

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The spreading of books, novels, magazines, and newspaper which are published in English language is really fantastic nowadays, especially in Indonesia. People can be easily find out the books, novels, and something else that they want to read from foreign writers at bookstores. Usually, the books, novels, even the tourism maps which are written in English language are also translated to Indonesian language.

The process of translation here means that there is an exchange of language (in written form) from the Source Language (SL) for example; English, Japanese, France, etc., to the Target Language (TL) while in this case is translated into Indonesian language. People can fully understood the content and the message inside those books and novels that they have read if they read it in the translated version on their own language.

According to Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11), “translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form”. The origin language is called Source Language (SL) while the language a text to be transferred is called Target Language (TL). Then, Larson (1984: 3) stated that “translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”. As a translator, it is a must for him or her to master both the Source Language and also the Target Language in order to get a specific translation which is similar and contain the same message. So the readers are able to read it without missing its content which is written in original version.

Translation process is always closed to translate a text, and the text is related to its components such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. One of the text components is the phrases. It can be divided into verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and also prepositional phrase. Basically, Noun Phrase is a phrase headed by a noun

and the phrase itself defined as “a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech.” (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010: 274)

In this research, the writer is interested to analyze the Noun Phrase in a novel by Beth Revis, *A Million Suns*. This novel is easily find at bookstores. It is published in original version (using the English language) and Indonesian version with the title *Sejuta Matahari*. This novel belongs to the second novel of the *Across the Universe Trilogy*. It is also being the New York Times Bestselling.

According to the writer, this novel contains a lot of noun phrases and its translation which need to be analyzed. While translating the English novel into Indonesian, there would be some problems occurred. Those problems may relate to the culture and grammar as there is a difference between the languages. According to Simon (1966: 10), “it is important to see translations as writing practices fully informed by the tensions that traverse all cultural representation”.

There are various noun phrases that occur in *A Million Suns*’ novel, as the example:

SL: “But already **lines crease** at her eyes, and the downward turn of her mouth seems permanent.”

TL: ”*Namun **kerutan** sudah menghiasi mata Marae dan lengkungan ke bawah di mulutnya tampak permanen.*”

Phrase *line crease* in source language is a noun phrase. In this sentence, phrase *line crease* is translated into *kerutan* in target language. While the word *kerutan* is a noun. The translator tries to simplify the sentence from a noun phrase into a noun without changing the original meaning of the sentence. It will make the reader easier to understand the message of the sentence.

SL: “I’d be Eldest at **some point**,”

TL: “*Dan aku selalu tahu aku akan menjadi Eldest **suatu hari nanti**,*”

In this sentence, phrase *some point* in source language is a noun phrase and translated into *suatu hari nanti* in target language. While the words *suatu hari nanti* is an adverb. In Indonesian, *suatu hari nanti* is categorized into adverb of time because its function is to explain the time in that sentence. In this case, the translator tries to take similar meaning from the source language into the target language. By doing this, so thereader will understand the message easily.

SL: I clear **my throat**.

TL: *Aku berdeham.*

In this case, the noun phrase *my throat* is not translated into another words or phrases in Indonesian version. The translator just simplify it into another expression which has a close meaning with the original language but still understandable for the target readers.

Based on those phenomena above, the writer would like to do a further research entitled **A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati.**

B. Limitation of the Study

To limit the study, this research is only focused on the translation analysis of noun phrase. The objectives of this study are (1) to classify the translation shift of Noun Phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati, and (2) to describe the equivalent of translation of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati. The data source will be taken from *A Million Suns*' novel by Beth Revis which is published in 2012 for original (English) version and in 2014 for Indonesian version. The theory which is used to analyze the data will be according to the Translation Shift theory by J. C. Catford. The limitation is done in order that the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statements are formulated as follow:

1. What are the translation shifts of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati?
2. How are the equivalents of translation of noun phrase in the novel and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the writer formulates two objectives of the study, as follows:

1. To classify the translation shift of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati, and
2. To describe the equivalent of translation of noun phrase in the novel and its translation.

E. Benefit of the Study

The research findings can hopefully have theoretical and practical benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research can give contribution in the field of translation and development of knowledge especially as a reference in translation analysis of noun phrase.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research can be used by the other researcher to be the references for developing the further research. The result of the study also can help the reader to get information about translation and understand about it.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer divided this research paper into five chapters to make this research is more understandable. The research paper organization as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. Chapter I consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and the research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. In this chapter consists of the previous studies which related to the translation analysis. Then it also include the notion of translation, types of translation, process of translation, translation shift, equivalence in translation, and linguistics forms in English and also Indonesian.

Chapter III is research method. Chapter III shows the type of research, research object, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research findings and discussion. In this chapter, it presents the research findings about the translation shifts of noun phrase that occur in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati, and the equivalence on it, and then gives the discussion about the equivalence of translation on this novel.

Chapter V is drawing conclusion and suggestion.