Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Noun Phrases found in "Let It Snow" into "Dalam Derai Salju"

Ni Wayan Santiari, Ni Luh Putu Krisnawati, Ni Ketut Alit Ida Setianingsih
English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University
[e-mail: arisanti452@gmail.com] [e-mail: inacrisna@gmail.com]
[e-mail: alit_ida@yahoo.com]
Coressponding Author

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Noun Phrases foundin "Let It Snow" into "Dalam Derai Salju" berfokus pada pergeseran terjemahan frase nomina (kata benda) dan terjemahan makna dalam frase nomina (kata benda). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan pergeseran terjemahan dari frase nomina yang diterapkan dalam terjemahan Let It Snow ke Dalam Derai Salju dan mengidentifikasi terjemahan makna dalam frase nomina (kata benda) yang ditemukan dalam menerjemahkan frase kata benda di bahasa Inggris ke frase kata benda di bahasa Indonesia dalam Let It Snow (Dalam Derai Salju). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka dan data yang terkait dengan pergeseran terjemahan dikumpulkan dari membaca dan pencatatan. Data penelitian ini diambil langsung dari novel "Let It Snow (Dalam Derai Salju)" yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2008 dan 2014. Teori untuk pergeseran terjemahan dikemukakan oleh Catford (1965) dan diaplikasikan dalam menganalisis data. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Larson (1984) tentang makna berdasarkan terjemahan diterapkan. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Quirk, Randolph dan Greenbaum, Sidney (1973) tentang frase nomina bahasa Inggris juga digunakan dan teori tentang frase nomina bahasa Indonesia yang dikemukakan oleh Alwi, et.al (1998) juga diterapkan pada penelitian ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terjemahan pergeseran dari frase nomina dan terjemahan makna dalam frase nomina digunakan sebagai acuan untuk menganalisis data di kedua novel. Setelah mengumpulkan semua data, kemudian menempatkan data sebagai contoh. Contoh pergeseran struktur dan makna dasar terjemahan (terjemahan yang berkenaan dengan ungkapan) sebagian besar ditemukan.

Kata Kunci: terjemahan, frase nomina (kata benda), pergeseran dalam terjemahan.

1.   Background

Basically, translation is a tool for delivering meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Catford (1965) states that by shift we mean the departure from formal correspondencein the process of going from the source language to the target language. Noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. There are two kinds of noun

phrase that are simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. The simple noun phrase consists of a single noun. This study only focuses to analyze simple noun phrase found in *Let It Snow's* novel.

According to Larson (1984), kinds of meaning in translation can be divided into form-based translation and meaning-based translation. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as literal translations.Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language.A bilingual novel is an important thing for translation. It is because bilingual novels can help people understand the language clearly. If someone wants to analyze the novel in English but they do not really understand the words, they may look for the same novel but in different language version that they could understand well.

Regarding to the explanation above, it is very interesting to describe the translation shifts in translating the English NP into Indonesian NP using the theory proposed by Catford (1965) and to identify translation meaning in noun phrase found in translating English NPs into Indonesian NP in *Let It Snow* (*Dalam Derai Salju*).

2.   Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation above, the problems that are going to be discussed in this study as follows:

1.   What translation shift of noun phrase is applied in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases in *Let It Snow*?
2.   What translation meaning in noun phrases found in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases in *Let It Snow*?

3.   Aims of the Study

Based on the problems above, the aims of this study are:

1.   To describe the translation shifts of noun phrase applied in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian noun phrase in *Let It Snow*.
2.   To identify translation meaning in noun phrase found in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian noun phrase in *Let It Snow*.

4. Research Method

Method is necessary in conducting research to give some guidance to achieve the objective writing. The method used during this research is divided into some parts; they are data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data.

4.1 Data Source

In this study the bilingual novel is used as the data source. The English version was taken ` from "Let It Snow" (New York Times Best Seller) by John Green, Maureen Johnson, and Lauren Myracle. Indonesian version was taken from "Dalam Derai Salju" by Rosemary Kesauly and Kristi Ardiana.The reason of choosing *Let It Snow* (*Dalam Derai Salju*) as the data source is that*Let It Snow* (*Dalam Derai Salju*) consists of two different novels, English-Indonesian and is delivered in different language styles by each writer and the novels have a good diction. There is no a taboo word or dirty word inside the novel.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Method and technique of collecting the data are important for this study and it is required to comprehend the theory of the topic well. The library research was applied in this study. The data related to translation shifts were collected through reading and note taking. The first step was reading both the novels, then trying to find out the example of translation shifts. After that the data were input to each part of translation shift. The last step was checking the data accuracy. The other method was comparing the data found between SL and TL and finally listing and identifying the data in TL.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

For analyzing the data, the theory of meaning-based in translation by Larson (1984) was used. The theory of translation shift by Catford (1965) was also used. Qualitatively, the descriptive method was systematically and accurately used based on the theory proposed by Catford (1965) about the translation shifts. The data analysis focused on the noun phrases that occur in the Let it Snow. The analysis started by

classifying the data in order to describe the translation shifts in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phases.

5. Findings and Discussion

The findings included Level Shift, Category Shift (Structure Shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift and Intra-system Shift). The findings also included Form-based Translation and Meaning-based Translation.

5.1 Analysis of Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Noun Phrase in "Let It Snow (Dalam Derai Salju)"

In this analysis, there are examples of Level Shift, Category Shift, Form-based Translation and Meaning-based Translation.

5.1.1 Level Shift

From Phrase to Clause

SL	TL
I sat on the **wet bottom-step**, snow pouring on my head, and pushed myself off as carefully as I could. Green *et.al* (2008:31)	Aku duduk di **anak tangga paling bawah yang basah** dan menggeser dengan sangat hati-hati sementara derai-derai salju menghujani kepalaku. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:34)

The example above is classified as level shift, specifically from phrase to clause. It can be seen from the phrase *wet bottom-step* in SL that was translated into *anak tangga paling bawah yang basah* in TL. The NP structure of SL is *wet* as the modifier which is followed by *bottom- step* as the head.

From Phrase to Word

SL	TL
As a senior, a member of the soccer team, and president ofthe **student council**, his time had been whittled away to almost nothing. Green *et.al*	Sebagai siswa senior, anggota tim sepak bola, dan ketua **OSIS**, waktu senggangnya nyaris tidak ada. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:15)

(2008:7)	

The bold text, **student council** in SL is translated into *OSIS* in TL. The level shift applied in this NP because the level in the SL was changed in TL . *Council* is the head and modified by the word *student.* The sentence above refers to Noah (character in the novel) who multitalented in all fields.

5.1.2 Category Shift
a. Structure Shift

SL	TL
"I realize it looks like a **pizza coaster**, "I added. "It was all they had. Really. Take it." Green *et.al* (2008:21)	"Aku tahu kelihatannya mirip **tatakan piza**," tambahku. "Mereka Cuma punya itu. Sungguh. Ambil saja." Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:26)

The example above is classified as structure shift. It can be seen from the bold text *pizza coaster* in SL that was translated into *tatakan pizza* in TL. In NP structure of SL, the word *pizza* is the modifier followed by the word *coaster* as the head while in NP structure of TL, the word *tatakan* is the head followed by the word *piza* as the modifier.

b. Class Shift

SL	TL
The Duke and I were running toward **the college guys**, and finally one of them looked up and said, "Hey, are you –" but he didn't even finish the sentence. Green *et.al* (2008:199)	The Duke dan aku berlari ke arah **cowok-cowok kuliahan itu**, dan akhirnya salah satu dari mereka mendongak dan berkata, "Hei, apa kau..." tapi dia tidak melanjutkan kalimatnya. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:178)

The example above is classified as class shift. It can be seen from the phrase the college guys in SL that was translated into *cowok-cowok kuliahan* in TL. The is the

determiner followed by college as modifier and guys as head of the structure of English NPs in TL. In Indonesian *cowok-cowok* is head followed by *kuliahan* as modifier.

c. Unit Shift

SL	TL
I sat on the **wet bottom-step**, snow pouring on my head, and pushed myself off as carefully as I could. Green *et.al* (2008:31)	Aku duduk di **anak tangga paling bawah yang basah** dan menggeser dengan sangat hati-hati sementara derai-derai salju menghujani kepalaku. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:34)

In the example above, it can be seen that *wet bottom-step* in SL was translated into *anak tangga paling bawah yang basah* in TL. It is clear that the data above is classified as a unit shift because the data in SL is in form of noun phrase which was changed into the form of clause in TL.

d. Intra-system Shift

SL	TL
But before I take you into **the beating heart** of the action, let's get one thing out of the way. Green *et.al* (2008:3)	Namun, sebelum aku menggambarkan **peristiwa menegangkan** itu, ada satu hal yang harus kusampaikan. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:11)

The bold text above is classified as an intra-system shift. It can be seen from the word *the beating heart* in SL that was translated into *peristiwa menegangkan* in TL. Literally, *the beating heart* in SL should be translated into *jantung berdebar* in TL. In English NP, *the* is determiner, *beating* is the modifier and *heart* is the head while in Indonesian NP, *peristiwa* is the head and *menegangkan* is the modifier and the determiner*the* is not translated in TL.

5.1.3 Form-based Translation (Literal Translation)

SL	TL
"I realize it looks like a **pizza coaster**, "I added. "It was all they had. Really. Take it." Green *et.al* (2008:21)	"Aku tahu kelihatannya mirip **tatakan piza**," tambahku. "Mereka Cuma punya itu. Sungguh. Ambil saja." Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:26)

The example above is classified as literal translation because the translation attempts to be as close as possible with the source language. The phrase *pizza coaster* in SL was translated into *tatakan piza* in TL. *Coaster* means a small tray or mat placed under a bottle or glass to protect the table underneath. In the example, the word *coaster*was translated into *tatakan* in TL. *Tatakan* is a tool for protecting the food if it is placed underneath. The food referred here is pizza. *Pizza* is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a flat, round base of dough baked with a topping of tomato sauce and cheese, typically with added meat or vegetables.

5.1.4 Meaning-based Translation (Idiomatic Translation)

SL	TL
But before I take you into **the beating heart** of the action, let's get one thing out of the way. Green *et.al* (2008:3)	Namun, sebelum aku menggambarkan peristiwa **menegangkan** itu, ada satu hal yang harus kusampaikan. Kesauly and Ardiana (2014:11)

The example above is classified as an idiomatic translation because the meaning of the SL text is in the natural form of the receptor language. The phrase *beating heart* in SL was translated into *menegangkan* in TL. Literally, the phrase beating heart means *jantung berdebar*. However, in TL the phrase is translated into menegangkan. *Menegangkan* refers to the frightening situation experienced by the speaker inn the novel.

6. Conclusion

All translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) are used in this novel. The meaning-based translation proposed by Larson (1984) was also used to analyze the data that refers to form-based translation (literal translation) and meaning-based translation (idiomatic translation). The theory of English noun phrase proposed by Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, Sidney (1973) and the theory of Indonesian noun phrase proposed by Alwi, *et.al* (1998) were also applied.

The result of this study is the example of translation shift found both in level shift and category shift. In the entire example of translation shift, the structure shift was mostly found. The example of translation meaning also was already found both in form-based translation and meaning based translation. The result isthat the examples of meaning-based translation (idiomatic translation) mostly dominated.

7. Bibliography

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