TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN TROLLS MOVIE
AND ITS SUBTITLING

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Proposed by:
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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pergeseran terjemahan frasa kata benda yang terdapat pada film *Trolls* dan ubtitlingnya dan untuk menggambarkan kesetaraan naskah film yang terdapat dalam film *Trolls*. Data dari penelitian ini adalah skrip film yang terdapat frasa kata benda yang diambil dari skrip film *Trolls*. Sumber data adalah film *Trolls* dan subtitling film. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data, dan menggunakan perbandingan untuk dianalisis. Hasil penelitian ini, penulis menemukan 525 frasa kata benda. Penulis menemukan 2 jenis pergeseran terjemahan yaitu: pergeseran tingkat dan pergeseran struktur. Data yang dikategorikan kedalam level shift adalah 170 atau 382,37% data. Data yang dikategorikan kedalam pergeseran struktur adalah 355 atau 67,63% data. Data yang dikategorikan kedalam terjemahan setara adalah 518 atau 98,66% dan data yang dikategorikan kedalam terjemahan tidak setara adalah 7 atau 1,33% data dari 525 data.

Kata Kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, terjemahan setara, frasa kata benda

ABSTRACT

This research aims at identifying the translation shift of noun phrase found in *Trolls* movie and its subtitling and describing the equivalence of movie script found in *Trolls* movie. The Data of this study are sentences that contains noun phrase which taken from Trolls Movie and the script of Trolls movie. The data source is Trolls movie and its subtitling. The type of this research is qualitative research. The writer uses documentation technique to collecting the data, and using comparison technique to analyze. The result of this research shows that there are 2 types of translation shift. The writer found 2 types of translation shift they are: level shift and structure shift. The data categorized into level shift are 170 or 32,37% data. The data categorized into structure shift are 355 or 67,63% data. The data categorized into equivalent translation are 518 or 98,66% and the data categorized into non equivalent translation are 7 or 1,33% data from 525 data.

Keyword: translation shift, translation equivalent, noun phrase

1. INTRODUCTION

Catford (1965:20) defines that Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another
language (TL). Catford (1965:73) “shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Two major types shift occur: level shift and category shift. Level shift, it means that a SL item at one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift, it departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system-shift”. Newmark (1981:55) also says that “shift (Catford term) or transposition is a translation procedure involving change in the grammar from SL to TL.

Richards (1990:58) says that noun phrase is a group of words that function in sentence like a noun and the group usually consists of a noun and associated words which modify its meaning. Delahunty & Garvey (2010:274) defines a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech.

Snell-Hornby 1988 in Fawcett (1997:53) suggests that equivalence is unsuitable as a basic concept in translation theory because it is imprecise and ill defined (even after a heated debate of over twenty years)

In this research, the writer want to analyzing the translation shift of noun phrase that found in the script and the subtitle in Trolls movie, for example:

SL: In the forest, in the happiest tree,

TL: Di hutan, dipohon yang paling bahagia.

From the example above The forest is translated into hutan. The forest belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase The forest consists of The as modifier and forest as the head. Hutan belongs to noun in target language. The meaning of the target language does not change but it is only different form. The translation shift above belongs to the level shift.

The writer shows six previous studies related of this research to verify the difference to other research. The first research is by AdiMulyono (2017), in her research entitled “Subtitling Analysis Interogative Sentence Found In Torque Movie ByBluray”. In this research, he discusses about the subtitling
analysis that found in Torque movie. This research aims to identify the types of interrogative sentences that found in Torque movie and to explain the equivalence between source language and source language. The data source of this movie is the movie subtitling. In collecting data, the writer uses the collecting data from the movie that found in the movie subtitle.

The second study is research by Al fattah (2017) entitled “A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun in The Bilingual Wow Comics-The Little Prince”. The theory that uses in this research is from Catford. The type of this research is qualitative, and “The Bilingual Wow Comics-The Little Prince” as an object in this research. The Data source of this research is the conversation in the “The Bilingual Wow Comics-The Little Prince” both English and Indonesian.

The third study of research by Akbar (2016) entitled “An Analysis of Subtitling Strategy Used in The Revenant Movie (2015)”. This research focuses in analyzing the subtitling strategy in the Revenant. The theory that uses in this research from Gotlieb about subtitling strategy and Nababan about translation quality. The aims of this study are: to identify the subtitling strategy in The Revenant Movie (2015), to describe the translation quality in The Revenant Movie (2015). The object of this study is script The Revenant Movie (2015). In collecting data, the writer makes an interview. Triangulation uses to prove the validity of data where data source is from movie and informant.

The next study is research by Awalia (2016) entitled “Translation Analysis of Deixis in PasungJiwa Novel into Bound ByOkkyMadasari”. This research focuses in analyzing deixis that uses in the Bound and PasungJiwa Novel by OkkyMadasari. The type of this research is qualitative research. The aims of this research are: to describe the types and functionsdixies that found in the Bound and PasungJiwa Novel by OkkyMadasari, to describe the translation accuracy in the Bound and PasungJiwa Novel by OkkyMadasari. The writer uses documentation to collect the data.
The fifth study is research by Azhari (2016) entitled “Subtitling Analysis of Sentences in Everest Movie”. The aims of this research are to classify the types of sentences that found in Everest Movie, to describe the accuracy of subtitling in Everest Movie. The research type of this research is qualitative research. The data are the declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentence that found in Everest Movie. The writer uses documentation to collect the data. Then, to prove the validity of data the writer uses triangulation where data sources is from English and Indonesian script of Everest Movie.

The last study is research by Damayanti (2016) entitled “A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in A Million Suns into SejutaMatahari by BarokahRuziati”. The aims of this study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase in A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in A Million Suns into SejutaMatahari by BarokahRuziati, to describe the equivalence of translation of noun phrase in the novel and its translation. The research type is qualitative research. The writer uses documentation and interviewing in collecting data.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research. The aims of this research are to identify the translation shift of noun phrase found in Trolls movie and its subtitling and to describe the equivalence of movie script found in Trolls movie. The data of this research are sentences in the Trolls movie script consisting of noun phrase. The data source is Trolls movie and its subtitling. The data was analyzed using Catford’s theory related to this research. The writer uses documentation technique to collecting the data.

3. RESEARCH FINDING

In this part, the writer shows the result of the translation shift of noun phrase in Trolls movie and its subtitling.

3.1 Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in Trolls Movie and Its Subtitling
The writer analyses the translation shift of noun phrase in *Trolls* movie and its subtitling of source language and target language. The translation shift called when there is a change of form in the noun phrase. In this research, the writer finds 8 types of English noun phrase form and 9 types of Indonesian noun phrase form. The types of English noun phrases as follows:

- NP1 : Pre Modifier + Noun
- NP2 : Pre-Determiner + Determiner + Noun
- NP3 : Pre -Determiner + Noun
- NP4 : Determiner + Pre-Modifier + Noun
- NP5 : Noun + Post-Modifier
- NP6 : Determiner + Noun + Post-Modifier
- NP7 : Pre-Modifier + Noun + Post-Modifier
- NP8 : Determiner + Pre-Modifier + Noun + Post-Modifier

The 9 types of Indonesian phrases as follows:

- NPa : Noun+Noun
- NPb : Noun+Demonstrative
- NPe : Noun+Adjective
- Nd : Noun+Pronoun
- Npe : Noun+yang+Adjective
- NPf : Noun+Verb
- NPg : Noun+Adverb
- NPh : Noun+Preposition
- NPi : Noun+Numelia

The form of noun phrase can be translated into noun, verb, adjective, adverb, number, pronoun, clause and sentence. The kind of translation appears the kind of shift, they are: level shift and structural shift. The explanation is as follows:
3.1.1 Level Shift

In this research, there are 4 types that can be translated into level shift. Such as noun phrase translated into noun, noun phrase translated into verb, noun phrase translated into adjective and noun phrase translated into adverb.

3.1.1.1 Noun Phrase translated into Noun

The writer finds 148 data of 525 data or 28.19% noun phrase that translated into noun: The example of data analysis are:

**0002/T/SL/TL**
SL: In the forest, in the happiest tree.
TL: Di hutan, dipohon yang paling bahagia.

From the sentence above, the noun phrase the forest is translated into hutan in target language. The noun phrase the forest of modifier The and forest as head that categorized into noun phrase. The word the and forest have function as object. It is translated into hutan as noun. It explains that source language is noun phrase, but the target language is changed into noun. This translation shift belongs to level shift. The meaning that transferred to target language doesn’t change the meaning that delivered from source language.

**0184/T/SL/TL**
SL: It is not true! Poppy also makes a book cuts.
TL: Itu tidak benar! Poppy juga bias membuat buku tempel.

From the data, a book has function as object. A book is noun phrase in source language that translated into buku in target language. The noun phrase a book consist of modifier and head and has function as object. The modifier is a, and head is book. In Indonesian, buku has function as object. So, the meaning of noun phrase a book does not change from the source language into target language. This translation belongs to level shift.
3.1.1.2 Noun Phrase translated into Verb

The writers finds 12 data of 525 data or 2.28% noun phrase that translated into verb: The example of data analysis are:

0447/T/SL/TL
SL: Ya, ya, ya, ya. Better give me a hug.
TL: Oke, oke, oke. Lebih baik beriaku pelukan.

A hug in source language above is translated into pelukan. A hug has function as a complement. The noun phrase a hug consists of an article a and hug as the head. In Indonesian, a hug is translated into pelukan and has function as verb. It belongs to level shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into verb. There is no changing of meaning of noun phrase a hug from source language into target language.

0578/T/SL/TL
SL: In complete the solitude I carry you in me in my mind.
TL: Dalam kesendirian saya membawa Anda kedalam pikiran saya.

The noun phrase the solitude is translated into kesendirian in the target language. The solitude has function as complement. The solitude consists of the as modifier and solitude as a verb. In Indonesian, the solitude translated into kesendirian. The word kesendirian belongs to verb. The translation from source language into target language does not change the meaning. This translation belongs to level shift.

3.1.1.3 Noun Phrase translated into Adjective

The writers finds 8 data of 525 data or 1.52% noun phrase that translated into adjective: The example of data analysis are:

0439/T/SL/TL
SL: It is a classic.
TL: Itu Kuno!

From the data 0439 noun phrase a classic as an adjective in source language is translated into kuno in target language. The noun phrase a
**classic** consists of article **a** as modifier and **classic** as head. This translation shift belongs to level shift. In Indonesian, the word **kuno** as a adjective and has function as a complement. A **classic** is belongs to level shift. The translation of a **classic** from source language to target language does not change the meaning of the sentences.

**0513/T/SL/TL**

SL: So, fine. A troll is a **delicious** calm troll.
TL: *Ya benar. Troll yang tenang adalah troll yang enak.*

The noun phrase **a delicious** as an adjective in source language is translated into **enak** in target language. The noun phrase **a delicious** consists of article **a** as modifier and **delicious** as head. The function of a delicious in the sentence as a complement. The translation between a delicious into enak belongs to level shift. The meaning of translation that delivered from source language into target language does not change.

**3.1.1.4 Noun Phrase translated into Adverb**

The writers finds 2 data of 525 data or 0,38% noun phrase that translated into adverb. The example of data analysis are:

**0202/T/SL/TL**

SL: I want to take **a second** to applaud our king ...
TL: *Aku ingin minta waktu seketika ntuk mengapresiasi Raja kita...*

The data 0202, **a second** in source language above is translated into **sebentar. A second** is noun phrase has function as acomplement. But in target language **a second** is translated into adverb **sebentar. The noun phrase a second consist of an article a and second as the head. In Indonesian, seketika as a adverb, and has function as a complement. The word a second belongs to level shift. The meaning that translated from source language into target language does not change the meaning.
SL: I will serve a Troll in the year every day.
TL: Aku akan menyajikan troll sepanjang tahun setiap hari.

The noun phrase every day in source language is translated into setiap hari. Every day has function as a complement, but in target language every day is translated into setiap hari. In Indonesian, setiap hari categorized into adverb and has function as a complement. This translation shift belongs to level shift. There is no changing of meaning from source language to target language.

3.1.2 Structure Shift

In this research, the writer finds twenty three kinds of translation shift that be classified into structure shift, they are:

NP1 translated into: NPa, NPb, NPC, NPD, NPe, NPF, NPH, NPI.
NP2 translated into: NPa, NPb, NPD, NPe, NPG, NPI.
NP3 translated into: NPG.
NP4 translated into: NPa, NPC, NPD, NPe, NPF, NPI.
NP5 translated into: NPF.
NP6 translated into: NPa.

The following above are the variation of structural shift of noun phrase in Trolls movie. The example of structural shift are:

3.1.2.1 Noun Phrase is Translated into NPa (Noun+Noun)

The writers finds 100 data of 525 data or 19,04% noun phrase that translated into NPa (Noun+Noun). The example of data analysis are:

NP1(Pre-Modifier +Noun) – NPa (Noun+Noun)

0062/T/SL/TL
SL: Here comes Princess Poppy!
TL: Berikan dia kepadaku Puteri Poppy!

From the data 0062 above , the noun phrase Princess Poppy is translated into NPa (Noun+Noun) puteri poppy in the target language. The word princess as noun and the word poppy as noun. The word
Princess Poppy has function as a object. In Indonesian, the word puterias a noun and the word poppy as a noun. This translation shift between princess poppy to puteri poppy belongs to structure shift. The translation of data 0062 does not change the meaning from source language into target language.

NP2(Pre-Determiner+Determiner+Noun) – NPa (Noun+Noun)

0536/T/SL/TL
SL: And on a silver platter. You both were right!
TL: Dan di piring perak juga. Kita berdua benar.

The noun phrase a silver platter translated into NPa (Noun+Noun) piring perak in target language. The word a as pre-determiner, the word silver as a determiner, and the word platter as a noun. The word a silver platter has function as a complement. In Indonesian, the word piring as a noun and the word perak as a noun. This translation shift belongs to structure shift. The meaning that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

3.1.2.2 Noun Phrase translated into NPb (Noun+Demonstrative)

The writers finds 36 data of 525 data or 6,85% noun phrase that translated into NPb (Noun+Demonstrative): The example of data analysis are:
NP3 (Pre Determiner+Noun) – NPb (Noun+Demonstrative)

0117/T/SL/TL
SL: Be more positive combine with that vest.
TL: Sedikit hal kombinasi postif mungkin akan cocok dengan rompi itu.

The word that vest is a noun phrase. In Indonesian, that vest translated into rompi itu, rompi as anoun and itu as demonstrative. The function of that vest as a complement. In the source language that vest is translated into rompi itu. The word that as pre-determiner and vest as headword. The word that vest has function as complement. That vest belongs to structure shift. But the translation does not change the meaning.
NP4 (Determiner+Premodifier+Noun) – NPb (Noun+Demonstrative)

0800/T/SL/TL
SL: I’ve been keeping this little guy ... - Help!
TL: Aku sudah menjaga si kecil ini. Tolong!

From the data above this little guy in source language translated into si kecil ini in target language. The word this as a determiner, the word little as pre modifier and the word guy as a noun. In Indonesian, the word si kecil as noun and the word ini as a demonstrative. This translation shift of this little guy to si kecil ini belongs to structure shift. The translation from source language into target language does not change the meaning of the sentence.

3.1.2.3 Noun Phrase translated into NPc (Noun+Adjective)

The writers finds 10 data of 525 data or 1.90% noun phrase that translated into NPb (Noun+Adjective): The example of data analysis are:

NP1(Pre Modifier+Noun) - NPc (Noun+Adjective)

0730/T/SL/TL
SL: I have used good outfit, but I have to see me incredible.
TL: Maksudku, aku sudah baju bagus. Tapi aku harus kelihatan hebat.

From the data 0730 above good outfit in source language is translated into baju bagus in target language. The word good as pre-modifier stands as noun and the word outfit as noun. The function of good outfit in the sentence as a complement. In Indonesian, the word good outfit translated into baju bagus. The word baju categorized into noun and the word bagus categorized into adjective. So, it belongs to structure shift. But the translation does not change the meaning from source language to target language.

NP4(Determiner+Premodifier+Noun) – NPc (Noun+Adjective)

0003/T/SL/TL
SL: They lived the happiest creatures the world has ever seen.
TL: Hiduplah makhluk paling bahagia yang pernah diketahui dunia.

From the sentence above the happiest creature in source language translated into makhluk paling bahagia in target language. The noun phrase
the happiest creatures has function as object. The word the as determiner, the word happiest as pre modifier, and the word creatures as a noun. In Indonesian, the word makhluk as a noun and the word paling bahagia as an adjective. It belongs to structure shift. The translation of the happiest creatures to makhluk paling bahagia does not change the meaning.

3.1.2.4 Noun Phrase translated into NPd (Noun+Pronoun)

The writers finds 142 data of 525 data or 27.04% noun phrase that translated into NPd (Noun+Pronoun): The example of data analysis are:

NP1(Pre Modifier+Noun) - NPd (Noun+Pronoun)

0023/T/SL/TL
SL: My Daddy, wake up!
TL: Ayahku, bangun!

This translation shift of my daddy to ayahku belongs to structure shift. My daddy in source language is translated into ayahku in target language. The word my as pre modifier, and the word daddy as a noun. In Indonesian, my daddy translated into ayahku. The word ku categorized into pronoun, and the word ayah categorized into noun. The function of noun phrase is a object. There is no changing from source language into target language.

NP2(Pre determiner+Determiner+Noun) - NPd (Noun+Pronoun)

1114/T/SL/TL
SL: All your Imagine
TL: Semua bayanganmu

From the sentence, all your imagine in source language translated into semua bayangan mu in target language. The word all as pre determiner, the word your as determiner and the word imagine as a noun. In Indonesian, the word semua bayangan categorized as noun and the word -mu categorized into pronoun. This translation shift belongs to structure shift. The meaning that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.
3.1.2.5 Noun Phrase translated into NPe (Noun+yang+Adjective)

The writers finds 17 data of 525 data or 3.23% noun phrase that translated into NPd (Noun+yang+Adjective): The example of data analysis are:

NP1 (Pre Modifier+Noun) - NPe (Noun+yang+Adjective)

0107/T/SL/TL
SL: Oh no! Yes I have good taste!
TL: Oh, tidak. Aku punya rasa yang enak.

Good taste is noun phrase. From that sentence, good taste can translated into rasa yang enak in target language. The word good taste has function as a complement. The word good as a pre modifier and the word taste as a noun. In Indonesian, the word rasa categorized into noun and the word enak categorized into adjective. It concludes that the word good taste categorized into structure shift. But, the translation shift of the sentence does not change the meaning in target language.

NP4(Determiner +Pre Modifier+Noun) - NPd (Noun+yang+Adjective)

0333/T/SL/TL
SL: It is an amazing adventure.
TL: Aku berada di petualangan yang luar biasa.

The sentence an amazing adventure is translated into pertualangan yang luar biasa. The word an as determiner, the word amazing as pre modifier, and the word adventure as noun. In Indonesian, the word petualangan categorized into noun, and the word yang categorized into yang, and the word luar biasa categorized into adjective. The sentence belongs to structure shift. The meaning of an amazing adventure into pertualangan yang luar biasa that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

3.1.2.6 Noun Phrase translated into NPf (Noun+Verb)

The writers finds 25 data of 525 data or 4.76% noun phrase that translated into NPf (Noun+Verb): The example of data analysis are:
NP1(Pre Modifier+Noun) - NPf (Noun+Verb)

0143/T/SL/TL
SL: We were not going to find us.
TL: Mereka takkan menemukan kita.

From the data, to find us translated into menemukan kita from source language to target language. The word to find as pre modifier and the word us as a noun. The function of the word to find us as a object. In Indonesian, the word menemukan categorized into verb and the word kita categorized into noun. This translation shift of to find us into menemukan kita belongs to structure shift. The translation between to find us into menemukan kita that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

NP5(Noun+Post Modifier) - NPf (Noun+Verb)

0702/T/SL/TL
SL: Hey hey! What do you do? It is time to embrace.

From the data of noun phrase, the word time to embrace translated into waktunya berpelukan. The word time as a noun and the word to embrace as post modifier. It has function as complement. In Indonesian, the word waktunya categorized into noun, and the word berpelukan categorized into verb. This translation shift of time to embrace translated into waktunya berpelukan belongs to structure shift. The translation that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

3.1.2.7 Noun Phrase translated into NPg (Noun+Adverb)

The writers finds 5 data of 525 data or 4.76% noun phrase that translated into NPg (Noun+Adverb): The example of data analysis are:

NP2 (Pre determiner+determiner+Noun) - NPg (Noun+Adverb)

0519/T/SL/TL
SL: And all the Berteno People have just what you deserve.
TL: Dan semua Bergen akan mendapatkan apa yang layak mereka dapatkan.
From the data 0519, all the berteno is noun phrase. The word all the Berteno has function as subject. All the Berteno in source language that translated into semua Bergen in target language. The word all as pre-determiner, the word the as determiner, and the word berteno as a noun. In Indonesian, the word berteno categorized into noun and the word semua categorized into adverb. It belongs to structure shift. The shifting that happened in the data above does not change the meaning from source language into target language.

3.1.2.8 Noun Phrase translated into NPh (Noun+Preposition)

The writers finds 4 data of 525 data or 0,76% noun phrase that translated into NPh (Noun+Preposition). The example of data analysis are:

NP1(Pre Modifier+Noun) – NPh (Noun+preposition)

0429/T/SL/TL
SL: But what about him?
TL: Tapi apa tentang dirinnya?

The noun phrase about him translated into tentang dirinnya. The word about as pre modifier and the word him as a noun. It has function as complement. In Indonesian, the word tentang categorized into preposition and the word dirinnya categorized into noun. This translation shift between about him translated into tentang dirinnya belongs to structure shift. The meaning of about him translated into tentang dirinnya that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

3.1.2.9 Noun Phrase translated into NPi (Noun+Numelia)

The writers finds 16 data of 525 data or 3,04% noun phrase that translated into NPi (Noun+Numelia). The example of data analysis are:

NP1(Pre Modifier+Noun) – NPi (Noun+numelia)

0098/T/SL/TL
SL: Today, twenty years ago, King Pepe put us safe.
Twenty years is a noun phrase. The noun phrase twenty years translated into dua puluh tahun in target language. The word twenty as pre modifier, and the word years as a noun. The noun phrase twenty years has function as complement. In Indonesian, the word 20 categorized into numelia, and the word tahun categorized into noun. The translation shift of the noun phrase twenty years into 20 tahun belongs to structure shift. The translation between of the noun phrase twenty years into 20 tahun that transferred to target language does not change the meaning.

NP2 (Pre determiner+Determiner+Noun) – NPi (Noun+Numelia)
0635/T/SL/TL
SL: The second problem is ...
TL: Masalah kedua adalah...

From the data, noun phrase the second problem translated into masalah kedua in target language. The word the as pre determiner, the word second as determiner, and the word problem as a noun. It has function as a subject. In Indonesian, the word masalah categorized into noun, and the word kedua categorized into numelia. This translation shift belongs to structure shift that happen in noun phrase the second problem to masalah kedua. The meaning of the second problem to masalah kedua that transferred to target language does not change the meaning that delivered from source language.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer explains the conclusion as follows:

4.1. There are 525 data of English noun phrase contained level shift and structure shift when translated into Indonesian language, as follows:
1). The data categorized into level shift, there are 170 data or 32.37% of noun phrase into level shift. The level shift divided into 4 types, as
follows: Noun phrase translated into noun are 148 data or 28,19%, noun phrase translated into verb are 12 data or 2,28%, noun phrase translated into adjective are 8 data or 1,52% and noun phrase translated into adverb are 2 data or 0,38%.

2) Structural Shift

There are 355 data or 67,63% of noun phrase into structural shift. The structural shift divided into 18 types, as follows: NP1 translated into Noun+Noun are 84 data or 16%, NP1 translated into Noun+Demonstrative are 35 data or 6,66%, NP1 translated into Noun+Adjective are 8 data or 1,52%, NP1 translated into Noun+Pronoun 137 data or 26,09%, NP1 translated into Noun+yang+Adjective 5 data or 0,95%, NP1 translated into Noun+Verb 18 data or 3,42%, NP1 translated into Noun+Perposition 4 data or 0,76%, NP1 translated into Noun+Numelia 13 data or 2,47%, NP2 translated into Noun+Noun 12 data or 2,28%, NP2 translated into Noun+Demonstrative 1 data or 0,19%, NP2 translated into Noun+Pronoun 2 data or 0,38%, NP2 translated into Noun+yang+Adjective 1 data or 0,19%, NP2 translated into Noun+Adverb 4 data or 0,76%, NP2 translated into Noun+Numelia 2 data 0,38%, NP3 translated into Noun+Adverb 1 data or 0,19%, NP4 translated into Noun+Noun 1 data or 0,19%, NP4 translated into Noun+Adjective 2 data or 0,38%, NP4 translated into Noun+Pronoun 3 data or 0,57%, NP4 translated into Noun+yang+Adjective 11 data or 2,09%, NP4 translated into Noun+Verb 1 data or 0,19%, NP4 translated into Noun+Numelia 1 data or 0,19%, NP5 translated into Noun+Verb 6 data or 1,14%, NP6 translated into Noun+Noun 3 data or 0,57%

4.2. Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer explains the conclusion as follows: From 1152 data in the data source, there are 525 data noun phrases including data in this research, and the equivalence of its
translation. The 518 data belongs to equivalent translation and 7 data belongs to non equivalent translation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


