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Article

The Translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian

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A B S T R A C T

Many Indonesian's students face the difficulties in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian. English and Indonesia have different structure. Meanwhile, one of the important elements in building a sentence is noun phrase. English noun phrases have some possibilities of translation result from the source language (SL) into the target language, Indonesian (TL). The aims of this research are to find out the translations of English noun phrases into Indonesian. This research used qualitative method. The source of data was "Sidney Sheldon's Memory of Midnight" (1991) and its translated version, "Padang Bayang Kelabu", by Budijanto T. Pramono (2003). The result of this research shows that there are four categories of translating English noun phrases into Indonesian, namely English noun phrases translated using the word yang, Plural English noun phrases translated into singular, English noun phrases translated using the word, and English noun phrases which are not translated literally. The result also shows that the change in the form and orders of the nouns phrases which is a noun as the head and also the sequence of modifiers, meanwhile without changing its meanings.

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, English is a common language in many different fields including business and education and no one denies the prominence of the English language in the present time as a global and universal language, included in Indonesia. Most Indonesians' students face difficulties to study English. One of the difficulties is in learning noun phrase. Meanwhile, the researcher as a lecturer of English as a second language does know how important noun phrase is.

Learners cannot understand well the text without knowing noun phrases, of course, it is not easy to study English noun

phrase even though the students realize the importance of noun phrase in learning a language.

The students must know how to use the words properly. Based on the reasons above, students tend to be passive during English classes because they lack the knowledge of noun phrase which affects their behavior in learning English. They get confused and feel bored in learning noun phrase because they sometimes forget that English and Indonesian have different pattern in word order form. They do not know how to apply it properly. It can make the students feel frustrated because they think that learning noun phrase is very difficult which differ greatly in structure. That is why, it is better to introduce noun phrase

to students from the very beginning, especially in Indonesia as EFL learners.

Some investigations related to the noun phrase analysis are identified. One of them is from Pratama and Arina (2017) did the research entitled Noun Phrases of Jace Wayland's utterances in *Mortal Instruments City of Bones*. This research explained about modification to the head of the phrase: pre-modification and post-modification. To conduct this research, they used stylistic approach. The data of the study was collected from the noun phrases found in one of the character's utterances, Jace Wayland. The analysis presented in this article covers the types of structure, distribution, and function of noun phrases. This research found several results of the analysis. First, there are seven types of noun phrase structure found in the utterances of Jace Wayland. Second, there are four main functions of a noun phrase in a clause: subject, object, prepositional complement, and predicative complement. Third, the noun phrases also have significant role in revealing the character of Jace Wayland: being descriptive and direct.

Paramita, et. al., (2016) did the research entitled *The Translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian in Garuda Indonesia Magazine*. This research concerned with the translation field, especially on the shift in the process of English-Indonesian translation. This research was 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. For the data collection, this research used the research methodology, observation and a note taking technique. The theory used for the analysis was restricted to the shift proposed by Catford and the theory of loss and gain of information proposed by Nida. The result of this research pointed out 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.

In Indonesian, a noun phrase normally contains a noun as the main element which is followed by a modifier, such as a noun, a verb, a numeral, a prepositional phrase, or an adverb, as well as preceded by a numeral or an article and may contain a noun as the main element followed by the word *yang* as the modifier, followed by a noun, a verb, a numeral, a preposition, or an adverbial phrase. Eugene Nida and Taber (1969:12) states in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, that "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language, first in the terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Therefore, this present research deals with the result of English noun phrase translated into Indonesian which are possible to

have differences in the form and orders of words but not changing its meanings.

The researcher chooses "The Translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian" because based on the researcher's own experience when teaching translation subject at one of the local university. The researcher finds out that most students have many difficulties in translating one of the phrasal-level from English noun phrase into Indonesian. The topic is quite interesting, because English noun phrase has several possibilities of translation result from the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). In this research, the researcher chooses the novel "Sidney Sheldon's *Memory of Midnight*" and its translated version "Padang Bayang Kelabu", by Budijanto T. Pramono, as a source of the data.

Nida and Taber (1969) propose that a procedure of translating consists of transfer and restructuring analysis. The message in a source language analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and meaning of the words and combination of words. Then, the analyzed message is transferring the mind of a translation from the source language to a target language. Finally the transferred material is restructured to generate a translation that is fully acceptable in the target language. "Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of the language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written" (Larson in Simanjuntak, 2019:41). It means that we can change the form of a text from one language (source language) to another language (target language), but we must keep the meaning that is intended by the author. Therefore, in translation the meaning is important to keep constantly rather than the form.

Based on grammatical theory, a noun phrase is a phrase whose head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers. The modifiers may be: determiners: articles (the, an, a), demonstratives (this, that), numeral (two, six, etc), possessives (my, their, etc), and quantifiers (some, many, etc); adjectives (the white house), or complements, in the forms of an adpositional phrase, such as; the girl with a yellow dress. A noun phrase is either a single noun or a pronoun or a group of words containing a noun or pronoun that functions together as the subject or object of a verb. Cook (1969:84) states that noun phrase is a cluster of words structurally grouped around a nuclear form-in the form instance is a noun.

A noun phrase is followed by a set order of sequence that modifies the head noun.

The sequence of noun phrase is determiners that give different degrees of specificity to the nouns that they modify: pre-determiners are determiners which can precede the central members of the class, including the quantifiers; class 1 Determiners that consist of articles and demonstratives; class 2 determiners that consist of ordinal

numbers; class 3 determiners that consist of cardinal numbers and such words as few, several, much, many; descriptive adjective that usually indicates an inherent quality (Frank, 1972).

According to Frank (1972), when more than one adjective precedes a noun in a noun phrase, the adjectives follow a set of order: general description, the inherent quality that includes most adjectives with derivational endings; physical states that are size, shape, age, temperature, color; proper adjectives which are about nationality, religion, etc; and noun adjunct, that is, a noun used in adjective position before another noun. Most noun adjuncts are singular in form used with plural noun head, e.g. student activities, cigar boxes, but some adjuncts may be plural, e.g. savings bank, women doctors, a clothes closet.

There are other restrictions on certain word orders that are taken up in English noun phrases. The patterning of noun phrase has variations, the supreme importance of word order in the grammar of English is the sequence of modifier to modify the head noun. Another patterns of word order in English noun phrase as stated by Cook (1969:94) are: limiter (pre-determiner, determiner, ordinal number, cardinal number, and particularizer); pre-modifier (modifier and attribute); and head (nucleus, proper noun, pronoun, count noun, and mass noun).

Noun phrase is a phrase that has the same distribution with a noun (Ramlan, 1987). Indonesian noun phrase is divided into: 1) noun followed by noun, it is a phrase that consists of a noun as the head followed by a noun as a modifier. e.g. gedung sekolah ---- gedung = noun; head, sekolah = noun; modifier; 2) noun followed by verb, that is, a phrase that consists of a noun as the head followed by a verb as modifier, e.g. ban berjalan ---- ban = noun; head, berjalan = verb; modifier; 3) noun followed by adverb. This is a phrase that consists of a noun as the head followed by an adverb as modifier, e.g. koran kemarin pagi ---- koran = noun; head, kemarin pagi = adverb; modifier; 4) noun followed prepositional phrase: a phrase that consists of a noun as the head followed by prepositional phrase as modifier, e.g. gitar dari Italia ---- gitar = noun, head, dari Italia ---- prepositional phrase; modifier; 5) noun preceded by numeral. It is a phrase that consists of a noun as the head preceded by a numeral as modifier, e.g. dua buah gitar ---- dua buah = numeral; modifier, gitar = noun; head; 6) noun preceded by article which is a phrase that consists of a noun as the head preceded by article as modifier, e.g. Si Gerard ---- Si = article; modifier, Gerard = noun; head; 7) a noun phrase consisting of a noun as the head linked by the word yang with an adjective as modifier, e.g. Gerard yang tampan ---- Gerard = noun; head, tampan = adjective; modifier ---- Gerard yang tampan; and 8) a noun phrase consisting of a noun as the head linked by the word yang with a certain verb, e.g. ban yang berjalan ---- ban = noun; head, berjalan = verb; modifier ---- ban yang berjalan.

METHOD

This present research employed qualitative method. The data was taken from the novel "Sidney Sheldon's Memories of Midnight" and its translated versions "Padang Bayang Kelabu", by Budijanto T. Pramono. The source of the data was the novel "Sidney Sheldon's Memories of Midnight", Warner Books Edition, 1991, published by William Morrow and Company, Inc., New York and its translated versions "Padang Bayang Kelabu", by Budijanto T. Pramono, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2003. The data were taken from both versions. The reason of choosing this book and the translated version, as the source of the data, is that because they provide a lot of data which contain the English noun phrase and their translation into Indonesian. Meanwhile, the instrument of this research was using sheets of paper for taking notes about the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian.

The data collection procedures were: 1) Identifying the English noun phrases, 2) Identifying the translations of English noun phrases, and 3) Highlighting data that are put side by side into a list. While putting the data in lists, the researcher also puts the number of page of each data. For the data analysis procedure, the researcher classifies the data into two main categories which are the data of the English noun phrases as the source language and the data of the Indonesian noun phrases as the target language. After that, each category is classified into four sub-categories and compared with the opposite category based on the cases found by the researcher regarding to translation, then, drawing conclusion and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Plural English Noun Phrase Translated into Singular

No	SL	TL
1.	They were an exquisitely matched pair with beautiful features , incredible bodies, and no inhibitions. (p.3)	<i>Mereka merupakan pasangan yang molek dengan kecantikan yang memikat, tubuh yang luar biasa, dan mau melakukan apa saja. (p.11)</i>
2. in the incandescent light that bathed Greece in a celestial glow, with the soft winds , carrying the pungent aroma of lemons and vines. (p.7)	<i>.... dalam pijar sinar matahari yang memandikan Yunani dengan pesona surgawi, diembus angin sepoi yang menebarkan aroma tajam jeruk sitrun dan anggur. (p.16)</i>
3.	"Well, Costa, I think you and I are going to become very good friends (p.18-19)"	<i>"Well, Costa, kukira kau dan aku akan jadi teman baik. (p.32)</i>

4.	I gave him fifty dollars to buy new teeth . (p.53)	<i>Saya memberinya lima puluh dolar untuk membeli gigi baru.</i> (78)
5.	He was extraordinary handsome, tall and wiry, with blue-black hair and stromy dark eyes . (p.68)	<i>Ia luar biasa tampan, berbadan tinggi dan kekar, rambutnya hitam kebiruan dan memiliki mata hitam yang garang.</i> (p.97)

The data in table 1, the case that is found is each noun which is the head of the plural English noun phrase of the data is translated into singular. This case is possible to occur in translation, because in Indonesian, a plural word does not always have to be stated by repetitive words or reduplication. It is certainly able to strictly differ the difference of number in Indonesian. Hence, a form of reduplication is not identical to a plural form because a repetitive word also supports other meanings as follows:

1. Diversity meaning: *sayur mayur, lauk pauk, teka teki*.
Related to the above form, diversity meaning is also frequently stated by a process of combining synonymous words that are the words with one meaning, and combining a plural with singular form such as: *ilmu pengetahuan, tutur kata, adat istiadat*.
2. Collectivity meaning of similar form: *dedaunan, jari-jemari, reruntuhan*.
3. Collectivity meaning of various form: *daun-daunan, batu-batuan, umbi-umbian*.
4. Meaning of something to resemble to another in manner: *kekanak-kanakan, koboi-koboian*.

Table 2. English Noun Phrases Translated Using The Word 'yang'

No	SL	TL
1.	They were an exquisitely matched pair with beautiful features, incredible bodies, and no inhibitions. (p.3)	<i>Mereka merupakan pasangan yang molek dengan kecantikan yang memikat, tubuh yang luar biasa, dan mau melakukan apa saja.</i> (p.11)
2.	As time went by, there were tantalizing flashes of memory, glimpses of vague, ephemeral images that came and went (p.6)	<i>Dari waktu ke waktu, terlintas cercah-cercah kenangan yang menggoda, kilas-kilas pendek imaji yang samar, yang datang dan pergi...</i> (p.14)
3.	From the beginning, Constantin Demiri showed an uncanny gift for business (p.12)	<i>Sejak masih sangat muda, Constantin Demiris sudah menunjukkan bakat yang luar biasa untuk bisnis.</i> (p.23)
4.	"Your husband is doing a very important job " Demiris assured her. (p.18)	<i>"Suami nyonya sedang melakukan tugas yang amat penting," Demiris mencoba meyakinkan dia.</i> (p.32)

5.	The geologist was a very important man in the company hierarchy and Demiris had no intention of getting involved with Potter's wife and jeopardizing his own job. (p.19)	<i>Geolog itu orang yang amat penting dalam hierarki perusahaan itu dan Demiris tidak ingin menjalin hubungan dengan istri Potter, dan membahayakan pekerjaannya sendiri.</i> (p.33)
6.	He watched her get out of bed and lumber over to a small battered table in the corner. (p.21)	<i>Ia menyaksikan wanita itu turun dari tempat tidur dan berjalan dengan susah payah ke sebuah meja kecil yang sudah rusak di sudut.</i> (p.35)

The data in table 2, the case that is found is the English noun phrases translated into Indonesian using the word *yang*. In Indonesian, if a noun followed an adjective, the word *yang* is possible to be implied in as in the phrase a very important man (sentence no 5).

- important = adjective, man = noun (SL)
- orang = noun, penting = adjective ---- orang yang penting (TL)

However, the word *yang* may also be possible to be implied in as in following description:

A noun phrase consisting of a noun followed by a certain verb:

- ban berjalan ---- ban = noun, berjalan = verb ---- ban yang berjalan.

Table 3. English Noun Phrase Translated Using The Word "dan"

No	SL	TL
1.	The convent should have been a wonderful, peaceful haven , but it had suddenly become a prison. (p.24)	<i>Biara yang sebenarnya bisa menjadi tempat yang indah dan damai itu tiba-tiba berubah menjadi sebuah penjara.</i> (p.39)
2.	He was a charismatic man, with a brilliantly incisive mind , physically striking... (p.9)	<i>Ia seorang laki-laki penuh kharisma, dengan otak yang tajam dan cemerlang, dengan bentuk tubuh yang mengesankan....</i> (p.19)
3.	The convent should have been a wonderful, peaceful haven , but it had suddenly become a prison. (p.24)	<i>Biara yang sebenarnya bisa menjadi tempat yang indah dan damai itu tiba-tiba berubah menjadi sebuah penjara.</i> (p.39)
4.	And the memories. The wonderful, terrible memories. (p.64)	<i>Dan kenangannya. Kenangan indah dan kenangan menakutkan.</i> (p.91)

5. He was a tall, attractive man , with curly blond hair greying at the temples, bright blue eyes, (p.64)	<i>Ia luar biasa tampan, berbadan tinggi dan kekar, rambutnya hitam kebiruan dan memiliki mata hitam yang garang. (p.91)</i>
6. The romantic movies, the love songs tricked us all into believing in happy endings.... (p.71)	<i>Film-film romantis dan lagu-lagu cinta menipu kita semua untuk percaya pada "happy ending".... (p.101)</i>

The data in table 3, the case that is found is the English noun phrases translated into Indonesian using the word *dan*. In Indonesian, if the noun phrase consists of more than one modifier, the modifiers are linked together with head noun by the word *dan* since there is no set order of sequence that modifies the head noun in Indonesian noun phrase as had by the English noun phrase. Hence, when an English noun phrase consists of more than one modifier which normally comes in the form of descriptive adjective, the word *dan* is possible to be implied in the translation into Indonesian as in following descriptions:

- A wonderful, peaceful haven, (SL, data no.3) = This phrase consists of two modifiers which are adjectives (wonderful and peaceful) ordered based on the set order of descriptive adjectives.
- *Tempat yang indah dan damai* (TL) = This translation result using the word *dan* to link the two adjectives (*indah dan damai*) with the head noun *haven* (*tempat*) in addition to use of the word *yang* which is implied in the first adjective (*indah*).

Table 4. English Noun Phrase which are not Translated Literally

No	SL	TL
1.	Those are prosperous wells . (p.17)	<i>Itu sumur-sumur penelitian. (p.29)</i>
2.	Sybil Potter complained in her whining voice . (p.18)	<i>Sybil Potter mengeluh dengan suara yang menyerupai rintihan. (p.32)</i>
3.	Henry's always dragging me off to terrible places like this. (18)	<i>Henry selalu menyeret saya ke tempat-tempat payah seperti ini. (p.32)</i>
4.	Their little secret went on for the next several months. (p.20)	<i>Rahasia kecil ini berlangsung terus sampai berbulan-bulan kemudian. (p.34)</i>
5.	It was a difficult decision that she had to make. (p.25)	<i>Ia harus membuat keputusan yang sangat sulit. (p.41)</i>
6.	Was she going to learn what terrible thing had happened in her past? (p.28)	<i>Apa nanti ia akan tahu kejadian mengerikan apa yang telah terjadi di masa lalunya? (p.45)</i>
7.	It was a question Melina Demiris had asked herself often in the still of the long, lonely nights	<i>Itu pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakannya pada diri sendiri di malam-malam yang</i>

she spent by her self. *panjang dan sepi ketika ia sendirian. (p.84)*

The data in table 4, the case that is found is the English noun phrases which are not translated literally into Indonesian. This is possible to occur in translation in order to achieve the closest natural equivalent of source language message as in this example:

- It was a question Melina Demiris had asked herself often in the still of the long, **lonely nights** she spent by her self. (SL, data no.7)
- *Itu pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakannya pada diri sendiri di malam-malam yang panjang dan sepi ketika ia sendirian. (TL).*
- The phrase **lonely nights** should be translated into *malam-malam yang sepi* but the translator translated that phrase into *malam-malam yang panjang dan sepi*. It proves that the English noun phrase *lonely nights* is not translated literally into Indonesian, because there is additional word or modifier namely *panjang*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, the researcher concludes that there are four results of the English noun phrases translated into Indonesian, namely:

1. The plural English noun phrases are translated into singular. This case is possible to occur in translation because in Indonesian, a plural word does not always have to be stated by repetitive words or reduplication.
2. The English noun phrases are translated into Indonesian using the word *yang*. In Indonesian, when a noun being followed by an adjective, the word *yang* is possible to be implied.
3. The English noun phrases are translated into Indonesian using the word *dan*. In Indonesian, if a noun phrase consists of more than one modifier, the modifiers are linked together with the head noun by the word *dan* since there is no set order of sequence that modifies the head noun in Indonesian noun phrase as head by the English noun phrase.
4. The English noun phrases are not translated literally into Indonesian. This is possible to occur in translation in order to achieve the closest natural equivalent of source language message.

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