



**THE FUNCTIONAL SHIFT OF NOMINAL GROUP TRANSLATION IN
*CHICKEN SOUP TO INSPIRE A WOMAN'S SOUL***

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THE FUNCTIONAL SHIFT OF NOMINAL GROUP TRANSLATION IN *CHICKEN SOUP TO INSPIRE A WOMEN'S SOUL*

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled the functional shift of nominal group translation in Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. It has two objectives, to describe functional components of the nominal groups and their translations in the English and Indonesian version in Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul and to describe functional shifts which happened in the translation of those nominal groups from English into Indonesian.

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative research method. The data of this research were taken from Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. After the data were collected, they were analyzed using the following steps: reading the source and target text carefully, identifying the functional components of nominal of source text into target text, and drawing the conclusion of the functional shift of nominal group translation found in Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul in translating nominal group of source text and its translation.

The result shows that there are 83 functional components of the nominal groups and their translations in the English and Indonesian version in Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul, and 93 functional shifts of the nominal groups happened in the translation of those nominal groups from English into Indonesian. There are twelve kinds of functional shifts of the nominal groups occurred in the books. The functional shift of the nominal groups from Epi to Q is the most dominating functional shifts that is used in the books which has 65 (69.89 %).

Keywords: *Nominal Group, Functional Component, Functional Shift, Translation.*

Penelitian ini berjudul pergeseran fungsional terjemahan nominal group di buku Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan, untuk mengidentifikasi komponen fungsional dari nominal group di buku Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul dan untuk menganalisa pergeseran fungsional yang terjadi dalam terjemahan dari nominal group dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini diambil dari Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. Setelah data dikumpulkan, data tersebut dianalisa dengan menggunakan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: membaca bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran dengan hati-hati, mengidentifikasi komponen fungsional nominal group dari bahasa sumber ke sasaran, dan menarik kesimpulan dari pergeseran fungsional terjemahan nominal group ditemukan di Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 83 komponen fungsional nominal group baik dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia di buku Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul, dan 93 pergeseran fungsional dari nominal group yang terjadi dalam terjemahan kelompok-kelompok nominal dari bahasa Inggris ke Indonesia. Ada dua belas jenis pergeseran fungsional dari nominal group ditemukan di buku Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul. Pergeseran fungsional nominal group dari Epi ke Q adalah pergeseran fungsional paling mendominasi yang digunakan di buku Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul yaitu sebanyak 65 (69,89%).

Kata kunci: Nominal Group, Komponen Fungsional, Pergeseran Fungsional, Terjemahan.

INTRODUCTION

Language is so powerful in our life because with language we can communicate each other, besides with it sometimes we can inspire peoples through the words which we are speaking to. There is much information in many languages widely spread through the world, and English is one of the well-known international languages in the world. Hornby (2000:721) defines language as "The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country". It is clear that language is used for communication among people in a particular country over a period of time. One of the ways people communicate is through written text, and transfer of information through written text is called translation.

Newmark (1981:7) describes translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in another language." Besides, Catford

(1965: 15) states that “translation is defined as the act of replacing text material in the source language by an equivalent text in the target language”. It means that in translating, the translator should find the equivalence of source language into target language. Therefore, to get a good translation, translator should master both source and target language. There are also some factors that should be considered by a translator in order to produce a good translation product. As Nababan (1999:18) states “there are two important factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences; and non-linguistic factors that cover the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture”.

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 each other both in their phonological and grammatical aspects. “Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works” (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 2). Grammar is very important within the English language, since it is, in effect, the glue that holds the language together. With the use of incorrect grammar, sentences can become meaningless and their message is unclear. English and Bahasa are two different languages. Although they are different, but basically they have some correspondence units, namely; sentence, clause, morpheme, word, and phrase.

Aarts (1982:11) says, “phrases are composed of words, and a minimal phrase consists of one single word”. There are five kinds of phrases, noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase. Besides phrases in English has a group of words and, like everything else in grammar, relationships between and among words in the group are structured. They are nominal groups, verbal groups, adverbial groups, conjunction groups, and preposition groups. In this case the researcher is only going to discuss about nominal groups, mainly because it is the most interesting in education, particularly in written discourse.

Gerot and Wignell (1994 :140) states that “a nominal group is a group of words which has a noun (a word which names a person, place or thing) as its head word and includes all additional information related to that noun”.

This study focuses on the functional shift of nominal group translation in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*. There are a lot of nominal groups in every sentence of this book. However, many of us are still confused in differentiating the word order in functional components of nominal groups of the English and Indonesian nominal groups. It is because the English and Indonesian functional components of nominal groups are not the same.

METHOD

Research Design

In this thesis the researcher used in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*. Based on the analysis, the researcher used qualitative method and the approach is descriptive which aims focuses on the functional shift of nominal group translation in this creative non-fiction book. Isaac and Michael (1987:46) state “descriptive method has a purpose to describe systemically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately”.

Data

The source of data in this study is a book entitled *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*. That book is available in two editions, English and Indonesian version. The version of English edition was written by Jack Canfield, Mark Victor Hansen and Stephanie Marston and published by Health Communications, Inc. 3201 S.W. 15th Street Deerfield Beach, FL 33442-8190 in 2004, meanwhile the Indonesian edition was translated by Nanny Budiman and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2012. The English version has 349 pages and The Indonesian version has 401 pages.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is nominal groups in creative non-fiction book which contains 349 pages in English version and Indonesian version contains 401 pages which are found in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*.

Techniques of Data Collection

These data are collected through some steps. First is Searching the data from *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul* in English version by Jack Canfield, Mark Victor Hansen and Stephanie Marston and Indonesian version by Nanny Budiman..Then Choosing the data from *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul* in English version by Jack Canfield, Mark Victor Hansen and Stephanie Marston and Indonesian version by Nanny Budiman.

Techniques of Data Analysis

The techniques in analyzing the data are reading the source and target text carefully, identifying the nominal groups found in source text and compare with target text. Then analyzing the functional components of nominal groups based on

Gerot and Wignell (1994:140-145) theory of source text into target text. The last is drawing the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Firstly, the quantity of functional components found in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul* can be seen on table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: The functional components of the nominal groups found in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*.

No	Functional Components		Σ	%
	SL	TL		
1	Epi + T	T + Q	4	4.81 %
2	D + Epi + T	T + Q	31	37.34 %
3	D + Epi + T	D + T + Q	8	9.63 %
4	D + Epi + T + Q	T + Q	15	18.07 %
5	D + Epi + T + Q	T + Epi _(exp) +Epi _(att)	1	1.2 %
6	D + Epi + T + Q	T + C + Epi + Q	1	1.2 %
7	D + Epi + T + Q	T + Epi _(att) + Q	1	1.2 %
8	D + Epi + T + Q	D + Epi _(exp) + T + C	1	1.2 %
9	D + Epi + T + Q	D + Epi + T	1	1.2 %
10	D + Epi + T + Q	D + T + Q	1	1.2 %
11	D + Epi + C + T	D + T + C + Q	2	2.40 %
12	D + Epi + C + T	T + C + Q	2	2.40 %
13	D + Epi _(exp) + Epi _(exp) + T	T + Q	1	1.2 %
14	D + Epi _(exp) + Epi _(exp) + T	D + T + Q	1	1.2 %
15	D + T + Q	D + T + Q	1	1.2 %
16	D + T + Q	T + Epi + Q	1	1.2 %
17	Epi + C + T	T + C + Q	1	1.2 %

18	D + Epi + C + T + Q	T + C + Q	1	1.2 %
19	D + Epi (exp) +Epi (att) + T	T + Epi(att) + Q	1	1.2 %
20	D+ Epi(exp) + Epi(att)+C+T	D + T + C + Q	1	1.2 %
21	D +Epi(att)+Epi (exp) + C + T	D+T+C+ Epi(exp)+Q	1	1.2 %
22	D +Epi(att)+Epi(att)+Epi(att) + Epi (att) + Epi (att) + T	T + Q	1	1.2 %
23	D + PD + T + Q	T + Q	1	1.2 %
24	N + C + T + Q	D + T + C + Q	1	1.2 %
25	D + Epi + N + T	N + T + Q	1	1.2 %
26	Epi + C + T	T + C + Q	1	1.2 %
27	D + N + T	N + T + Q	1	1.2 %
Total			83	100 %

Secondly, the quantity of functional shifts of the nominal groups found in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul* can be seen on table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2: The functional shifts of the nominal groups found in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*.

No.	Functional Shifts		Σ	%
	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)		
1	Epi	Q	65	69.89 %
2	Epi (exp)	Q	5	5.38 %
3	Q	T	6	6.45 %
4	T	Q	3	3.22 %
5	T	D	2	2.15 %
6	Epi	T	1	1.07 %

7	Q	Epi (att)	2	2.15 %
8	Epi (att)	Q	4	4.30 %
9	Q	C	2	2.15 %
10	PD	Q	1	1.07 %
11	Q	Epi	1	1.07 %
12	N	D	1	1.07 %
Total			93	100 %

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi to Q

From the table 4.2 the researcher found 65 functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi to Q. The researcher uses only one examples can be seen below:

Excerpt 1

SL			TL	
I thought it was a grand idea. (page : 102, line 7)			Kupikir itu ide yang luarbiasa. (page : 111, line 8)	
a	grand	idea	ide	yang luar biasa
D	Epi	T	T	Q

From the example above, it can be seen that the nominal group in the source language text *a grand idea* has the functional components D (*a*) + Epi (*grand*) + T (*idea*). Then the nominal group in the target language text *ide yang luar biasa* has the functional components T (*ide*) + Q (*yang luar biasa*). The translator uses *luar biasa* as the equivalence of the word *grand*, the translator translated this word literally, *luar biasa* is considered as the right equivalence to describe *ide* in target language. Therefore, the functional shift happens from Epi (*grand*) in the source language to Q (*yang luar biasa*) in the target language. In this case the *deictic* (*a*) from the source language is not translated, because though (*a*) in the source language can have the meaning of *sebuah* or *satu* in the target language, but in this translation it does not need to be translated. *Ide* in the target language is an uncountable noun

which does not need to be completed by any *deictic* to make it clear and understood by the reader.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to T

From the table 4.2 there are 6 functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to T. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 6

SL				TL	
The sheer terror of the situation and the possibility that I might die.(page : 4, line 2)				Situasi yang begitu menakutkan dan kemungkinan menghilangkan nyawaku itu.(page : 5, line 6)	
the	sheer	terror	of the situation	situasi	yang begitu menakutkan
D	Epi	T	Q	T	Q

From the table above, the nominal group in the source language text *the sheer terror of the situation* has the functional components D (*the*) + Epi (*sheer*) + T (*terror*) + Q (*of the situation*), while the nominal group in the target language text *situasi yang begitu menakutkan* has the functional components T (*situasi*) + Q (*yang begitu menakutkan*). The word *situation* is literally translated by the translator in target language into *situasi* because this word is considered as the right equivalence in the target language. So the functional shift happens from Q (*of the situation*) in source language to T (*situasi*) in the target language. Although the *deictic (the)* has the meaning of *ini* or *itu*, the translator chose not to translate it, because the translation is already clear and understood enough by the reader without any translation of the *deictic (the)*.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi_(exp) to Q

There are 5 functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi_(exp) to Q. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 15

SL				TL		
Among the dilapidated buildings of Toronto's east waterfront was a small vacant lot . (page : 270, line 15)				Di antara bangunan-bangunan bobrok di tepi laut di sebelah timur Toronto ada sebuah area yang kosong . (page : 310, line 23)		
a	small	vacant	lot	sebuah	area	yang kosong
D	Epi _(exp)	Epi _(exp)	T	D	T	Q

From the table above, the nominal group in the source language text *a small vacant lot* has the functional components D (*a*) + Epi_(exp) (*small*) + Epi_(exp) (*vacant*) + T (*lot*), while the nominal group in the target language text *sebuah area yang kosong* has the functional components D (*sebuah*) + T (*area*) + Q (*yang kosong*). In bahasa *vacant* means *kosong*. So the functional shift happens from Epi_(exp) (*vacant*) in source language to Q (*yang kosong*) in the target language. In this analysis *deictic* (*a*) in the source language can have the meaning of *sebuah* or *satu* in the target language, the translator chose to translate the *deictic* (*a*), because *area* in the target language is countable noun

Functional shifts of nominal groups from T to Q

There are 3 functional shifts of nominal groups from T to Q. The researcher uses one example can be seen below:

Excerpt 16

SL			TL		
My sixteen-year marriage had settled into a comfortable but dull routine, and my two preteens were requiring less and less my attention. (page : 296, line 22)			Pernikahanku selama enam belas tahun telah berjalan ke dalam rutinitas yang nyaman namun membosankan, dan kedua anakku yang menjelang remaja semakin sedikit membutuhkan perhatianku. (page : 334, line 30)		
my	two	preteens	kedua	anakku	yang menjelang remaja.
D	N	T	N	T	Q

From the example above, it can be seen that the nominal group in the source language text *my two preteens* has the functional components D (*my*) + N (*two*) + T (*preteens*). Then the nominal group in the target language text *kedua anakku yang menjelang remaja* has the functional components N (*kedua*) + T (*anakku*) + Q (*yang menjelang remaja*). In Indonesian *preteens* means *menjelang remaja*. Therefore, the functional shift happens from T (*preteens*) in source language to Q (*yang menjelang remaja*) in target language.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from T to D

There are 2 functional shifts of nominal groups from T to D. The researcher uses one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 19

SL				TL		
They had caught the Bronx cat burglar, because out came the first earring, a couple of other earrings, the white glove, the scarf, a pearl necklace, a couple of stick pins, a small bottle of perfume , various charms, and four rings. (page : 181, line 7)				Mereka telah menemukan pencuri dari Bronx di sekolah ini, karena dari sakuku muncullah anting-anting yang pertama, beberapa anting-anting lainnya, sarung tangan putih, scraf, kalung mutiara, beberapa jepit, sebotol kecil parfum , beberapa gelang jimat, dan empat cincin. (page : 204, line 13)		
a	small	bottle	of perfume	sebotol	kecil	parfum
D	Epi	T	Q	D	Epi	T

The nominal group in the source language text *a small bottle of perfume* has the functional components D (*a*) and Epi (*small*) and T (*bottle*) and Q (*of perfume*) meanwhile the nominal group in the target language text *sebotol kecil parfum* has the functional components D (*sebotol*) and Epi (*kecil*) and T (*parfum*). *Bottle* means *botol* in Indonesian. That is why, the functional shift occurs from T (*bottle*) in the source language text into D (*sebotol*) in the target language text. In this analysis *deictic (a)* in the source language can have the meaning of *sebuah* or *sebotol* in the target language, the translator chose to translate the *deictic (a)*, because *parfum* in the target language is countable noun.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi to T

There is 1 functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi to T. Therefore, the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 21

SL				TL	
Since I am a sentimental seeker of reasons and ways to celebrate; I am usually the one who engineers family events. (page : 196, line 3)				Sebagai orang sentimental yang getol mencari alasan dan cara merayakan sesuatu, akulah yang biasa menciptakan perayaan-perayaan dalam keluargaku. (page : 221, line 4)	
a	sentimental	seeker	of reasons	orang sentimental	yang getol mencari alasan.
D	Epi	T	Q	T	Q

By looking the example above, it can be seen that the nominal group in the source language text *a sentimental seeker of reasons* has the functional components D (*a*) + Epi (*sentimental*) + T (*seeker*) and the nominal group in the target language text *orang sentimental yang getol mencari alasan* has the functional components T (*orang sentimental*) + Q (*yang getol mencari alasan*). In Indonesian *sentimental* means *sentimental*. Therefore the functional shift happens from Epi (*sentimental*) in the source language to T (*orang sentimental*) in the target language.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to Epi_(att)

There are 2 functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to Epi_(att). Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 22

SL	TL
Somehow our marriage survived this dramatic change of lifestyle . (page : 34, line 27)	Entah bagaimana pernikahan kami berhasil bertahan melalui perubahan gaya hidup yang dramatis ini . (page : 38, line 17)

this	dramatic	change	of lifestyle	perubahan	gaya hidup	yang dramatis ini
D	Epi	T	Q	T	Epi _(att)	Q

The nominal group in the source language text *this dramatic change of lifestyle* has the functional components D (*this*) and Epi (*dramatic*) and T (*change*) and Q (*of lifestyle*) meanwhile the nominal group in the target language text *perubahan gaya hidup yang dramatis ini* has the functional components T (*perubahan*) and Epi_(att) (*gaya hidup*) and Q (*yang dramatis ini*). *Lifestyle* means *gaya hidup* in Indonesian. That is why, the functional shift occurs from Q (*of lifestyle*) in the source language text into Epi_(att) (*gaya hidup*) in the target language text.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi_(att) to Q

The researcher found 4 functional shifts of nominal groups from Epi_(att) to Q. Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 24

SL					TL			
Some pretty cute Costa Rican Guys were all giving me high-fives.(page: 4, line 34)					Beberapa pria Costa Rica yang cukup tampan saling menepukan telapak tangan mereka dengan telapak tanganku. (page: 6, line 9)			
some	pretty	cute	Costa Rican	Guys	beberapa	pria	Costa Rica	yang cukup tampan
D	Ep _(exp)	Ep _(att)	C	T	D	T	C	Q

By looking the example above, it can be seen that the nominal group in the source language text *some pretty cute Costa Rican guys* has the functional components D (*some*) + Epi_(exp) (*pretty*) + Epi_(att) (*cute*) + C (*Costa Rican*) + T (*guys*) and the nominal group in the target language text *beberapa pria Costa Rica yang cukup tampan* has the functional components D (*beberapa*) + T (*pria*) + C (*Costa Rica*) + Q (*yang cukup tampan*). In Indonesian *cute* means *tampan*. Therefore the functional shift happens from Epi_(att) (*cute*) in the source language to Q (*yang cukup tampan*) in the target language. In this analysis *deictic* (*some*) in the source language can have the meaning of *beberapa* in the target language, the translator chose to translate the *deictic* (*some*), because *pria* in the target language is countable noun.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to C

There are 2 functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to C. Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 27

SL				TL			
There was a tidy row of antique books ; I could read to my heart's content. (page : 37, line 33)				Ada sederetan rapi buku-buku antik yang dapat kubaca sampai puas. (page : 43, line 11)			
a	tidy	row	of antique books	sederetan	rapi	buku-buku	antik
D	Epi	T	Q	D	Epi(exp)	T	C

From the table above, the nominal group in the source language text *a tidy row of antique books* has the functional components D (*a*) + Epi (*tidy*) + T (*row*) + Q (*of antique books*), while the nominal group in the target language text *sederetan rapi buku-buku antik* has the functional components D (*sederetan*) + Epi(exp) (*rapi*) + T (*buku-buku*) + C (*antik*). In bahasa *antique* means *antik*. So the functional shift happens from Q (*of antique books*) in source language to C (*antik*) in the target language. In this analysis *deictic (a)* in the source language can have the meaning of *sebuah* or *sederetan* in the target language, the translator chose to translate the *deictic (a)*, because *buku-buku* in the target language is countable noun.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from PD to Q

There is 1 functional shift of nominal group from PD to Q. Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 29

SL	TL
We would argue for our candidates-Jane usually taking a different view from the rest of us . (page : 78, line 5)	Kami bersilang pendapat mengenai kandidat kami-Jane biasanya mempunyai pandangan yang berbeda dari kami bertiga . (page : 89, line 1)

a	different	view	from the rest of us	pandangan	yang berbeda dari kami bertiga
D	PD	T	Q	T	Q

By looking the example above, it can be seen that the nominal group in the source language text *a different view from the rest of us* has the functional components D (*a*) + PD (*different*) + T (*view*) + Q (*from the rest of us*) and the nominal group in the target language text *pandangan yang berbeda dari kami bertiga* has the functional components T (*pandangan*) + Q (*yang berbeda dari kami bertiga*). In Indonesian *different* means *berbeda*. Therefore the functional shift happens from PD (*different*) in the source language to Q (*yang berbeda dari kami bertiga*) in the target language. Although the *deictic* (*a*) has the meaning of *satu* or *sebuah* or etc (depends on the noun follows it), the translator chose not to translate it, because the translation is already clear and understood enough by the reader without any translation of the *deictic* (*a*).

Functional shifts of nominal groups from Q to Epi

The researcher found 1 functional shift of nominal group from Q to Epi. Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 30

SL			TL		
Accordingly, I make a list of gestures that will enhance and strengthen our relationship. (page : 123, line 30)			Karenanya, aku membuat daftar perilaku yang dapat meningkatkan dan mengokohkan hubungan kami. (page : 137, line 2)		
a	list	of gestures that will enhance and strengthen our relationship	daftar	perilaku	yang dapat meningkatkan dan mengokohkan hubungan kami
D	T	Q	T	Epi	Q

The nominal group in the source language text *a list of gestures that will enhance and strengthen our relationship* has the functional components D (*a*) and T

(*list*) and Q (*of gestures that will enhance and strengthen our relationship*). Meanwhile the nominal group in the target language text *daftar perilaku yang dapat meningkatkan dan mengokohkan hubungan kami* has the functional components T (*daftar*) and Epi (*perilaku*) and Q (*yang dapat meningkatkan dan mengokohkan hubungan kami*). *gesture* means *perilaku* in Indonesian. That is why, the functional shift occurs from Q (*of gestures that will enhance and strengthen our relationship*) in the source language text into Epi (*perilaku*) in the target language text. Although the *deictic (a)* has the meaning of *satu* or *sebuah* or etc (depends on the noun follows it), the translator chose not to translate it, because the translation is already clear and understood enough by the reader without any translation of the *deictic (a)*.

Functional shifts of nominal groups from N to D

There is 1 functional shift of nominal group from N to D. Therefore the researcher uses only one example for the analysis. It can be seen below:

Excerpt 31

SL				TL			
I've finally realized I've been carrying more than one airplane ticket in my purse all these years. (page : 42, line				Akhirnya aku sadar bahwa selama bertahun – tahun dalam hidupku, aku telah membawa lebih dari sebuah tiket pesawat di dompetku. (page : 49, line 15)			
one	airplane	ticket	in my purse	sebuah	tiket	pesawat	di dompetku
N	C	T	Q	D	T	C	Q

From the table above, the nominal group in the source language text *one airplane ticket in my purse* has the functional components N (*one*) + C (*airplane*) + T (*ticket*) + Q (*in my purse*), while the nominal group in the target language text *sebuah tiket pesawat di dompetku* has the functional components D (*sebuah*) + T (*tiket*) + C (*pesawat*) + Q (*di dompetku*). In bahasa *one* means *sebuah*. So the functional shift happens from N (*one*) in source language to D (*sebuah*) in the target language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research some conclusion can be drawn that according to the analysis, the researcher make a comparison between the English functional components and its translation based on the nominal group theory by Gerot and Wignell (1994 :140). The researcher found twelve kinds of functional shifts of the nominal groups occurring in the translation of *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul*. Those are: 65 (69.89%) Epi to Q, 5 (5.38%) Epi_(exp) to Q, 6 (6.45 %) Q to T, 3 (3.22%) T to Q, 2 (2.15%) T to D, 1(1.07%) Epi to T, 2 (2.15%) Q to Epi_(att), 4 (4.30%) Epi_(att) to Q, 2 (2.15%) Q to C, 1 (1.07%) PD to Q, and 1 (1.07%) Q to Epi, 1(1.07%) N to D and the researcher can conclude that the functional shift of the nominal groups from Epi to Q is the most dominating functional shift that is used in *Chicken Soup to Inspire a Woman's Soul* with cases 65 (69.89 %). Therefore, the functional shift of the nominal groups from Epi to Q becomes the pattern of the functional shift of nominal group translation, that means when the word in the source language has the functional component as Epi, in the target language the functional component of this word often change to Q.

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