

SENTENCE PATTERNS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS ANALYSIS FOUND IN THE NOVEL “THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ”

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled “Sentence Patterns and their Translations Analysis Found in the Novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. This study aims to: (i) analyze the tree diagram structure of sentence patterns found in the in the Novel *The Wonderful of Oz*, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of sentence patterns in the translation process found in the data source. This study analyzed Sentence Patterns and their Translations Analysis Found in the data source. The analysis applied the theory of sentence patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum and the theory of translations shift by Catford. The process of collecting data was conducted by reading novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” to understand the story and observe the data of sentence patterns that were taken from the story. In the method of collecting data, the data source was read to get complex sentences and simple sentence found in the data source. This study found that there are six sentence patterns that are translated by applying unit shift. This study applied the theory related to syntax, types of sentences, sentence pattern, tree diagram, and relevant previous studies. Syntax is called as one of the branches that focus on the sentence structure. This research study applied theory of translation shift proposed by Catford. Based on the results of analysis, there were two types of translation shifts found in the novel. Those are 6 data that were translated in unit shifts, 1 data translated in level shift and 4 data that were translated in structure shifts.

Keywords: Simple sentence; Complex sentence; Syntax

I. Introduction

The communication can be done when we have at least one language. Feelings and emotions can be shown by people by using languages. A sentence is stated as a grammatical unit in which there are one or more words. An idea, a question, subject and statements can be expressed by words and as we know that in a sentence, there are a subject and a verb. Phrases and sentences can be used as constituent series (syntactic units). It can be seen that the arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. We can see in a sentence, that

there are subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial (SVCOA). Language is used by people to express feeling, ideas, knowledge and thought. Moreover, Sapir (1921) stated that the language is used as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system. According to O’Grady (2005), if a language is spoken, it must have a phonetic and phonological system; since it has words and sentences, it must also have a morphology and syntax system. Sentence is called as one of the most complex parts in language. Moreover, according to Hornby (2015), sentence is called as a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and verb. Sentences can be produced by people in order to use language. Sentence is stated as one of the most complex parts in language. According to Horny (2015), sentence is defined as a set of words expressing statement, a question, or an order. In a clause, at least there are a subject and a verb.

In a simple sentence, we can see that there are a subject and a verb. The linguistic branch that studies about how sentences can be formed are called as syntax. Syntax concerned about the system of rules and categories in sentence formation in human language. According to Radford (1997), syntax focuses on how words are put together in order to form phrases and sentences. Syntactic patterns, syntactic construction, and system of rules are parts of discussion in the syntax. One of the linguistics branches discussing about the grammatical concepts and patterns of sentence is stated as syntax. People’s knowledge can be developed by using language. The novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” was chosen as the data source because it contained few data of sentence patterns that can be analyzed based on constituent structures and their translations. The researcher of this study hoped that the reader would get the point and deeper information about syntactic analysis on sentence patterns found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. The researcher focused on the analysis of constituent structure in simple sentence and their translations found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”.

The researcher in this study applied the theory proposed by Catford (1965) in analyzing about the shift in translation. The researcher of this study chose it as it gave deeper information related to the translation and constituent structure analysis discussed in this study. English learners were not familiar enough on English sentence patterns. Examples of English words class are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs, prepositions, and articles or determiners. The words are usually put together in the correct order. Language has an important role in doing communication and interactions. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:1), there are two kinds in factor of language, those are external and internal factors.

In external factors, language is related to other contexts, such as the various functions of language and the social situation. The study of language applied linguistic science and other sciences (Psychology and sociology). In internal factors, language is stated as an analysis in term of language structure. For example, it can be seen in syntax, vocabulary, phonology, and morphology. According to Chaer (2007:15), internal language structure is object of micro

linguistics involving system of sound, word information, and sentence structure. Syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words combined to form sentences in a language.

A literary work was used by the people to express their imaginations. Prose, poetry and drama are parts of genres in literary works. Reviews of related literature in syntax and translations were discussed in this study. First is the study taken from Prawita (2014) in her thesis describes about the types of shift of complex noun phrase occur in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian. This study analyzed about shift in translation of complex noun phrase. The theory used in this study was proposed by Catford (1965) entitled “*A Linguistic Theory of Translation*” and Nida (1975) in *Language Structure and Translation*. The weakness found in this thesis that there was no relation between the main and supporting theory. This study was chosen as one of the reviews as this thesis gave clear explanation about the types of shift which occurred in complex noun phrase. This thesis provided a contribution in analyzing data using the theory of translation shift.

The second study to be reviewed was written by Agustini (2005) in her thesis analyzed about the type and function of nominal clause in the novel entitled “*the Official dead*” by Prescott which was published in 2003. Types of relative clauses including their constituent structures were found in the data. This analyses showed about the function of the nominal clause and their types. The strength of this thesis was placed on the relevance between nominal clause and relative clause analysis. The writer analyzed this thesis as one of the reviews because it related to the topic discussed in this study. This study applied the theory of translation equivalence and Quirk et al. The third study to be reviewed in supporting this study was written by Astuti (2005). This study analyzed about the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL) translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). The equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian was discussed in this study. This study was reviewed as one of the reviews in this study because it related to the topic discussed in this study. Moreover, this study was reviewed because this undergraduate thesis gave clear explanation about the definition of translation equivalence. The difference between Astuti’s undergraduate thesis and this research study was placed on the theory which was used to solve the problem. The fourth related literature to be discussed in this study was the study by Kamil (2014) entitled “*An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages*”. This study was chosen as one of related literature as this study discussed about characteristics of good translations in order to get the goals to attain the real message of the text. The fifth related literature to be reviewed in this study entitled “*Comparison of Human Translation with Google Translation of Imperative Sentences in Procedures Text*”. This study was chosen as one of the related literatures as this study analyzed about human translation and machine translation in translating procedural texts.

In doing the research, this paper aims to provide a description of sentences patterns and their translation found in the data source. The analysis of sentence patterns and their translations focused on their translations and the analysis of the types of translation shifts. The theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) was used in this study to answer the second problem. The study applied the theory proposed by Quirk (1985) and translation shift that was proposed by Catford (1965).

II. Methods

The method of collecting data in sentence patterns was conducted by observation and documentary analysis. The observation method was used to observe the entire data that contained declarative sentences in the source language and their translations found in the target language.

The techniques of collecting data in the source language were conducted by doing note taking, reading and doing observation. In the process of collecting the data, the data were read to know the story that was found in the novel "*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*" and continued to observe the possibility of the data that were taken from the novel.

Firstly, the entire novels were read to get the data of sentence patterns and analyzed the constituent structures. After that, it was continued to select the data based on the problems that were discussed in this research study. The sentence patterns and its syntactic structure were then analyzed including their translation analysis. Finally, it was continued to analyze the types of translation shifts of sentence patterns occurred in the translation of the novel entitled "*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*".

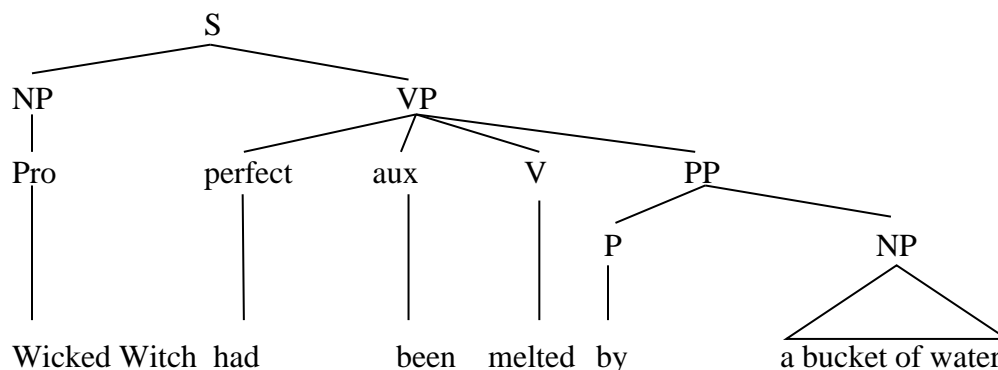
III. Findings and Discussion

This section presented the tree diagram analysis and translation analysis found in the data source. Translation shift in sentence patterns were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Catford. The tree diagram and the translation shift analysis were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Quirk et al.

Datum 1

Wicked Witch had been melted by a bucket of water. (189)

Penyihir jahat telah meleleh oleh seember air. (116)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 1 *Wicked Witch had been melted by a bucket of water* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of perfect, auxiliary, verb, and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

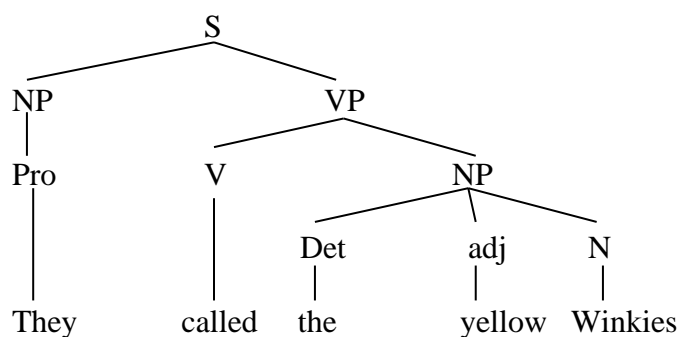
S → NP VP
 VP → perfect auxiliary Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram datum 1 in clause *Wicked Witch had been melted by a bucket of water*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process in datum 1. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *a bucket* was translated into a word *seember*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *seember*. This type of shift is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *a bucket* into a word *seember*. There is a level shift occurred in the translation process in datum 1. Based on the theory proposed by Catford, the type of shift occurred in the translation is called as level shift which is a change in grammatical unit “*had been melted*” in the source language to lexical units “*telah meleleh*” in the target language.

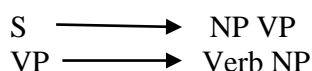
Datum 2

They called the yellow Winkies. (190)

Mereka memanggil para Winkies kuning. (117)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 2 *They called the yellow Winkies* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

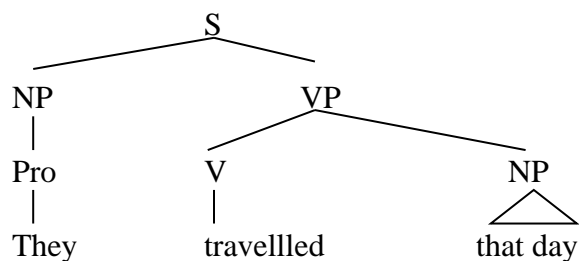


By looking at the tree diagram datum 2 in clause “*They called the yellow Winkies*”, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 2. As a part of simple sentence, a word *winkies* was translated into a phrase *para winkies*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *para winkies*. This type of shift is stated as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *winkies* into a phrase *para Winkies kuning*. Structure shift occurred in the translation process in datum 2. As a part of sentence pattern, *the yellow Winkies* in the source language was translated into *para Winkies kuning* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *the yellow winkies* which is constructed by modifier (adjective, *yellow*) + head (noun, *winkies*) and translated into head (noun, *para winkies*) + modifier (adjective, *kuning*). According to Catford (1965), structure shift is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language in datum 2 in translating *the yellow Winkies* into *para Winkies kuning*.

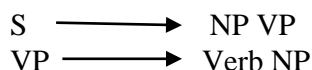
Datum 3

They travelled that day. (190)

Mereka melakukan perjalanan hari itu. (117)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 3 *They travelled that day* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

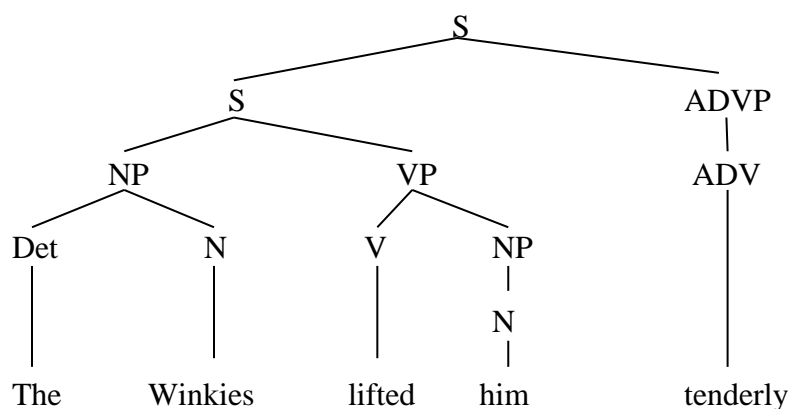


By looking at the tree diagram datum 3 in clause “*They travelled that day*”, as a part of sentence pattern, *that day* in the source language was translated into *hari itu* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *that day* which is constructed by modifier (determiner, *that*) + head (noun, *day*) and translated into head (noun, *hari*) + modifier (determiner, *itu*). According to Catford (1965), structure shift that occurred in datum 3 is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language in datum 3 in translating *that day* into *hari itu*.

Datum 4

The Winkies lifted him tenderly. (190)

Para Winkies mengangkatnya dengan lembut. (117)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 4 *The Winkies lifted him tenderly* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, noun phrase and adverbial phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

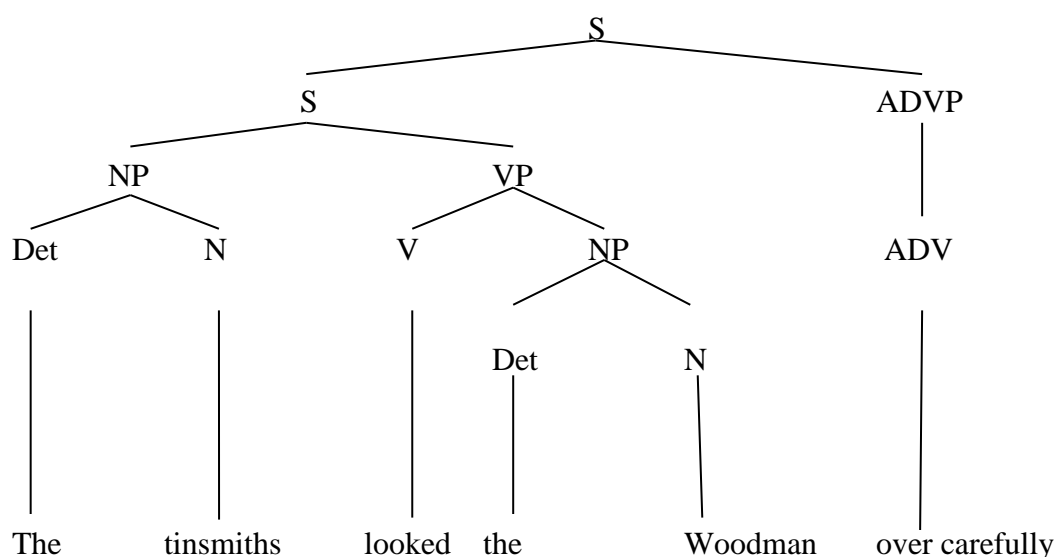
S → NP VP
 VP → Verb NP ADVP

By looking at the tree diagram datum 4 in clause “*The Winkies lifted him tenderly*”, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 4. As a part of simple sentence, an adverb *tenderly* was translated into a phrase *dengan lembut*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *dengan lembut*. This type of shift in datum 4 is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *tenderly* into a phrase *dengan lembut*.

Datum 5

The tinsmiths looked the Woodman over carefully. (193)

Para pandai besi itu memeriksa manusia kaleng dengan seksama. (117)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 5 *The tinsmiths looked the Woodman over carefully* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, noun phrase and adverbial phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

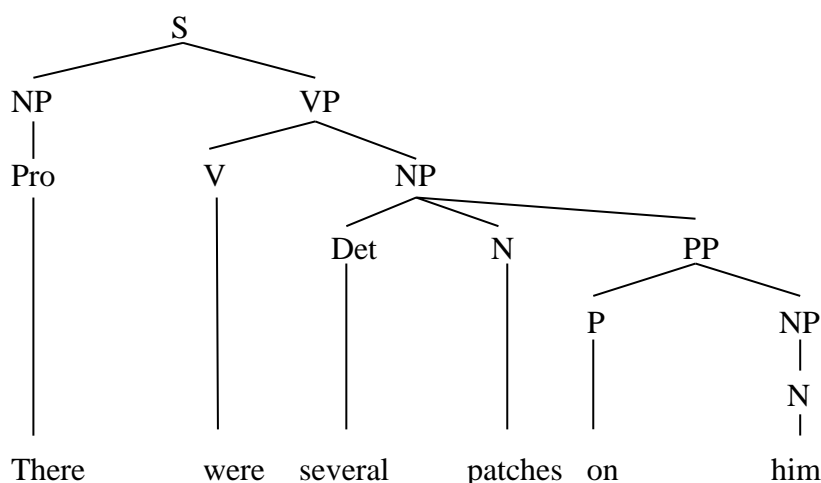
S → NP VP
 VP → Verb NP ADVP

By looking at the tree diagram datum 5 in clause “*The tinsmiths looked the Woodman over carefully*”, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 5. As a part of simple sentence, an adverb of manner *carefully* was translated into a phrase *dengan seksama*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *dengan seksama*. This type of shift in datum 5 is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *carefully* into a phrase *dengan seksama*.

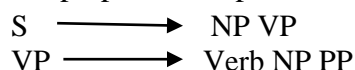
Datum 6

There were several patches on him. (193)

Ada beberapa tambalan di tubuhnya. (117)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 6 *There were several patches on him* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, noun phrase and prepositional phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

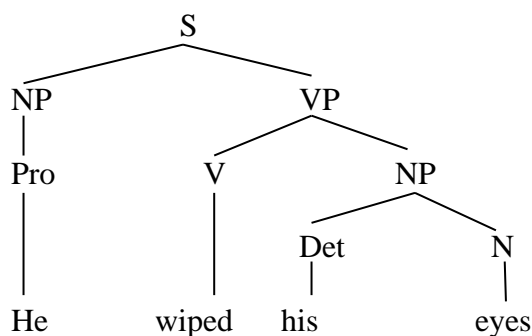


By looking at the tree diagram in datum 6 in clause “*There were several patches on him*”, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process in datum 6. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *there were* was translated into a word *ada*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *ada*. This type of shift in datum 6 is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *there were* into a word *ada*.

Datum 7

He wiped his eyes. (193)

Singa berulang kali mengusap mata. (193)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 7 *He wiped his eyes* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

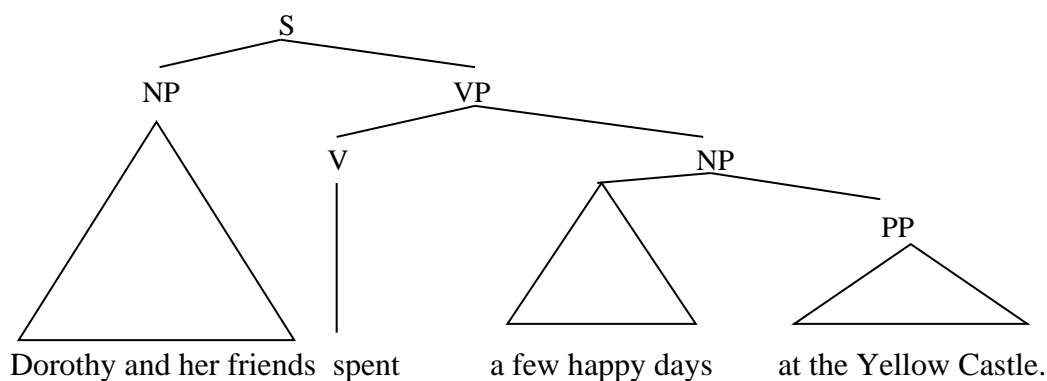
S → NP VP
VP → Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 7 in clause “*He wiped his eyes*”, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a verb into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 7. As a part of simple sentence, a verb *wiped* was translated into a phrase *berulang kali mengusap*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *berulang kali mengusap*. This type of shift in datum 7 is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *wiped* into a phrase *berulang kali mengusap*. Translation shift in higher rank also occurred in translating a phrase *his eyes* into a word *mata*.

Datum 8

Dorothy and her friends spent a few happy days at the Yellow Castle. (193)

Dorothy dan teman-temannya menghabiskan beberapa hari yang menyenangkan di Kastil Kuning. (193)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 8 *Dorothy and her friends spent a few happy days at the Yellow Castle* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP
VP → Verb NP

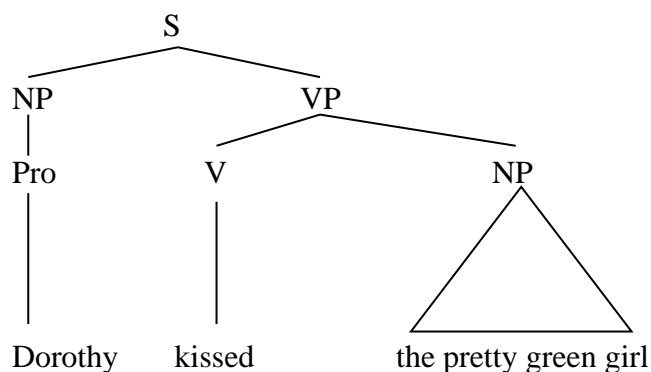
By looking at the tree diagram datum 8 in clause “*Dorothy and her friends spent a few happy days at the Yellow Castle*”, as a part of sentence pattern, *yellow castle* in the source

language was translated into *kastil kuning* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *yellow castle* which is constructed by modifier (adjective, *yellow*) + head (noun, *castle*) and translated into head (noun, *kastil*) + modifier (determiner, *kuning*). According to Catford (1965), structure shift that occurred in datum 8 is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language in datum 8 in translating *yellow castle* into *kastil kuning* in the target language.

Datum 9

Dorothy kissed the pretty green girl. (259)

Dorothy mengecup gadis hijau yang cantik. (161)



By looking at the tree diagram datum 9 in clause “*Dorothy kissed the pretty green girl*”, as a part of sentence pattern, *the pretty green girl* in the source language was translated into *gadis hijau yang cantik* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *the pretty green girl* which is constructed by modifier (adjective, *yellow*) + adjective (adjective, *green*) + (noun, *girl*) and translated into head (noun, *gadis*) + adjective (adjective, *hijau*) + (adjective, *cantik*). According to Catford (1965), structure shift that occurred in datum 9 is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language in datum 9 in translating *the pretty green girl* into *gadis hijau yang cantik* in the target language

IV. Conclusion

The analysis in sentence patterns applied the theory of sentence patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum and the theory of translations shift proposed by Catford. The process of collecting data in sentence patterns was conducted by reading novel entitled “*The Wonderful*

Wizard of Oz” to understand the story and observe the data of sentence patterns that were taken from the story. This study found that there are 6 sentence patterns that are translated by applying unit shift. This study used the theory that is related to syntax, types of sentences, sentence pattern, tree diagram, and relevant previous studies. Syntax is called as one of the branches focusing on the sentence structure. This research study applied theory of translation shift proposed by Catford. Based on the results of analysis, there were two types of translation shifts found in the novel. Those are 6 data that were translated in unit shifts, 1 data translated in level shift and 4 data that were translated in structure shifts.

It can be seen in datum 9 in clause “*Dorothy kissed the pretty green girl*”. As a part of sentence pattern, *the pretty green girl* in the source language was translated into *gadis hijau yang cantik* in the target language. The translation of the pretty green girl is constructed by modifier (adjective, *yellow*) + adjective (adjective, *green*) + (noun, *girl*) and translated into head (noun, *gadis*) + adjective (adjective, *hijau*) + (adjective, *cantik*). According to Catford (1965), structure shift that occurred in datum 9 is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language in datum 9 in translating *the pretty green girl* into *gadis hijau yang cantik* in the target language

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