation into three categories, namely textual translation equivalence, formal correspondence, and translation rule. A textual equivalence is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). A formal correspondence on the other hand is any TL categories (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy, as near as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. A translation rule is thus an extrapolation of the probability values of textual translation equivalences. If there is naturalness, without omission and addition message, this translation is having equivalence translation. If the original messages are not appropriate in the TL, this is having non-equivalence translation.

Frank (1972:15) defines derivational noun consists of the following suffixes. Suffixes changing verbs to nouns are *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ment*, *-t*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-ure*, *-er*, *-ant*, and *-ing* (*marry* + *age*=*marriage*, *engage* + *ment* = *engagement*). Endings distinguishing nouns from verbs are *believe- belief*, *live-life*, and *advise- advice*. Sufffixes changing adjectives to nouns are *-ity*, *-ness*, and *-th*. Example: *active* + *ity* = *activity*, *happy* + *ness*= *happyness*, and *warm* + *th* = *warmth*. Suffixes distinguishing noun froms adjectives is *intellegent- intelligence*. Suffixes changing concrete nouns to abstract nouns are *-hood*, *-ism*, and *-ship*. Example: *child-childhood*, *hero-heroism*, *friend-friendship*. Suffixes changing nouns to other nouns is *-ism*, and *-ist* (*capitalism-capitalist*, *terrorism-terrorist*). The suffis *-ess* is to distinguish the female person from male person (*waiter-waitress*, *actor-actress*, *host-hostess*).

Beside English noun, the Indonesian noun is also discussed in this research. Kridalaksana (2005: 68) defines noun as a category which is syntactically (1) has not a potential to combine with particle *tidak*, (2) can be placed after particle *dari*. Nouns can be seen from three aspects: semantics, morphological form, and syntax. Alwi (2003: 213) states that semantically, *Nomina adalah kata yang mengacu pada manusia, binatang, benda, dan konsep/ pengertian*. Examples: *murid, ayam, dan keuangan*.

Based on morphological form, noun is classified into two, they are basic noun and generated noun. Example: *batu, kertas, barat, radio* (basic noun). Generated noun can be done by affixation (*keuangan, perpaduan*), reduplication (*rumah-rumah*), and compound (*unjuk rasa*). Syntactically, nouns have certain characteristics (1) Sentence using verb predicate, noun tends to possess a subject, object or complement. (2) Noun cannot be negated using *tidak*. The negation is *bukan* (3) Generally, noun is followed by adjective using *yang* or not.

Based on the previous research, the researcher wants to apply study in different object. The object of this research is derivative noun found in *The Giver* novel. The researcher is interested in analyzing the derivative noun in the novel in order to know the translation shift variations and the equivalence translations of derivative noun in *The Giver* by Lois Lowry and its translation.

B. Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The descriptive qualitative research is used to analyze the data because the aims of this research are to classify the translation shift variations and to describe the equivalence translations of derivative noun. The data are sentences containing derivative noun found in *The Giver* and *Sang Pemberi*. The technique of collecting data is documentation. The data are analyzed using comparing method.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Research Finding

From the data analysis of translation shift variations of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation, the results can be showed as the following.

a. Translation shift variations of Derivative Noun

There are 12 translation shift variations of derivative noun. They are derivative noun marked by their suffixes translated into (1) noun, (2) noun+ pronoun *-mu*, (3) noun+ pronoun *-nya*, (4) adjective, (5) adverb, (6) verb, (7) adjective phrase, (8) adverb phrase, (9) noun phrase, (10) verb phrase, (11) from plural into singular, and (12) not translated.

1) Derivative Noun Translated into Noun

There are 366 data or 73,2% included in this translation. One of them is presented in the following analysis.

1427/TG72/SP92

SL: During the night the nameplate of each new Twelve had been removed by the **Maintenance** Crew and replaced with the style that indicated citizen-in-training.

TL: *Saat malam tiba, plakat nama di sepeda anak-anak Dua Belas yang baru dilepaskan oleh Kru **Pemeliharaan** dan diganti dengan model yang menandakan warga-dalam-pelatihan.*

The translation above is classified as the translation shift variations of derivative noun into noun. The verb **maintain** is attached by suffix **-ance** forming noun **maintenance**; it functions as pre-modifier in prepositional phrase **by the maintenance crew** marked by article **the**, preposition **by** and noun **crew** as head word. This prepositional phrase functions as complement in the SL sentence. It explains the action of **had been removed**. The noun **maintenance** is translated into noun *pemeliharaan* derived from verb *pelihara* attached by infix *-em-*. It functions as modifier marked by preposition *oleh* and head word noun **kru** forming prepositional phrase *oleh kru pemeliharaan*. This prepositional phrase functions as the complement explaining the action of *dilepaskan* as the subject in the TL sentence.

2) Derivative Noun Translated into Noun+ Pronoun *-mu*

There is only 1 data or 0,2% of derivative noun translated into noun+ pronoun *-mu*.

1727/TG84/SP106

SL: And this time I'm not going to tell you the name of it, because I want to test the **receiving**.

TL: *Dan kali ini aku tidak akan memberitahu namanya, karena aku akan menguji **penerimaanmu**.*

The translation shift variations of derivative noun on this datum is translated into noun + pronoun *-mu*. The noun **receiving** is derived from verb **receive** attached by suffix **-ing**. It functions as head word indicated by article **the** in noun phrase **the receiving**. Since it is followed by to infinitive **to test**, it forms infinitive phrase **to test the receiving**. The function of this phrase in the sentence is as complement of the dependent clause **because I want to test the receiving**. It clarifies the action of **test**. The noun **receiving** is translated into *penerimaanmu*. While *penerimaanmu* is the arrangement of verb *terima* then added by prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an* followed by pronoun *-mu*. The function of this noun in the TL sentence is same with the SL sentence; as the complement of the dependent clause. The meaning of TL sentence delivers clearly even noun here is translated into noun+ pronoun *mu*.

3) Derivative Noun Translated into Noun+ Pronoun *-nya*

There are 10 data or 2% included in this variation. It can be seen in the following analysis.

1197/TG62/SP79

SL: "Therefore the **selection** must be sound.

TL: "*Oleh karena itu, **pemilihannya** harus solid.*

The translation shift variations above is classified as translation shift variations from derivative noun into noun+ pronoun *-nya*. The verb **select** is attached by suffix **-ion** forming noun **selection**. It is marked by article **the** forming noun phrase **the selection** which functions as the subject of the sentence. Noun **selection** is translated into the noun *pemilihannya* derived from verb *pilih* added by prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an*, then it is added by pronoun *-nya*. This function is same as the SL sentence as the subject.

4) Derivative Noun Translated into Adjective

There are 10 data or 2% of derivative noun translated into adjective.

1058/TG55/SP16

SL: He could still see little Asher, wiggling with **impatience** in the line.

TL: *Dia masih bisa melihat Asher kecil yang bergerak- gerak **tidak sabar** di antrean.*

The translation above is classified as the translation shift variations of derivative noun into adjective. The adjective **patient** is attached by suffix **-**

ence and negation **im-** forming noun **impatience**. The noun **impatience** functions as head word marked by preposition **within** noun phrase **with impatience**. While, noun **impatience** is translated into adjective *sabar*, it is marked by the negation *tidak*. It functions as complement of the sentence. It explains the action of *bergerak- gerak*. Based on the analysis, this translation can be categorized as class shift. The message of SL sentence does not change in TL sentence even though there is class shift.

5) Derivative Noun Translated into Adverb

There are 2 data or 0,4% of derivative noun translated into adverb.

1043/TG54/SP71

SL: The audience howled with **laughter**.

TL: *Hadirin tertawa terbahak- bahak*.

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations of derivative noun **laughter** into adverb *terbahak- bahak*. The verb **laugh** is attached by suffix **-er** forming noun **laughter**. It is indicated by preposition **with** forming prepositional phrase **with laughter**. It functions as the complement in the sentence explaining the action of **howled** as the predicate in the SL sentence. Noun **laughter** is translated into adverb *terbahak- bahak*. It functions as complement in the TL explained the action of *tertawa* as the predicate in the TL sentence. Based on the analysis above, although there is class shift from noun translated into adverb the meaning of the whole sentence does not change.

6) Derivative Noun Translated into Verb

There are 22 data or 4,4% included in derivative noun translated into verb.

0073a/TG04/SP15

SL: It was one of the rituals, the evening **telling** of feelings.

TL: *Itu salah satu ritual, menceritakan perasaan di malam hari*.

The translation shift variations above is classified as the translation of derivative noun into verb. The verb **tell** is attached by suffix **-ing** forming noun **telling**. It functions as the head word of noun phrase **the evening telling of feeling**; it is marked by article **the** and pre-modifier **evening** and prepositional phrase **of feeling** as post-modifier. The function of this noun phrase is as the

subjective complement. It explains the subject **it**. Noun **telling** is translated into verb **menceritakan** derived from noun **cerita** added with prefix **me-kan**. It functions as the head of the verb phrase **menceritakan perasaan di malam hari**. This verb phrase functions as subjective complement explaining the subject **it**. This translation can be categorized as class shift. The meaning of the whole sentence does not change although there is class shift.

7) Derivative Noun Translated into Adjective Phrase

There is only 1 data or 0,2% of derivative noun translated into adjective phrase.

0997/TG51/SP67

SL: Pierre was very serious, not much fun, and a **worrier** and tattletale, too.

TL: *Pierre sangat serius, tidak terlalu menyenangkan, **mudah cemas**, dan juga pengadu.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations of derivative noun into adjective phrase. **Worrier** is a derivative noun from adjective **worry** attached by suffix **-er**. It is indicated by article **a**, forming noun phrase **a worrier**. The function of noun phrase is as the complement of the sentence. It completes the meaning of predicate **was** and the character of subject Pierre. Noun **Worrier** is translated into adjective phrase **mudah cemas**. This adjective phrase is the arrangement of adjective **mudah** and **cemas** having same function as the SL sentence as the complement in the TL sentence which explains the character of Pierre. This translation shift variations is categorized as level shift. Even though there is level shift occur here, the message of the SL sentence still delivers clearly in TL sentence.

8) Derivative Noun Translated into Adverb Phrase

There is only 1 data or 0,2% belongs to this variation of derivative noun translated into adverb phrase.

0463/TG23/SP35

SL: He turned toward Lily and noticed to his **satisfaction** that her ribbons were, as usual, undone and dangling.

TL: *Jonas menoleh kepada Lily dan **dengan puas** melihat bahwa pita adiknya, seperti biasa, tak tersimpul dan menggantung.*

The translation above can be categorized into level shift from derivative noun **satisfaction** into adjective phrase **dengan puas**. The adjective **satisfy** is

attached by suffix **-ation** forming noun **satisfaction**. it functions as head word indicated by preposition **to** and possessive adjective **his** in prepositional phrase **to his satisfaction**. This noun phrase functions as complement of the SL sentence and explains the action of **noticed** as the predicate in the SL sentence. Noun **satisfaction** is translated into adverbial phrase **dengan puas** from adjective **puas** and preposition **dengan**. This adverbial phrase functions as the complement in the TL sentence; explains the action of **melihat** as the predicate in the TL sentence. Based on the previous explanation the message of the SL sentence does not change even there is level shift.

9) Derivative Noun Translated into Noun Phrase

There are 31 data or 6,2% included in derivative noun translated into noun phrase.

1865TG90/SP113

SL: Then she looked at her watch, waved, and hurried toward the **entrance**.

TL: *Kemudian gadis itu melihat jam tangannya, melambaikan tangan, dan bergegas menuju **pintu masuk**.*

The translation above is classified as the translation shift variations of derivative noun into noun phrase. The verb **enter** is attached by suffix **-ance** forming noun **entrance**. It functions as head word in prepositional phrase **toward the entrance** indicated by article **the** and preposition **toward**. The prepositional phrase functions as the complement explained the action of **hurried**. Noun **entrance** is translated into **pintu masuk**. It is the arrangement of noun **pintu** and verb **masuk**. This noun phrase functions as complement and explains the action of **bergegas** as the predicate in the TL sentence. Even there is level shift from noun translated into noun phrase, the message of the SL sentence still delivers clearly.

10) Derivative Noun Translated into Verb Phrase

Based on this variation, there are 5 data or 1%. It can be seen from the analysis below.

0751/TG37/SP52

SL: ATTENTION, A **REMINDER** THAT STIRRINGS MUST BE REPORTED IN ORDER FOR TREATMENT TO TAKE PLACE.

TL: *PERHATIAN, **HARAP DIINGAT** BAHWA DORONGAN HARUS DILAPORKAN AGAR MENDAPATAKAN PERAWATAN.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from derivative noun into verb phrase. The verb **remind** is attached by suffix **-er** forming noun **reminder**. It is marked by article **a** forming noun phrase **a reminder**. It functions as the subject in the SL sentence. Noun **reminder** is translated into verb phrase; *harap diingat* arranging from verb *harap* and passive verb *diingat*. It functions as the predicate of the TL imperative sentence. Based on the explanation above, there is level shift from noun translated into verb phrase. Although there is a shift, the translation is appropriate and meaning of both sentences is still similar.

11) Plural Derivative Noun Translated into Singular Noun

There are 47 data or 9,2% belong to this variation.

1078/TG55/SP72

SL: His **corrections** and apologies are very prompt.

TL: *Koreksi dan permintaan maafnya sangat sigap.*

Translation shift variation of datum above is classified as translation shift variations from plural noun **corrections** translated into singular noun *koreksi*. Adjective **correct** is attached by suffix **-ion** forming noun **correction** then attached by suffix **-s** as the marker of plural noun. This noun is having function as the head in noun phrase **his corrections**. Noun **corrections** functions as subject in the SL sentence. Plural noun **corrections** is translated into singular noun *koreksi*. Noun *koreksi* is an adaptation noun from noun **correction** in English. It is having function same as the SL as the subject in the sentence. Based on the explanation above, the meaning of the whole sentence does not change even though there is intra-system shift.

12) Noun is not Translated

There are 4 data or 0,8% which are included in this variation.

1442a/TG73/SP93

SL: It was a small thing, the **standing**; but no one had ever stood automatically to acknowledge Jonas's presence before.

TL: *Memang bukan hal yang luar biasa; tetapi belum pernah ada yang langsung berdiri untuk menyambut kehadiran Jonas.*

The translation shift variation of derivative noun **standing** above is not translated. The verb **stand** is attached by suffix **-ing** forming noun **standing**. It is seen from article **the** forming noun phrase **the standing**. It functions as the

complement of the independent clause **it was a small thing, the standing**. The noun **standing** in the TL is not translated. Even though this noun is not translated; it does not change the message of the whole sentence.

b. The Equivalence of Translation

From 500 data of derivative noun found by the researcher, almost data are included in equivalent translation. There are 499 or 99,8% data which are equivalent and only 1 or 0,2% datum belongs to non equivalence translation. It can be seen from the following analysis.

1) Equivalence Translation

There are 499 or 99,8% data which are equivalent.

1552/TG77/SP98

SL: The Old like to tell about their **childhoods**, and it's always fun to listen."

TL: *Para Lansia senang menceritakan **masa kecil** mereka, dan aku selalu senang mendengarnya."*

The derivative noun **childhoods** in the datum above is translated into noun phrase **masa kecil**. The abstract noun **childhoods** is derived from concrete noun **child** attached by suffix **-hood** then it is attached with suffix **-s** forming plural noun **childhoods**. It functions as head word marked by possessive adjective **their** in noun phrase **their childhoods**. Moreover, noun phrase **masa kecil** can be separated into noun **masa** plus noun **kecil** and functions as head word marked by pronoun **mereka** as possessive adjective in noun phrase **masa kecil mereka**. Based on the analysis, it can be classified as level shift from noun translated into noun phrase. The message of the TL is appropriate with the SL and the meaning of both sentences is similar. There is no omission of the SL message, so this translation is included in equivalent translation.

2) Non Equivalence Translation

There is only 1 or 0,2% datum belongs to non equivalence translation.

1705/TG84/SP105

SL: And unpredictable weather made **transportation** almost impossible at times.

TL: *Dan cuaca yang tidak dapat diprediksi kadang-kadang membuat **perjalanan** nyaris mustahil dilakukan.*

The translation above belongs to non equivalent translation. Noun **transportation** is translated into noun **perjalanan**. In English-Indonesian

dictionary the word **transportation** is translated into *pengangkutan*. The meaning of **transportation** in Oxford dictionary refers to carrying people or goods from one place to another. While the meaning of *perjalanan* is near with travelling which refers to going from one place to another. Based on the context in the story, there is no travelling; the activity of transportation is always by carrying goods, so this translation is not appropriate with the context. Thus, this sentence is not equivalent because the meaning of the TL is different with the SL. The alternative translation should be *Dan cuaca yang tidak dapat diprediksi kadang-kadang membuat **pengangkutan barang** nyaris mustahil dilakukan*.

2. Discussion

Based on the research finding, the researcher found that from 500 data there are 12 translation shift variations of derivative noun. They are derivative noun marked by their suffixes translated into (1) noun 366 data or 73,2%, (2) noun+ pronoun *-mu* 1 data or 0,2%, (3) noun+ pronoun *-nya* 10 data or 2%, (4) adjective 11 data or 2,2%, (5) adverb 2 data or 0,4%, (6) verb 21 data or 4,2%, (7) adjective phrase 1 data or 0,2%, (8) adverb phrase 1 data or 0,2%, (9) noun phrase 31 data or 6,2%, (10) verb phrase 5 data or 1%, (11) from plural into singular 47 data or 9,2%, and (12) not translated 4 data or 0,8%. Besides, translation shift variations in the novel is equivalent, because from the research finding shows that there are 499 data or 99,8% equivalent translation and only 1 datum or 0,2% which is not equivalent.

Based on the discussion about the translation shift variations and equivalence translations of derivative noun, the researcher apply different object from the previous, namely derivative noun and there are 12 variations of derivative noun found by the researcher in this research.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research finding and discussion, the researcher found that from 500 data there are 12 translation shift variations of derivative noun. The data of translation shift variations of derivative noun are included in equivalent translation. There are 499 data or 99,8% equivalent and only 1 datum or 0,2% not equivalent.

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