THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE INTO INDONESIAN IN GARUDA INDONESIA MAGAZINE

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Abstract

This study is concerned with translation field, especially on the shift in the process of English—Indonesian translation. It illustrates the types of shift that occurs in the Garuda Magazine. It is also aimed at discovering whether those English Noun Phrases are transferred into Noun Phrases in Indonesian. The principle of loss and gain of information in translation mostly occurs in the transfer of Source Language text to Target Language text.

Regarding the research methodology, observation and a note taking technique are applied for the data collection and the theory used for the analysis is restricted to the shift proposed by Catford and the theory of loss and gain of information proposed by Nida.

In relation to the above explanation, it is hoped that by recognizing shift and the theory of loss and gain information, the translator will be able to pinpoint and restate meaning more effectively due to it will be easier to get the intended meaning that is going to be translated.

After analyzing the data, it was discovered that there were some shifts in translation occurring in the English noun phrases which were also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. They were structure shift and intra-system shift. Meanwhile there were also shifts occurring in the translation of English noun phrase which were translated into non NP in the target language. According to the theory proposed by Catford about shift in translation, the shifts occured in this study was called class shift and unit shift. Based on the analysis, it was found that the theory of loss and gain of information proposed by Nida was also mostly applied in the process of transferring the meaning of the noun phrase of the source language text into the target language text.

Keywords: *translation shift, noun phrase, loss and gain of information*

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nowadays, translation activities have become more important practices world wide, especially in Indonesian which is close to globalization era. This is why translators are now emerging to be a key position in high level of communication. Catford (1965: 20) implies that, "Translation as the process of changing a written text from one language to the other equivalence which is written in another language. It is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language". As Catford's statement of translation above, Munday (2001:5) said that the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). On the other hand, producing a good quality of translation, translators do not simply transform or change the message or the idea from the SL to TL, but the result of the translation must also be communicative, clear, and understandable, rich in correct and friendly words, presented in well-edited composition (Effendi, 2004: 25). In addition, the translators should maintain the meaning which is important for accurate translation. Besides, they also consider the form and the style of the translation.

In order to maintain the above consideration, mastering the process of translation very well is important. The process of translation includes studying the grammatical structure, lexicon, communication situation, analyzing cultural context of the source language text to determine its meaning, and then producing exactly similar meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are acceptable or correct in the target language and its cultural context. As Benjamin said in Munday (2001: 169), "What good translation does is to express the central reciprocal relationship between languages. It reveals inherent relationships which are present but which remain hidden without translation. It does this not by seeking to be the same as the original but by harmonizing or bringing together two different languages". Nida states that since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages (in Venuti, 2000).

Said (2001: 10) in his article gives several characteristics of language which could affect the translation. He said that meaning components are "packaged" into lexical items, but they are 'packaged' differently in one language than in another. A single word in the source language needs to be translated by some words. Sentences also affect the translation. Sentence may have several functions, for example: a question form may be used for non question. Then, the same meaning component could occur in several surface structures of lexical items (forms). In contrast, one form of languages could be used to represent several alternative meanings.

Due to the process of translation and the characteristics of language which could affect the translation, a job as a translator is not easy anymore. To support this, many Indonesian translators, who have been proficient in English and familiar with various style of English, overlook this situation as a problem. Many Indonesian readers who have also been proficient in English could hardly understand a lot of Indonesian books translated from English by many amateur Indonesian translators, rather than to comprehend the original ones. Therefore, it seems that translators should completely have high knowledge of linguistics, grammatical structure, lexicon, cultural context of the source language and be rich in vocabulary besides being in good writing.

Every language in the world has its own characteristics. Therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into the target language. To overcome the differences in characteristics of these languages, translators are required to understand the structure of both the source and target languages. It can be said that translation is a complicated process encompassing both linguistic and non-linguistic problems. One aspect of the linguistic problems to be mastered by a translator is the structure, meaning the sequence of linguistic units that have relationship to each other. A translator who translates English text into Indonesian has to be competent in mastering both English and Indonesian language structure. It will make them capable in grasping the meaning embedded in the text accurately, and will allow them to transfer the same meaning correctly and appropriately using the suitable structure in the target language. Both English and Indonesian are different from each other both in their phonological and grammatical aspects. As Nida (1974) states that each language possesses certain distinctive characteristics which give it a special character, e.g. words, building capacities, unique patterns of phrase orders, techniques for linking clauses into sentences, discourse markers and special discourse types such as poetry, proverbs and expressions.

Based on the problems that would be faced by the translator, it is important to know the grammatical structure of the source language. The grammatical structure would help the translator understand how sentences are put together in the source language. English grammar structure consists of eight parts of speech. One of them is a phrase. It is usually inserted into a sentence. There are several types of phrases, such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase. In this study, it focuses on noun phrase. Noun phrase can be categorized into two types; they are simple and complex noun phrase. Simple noun phrase is any group of words, which consist of modifierand head. Head here consists of noun itself and pronoun. There is a phrase longer than simple noun phrase, it is complex noun phrase. In total, complex noun phrase can be composed of four major components: determiners, premodifiers, heads, and post modifiers. When a word is translated into a phrase, (e.g. adept is translated into *sangat terampil* (very skillful)) it can be seen that shifts occur in the translation due to there is no correspondence for the word “adept” in Indonesian. Shift occurs in a complex noun phrase, i.e. I breathed *a silent sigh of rellief* (Aku bernafas *lega secara diam-diam*). The source language has

the constitution of complex noun phrase, which is adjective phrase has the constitution of adjective (*lega*) and prepositional phrase consisting of prepositional (*secara*) and adverb (*diam-diam*). There is an occurance of translation shift in this example in which the complex noun phrase in the source language is translated into adjective phrase in the target language.

Related to the problem above, this study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English noun phrases. Due to the core of equivalence and shifts are in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shift, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides, equivalence focuses to cases where languages describe the same situation by different structure. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed due to the existance of noun phrases exist in every sentence of language, especially in English as the source language of this research. However, many of us are still confused in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and Indonesian noun phrases. It is because the English and Indonesian head words are not the same. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head word is head – initial position, while in English the head word is head – final position. Therefore, the core of the phrase is head word, which is used to determine the meaning and the word class.

II Method

2.1 Data Source

The data in this study which is in the forms of the translation shift analysis of the English noun phrase into Indonesian were taken from the article in the Colours (Garuda Indonesia magazine). This study was chosen as the data source because it has its translation version in Indonesian and it could give a great contribution to Indonesia and English in shift analysis of the English noun phrase into Indonesian.

2.2 Method

The method used was documentary method, which is applied by documenting the data containing shift in the source language an their translations. The choice of this method is in accordance with the type of the data source. In order to support this study, the data were collected by close reading the whole text repeatedly both the source language and the target

language then identifying the shift by taking note, in order to have comparison analysis. finally the data containing shift were rendered, classified and analyzed.

The method used to analyze the data was qualitative-descriptive technique proposed by Sudaryanto (1993:62). The steps of data analysis are as follows: first, the shifts were classified into source domain and target domain; second, the shifs were put in coloumn between the source language and target language coloumn. Moreover, the third, the shifts were analyzed using the theory of shift by Catford (1965).

Catford (1965) defines *'shifts'* as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the Target Language There are two kinds of translation shifts:

(1) Level shift

This is a shift of level. By level shift, it is meant that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. As pointed by Catford, it may occur because the translation between these levels of phonology and graphology – or between these levels and the levels of phonology and graphology – or between these levels and the levels of grammar and lexis – is impossible. Translation between these levels is absolutely ruled out by the theory, which posits 'relationship to the same substance' as the necessary condition of translation equivalence. Then, with shifts from grammar to lexis or vice versa as the only possible level shifts in translation; and such shifts are, of course, quite common. For example:

SL: She is eating.
TL: Dia sedang makan.

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns *to be +v-ing* (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language text.

(2) Category shift

Catford refers it to the unbounded and rank-bound translation. The first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Usually, but not always, there is sentence – sentence equivalent, but in the course of a text, equivalences may shift up and down the rank scale, often being established at rank lower than the sentence. Rank – bound translation is used only to refer to those special cases where equivalence is deliberately limited to ranks below the sentence, thus leading to 'bad translation' that is translation in which the TL text is either not a normal TL form at all, or is not relatable to the same situational substance as the SL text. However, it is clearly meaningless to talk about category shift unless we assume some degree of formal correspondence between SL and TL.

i. Structure shift

This is amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation: they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation.

For example:

SL: Old man.
TL: Laki – laki tua.

Old man in the source language text is constructed of modifier (*old*) + head (*man*), meanwhile in the target language it becomes *laki – laki tua* which is constructed of head (*laki – laki*) + modifier (*tua*).

ii. Class Shift

For this term, Catford is following Halliday's definition on class. Class is defined as that grouping of in the structure of the unit next above. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure, it is clear that structure shifts usually entails class shifts, though this may be demonstratable only at a secondary degree of delicacy. For example:

SL: Medical student.

TL: Mahasiswa kedokteran

In this example, *medical* in the source language text is an adjective, meanwhile *kedokteran* in the target language text is a noun.

iii. Unit Shift

This kind of shift involves change in rank. It departs from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is the unit at a different rank in the TL. For example: a phrase into a clause.

SL: The girl buying ice cream.
TL: Gadis yang membeli es krim

iv. Intra system shift

The terms intra-system shift is used for those case where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. For example:

SL: Trousers
TL: Celana

Trousers in the source language text is a plural form. It is translated into *celana* in the target language text in a singular form.

In regards to the concept of loss and gain is proposed by Nida (1975) who states that a translator should have good knowledge of the languages and of the cultures of both languages. The linguistic knowledge that should be mastered includes morphology, lexis, syntax and semantics, while cultural knowledge should be sufficiently possessed as the background of the user of these languages. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to find the lexical equivalent between TL culture and SL culture since they are very different from one another. The lexical meaning of the two languages will not exactly be the same. There tends to be loss, gain and skewing of information.

1. Loss of information

The translation of items in the SL does not explain the whole information in the TL or is not translated or transferred into the TL. For example:

SL: He is six foot four and weights over 200 pounds
TL: Dia bertubuh jangkung dan tegap

2. Gain or addition of information

The translation of items in the source language into target language is with addition of extra information. For example:

SL: I am utterly crushed, like an ant
TL: Aku dipermalukan dan dilumatkan hingga hancur lebur tak berbentuk, seperti semut yang gepeng terinjak – injak

3. Skewing of information

The translation of items from the source language is not the exact equivalence in the target language.

SL: Take a bath
TL: Mandi

III Discussion

This study is concerned with the translation shift analysis of the English noun phrase into Indonesian. The data are presented both in source language text and the target language text. To make the clear analysis, the data is analyzed based on the theory of Catford (1965) about shift and also Nida (1975) about the loss and gain of information. Nida (1975) states that a translator should have a good knowledge of the languages and of the cultures of both languages, the source language and the target language.

3.1 Structure Shift

There could be an overlap but there is seldom a complete match between languages. It is necessary to translate one word of source language text by several words in order to guarantee the maintenance of the same meaning. Related to the statement above, there are some noun

phrases taken from the source language text are transferred into clauses, a sentence, or even a word in the target language text.

(3-1) SL: **Many huge new shopping malls** like Kemang Village. . .

TL: **Banyak mal-mal besar bermunculan** di sini seperti Kemang Village. . .

The noun phrase *many huge new shopping malls* in the source language text has the constitution of determiner *(many)* + noun phrase *(huge new shopping malls)* which then constituted out of adjective *(huge)* + noun phrase *(new shopping malls).* The noun phrase then is constituted out of adjective (new) + noun (*shopping malls).*This noun phrase in the source language text is then also translated into noun phrase in the target language text which has the constitution of determiner *(banyak)* + noun phrase *(mal-mal besar).* The noun phrase/N' then is constituted out of the noun *(mal-mal)* + adjective *(besar).* It can be seen that the shift in translation namely the structure shift occurs in this data. Although the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase, shift in translation can be shown by the translation of *huge new shopping malls* into *mal-mal besar*. This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian, in which English uses the form of modifier + head, meanwhile Indonesian uses the form of head + modifier. We can conclude that a loss of information occurs in this translation in which the word *new* has the same meaning as the word *recent, fresh or modern.* While *bermunculan* means appeared at the same time; it might be a renovated building. When we see the TL text the NP is transferred into *bermunculan.* The information of the word *new* is not translated in the target language.

(3-2) SL: … has **a palpable energy** about helping create its future.

TL: … memiliki **semangat besar** dalam menentukan masa depan kita ini.

The noun phrase *a palpable energy* in the source language text has the constitution of determiner *(a)* + noun phrase *(palpable energy).* The noun phrase is then constituted out of the adjective *(palpable)* + noun *(energy).* Meanwhile in the target language text, the noun phrase has the constitution of noun *(semangat)* + adjective *(besar).* Therefore we know that a loss of information is happened in this translation in

which the determiner *(a)* in the source language text is not translated. The determiner *a* can have the meaning of *satu/ sebuah/ seorang*, etc in the target language. However, the translator does not translate this determiner because without it, the translation has already clear. The translation shift also occurs in the process of translating in which the phrase *palpable energy* into *semangat besar* is shifted from modifier (adjective, *palpable*) + head (noun,*energy*) into head (noun, *semangat*) + modifier (adjective, *besar*). Referring to the theory of Catford, this type of shift is called structure shift. This is happened because the linguistic system of the source language and the target language is different.

3.2 Class Shift

There are some examples of class shift found in the data. In the case shift cause the change of word class, for instance noun in the source language text is transferred into verb in the target language text or vice-versa, noun is transferred into adverb, adverb into adverb, adverb into verb, etc. to make analysis clearer, here are the following discussion.

(3-3) SL: . . . covering all in **a deluge of tropical rain**.

TL: . . . **membasahi Jakarta dengan air hujan**.

The noun phrase *a deluge of tropical rain* in the source language text has the constitution of determiner *(a)* + noun phrase *(deluge of tropical rain).* The noun phrase *deluge of tropical rain* is constituted out of noun (*deluge*) + prepositional phrase *(of tropical rain)*. The noun phrase in the source language text is translated into verb phrase in the target language text *(membasahi Jakarta dengan air hujan)* which has the constitution of verb phrase *(membasahi Jakarta)* and prepositional phrase *(dengan air hujan)*. Then the verb phrase is constituted out of verb (*membasahi)* and noun *(Jakarta).*

Therefore it can be identified that there is the occurrence of shift in translation in this data in which the source language text has the different structure with the target language text. The shift occurs from noun phrase in the source language text into verb phrase in the target language text. Referring to the theory of Catford, this type of shift is called class shift. Besides a loss of information happened in this translation as we know that *a* in the source language text is not translated. However, though this translation can

be understood by the reader. Meanwhile the target language which is a verb phrase has the constitution of verb *(membasahi)* + noun *(Jakarta)*.. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data in which the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into verb phrase in the target language text. This type of shift is namely class shift according to the theory proposed by Catford.

3.3 Intra- System Shift

After analysing the group of data taken from bilingual article especially in the process of translation of noun phrase from English into Indonesian, the intra-system shift occured automatically in the process of translation. It is caused by the different system of the source language and target language. The different position of the noun head in English noun phrase and Indonesian noun phrase is an example of intra-system shift.

(3-4) SL: To the east, **dark storm clouds** gathered momentum . . .

TL: Menuju ke timur matahari, **awan hitam** tampak berarak dari. . .

The noun phrase *dark storm clouds* in the source language text has the constitution of noun phrase (*empty crystal bowl*) in which the noun phrase is then constituted out of the adjective (*dark*) + noun phrase (*storm clouds*). And finally, the noun phrase *storm clouds* is constituted out of the adjective (*storm)* + noun (*clouds*). Meanwhile in the target language text which is also a noun phrase, it has the constitution of noun phrase (*awan hitam*). Then, the noun phrase is constituted out of the noun (*awan*) + adjective (*hitam*). This translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data in which *clouds* in the source language text which is in plural form is translated into *awan* in the target language text which is in singular form. Such kind of shift is namely intra – systems shift according to the theory of Catford (1965). This shift in translation occurs because in Indonesian as the target language, we cannot put the translation into *awan-awan hitam* since the linguistic system of Indonesian noun phrases

does not use the same system as in English. There is loss information occurs in translated the noun phrase from source language into target language, the word *storm* is not translated. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, the word *storm* means very bad weather with strong winds and rain, and often thunder and lightning.

(3-5) SL: . . . **the most exciting and dynamic cities** in Asia

TL: . . . **kota paling menyenangkan dan dinamis** di Asia

The noun phrase in the source language text has the constitution of determiner (*the)* + adverb (*most*) + noun phrase (*exciting and dynamic cities*). Meanwhile in the target language, it is translated into noun phrase which has the constitution of noun phrase (*kota paling menyenangkan dan dinamis*). Therefore, it is known that there is no loss and gain of information occurs in the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian. However, the shift occurs in this translation, in which the noun *cities* which is plural form in the source language text is translated into *kota* which is singular. This type of shift is called intra-system shift according to the theory proposed by Catford.

IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data related to the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian as found in the article *Travel* in the Colours (Garuda Indonesia's magazine) there were some shifts in translation occured in the English noun phrases which were also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. They were structure shift and intra-system shift. Meanwhile there were also shift occured in the translation of English noun phrase which are translated into non NP in the target language. According to the theory proposed by Catford about shift in translation, the shifts occured here called class shift and unit shift. In terms of translation, the process of loss and gain appeared. This process was happened because the translator wants to make the translation sounds as natural as it can and if the process appeared in the discussion of this study, either loss or gain of information, it would not change the actual meaning of the source language text.

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