

**TRANSLATION SHIFT ON THE TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASE IN
ELIZABETH GILBERT'S NOVEL "EAT, PRAY, LOVE" INTO "MAKAN,
DOA, CINTA" BY SILAMURTI NUGROHO**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Language**



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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2013**

PAGE OF APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the advisers, Strata 1 Study Program of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University at March, 2013.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled Translation shift on the translation of Indonesian noun phrase in Elizabeth Gilbert’s novel “*Eat, Pray, Love*” into “*Makan, Doa, Cinta*” by Silamurti Nugroho. This research focuses on the analysis of category shift of translation. This study is aimed at finding out the types of shift in the translation of Indonesian phrases in Elizabeth Gilbert’s novel “*Eat, Pray, Love*” into “*Makan, Doa, Cinta*” by Silamurti Nugroho. This thesis was conducted in order to describe the kind of category shift of translation found in the novels.

The research belongs to descriptive qualitative. It is a method of the research which does not establish calculations. The source of data is a novel entitled “*Eat, Pray, Love*” which was published in New York in 2006, and its Indonesian version which was published in Jakarta in 2007. There are 111 data consisting unit shift and class shift found in the books.

The results of this analysis show that there are six kinds of translation shift of noun phrase in the novel. There are two kinds translation shift based on Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004 : 26). The most dominating translation shift is class shift of noun phrase to word which consist of 103 numbers of class shift with the total percentage of 99%. The types of shift which are found in the novels are included into unit and class shift because there are different unit and class between the source language and the target language within translation work. Those types occurred in order to make the meaning become acceptable and readable by the readers in the target language.

Keywords: *Language, Shift, Unit, Class, Translation, Noun Phrase.*

Skripsi ini berjudul "Pergeseran Penerjemahan pada terjemahan frasa nomina dalam bahasa Indonesia dalam novel Elizabeth Gilbert *Eat, Pray, Love* menjadi *Makan, Doa, Cinta* oleh Silamurti Nugroho". Penelitian ini fokus pada analisis pergeseran kategori penerjemahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pergeseran dalam terjemahan frasa Indonesia dalam novel Elizabeth Gilbert *Eat, Pray, Love* menjadi *Makan, Doa, Cinta* oleh Silamurti Nugroho. Skripsi ini dilakukan dalam rangka untuk menggambarkan jenis pergeseran kategori terjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ini adalah metode penelitian yang tidak menerapkan perhitungan. Sumber data adalah sebuah novel berjudul *Eat, Pray, Love* yang diterbitkan di New York pada tahun 2006, dan versi Indonesia yang diterbitkan di Jakarta pada tahun 2007. Ada 110 data yang terdiri dari pergeseran unit dan pergeseran kelas ditemukan dalam novel tersebut.

Hasil analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa ada enam jenis pergeseran terjemahan frasa nomina dalam novel. Ada dua jenis terjemahan pergeseran berdasarkan Catford (seperti dikutip dalam Hatim dan Munday, 2004: 26). Pergeseran terjemahan yang paling mendominasi adalah pergeseran kelas frasa nomina ke kata yang terdiri dari 102 jumlah pergeseran kelas dengan jumlah persentase 99%. Jenis-jenis pergeseran yang ditemukan dalam novel dimasukkan ke dalam unit dan pergeseran kelas karena ada unit yang berbedakan kelas antar bahasa sumber dan bahasa target dalam terjemahan. Tipe-tipe terjadi supaya membuat makna dapat diterima dan dibaca oleh pembaca dalam bahasa target.

Kata kunci: Bahasa, Shift, Unit, Kelas, Terjemahan, Frase Noun.

INTRODUCTION

This world consists of some countries, and every country of course has its own language. That language is used for communication. Communication is the important part for our life. Without language we cannot speak to each other. People can express their communication by saying or writing. With language we can express anything, the component of language itself is arranged from word to sentence. So, translation is needed because there are so many languages in this world, for examples, English as a foreign language in Indonesian has a great effect in the development of modern technology and science. It is influenced by some books that are written and translated in English.

Ordudari, 2007 : 3 states that “Translation is the process to transfer written or spoken source language (SL) texts to equivalent written or spoken target language (TL) texts.” The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, or philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers, to a greater number of target audience and to bring the world closer. So, translation is very important, not only in scientific and technology books, but also in literary books.

Literary book is the art of written work. Literature may consist of texts based on factual information (journalistic or non-fiction), as well as on original imagination, such as poetry.

Novel is one example of literature work, and inside of it there is an equivalent effect to reader. The researcher uses the novel written by Elizabeth Gilbert’s Novel “Eat, Pray, Love” into “Makan, Doa, Cinta” By Silamurti Nugroho. The subject of this research is translation shift in the English translation of Indonesian translation. This research tries to find out the shift in form and the meaning in the English translation to Indonesian translation.

Translation it self is the differentiation between the system of source text and target text is showed by the structure differentiation in the words order, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are four type of translation shift based on Catford’s theory, but just two theory that researcher choose, there are Unit Shift and Class Shift. Why the researcher just choose certain kinds of shift, because the researcher find more that shifts in the novel. The classification which the researcher analyze is Noun Phrase.

Noun phrase is a group of words was which has no subject. Why the researcher choose noun phrase to be analyzed, because she want know how the noun phrase in the source language can change into different level or rank in target language. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed is because in this novel the researcher can find various kinds of noun phrase that can be analyzed. The difference between the Indonesian and English noun phrases lies in the position of head and modifier in the word order.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data of this study were Elizabeth Gilbert’s Novel *Eat, Pray, Love* into *Makan, Doa, Cinta* By Silamurti Nugroho.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is sentence containing the noun phrases found in Elizabeth Gilbert’s Novel *Eat, Pray, Love* into *Makan, Doa, Cinta* By Silamurti Nugroho.

Technique of Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research by searching them. The researcher search the data in the book store and then chose the appropriate data. In this research, the researcher used *TheMummy with No Name*, a story book by Geronimo Stilton and were gathered with its translation in Indonesian *Mumi Tanpa Nama* by Tanti Susilawati because the words, phrases, clauses and sentences in the story contain syntactical rank-shift in translation.

In doing the analysis, first the researcher read both of the data, the source and the target language. Second, the researcher chose the pages that would be used as data samples. Third, identified the data including words, phrases, clauses and sentences which were found in the books, next analyzed those all into syntactical rank-shift types in translation and finally drew the conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSISION

Translation shift in translation which are found in the both English and Indonesian version of the data are categorized into six types, those are noun phrase to word, noun phrase to clause, noun phrase to noun, noun phrase to verb, noun phrase to verb phrase, noun phrase to adjective. The quantity and types of syntactical rank-shift found in the book can be seen on the table 2 below:

Unit Shift in Elizabeth Gilbert's Novel *Eat, Pray, Love*.

Table 1.1 Class shift in translation found by researcher in the novel *Eat, Pray, Love* which is translated into *Makan, Doa, Cinta* by Silamurti Nugroho.

No.	Class Shift	Number	Percentage
1.	Noun Phrase to Word	102	99%
3.	Noun Phrase to Clause	1	1%
Total Number/Percentage (%)		103	100%

Discussion

Noun Phrase to Word

The translation shift of noun phrase which is translated into word can be explained in the following examples:

SL: He says he'll come pick me up in **his car**.

TL: Dia mengatakan akan menjemput saya dengan *mobilnya*.

The English phrase 'his car' in the source language is translated into a word 'mobilnya' in the target language. It can be done because the possessive pronoun 'his' in the source language is translated into a possessive pronoun '-nya' in the target language which is united with the noun . It can be explored that the translation shift entails the class shift since the noun phrase of the source language is translated into a clause in the target language.

Noun Phrase to Clause

The translation shift of noun phrase which is translated into noun can be explained in the following examples:

SL: **My initial suggestion** was that we sell the house and divide all the assets fifty-fifty; it never occurred to me we'd proceed in any other way. (p. 16)

TL: *Pada mulanya saya menyarankan* kami menjual rumah dan asset kami dibagi lima puluh-lima puluh; tidak pernah terpikir oleh saya, kami menempuh cara lain. (p. 19)

It can be shown in the above example that the English phrase 'My initial suggestion' is translated into clause 'Pada mulanya saya menyarankan' in Indonesia. It is occur because there is an adverb 'pada mulanya' within the target of language to indicate condition which is categorized as adverbial clause. It can be explored that the translation shift entails the class shift since the noun phrase of the source language is translated into a clause in the target language.

Unit Shift in Elizabeth Gilbert's Novel *Eat, Pray, Love*.

Table 1.2 Unit shift in translation found by researcher in the novel *Eat, Pray, Love* which is translated into *Makan, Doa, Cinta* by Silamurti Nugroho.

No.	Unit Shift	Number	Percentage
1.	Noun Phrase to Noun	99	90%
2.	Noun Phrase to Verb	1	1%
3.	Noun Phrase to Verb Phrase	9	8%
4.	Noun Phrase to Adjective	1	1%
Total Number/Percentage (%)		110	100%

Discussion

The class shift of noun phrase to word can be explained in the following examples:

Noun Phrase to Noun

SL: Sobbing so hard, in fact, that a great lake of tears and snot was spreading before me on the **bathroom tiles**, a veritable Lake Inferior (if you will) of all my shame and fear and confusion and grief. (p. 11)

TL: Menangis tersedu-sedu sehingga danau air mata dan ingus terbentuk di *lantai* di hadapan saya, sebuah Danau Rendah Diri yang nyata –(jika kita mau menyebutnya) dari semua rasa malu, ketakutan, kebingungan dan kesedihan. (p.10)

It can be seen that the English noun phrase ‘bathroom tiles’ is translated into noun ‘lantai’ in Indonesian. Actually it can be translated into the same class such as the original becomes ‘lantai kamar mandi’. But why the translator translates ‘bathroom tiles’ into ‘lantai’, because the translator makes that phrase to be shorter as a word without change the meaning in the target language. Why the word ‘bathroom’ in the ‘bathroom tiles’ is not translated, because the word ‘lantai’ is feasible for the translator to the reader. So the unit shift of noun phrase to noun occurred. The translating process is done through the word for word translation established because between the source language and target language have the same meaning.

Noun Phrase to Verb Phrase

The class shift of noun phrase to verb phrase is found in the novels by the researcher and it is explained in the following example:

SL: I’d call her after every session with **a debriefing of everything** I’d realized in my therapist’s office, and she’d put down whatever she was doing and say, “Ah . . . that explains a lot.” (p. 62)

TL: Saya akan menelepon dia setelah setiap sesi dan *menceritakan kepadanya semuanya terjadi* di kantor ahli terapi, dan dia akan meletakkan apa saja yang sedang dikerjakannya dan berkata, “Ah....itu menjelaskan banyak hal.” (p. 105)

It can be seen that the English noun phrase ‘a debriefing of everything’ in the above example, containing indefinite article ‘a’ is translated into verb phrase ‘menceritakan kepadanya semua yang terjadi di kantor ahli terapi’ in Indonesian. It might occur because if that phrase translated into word for word in Indonesian, the meaning will sound unnatural. So the translator uses unit shift of noun phrase to verb phrase in translation work with take a verb ‘menceritakan’ to emphasize the meaning.

Noun Phrase to Verb

The unit shift of noun phrase to verb can be explained in the following examples:

SL: At the bottom of that strangeness was the abysmal fact that we were both doing something the other person would never have conceived possible; he

never dreamed I would actually leave him, and I never in *my wildest imagination* thought he would make it so difficult for me to go. (p.14)

TL: Di atas segala keanehan itu adalah kenyataan adanya jurang dimana kamu berjuang melakukan sesuatu yang tidak dimengerti oleh orang lain; suami saya tidak pernah bermimpi bahwa saya tidak pernah akan meninggalkannya, dan saya dalam angan-angan terliar saya tidak pernah *membayangkan* bahwa suami saya tidak dengan begitu mudah membebaskan saya. (p. 18)

By looking at the example above, the English noun phrase ‘my wildest imagination’ is translated into a verb ‘membayangkan’ in the target text. It might occur because if that phrase translated into word for word in Indonesian, the meaning will sound unnatural. So the translator uses unit shift of noun phrase to verb in translation work to emphasize the meaning and makes it easy to the readers to imagine the story.

Noun Phrase to Adjective

The translator uses an adjective in translating the noun phrase of the source language in order to reach the readability of the translation work. The following is the example of translation shift of noun into adjective:

SL: This is **a pity**, and also very telling. (p. 68)

TL: Ini *menyedihkan* dan juga bisa dimengerti. (p. 117)

In the above example, it can be seen that the English noun phrase ‘a pity’ is translated into adjective ‘menyedihkan’ in Indonesian that is derived from the noun phrase ‘sebuah kesedihan’. It becomes adjective since ‘me –’ (in Indonesian) prefix added on those words. Why it is occur?, it might occur because the word ‘pity’ and ‘menyedihkan’ is an equivalence. So, because between that word there is a different rank is called unit shift.

CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 2 kinds of translation shift of noun phrases occur in *Eat, Pray, Love* by Elizabeth Gilbert and its Indonesian version *Makan, Doa, Cinta* by Silamurti Nugroho. The category shift are unit shift and class shift used in the novel which are included in six types proposed by Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, (2004 : 26) there are unit shift of noun phrase to noun, unit shift of noun phrase to verb, unit shift of noun phrase to verb phrase, unit shift of noun phrase to adjective, class shift of noun phrase to word, and class shift of noun phrase to clause.

The researcher found 110 unit shift in *Eat, Pray, Love*. Those are: Translation shift of noun phrase into noun which total percentage of 90% and it consists of 99 numbers; translation shift of noun phrase into verb which consists

of 1 number with the total percentage 1%; Translation shift of noun phrase into verb phrase which consists of 9 numbers with the total percentage 8%; Translation shift of noun phrase into adjective which consists of 1 numbers with the total percentage 1%.

Moreover, the researcher found 103 class shift types in *Eat, Pray, Love*. Those are: translation shift of noun phrase into word which consists of 103 numbers with the total percentage 99%; and translation shift of noun phrase into clause which consists of 1 numbers with the total percentage 1%.

On the other words, it can be summarized that the class shift of noun phrase to word is the most dominating translation shift used in the novel which has 103 numbers of class shift and the fewest number used is class shift of noun phrase to clause which only has 1 number of translation shift.

Those types of translation shift which found in the novels are included into category shift because there are different unit and class between the source language and the target language within the translation work. Those types occurred in order to make the meaning become more acceptable and readable by the readers in the target language.

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