A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON NOUN PHRASE
IN DREAMS of TRESPASS INTO PEREMPUAN-PEREMPUAN HAREEM

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by

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ABSTRACT

The research paper analyzes a noun phrase in Dreams of Trespass novel. The study aims (1) to identify the types of translation shift of noun phrase found in Dreams of Trespass and (2) to describe the accuracy of Dreams of Trespass translations. The types of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of the study is the novel entitled Dreams of Trespass and its translation. The data of this study are sentences consisting noun phrase found in Dreams of Trespass novel. Data sources used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the expert judgement. There are 6 types of English noun phrase. 311 data or 83.62% of the data are covered by noun phrase type 1 translated into 12 variations in Indonesian noun phrase. NP2 translating variations has 23 data or 6.18%. NP3 translating variation has 11 data or 2.91% of the data. NP4 translating variation has 13 data or 3.50% of the data. NP5 translating variation has 7 data or 1.35% of the data, then NP7 translating variation has 9 data or 2.44% of the data. In noun phrase accuracy found that the data covered of score 3. It has score on the average 2.8. The score can be separated into NP1 has amount score of readability 2.8, NP2 has amount score of accuracy 2.8, NP3 has amount score of accuracy 3, NP4 has amount score of accuracy 2.9, NP5 has amount score of accuracy 2.8, NP7 has amount score of accuracy 2.8. Accuracy is mostly coverage by accurate, but there are also less accurate and inaccurate. To more clearly it can be seen as 323 data or 86.8% belong to accurate, 38 data or 10.2% belong to less accurate, 11 data or 3.0% belong to inaccurate.

Keyword: translation, novel, noun phrase, variation, accuracy

ABSTRAK

atau 3,50% dari data. Variasi terjemahan NP5 memiliki 7 data atau 1,35% dari data, maka variasi terjemahan NP7 memiliki 9 data atau 2,44% dari data. Dalam ketepatan frase kata benda ditemukan data yang tercakup dari skor 3. Memiliki skor rata-rata 2,8. Skor dapat dipisahkan menjadi NP1 memiliki skor nilai pembacaan 2,8, NP2 memiliki skor nilai akurasi 2,8, NP3 memiliki jumlah skor akurasi 3, NP4 memiliki skor nilai akurasi 2,9, NP5 memiliki skor nilai akurasi 2,8, NP7 memiliki jumlah skor akurasi 2,8. Akurasi sebagian besar adalah cakupan dengan akurat, tetapi ada juga yang kurang akurat dan tidak akurat. Untuk lebih jelas itu dapat dilihat sebagai 323 data atau 86,8% milik akurat, 38 data atau 10,2% milik kurang akurat, 11 data atau 3,0% milik tidak akurat.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, novel, frase kata benda, variasi, akurasi

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading novel with foreign language is sometimes difficult to understand. To understand the foreign language easier, the translation can be a solution. Catford (1965: 10) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Catford (1965) in Cyrus (2009: 90) states that translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organization of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

In this research, the writer will analyze the noun phrase’s translation in Dreams of Trespass novel by Fetima Mernissi. She was born in 1940 in Fez, Moroccan. Dreams of Trespass is a feminist fiction novel by Fetima Mernissi, published in New York by Adisson Wesley-Publishing Company on 1994. The novel tells about mistery of harem girlhood. The writer chooses Dreams of Trespass novel because the novel consists of the story that makes the readers feel curious to know about the story line of
the novel. There are a lot of noun phrases found in this novel. The nominal phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword (Morley, 2000: 53).

In this novel, there are so many noun phrases that are translated into category shifts such as noun phrase into adjective, noun phrase into adverb, noun phrase into pronoun, noun phrase into verb. Besides that, noun phrases are also translated into level shifts such as noun phrase into noun, noun phrase into clause, noun phrase into sentence, noun phrase into verb phrase, or noun phrase into adjective phrase. The example is follows:

Source language (SL) : I was born in a harem in 1940 in Fez, a-ninth-century Moroccan city some five thousand kilometers west of Mecca, and one thousand kilometers south of Madrid, one of the dangerous capitals of the Christians.

Target language (TL) : Aku lahir di sebuah harem pada 1940 di Fez, kota abad kesembilan di Maroko, sekitar lima ribu kilometer di sebelah barat mekkah dan seribu kilometer di sebelah timur Madrid, salah satu ibu kota kaum Kristen yang berbahaya.

From the datum above, there is a noun phrase that is found: “a harem”. It is noun phrase that is translated into “sebuah harem”. “A hareem” is a noun phrase that is translated into “sebuah harem”. The datum above consists of translation shift, where the noun phrase “a harem” is translated into noun “sebuah harem”. ”A hareem” is noun phrase which has “a” as determiner and “hareem” as noun.

Based on the phenomena, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation shift of noun phrase in the novel entitled A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in Dreams of Trespass into Perempuan-perempuan Hareem. The first previous study is taken from journal articles and international journal. The first is from Kachhia, Hetal K, Jigisha K (2014) entitled Social Networking Sites (SNSs): Shifting Paradigm of English Language Usage. The objective of this study is to study the changes in the linguistic behavior of the people caused by the SNSs.
result if this research shows that significant changes are occurring in the conventional model of English language usage.

The second journal comes from Hosseinnia, Mansooreh (2014) entitled *Omission as A Strategy in Subtitling*. The research materials were three corpora of the English TV series along with their translation in Persian in the form of subtitles. The theoretical framework of the present study was based on Mona Baker’s (1992, pp.40-86) classification of elements that are subject to omission in subtitling. The purpose of this research had been to find out the quantity of omission taking place in subtitles and categorization of omissions based on the aforementioned model. The findings revealed that words or expressions are usually omitted in subtitling based on the results. It can be concluded that among the linguistic elements, words or expressions are commonly omitted in subtitling.

In conducting this study, the writer uses translation shift theory written by Catford (1965) and accuracy of translation written by Nababan (2012) to analyze the data by applying the following procedures identifying the translation variations of noun phrases in *Dreams of Trespass* Novel using the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965) and classifying the score of accuracy and determining high, medium, and low using the theory of accuracy by Nababan (2012).

Rater instrument accuracy the translation is followed a scale of 1-3. The higher the score given assessors, the more accurate translation generated. Conversely, the lower the scores given to the translation, then the lower the level of accuracy of the translation.

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 48) classified the types of noun phrase into ten types. The noun phrase typically functions as subject, direct and indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement of a preposition, pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase, adverbial (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 53). Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 47-48) states that the structure of the typical noun phrase may be represented
schematically in the following way, where the parentheses indicate elements of the structure that may be absent: Determiners (words like *the*, *a*, *those*, *some*) introduce noun phrases. There are three classes of determiners; (1) pre-determiners e.g. *all*, *both*, half; (2) central determiners, e.g. *a* (*n*), *the*, *those*; (3) post-determiners, e.g. *other*, *two*, first. Modifiers are units that are dependent on the main word and can be omitted. Modifiers that come before the noun are pre-modifiers, and those that come after the noun are post-modifiers.

2. **METHOD**

   In analyzing and discussing the data, the writer presents the research method to get success in conducting the study. In relation to this research, the writer chooses a descriptive qualitative here uses translation analysis of noun phrase found in *Dream of Trespass* novel. The research method of this study including five aspects, namely, type of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, data validity and technique of analyzing data.

3. **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

   In the research finding, the writer analyzes the data based on the problems statement in the previous chapter. The data sources of the research is the script of **DREAMS of TRESPASS** novel and its translation. This finding focuses on the variations of noun phrase in the source language and the translation of **DREAMS of TRESPASS** novel.

3.1 Types of translation shift of noun phrase found in *Dreams of Trespass* and its translation

   The form of noun phrase in English and Indonesia is different. In English grammatical, noun phrase can divide into some forms as follows:
Pre-modifier + Head, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head, Head + Post-modifier, Determiner + Head + Post-modifier, Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier, Pre-determiner + Determiner + Head, Pre-determiner + Head, while, noun phrase in Indonesia form has some kinds, such as: Noun + Noun, Noun + Demonstrative, Noun + Adjective, Noun + Pronoun, Noun + yang + Adjective, Noun + Verb, Noun + Numeral, Noun + Preposition, Noun + Adverb

Besides noun phrase translated into noun phrase, the variation of translation of noun phrase also translated into noun, verb, adverb, pronoun, numeral, clause, and also sentence.

3.1.1 Noun Phrase type 1 (pre-modifier + Head)

The variation of NP1 separated to be NP1 translated into NPa, NPb, NPC, NPD, NPE, NPf, NPG, NPI, noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, and untranslated. The variations explain as follow:

NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword, then NPa is formed by noun + the other noun which related to each other. The example of NP1 translated into NPa as follows:

0004/DT001/PPH012
SL: Right on our threshold, you could see women of the harem contesting and fighting with Ahmed, the doorkeeper as the foreign armies from the North kept arriving all over the city.
TL: Tepat di muka pintu rumah kami, terlihat beberapa perempuan harem bersitegang dengan Ahmed, penjaga pintu; tentara-tentara acing dari utara terus berdatangan di seluruh sudut kota.

In the sentence above the noun phrase the doorkeeper is translated into penjaga pintu. The doorkeeper is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. The in here as determiner as pre-modifier then the headword is doorkeeper which the
meaning *penjaga pintu* is NPa formed by noun + noun that related to the other noun. The word *penjaga* is noun, while *pintu* is also noun that relates to *pintu*. The function of both noun phrases in that sentences is as a subject. There is a translation structure shift in that data where element *the* is deleted of source language and also the structure of English and Indonesia changed. Based on the data, the translation does not change the meaning.

3.1.2 Noun Phrase type 2 (determiner + pre-modifier + Head)

Noun phrase type 2 is implicated from determiner + pre-modidier + headword. Where this type has some kind variations. The variation are NP2 translated into NPa, NPb, N Pc, NPd, NPe, N Pf, N Pg, N Pi, and untranslated. The first variation of NP2 is being NPa. NP2 is formed by determiner + pre-modifier + head. NP2 can be translated to NPa which is marked by noun + noun. The writer finds the data belongs to that variation such as:

0019/DT003/PPH012
SL: Aunt Hahiba, who had been castoff and sent away suddenly for no reason by a husband she loved dearly, said that Allah had sent the Northern armies to Morocco to punish the men for violating the hudud protecting women.
TL: Bibi Habiba, yang tanpa alasan diusir secara tiba-tiba oleh suaminya, bilang bahwa Allah sengaja mengirim pasukan utara ke Maroko untuk menghukum kaum laki-laki karena mereka melanggar hudud yang melindungi perempuan.

The word *the Northern armies* is NP2 formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. *The* is determiner, *northern* is noun as pre-modifier, and *armies* is a noun as headword. *The Northern armies* is translated into *pasukan utara*. *Pasukan utara* is NPa marked by noun + noun. *Pasukan* is noun as headword, and *utara* is noun as modifier. The function of both noun phrase in the sentence is as object. That phrase is a translation structure shift because deleted element *the*, and also the structure of source language and target language changes. Based on data, the translation does not change the meaning.
3.1.3 Noun Phrase type 3 (Head + post-modifier)

The noun phrase type 3 is formed by head + post-modifier. This type can be translated into some variation, such as into NPa, NPc, and NPd. The explanation of each variation as NPa consists of noun + noun where the NP3 itself consists of headword + post-modifier. The case occurs in the data below:

0007/DT001/PPH012
SL: Madrid's soldiers had camped north of Fez, and even Uncle 'Ali and Father, who were so powerful in the city and ordered around everyone in the house, had to ask permission from Madrid to attend Moulay Abdesslam's religious festival near Tangier, three hundred kilometers away.

TL: Pasukan Spanyol bermarkas di sebelah utara Fez; Paman Ali dan Ayah pun, yang sangat berkuasa dan memerintah hampir setiap orang di rumah kami, harus meminta izin dari Madrid untuk menghadiri perayaan keagamaan Moulay Abdessalam di dekat Tangier, tiga ratus kilometer jauhnya.

Madrid's soldiers is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. In here, Madrid’s is noun as headword, then soldiers is noun as post-modifier. The noun phrase above translated into pasukan spanyol where indicated to NPa. Pasukan is noun, then spanyol is noun as modifier. The translation shift of that is structure shift because the source and target language are different position. Both of the function is as subject in the sentence. Based on data, the translation does not change the meaning.

3.1.4 Noun Phrase type 4 (determiner + H + post-modifier)

Noun phrase type 4 is formed by determiner + headword + post-modifier. This type can be translated into NPa, NPc and noun only. This type consists that NP4, pre-determiner + determiner + headword, is translated into NPa which is formed by noun + noun such. The sample of this type is:

0040/DT004/PPH012
SL: Then, facing one another in pairs, across the courtyard, were four huge salons.
TL: Kemudian, di **seberang halaman** ada empat ruang besar yang berhadap-hadapan.

**Across the courtyard** belongs to NP4 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. It is classified that **across** as pre-determiner, **the** as determiner, and **courtyard** as headword. That is translated into **seberan halaman** where it belongs to NPa which marked by noun + noun. As noun is **seberang** and another noun is **halaman**. This noun phrase has a translation structure shift because the structure of source and target language change position. The function of both is as subject in the sentence. Based on data, the translation does not change the meaning.

3.1.5 Noun Phrase type 5 (determiner + head + post-modifier)

The variation of NP5 separated to be NP5 translated into NPa, NPb, NPd, NPg, NPi, noun, and adjective. The variations explain as NP5 is formed by determiner + head + post-modifier, then NPa is formed by noun + the other noun which related to each other. The example of NP1 translated into NPa as follows:

004/DT001/PPH012
SL: Right on our threshold, you could see **the women of harem** contesting and fighting with Ahmed, the doorkeeper as the foreign armies from the North kept arriving all over the city.
TL: Tepat di muka pintu rumah kami, terlihat beberapa **perempuan harem** bersitegang dengan Ahmed, penjaga pintu; tentara-tentara asing dari utara terus berdatangan di seluruh sudut kota.

In the sentence above the noun phrase **the women of harem** is translated into **perempuan harem**. **The women of harem** is NP5 marked by determiner + head + post-modifier. **The** in here as determiner, then the headword is **women** as noun, and **of harem** as post-modifier. Which the meaning **perempuan harem** is NPa formed by noun + noun that related to the other noun. The word **perempuan** is noun, while **harem** is also noun. There is a translation structure shift in that data where element **the**
is deleted of source language and also the structure of English and Indonesia changed. The function of both is as object in the sentence. Based on data, the translation does not change the meaning.

3.1.6 Noun Phrase type 7 (determiner + post-determiner + pre-determiner + H)

The next variation of noun phrase is noun phrase type 7. It is formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. In this case, NP7 can be translated into NPa, NPc, and NPe. This type consists that NP7, determiner + post-determiner + pre-determiner + H, is translated into NPa which is formed by noun + noun. The sample of this type is:

0070/DT006/PPH012
SL: Then we would do a really good splashing job, and everyone would be screaming and trying to stop us.
TL: Kemudian, kami akan bermain semprot air dan setiap orang menjerit dan mencoba menghentikan ulah kami.

A really good splashing job belongs to NP7 formed by determiner + post-determiner + pre-determiner + H. It is classified that a as determiner, really good as post-determiner, splashing as pre-determiner, and job as headword. That is translated into semprotan air where it belongs to NPa which marked by noun + noun. As noun is semprot and as the other noun is air. The function of both is as object. This noun phrase has a translation structure shift because the structure of source and target language change position. Based on data, the translation does not change the meaning.

3.2 The Accuracy of Dreams of Trespass Novel

Based on Nababan (2012: 50) the classifications of the accuracy score are score 3 for meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or subtitles sources are routed accurately into the target language there is no distortion of meaning, score 2 for generally, most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been accurately transposed into the language
target. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation the double meaning (taxa) or any meaning that is omitted, which is disrupt the integrity of the message, score 1 for meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or subtitles sources are transferred inaccurately into the target language or removed (deleted).

In different way, the writer has grade to make percentages of accuracy by an amount of the result of accuracy based the expert judgement. The grades are: 2.7 – 3 belongs to accurate, 2 – 2.6 belongs to less accurate, and < 2 belongs to inaccurate. The grade shows that 323 data or 86,8% belong to accurate, 38 data or 10,2% belong to less accurate, then 11 data or 3,0% belong to inaccurate.

3.2.1 The Accurate Level

The qualitative description of the accurate level is the word, phrase, sentence or translation text can be easily understand from source language to target language. The examples of accurate are follow:

0018/DT003/PPH012
SL: I could not go and see this for myself because Uncle and Father said that a girl does not travel.
TL: Sayangnya, aku tidak bisa pergi dan melihatnya sendiri karena Paman dan Ayah bilang bahwa seorang gadis tidak boleh bepergian.

The word a girl is translated into seorang gadis. The phrase a girl is classified as type NP1 and seorang gadis belongs to NPg. The noun phrase here has a function as an object so it makes clearly the meaning of the sentence. On the other side the reason why this belongs to accurate level because this sentence is simple sentence consists of subject, predicate, and object so easy to understand. The translator transfers the noun phrase aims at making the translation to be natural. That sentence also equivalent both of source and target language, so it makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Because of the description above this sentence has the accurate level.

3.2.2 The Less Accurate Level
The less accurate level is generally translation can be understand by the readers. But, there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation. The examples of accurate are follow:

0070/DT006/PPH012
SL: Then we would do a really good splashing job, and everyone would be screaming and trying to stop us.
TL: Kemudian, kami akan bermain semprot air dan setiap orang menjerit dan mencoba menghentikan ulah kami.

A really good splashing job belongs to NP7 formed that is translated into semprotan air where it belongs to NPa. The function of both is as object. But, there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation.

3.2.3 An Inaccurate Level

This instrument has qualitative description of inaccurate that the translation difficult to understand by the readers. The examples is below:

0012/DT001/PPH012
SL: If you did not go along with what they said, you got stuck at Arbaoua an arbitrary spot where they had built a huge gate and said that it was a frontier.
TL: Jika kami pergi tanpa mengindahkan aturan mereka, kami akan diberhentikan di Arbaoua, tempat dibangunnya gerbang raksasa yang mereka tetapkan sebagai perbatasan antara dua belahan Maroko itu.

NP2 an arbitrary spot is untranslated. The noun phrase here has a function as adverb aims to make clear the sentence. But, this sentence is difficult to understand because the readers cannot find in its translation. The readers do not know the meaning of an arbitrary spot here. The meaning of an arbitrary spot does not explain more clearly in the novel. So, this sentence belongs to inaccurate. An Inaccurate Level
So, there is parameter to check this text accurate or not uses Catford (1965: 102) in Nababan (2012: 45), state that the measure of a text based on some language factors is not more than the only tools to the writer makes the text suitable between the accuracy and the skills of the reader. So the translation text is called good translation if it has accurate according to Nababan (2012: 50-51).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer comes to the conclusion as follows.

4.1 There are 372 data consist of 6 English noun phrase types which translated into 9 Indonesian noun phrase types found in the Dream of Trespass novel as follows:

- Pre-modifier + Head, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head, Head + Post-modifier, Determiner + Head + Post-modifier, Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier, Pre-determiner + Determiner + Head, Pre-determiner + Head, Noun + Noun, Noun + Demonstrative, Noun + Adjective, Noun + Pronoun, Noun + yang + Adjective, Noun + Verb, Noun + Numeral, Noun + Preposition, Noun + Adverb

4.2 The noun phrase variations found that there are data amount such as:

There are 311 data of NP1 variation which translated into NPa, NPb, NPc, NPd, NPe, NPf, N Pg, N Pi, noun, verb, pronoun, and untranslated. There are 23 data of NP2 variation that translated into NPa, NPb, NPc, N Pd, NPe, NPf, N Pg, NPh, N Pi, and untranslated. There are 11 data of NP3 variation which translated into NPa, NPc, and NPd. There are 13 data of NP4 variation translated into NPa, NPc, and noun. There are 7 data of NP5 variation which
translated into NP, NPb, NPd, NPg, NPi, noun, and adjective. Then, there are 9 data of NP7 variation that translated into NP, NPC, and NPe.

4.3 In noun phrase accuracy found that the data coverage of score 3. It has score on the average 2.8. The score can be separated into NP1 has amount score of accuracy 2.8, NP2 has amount score of accuracy 2.8, NP3 has amount score of accuracy 3, NP4 has amount score of accuracy 2.9, NP5 has amount score of accuracy 2.8, NP7 has amount score of accuracy 2.8

4.4 Accuracy is mostly coverage by accurate, but there are also less accurate and inaccurate. To more clearly it can be seen as 323 data or 86.8% belong to accurate, 38 data or 10.2% belong to less accurate, 11 data or 3.0% belong to inaccurate.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


