

NOUN PHRASE AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE NOVEL “THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ”

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to: (i) identify the types of noun phrase and its constituent structure found in the story entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of noun phrase in the translation process from English into Indonesian. The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is a modern fairy tale with a distinctly American setting. It has fantasy characters, and data of noun phrases including their translations were found in the novel. In analyzing the translations of noun phrases from English into Indonesian, this study applied shift translation. This study used the theory of translation shift. Translation shifts are the changes occurred when there is text translated into another language due to difference between source language and target language. Translation shift theory was proposed by Catford (1978) and the theory of tree diagram that was proposed by Quirk et al. (1985). Qualitative method was applied by the researcher to analyze the data. This study focused on the analysis of noun phrases including tree diagram and its translation. The researcher found that Shifts in translation occurred in the English noun phrases that are also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. The study found that unit shift and structure were the translation method used in the translation process from English into Indonesian

Keywords: Translation; Noun phrase; Translation shifts

I. Introduction

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is children's book that was written by L. Frank Baum and it was published in 1900. The novel was chosen as the data source as there were many noun phrases that were found in the data source. The story chosen by the researcher was extremely popular and is a classic of children's literature. The story is about Dorothy, a young girl who lives in a one-room house in Kansas with her careworn Uncle Henry and Aunt Em. The joy of her life is her dog, Toto. The researcher chose this novel because it was one of the well-known novel fictions. The novel was available in English and Indonesian version, which made the researcher interested in analyzing the translation process occurred in translating from the source language

into the target language. In the translation process of this novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, there was shift and structure shift translation process, such as “*a small brook*” that was translated into “*sungai kecil*”. Meanwhile, translation shifts are the changes occurred when there is text translated into another language due to difference between source language and target language. This was the reason why the researcher was interested in analyzing the novel. Translation shift occurred in the noun phrase translation process from English into Indonesian. The study was focused on the analysis translation process of noun phrases from English into Indonesian. The researcher also focused on the analysis of noun phrase tree diagram. Tree diagram analysis was chosen as it can give description about syntax rules differences between the source language and the target language through the presentation of tree diagrams.

A translator needs to have the knowledge in advanced writing skills and about the process of translation is going on and the awareness of cultural context both in the source language and target language. After analyzing the tree diagram of the noun phrases, we continued by analyzing the translation. In the translation analysis, the researcher chose the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965). This theory was chosen so that the translation result is more natural and the target text is similar to the original. Translation is stated as the process of changing speech or writing from one language into target language. In the process of transferring meaning, the meaning needs to be preserved. The researcher was interested in analyzing the translation process in order to check whether the meaning from source language into target language was maintained. In translation process, the form of the source language was replaced by the form of receptor in the target language.

In analyzing the data, translation shift occurred when the source language was translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. There are two major types of shift proposed by Catford (1965). They are level shifts and category shifts. Level shift in the translation process is indicated by grammar in the source language that can be translated into lexis in the target language. An example of level shift can be seen from the translation in “*what was happening*” in the source language that was translated into lexical units “*apa yang sedang berlangsung*” in the target language. Catford (1965) classified category shift into four. Structure shift is part of category shift. Structure shift happened due to the difference of language system between source and target language for example the translation of green lamp into *lampu hijau*. There is a structure shift from adjective *green* + *lamp* (source text) into noun *lampu* + adjective *hijau* (target text). This research study focused on the translation shift analysis in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian Language found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The concept of translation shift can help us to know how a unit of different level can be brought in order to create interesting structures.

This research study found translation shifts in the form and meaning in the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian Language in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of

Oz”. Theory of translation shifts can be used as there are people who are confused in differentiating the word order of the English and Indonesian language noun phrases. The noun phrase is the phrase that has an important role of a noun. A nounphrase can be called as a phrase consisting of a noun as its headword. A Noun phrase consisted of ahead word that was used to determine the meaning and the word class, for example “*a small book*”. It can be seen from English noun phrase *a small book* is formed by determiner *a* + adjective *small* + head noun *book*. The noun phrases, in the English and Indonesian l, the head word are not the same at all. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head word is placed in head-initial position. However, in English noun phrase the head word is head-final position for example a noun phrase *buku kecil* that is formed by head noun *buku* + adjective *kecil*. It can be seen from English noun phrase *a little basket* . Th noun phrase is formed by determiner *a* + adjective *little* + head noun *basket*. Based on explanations, this research study analyzed translation shifts of noun phrase found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”.

Some reviews of related literature were explained in this research study. The first research to be reviewed is the research from Prawita (2014). The research analyzed about the types of shift in complex noun phrases occurring in the translation of “Oprah” from English into Indonesian. Prawita’s study was chosen as the reviews since this study discussed the change in the translation of complex noun phrases. Prawita’s study used the theory proposed by Catford (1965) in *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* and Nida (1975) in *Language Structure and Translation*. The weakness of this study found that there was no relation between the primary and supported theory. Prawita’s study was chosen as one of the reviews as this thesis gives a clear explanation about the types of shifts that occurred in a complex noun phrase and there is the relation with translation study. Meanwhile, this study analyzed noun phrase and their translation found in “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”.

The second study to be reviewed is the research study taken from Agustini (2005). This study analyzed about the type and function of a nominal clause in the novel “the Official death by Prescott” that was published in 2003. This study analyzed the function of the nominal clause depending on their types. This study was chosen as there is the relevance of the current study. The theory of translation equivalence by Quirk et al. was used in this study. The third research study to be reviewed in this study was written by Astuti (2005). This research study analyzed the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL), and it was translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). This study analyzed the equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase translated into Indonesian. This study was reviewed as one of the reviews because it related to the topic of noun phrase translation that was discussed in this current study. This study was chosen as one of the reviews because it gave a clear explanation about the definition of translation equivalence. There is a difference found

between Astuti's undergraduate thesis and this research study. It is about the theory that was applied to solve the problem.

Description of terminologies used throughout this paper can be found in the followings:

a. Noun Phrase

It performs the same grammatical function such as a phrase. The phrases comprised of two or more words. A single word such as a noun or pronoun is not referred to as a phrase. There are some singlewords called as phrases based on a desire for theory-internal consistency, they are:

b. Translation Shift

Shifts refers to the changes found in the translation process. According to Catford (1978), an outstanding translation theory, translation shift is the process of a departure of a proper correspondence within the process of going from the source language into the target language. The translation shift is used to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text. There are two types of shifts found in the translation process. Level/rank shift and category shift are types of translation shift. Level/rank shift is a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It can be called a shift from grammar to lexis. Category shift is defined as the departure from formal correspondence in translation. According to Catford (1965), there are two types of shifts that are found, those are (1) Shift of level and (2) shift of category.

1. Level Shifts

A source language at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Catford (1965) stated that cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages.

2. Category Shifts

Category shift is the departures from formal correspondence in translation. The grammatical category in the target language is stated to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system. The category shift consisted of into several parts. Those are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. Structure shift is stated as the process of changing word sequence in a sentence.

a. Structure Shifts

Structure shifts can be found at several ranks. Structure shifts can be grouped into rank. According to Catford (1965) in translation between English and French, for example, structure shift from MH (modifier + head) to (M) HQ ((modifier+) head + qualifier). A change of the nominal group structure can be found in the structure shift whether the position changes of a certain element.

b. Class Shifts

Class-shift can occur when the interpretation equivalent of a language item is stated as a member of a special class from the first item.

c. Intra-System Shifts

Intra-system shift refers to the shifts found internally in the system. That is for those cases where the language and the target language have systems that correspond on their constitution. There is translation involved in a variety of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

d. Unit Shifts

A unit shift is called the process of the changes of rank, for example the translation process from unit to lower shift. Unit shift is the process of the departures from formal correspondence in which the equivalent of translation of a unit at one rank found in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language of translation. The unit shifts is the translation shifts from a morpheme to a word, a word to a phrase, a clause to a sentence, and vice versa. The process of translating a phrase into a word is the example process of unit shift.

II. Methods

The study applied the qualitative approach to the data found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” and its translation. This research study analyzed the types of noun phrases found in the data source. This study used the theory of the types of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965). This research study applied library research in the research method. The library research was the method used in this study to get the data of noun phrases that would be analyzed. Books, computers, and pens were the supported facility needed in this study. The data source of the study was taken from the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. Note-taking was used in the method of collecting data for this research study. The process of collecting the data was done by reading the entire data source to get the point and observe the possibility of the data taken from data source. Firstly, the data sources were read to find out the types of the noun phrases and its translation. After that, the data were selected based on the problems discussed in this research study. Finally, the types of noun phrases and translation shifts were classified and analyzed their translations into Indonesian. This study used the qualitative descriptive method as the method to analyze translation shifts and types of noun phrases found in the data source. Then, the data in this study was analyzed qualitatively by the researcher. The data were analyzed by using some stages. Then the data taken from data source were listed in the table between the source language and target language. Then, the noun phrase found in the source language was analyzed with the Indonesian translations. Data were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Catford (1978).

III. Findings and Discussion

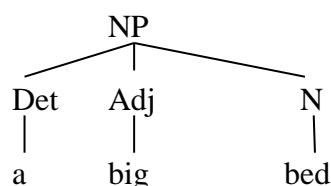
Noun phrases were analyzed by using tree diagram which were presented below. Then, the translation from English into Indonesian was analyzed by using the theory proposed by Catford. There are two types of translation shifts which were found in the novel. There are 2 types of unit shift found in the data sources and there are 6 types of structure shift in translation found in “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”.

Datum I

Uncle Henry and Aunt Em had a big bed in one corner, and Dorothy a Hattle bed in another corner. (12)

Paman Henry dan Bibi Em punya satu tempat tidur besar di satu sudut, dan tempat tidur kecil Dorothy di sudut lain. (3)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase that is available in a datum I that the English noun phrase “*a big bed*” is formed by using determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (bed). “*A big bed*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as a determiner (a) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by a determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (bed). The constituent structure of a noun bed stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*a big bed*” has the tree diagram as follows.



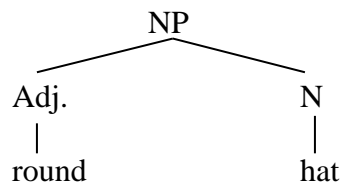
Translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a phrase in the target language text. Based on the theory of Catford, it can be seen that this types of a shift is called a unit shift. There are differences in the structure between the source language and the target language. The unit shift occurred in the process of translation from the source language into a target language. It can be seen from the text above that a word *bed* is translated into *tempat tidur*. Based on the theory of Catford, it is stated as a unit shift in higher rank as a word *bed* translated into the phrase *tempat tidur*. A higher rank occurs as a word *bed* that is translated into phrases *tempat tidur* in the text above.

Datum II

They wore *round hats* that rose to a small point a foot above their heads, with little bells around the brims that tinkled sweetly as they moved. (20)

Mereka memakai *topi bundar* dengan ujung lancip sekitar tiga puluh senti di atas kepala, dengan lonceng-lonceng kecil di sekeliling tepiannya yang bergemerincing merdu seiring langkah mereka. (10)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase *round hats* in datum II that the English noun phrase “*round hats*” is formed by using adjective (round) + noun (hats). “*Round hats*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as adjective (round) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by adjective (round) + noun (hats). The constituent structure of a noun *hats* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*round hats*” has the tree diagram as follows.



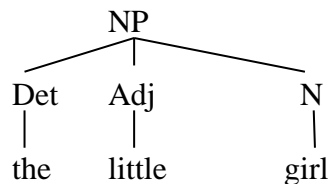
The translation process in datum II can be said as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language. Structure shift is the theory proposed by Catford (1980) who stated to be the most common form of shifts and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. It can be seen from the translation process above that the phrase *round hat* translated *topi bundar*. It can be seen from in text II that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of adjective + noun. The translation process in datum II is said as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *round hat* is translated into *topi bundar* in the target language.

Datum III

The little girl gave a cry of amazement and looked about her, her eyes growing bigger and bigger at the wonderful sights she saw. (20)

Si *gadis kecil* memekik takjub dan memandang berkeliling, matanya menjadi makin lebar dan lebar demi melihat keajaiban pemandangan. (20)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase *The little girl* in datum III that the English noun phrase “*the little girl*” is formed by using article (*the*) + adjective (*little*) + noun(*girl*). “*The little girl*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as article (*the*) that stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by adjective (*little*) + noun (*girl*). The constituent structure of a noun *girl* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*the little girl*” has the tree diagram as follows.



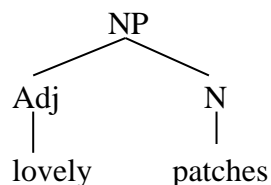
The translation process in datum III is called as the structural shift. We can see that there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language. It can be seen from the translation process above that the phrase *the little girl* was translated into *gadis kecil*. It can be seen from in datum III that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of Article + adjective + noun. The translation process in datum III is called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *little girl* was translated into *gadis kecil* in the target language. Unit shift also occurred in the translation process above. It can be seen that the phrase *a cry of amazement* was translated into a word *takjub*. Moreover, Catford stated that this kind of translation shift was called as unit shift. Unit Shift in lower rank occurred in translating a phrase *a cry of amazement* into a word *takjub*. It can be seen that structure and unit shift are the translation method used in translating clause in datum III.

Datum IV

There were *lovely patches* of green sward all about, with stately trees bearing rich and luscious fruits. (20)

Banyak *petak* rumput hijau yang indah di mana-mana, dengan pohon-pohon besar yang sarat buah lezat. (9)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase *lovely patches* in datum IV that the English noun phrase “*lovely patches*” is formed by using adjective (*lovely*) + noun(*patches*). “*Lovely patches*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as adjective (*lovely*) that stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by noun (*patches*). The constituent structure of a noun *patches* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*lovely patches*” has the tree diagram as follows.



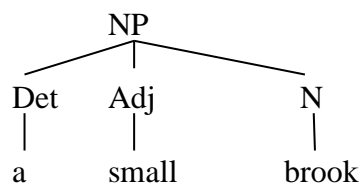
Based on the theory of Catford, it can be seen in datum IV that these types of a shift are stated as a structure shift. There are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language. It can be seen from the translation process above that the phrase *lovely patch* was translated into *petak yang indah*. It can be seen from in datum IV that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of adjective *lovely* + noun *patch*. The translation process in datum IV is called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *lovely patch* was translated into *petak yang indah* in the target language.

Datum V

A little way off was *a small brook*, rushing and sparkling along between green banks, and murmuring in a voice very grateful to a little girl who had lived so long on the dry, gray prairies. (20)

Tak jauh dari sana, ada *sungai kecil*, mengalir berkilauan di sepanjang tepian yang hijau, dan melantunkan suara penuh syukur di telinga gadis cilik yang telah sekian lama tinggal di padang kelabu yang kering. (9)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase that is available in a datum V that the English noun phrase “*a big bed*” is formed by using determiner (a) + adjective (small) + noun (brook). “A small brook” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as a determiner (a) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by a determiner (a) + adjective (small) + noun (brook). The constituent structure of a noun *brook* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “a small brook” has the tree diagram as follows.



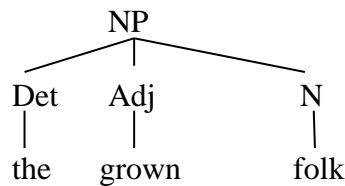
It can be seen that the translation in datum Vis called as the structural shift. It can be seen that there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language. It can be seen from the translation process above that the phrase *a small book* was translated into *sungai kecil*. It can be seen from in datum V that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of Article + adjective + noun. we can see that the translation process in datum Vis called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *a small brook* was translated into *sungai kecil* in the target language.

Datum VI

They were not as big as *the grown folk* she had always been used to. (20)

Mereka tidak sebesar orang dewasa yang biasa dia lihat. (10)

It can be seen from the English noun phrase that is available in a datum VI that the English noun phrase “*the grown folk*” is formed by using article (the) + adjective (grown) + noun (folk). “*The grown folk*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as a article (the) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by article (a) + adjective (grown) + noun (folk). The constituent structure of a noun *folk* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*the grown folk*” has the tree diagram as follows.



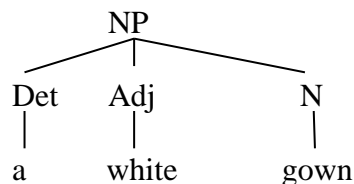
Based on the theory of Catford, it can be seen in datum VI that these types of a shift are called as a structure shift. The differences found in the structure between the source language and the target language. It can be seen from in datum VI that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of Article *the* + adjective *grown* + noun *folk*. We can see that the translation process in datum VI is called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *the grown folk* was translated into *orang dewasa* in the target language.

Datum VII

She wore *a white gown* that hung in plaits from her shoulders. (20)

Dia memakai *gaun putih* dengan rebda menggantung dari pundaknya. (10)

English noun phrase in a datum VII “*a white gown*” is formed by using article (a) + adjective (white) + noun (gown). “*A white gown*” is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as a article (the) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by article (a) + adjective (white) + noun (gown). The constituent structure of a noun *gown* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*a white gown*” has the tree diagram as follows.



It can be seen that the translation in datum VII is called as the structural shift. It can be seen that there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language. It can be seen from the translation process

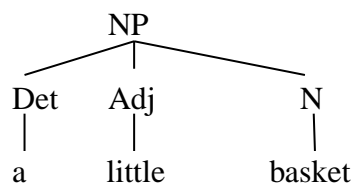
above that the phrase *a white gown* was translated into *gaun putih*. It can be seen from in datum VII that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of Article + adjective + noun. We can see that the translation process in datum VII is called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *a white gown* was translated into *gaun putih* in the target language.

Datum VIII

She took *a little basket* and filled it with bread from the cupboard, laying a white cloth over the top. (32)

Dia membawa *keranjang kecil* dan mengisinya dengan roti dari lemari, menutupinyadengan sarbet putih. (18)

English noun phrase in a datum VIII "*a little basket*" is formed by using article (*a*) + adjective (*little*) + noun (*basket*). "*A little basket*" is stated and categorized as a full phrase (N) because it is categorized as a article (the) that it stands as a pre-modifier of NP followed by article (*a*) + adjective (*little*) + noun(*basket*). The constituent structure of a noun *basket* stands as the head of noun phrase in text VIII. It can be seen that the noun phrase "*a little basket*" has the tree diagram as follows.



The translation process in datum VIII is called as the structural shift. It can be seen that there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and noun phrases in the target language in datum VIII. It can be seen from the translation process above that the phrase *a little basket* was translated into *keranjang kecil*. It can be seen from in datum VIII that the structure of the English noun phrase consisting of Article + adjective + noun. The translation process in datum VIII is called as the structural shift because there are differences between the structure of noun phrases found in the source language and in the target language. It can be seen that *a little basket* in datum VIII was translated into *keranjang kecil* in the target language.

IV. Conclusion

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is a modern fairy tale with a distinctly American setting that is used as the data source in this study. There were some characters and data of noun phrases including their translations that were found in the novel. In analyzing the translations of noun phrases from English into Indonesian, this study used the theory of translation shift. This study used the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1978) and the theory of tree diagram that was proposed by Quirk et al (1985). In method and technique of analyzing data, qualitative

method was applied by the researcher in this study. In translation process in this study, translation shift occurred in the translation process from English into Indonesian. This study focused on the analysis of noun phrase including tree diagram and its translation analysis. The study found that translation shifts occurred in the English noun phrases that are also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. The study found that unit shift and structure were the translation method that were used in the translation process from English into Indonesian.

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