AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN *THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN NOVEL* BY MARK TWAIN'S

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Abstract

This thesis is entitled An Analysis of Translation Shift Of Noun Phrase In *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn Novel* by Mark Twain's. it has two objectives, namely (1) to Identify the types of noun phrase in terms of its constituent parts are used in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* Novel and (2) To Identify the types of translation shifts of noun phrase in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* Novel. The theory used in this study was proposed by Catford (1965) about types of Translation Shift and it was combined with theory of Types of Noun Phrase by Quirk, Greenbaum, (1985: 245). The collected data were analyzed by reading the novel, and classify the data based on the theory adopted. Based on final result show that the researcher finds 434 data of Noun Phrase found in the novel were Determinative + Head 266 data, Head + Pre-modification 99 data, and Head + Post-modification 69 data. The Types of Translation shift the researcher finds 434 data that found in the novel. The first is Level shift its found 52 data and Category Shift is 382 data. The Category shift that divided into four categories the first is Unit Shift is 35 data, Structure Shift is 279 data, on Class Shift is 56 data and the last is Intra-system Shift is 12 data.

Keywords: *translation shift, noun phrase.*

Introduction

English is the third most widely-spoken language in terms of native speakers and over one billion more people use English as their second language. It is the world's most widely-used language in international business and telecommunications, newspaper and book publishing. Language is an important tool in human life. The language used must be understood by both the speaker and listener. Translation is very close to our life nowadays. We can see and feel the advantages of translation for our daily life.

According to Catford (1965), translation is "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language", that translation cannot be separated from the existence of language with its elements like classification of language levels, language rule and language phonology. Catford (1965: 73) states that shift means "departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL".

According to Catford (1965: 79), there are two major types of shift occur, those are level shift and category shift. Level shift occur when a SL item has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift refers to unbounded and rank bound translation, the first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Category shift involves four categories those are class, unit, structure, and system.

A noun phrase is a group of words that work together to name and describe a person, place, thing, or idea. When we look at the structure of writing, we make a noun phrase the same way we treat a common noun. Like all nouns, a noun phrase can be a subject, object, or compliment. Because a person can speak some English, that does not mean people can speak it well enough to cope in all situations. A noun phrase is a phrase in which a noun functions as the head of the phrase plus any determiners, modifiers, and complements. According to Quirk, Greenbaum, (1985: 245), the noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, and complement of clauses and complement of prepositional phrase.

This study can to handle the whole matter related to the topic, this study is only focused on the analysis of noun phrase in novel *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*. This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English Noun Phrases. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed because as we know that noun phrases exist in every sentence of language, especially in English as the Source Language of this research. However, many of us are still confuse in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and Indonesian noun phrases.

Method

The data of this study were taken from children's novel with the title *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*, Data collecting is a process of how the data are collected from the data source.

The process of collecting data in this study was considered to be library research. This data collected through observation method. Observation means that the action of the research is reading the data source, they are reading the novel and its translation carefully to get the data, such as noun phrases, note taking the sentence, classifying the determined data, and the last, analyzing the classified data based on the theory adopted.

This study analyze descriptively by using theory of noun phrase proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) to analyze types of noun phrase in terms of its constituent parts found in The Adventures of huckleberry Finn novel and the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) to analyze types of shift of the noun phrase found in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel into Indonesian.

This study used formal and informal method. Formal method used several table to show the occurrence of types of noun phrases in terms of its constituents found in the novel and also the types of shift into its translation in Indonesian. Meanwhile, informal method is method to present the finding the form of description using paragraph.

Discussion

They are 434 data found in *the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel. In the table 4.1 types of Noun Phrase based on Quirk, Greenbaum, (1985: 245) theory, the percentage of data is also presented to notify the reader which one is the most common data that found in *the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

Table 1. Types of Noun Phrase

No	Types of Noun Phrase In Term of Its Constituent Parts	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Determiner + Head	266	62%
2	Pre-modification + Head	99	22%
3	Head + Post-modification	69	16%
	TOTAL	**434**	**100%**

In this research, there are 434 noun phrase and three types of noun phrase found in the data source. The first category is Determinative + Head, there are 266 data in this type. The second category is Pre-modification + Head, there are 99 data in this type, and the last is Head + Post-modification, there are 69 data in this type. The most category in this types is Determiner + Head it happened because the most of translation in grammar structure shift can occur at all ranks in translation, and then the researcher also found in the novel the position Determiner + Head are most dominant type that have a vocabulary structures that used are different to source language into to target language, and the less category in this type is Head + Pre-modification because structure of translation is used is a modification of the source language vocabulary to the target language..

Next, the researcher presents the types of translation shift based on Cartford's theory used in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel. In the table 4.2 Types of Translation Shift found 434 data.

Table 2. Types of Translation Shift

No	Types of Translation Shift	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Level Shift	52	12%
2	Category Shift	382	
	1. Unit Shift	35	7%
	2. Structure Shift	279	67%
	3. Class Shift	56	10%
	4. Intra-system Shift	12	4%
	TOTAL	**434**	**100%**

The researcher found more data in Category shift. Category Shift is divided into four sub-categories which are unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The first category shift is unit shift, there are 35 data in this type. The second category shift, there are 279 data in this type. The third category is class shift, there are 56 data in this type. The last category is intra-system shift, there are 12 data in this type. The most dominant in this type is structure shift that is the categories of category shift because structure shift takes place in the phrasal level in which the position of modifier and the head in English and Indonesian are different, and every sentence that I found dominant used the translation of structure shift, structure shift itself translation in a structured manner, the head in source language become to a noun in target language, from my research on the novel, I have found that many of show the type of structure shift which of course I have previously analyzed with example of sentence from Catford theory, and the less categories

in this type is intra-system shift because in translation, intra-system shift used structure that plural marker in English that is suffix-s must follow the noun since it is referred in the phrase.

Discussion

In this research, the analysis is divided into two parts namely classification and explanation the types of noun phrase and types of translation shift. The analysis is presented as bellow.

1. **Types of Noun Phrase**

This part presents discussion about types of noun phrase in term of its constituent parts found in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* novel. There are three types of noun phrase those are determinative + head, pre-modifier + head, and head + post-modifier. The analysis is described below.

a) **Determinative + Head**

SL	TL
I stare down at **my shoes**	Aku menatap **sepatuku**
(Twain,2010:11)	(Saadah,2011: 14)

Analysis:

I stare down at **my**   **shoes,** ....(Twain,2010:11)

Central   D. Head

Based on the source language above, the words **my shoes** belongs to Determinative + Head because this phrase consists of the word **my** which is a determiner and the word **shoes** which is

a noun as a head of this phrase. The word **my** is belong to central determiner because **my** is a pronoun that is a part of central determiner.

This analyze of shift is structure shift because structure shift takes place in the phrasal level in which the position of modifier and the head in English and Indonesian are different. The word **my shoes** in source language changed the position to become **sepatuku** in target language.

b) **Pre-modification + Head**

SL	TL
Over there was **the kitchen table**.	Di sana ada **meja dapur**
(Twain, 2010: 34)	(Saadah, 2011: 36)

Analysis:

Over there was **the   kitchen   table**. (Twain, 2010: 34)

                    D   Pre-modification   Head

The noun phrase **the kitchen table** belongs to pre-modification + head because this phrase consists of the word **the** which is as determiner, the word **kitchen** as pre-modification, and the word **table** which is a noun as a head. This phrase is called pre-modification, the word **table** (head) is modified by **kitchen** which is a noun.

In type of shift this is structure shift because structure shift takes place in the phrasal level in which the position of modifier and the head in English and Indonesian are different.

The modifier function to explain the head in Indonesian noun phrase comes after the noun as in **meja dapur.**

c) **Head + Post-modification**

SL	TL
The shops in the town	**Toko-toko di kota....**
(Twain,2010: 11)	(Saadah,2011: 15)

Analysis:

The   **shops**   **in the town** ...... (Twain,2010: 11)

D   Head   Post-modification

From the sentence above, the phrase **the shops in the town** consists of **the** as determiner, **shops** (noun) as head, and **in the town**, which is a prepositional phrase that consists of **in** (prepositional), **the** (determiner), and **town** (noun), as post-modifier according to the theory of Quirk et al. This type of phrase belongs to head + post-modification because the modifier is placed after the head. The head **shops** is modifier by **in the town**, which is a prepositional phrase. This phrase is called post-modification by prepositional phrase because the head is modifier by a prepositional phrase.

The word **shops** in source language which consists into one word meanwhile in target language translated into two words **toko-toko.** This translation belongs to structure shift because there was modifier the head, and in Indonesian noun phrase comes to after the noun.

2. **Translation Shift of Noun Phrase**

This part presents discussion about types of translation shift of noun phrase found in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* novel. There are two types of translation shift which is level shift and category shift. And category shift itself can divided into four types they are unit shift, class shift, structure shift, and intra-system shift. The most dominant shift in data source is structure shift, the second is level shift, the third is class shift, the forth is unit shift, and the lass is intra-system shift. The analysis described below.

a) **Level Shift**

SL	TL
Stop **watching the game**	Berhenti **menonton pertandingan**
(Twain, 2010: 31)	(Saadah, 2011: 34)

Analysis:

Stop **wathing**   **the**   **game**

Pre-Modification   D   Head
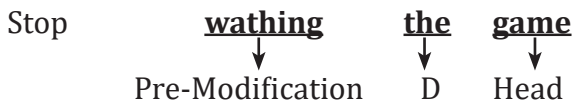
(Twain, 2010: 31)

In noun phrase the source language above has the constitution of the word **watching** (Pre-modification by –ing participle), the word **the** (Determiner) and **game** (noun). Meanwhile, in the target language the word **watching** is translated into **menoton** (verb), and the word **game** is translated into **pertandingan** which is a noun. In this translation, the determiner **the** is not translated. It because though **the** in the

source language can have meaning of **itu** in the target language, and is not necessary to be translated. Although **pertandingan** in the target language is a countable noun, in this translation does not need to be completed by determiner to make it clear and be understood by the reader.

This data occurred shift in translation. This is show by the translation of **watching**, the word **watch** (verb) the modification V+ing to be **watching** (noun) translated into **menonton** in target language. According to the theory of Catford, this type of translation shift is called level shift. It occurs due of the change from grammar to lexis or pronunciation style.

b) **Category Shift**

Category shift is a shift from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift occurs if the source language has different from the target language. This shift itself can be divided into four categories namely unit shift, structure shift, class sift, and intra-system shift.

1) Unit Shift

SL	TL
I first landed in **the meadow**	Pertama kali aku mendarat di **padang rumput.**
(Twain, 2010: 24)	(Saadah, 2011: 26)

Analysis:

I first landed in **the meadow...** (Twain, 2010: 24)

D   Head

This sentence in the source language above has the constitution of **the** (determiner) and **medow** (noun). Meanwhile, in the target language this phrase is translated into **padang rumput,** which is a compound noun. In this translation the determiner **the** is not translated. It happened because **the** in the source language can have meaning of **itu** in the target language, is not necessary to be translated. In English **the** is have to with a noun which refers when we want to express a sure thing, whereas **itu** cannot occur in this context because the message is already clear without the additional of **itu**. Furthermore the word **meadow** in this phrase is translated into **padang rumput,** which is a compound word in target language. That means the shift in translation occurs in this data. This is shown by the translation of **the meadow,** which is a noun phrase into **padang rumput** which is a compound noun.

According to the theory of Catford, this type of translation shift is called unit shift. There is a unit shift because a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit in different rank in the target language. It occurs due to shift from noun phrase to compound noun.

2) Structure Shift

SL	TL
I fell down and I press **myhand** against it. (Twain, 2010: 37)	Aku terjatuh dan aku menekankan **tanganku** di sana. (Saadah, 2011: 40)

Analysis:

I fell down and I press **my hand** against it. (Twain, 2010: 37)

Derived from the noun phrase in the source language above has the constitution of **my** (possessive pronoun) and **hand** (noun). In the target language, it is also in the form of noun phrase which has the constitution of **tanganku.** In this translation, the possessive pronoun **my** is translated into bound from to pronoun *aku*, which is suffix **–ku.** The data occur shift in translation. This is shown by different structure of **myhand** and **tanganku**. The structure of noun phrase **my hand** is modifier **(my)** + head **(hand)** whereas the structure of noun phrase **tanganku** is head **(tangan)** + modifier (-**ku**).

According to the Catford theory, this type of translation shift is called structure shift. It occurs due to the linguistic differences between Indonesian and English. The structure of noun phrase in English is usually constructed in the form of modifier + head, meanwhile in Indonesian, is constructed in the form of head + modifier.

3) Class Shift

SL	TL
"It wasn't part of my plan, that's for sure", says Tom with **a frown**.	"Yakinlah, ini juga bukan rencanaku", kata Tom sambil **mengerutkan dahi**.
(Twain, 2010: 28)	(Saadah, 2011: 30)

Analysis:

"It wasn't part of my plan, that's for sure", says Tom with

<u>**a frown**</u>.(Twain, 2010: 28)

The sentence in source language of noun phrase is the word **a** (determiner) and **frown** (noun). Meanwhile, in the target language this phrase is translated into **mengerutkan dahi**, which is a verb phrase. The data occur shift in translation. This is shown by the change of word class after the source language translated into target language.
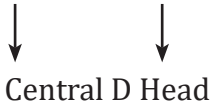
This type of translation shift is called class shift. It occurs due to shift from noun phrase into verb phrase. This translation belongs to class shift because there was difference of word classes. It can be seen from the change of class in the translation of **frown** which is a noun and become **mengerutkan dahi** which is verb phrase in Indonesian.

4) Intra-system Shift

SL	TL
I am not realize my weeping can to send **my thought** into his mind (Twain,2010: 14)	Aku tidak menyadari tangisanku dapat mengirimkan **pikiran-pikiranku** ke benaknya (saadah, 2011: 16)

Analysis:

I am not realize my weeping can to send **my   thought** into his mind (Twain,2010:14)

Central D Head

The constitution of my (possessive pronoun) and thought (noun), which is a singular noun phrase. Meanwhile, in the target language this phrase is translated into **pikiran-pikiranku**, which is plural noun phrase. The word **thought** belong to singular noun

source language that is translated into **pikiran-pikiranku** in target language, which is belong to plural noun. The data occur shift in translation.

This is shown by the change of the head of both nouns. According to the theory of Catford, this type of translation shift is called Intra-system shift. It occurs due to shift from plural noun phrase into singular noun phrase.

Conclusion

There are three types of noun phrase in terms of its constituent parts found in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* Novel, they are Determinative + head, Pre-modification + head, Head + Post-modification. The most category in this types is determiner + head it happened because the most of translation in grammar structure shift can occur at all ranks in translation.

The types of translation shift occur in *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn* Novel. They are level shift and category shift (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift). The overall data of translation shift they are 52 data of level shift and 382 data of category shift that were found. The structure shift have the highest frequency that is 279 data out of 434 data or 67%because structure shift takes place in the phrasal level in which the position of modifier and the head in English and Indonesian are different. The intra-system shift has the lowest frequency, that is 18 data out 434 data or 4%. The unit shift occurs 35 times out of 434 data or 7%. The class shift occurs 556 times out 434 data or 10%.

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