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## **Noun Phrase and its Translation Found in the Novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”**

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### **Abstract**

*The paper analyzes the form of the noun phrase and its translation shift found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The shift in translation is used in a major concept in a sentence analysis found in data source. The concept of translation shift is used to know a unit on a different level used to make interesting structures. This study applied the theory proposed by Catford (1978) and Quirk et al (1985). The qualitative method is the research method used by the researcher. In the data of noun phrases, we can see noun as head in the source language. In translating from source language into target language, translation shift occurred in the translation process. This study focuses on syntactic structure and the translation analysis of the noun phrase. This study aims to: (i) identify the types of the noun phrase and its constituent structure found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of the noun phrase in the translation process found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. This study found that structure shift and unit shift were used by the translator in translating from source language into target language. The study found that there are 8 data of noun phrases formed by determiner, adjective, and noun and noun. There is a noun phrase found in the data source that is formed by determiner and noun. In conclusion, the types of noun phrase found in the data source is formed by determiner, adjective, and noun.*

**Keywords: Category Shifts, Level Shifts, Noun Phrase, Translation**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Translation is the process of written text that is translated from source language into target language. In the process of translating text from source language into target language, the meaning needs to be preserved. The form of language refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs that are spoken or written text. The translation is also stated as the process of transferring an idea, knowledge, or purpose translated from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In translating language, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor target language. The form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor found in the target language. In translating the text, a translator pays attention in the context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, and their idioms. It can be seen that there is a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages. Translation shift is one of translation strategy used in the process of translating source language into target language. The concept of translation shift can help a translator to learn how a unit of different level which can be brought down to create interesting structures. A concept of translation shifts are found in all modern grammars of English in their own particular way.

A translation shift is used in translating text when the source language text is translated into a different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. According to Catford (1965), there are two major types of translation shift that can be used in translating text. Those are level shifts and category shifts in translation. The level shift in the translation process is indicated by grammar in the source language that can be translated into lexis in the

target language. The category of translation shift includes structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. This study analyzed on the translation shift of the English noun phrase translated into the Indonesian Language. The concept of rank in translation shift does not exist in the traditional grammar of English. The concept of rank shifting can be found in all modern grammars of English in their own particular way. The translator shifts are one of the strategies used by the translator in order to keep the meaning from source language into target language. Therefore, messages or meaning that is transferred from source language can be communicative.

This research study finds out types of translation shifts used in translating English noun phrases into the Indonesian Language. In equivalence and translation shifts, the meaning is more important than the form. The translation equivalence focuses on cases where the language describes the same situation by different structures. The word order in headwords of the English noun phrase and Indonesian language noun phrases are different. It can be seen that the English and Indonesian Language headword are not the same at all. In Indonesian Language noun phrases, the head of noun phrase is placed in initial position. However, in English noun phrase the headword is placed in a head-final position. The headword in noun phrase is the core of phrase used to determine the meaning and the word class. Based on the explanations, this study focuses on analyzing shifts in the translation of noun phrases found in the novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". Based on the explanation above, there are two research questions (1) what are the forms and types of noun phrase implemented in the novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz", (2) what types of translation shifts of noun phrase applied in the novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".

#### a. Noun Phrase

The noun phrase is stated as the phrase that has an important role of a noun. A noun phrase can be called a phrase consisting of a noun as its headword. It can perform the same grammatical function such as a phrase. Noun phrases are, as it is widely known, very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type in the translation. In some modern theories of grammar, it's stated that noun phrases with determiners are often analyzed to possess the determiner instead of the noun as their head. They can be stated as the determiner phrases. The phrase comprises two or more words. It can be seen that a single word (such as a noun or pronoun) is not referred to as a phrase. There are some single words that are judged to be phrases based on a desire for theory-internal consistency.

#### b. Translation Shift

Shifts represent changes that occur in the translation process. The translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language. It can be seen for example in the lexicogrammar and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978), an outstanding translation theory, stated that a shift may be a departure of a proper correspondence within the process of going from the language into the target language.

According to Catford (1965) translation shift is the departure from formal correspondence found in the process from the source language into a target language. The translation shift is applied to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text. Two major types of shifts can be found in the translation process. Those are level/rank shift and category shift. Level/rank shift is a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift is the departure

from formal correspondence in translation. According to Catford (1965), there are two types of shifts that are found. (1) Shift of level and (2) shift of category are part of translation shifts.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study used the qualitative approach on the analysis to the data found in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The study analyzed the types of noun phrases and their translations found in the data source. The theory of the types of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) was used in analyzing data found in the data sources. This study used library research in applying the research method. The library research is used in the research study to get the data of noun phrases which can be analyzed. The study used books, computers, and pens as the facilities to support the research needed. The data source of the study was taken from the novel entitled *“The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”*. In this study, note-taking was used by researcher in the method of collecting data. The process of collecting the data was conducted by reading the entire data source in the novel entitled *“The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”* to understand and observe the possibility of the data taken from data source. Firstly, the researcher read the data sources to get the types of the noun phrases found in the data source. After that, the researcher continued to select the data based on the problems discussed in this study. Finally, the types of noun phrases and translation shifts are classified, and get their translations into Indonesian. The qualitative descriptive method is called as the method used to analyze translation shifts and types of noun phrases found in the data source. The data in this study was analyzed qualitatively by the researcher. The data taken from the data source are presented between the source language and target language. English noun phrase found in the source language was compared with the Indonesian translations. It can be seen that the next step is identifying and analyzing the data by using the theory that is proposed by Catford (1978).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

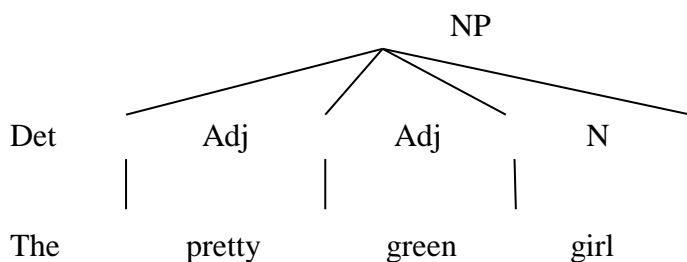
English noun phrase were analyzed by using tree diagram and presented below. The translation analysis from English into Indonesian was done by using the theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford. Meanwhile, the theory of Brown and Miller were used in analyzing the syntactic structure by using tree diagram.

### Datum 1

The next morning, Dorothy kissed *the pretty green girl* good-bye (259)

Keesokan harinya, Dorothy mengecup gadis hijau yang cantik saat berpamitan. (161)

It can be seen from English noun phrase in datum 1 that the English noun phrase *“the pretty green girl”* is formed by using determiner (the) + adjective (pretty) + adjective (green) + noun (girl). *“A warrior king”* 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 noun (warrior) + noun (king). The constituent structure of a noun *girl* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase *“the pretty green girl”* has the tree diagram as follows.

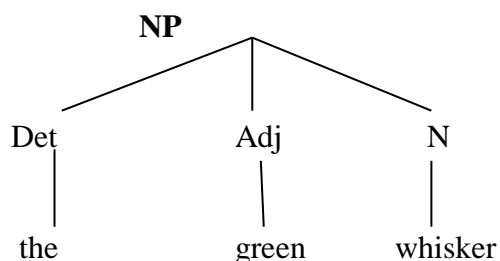


English noun phrase “the pretty green girl” is translated into the noun phrase “gadis hijau yang cantik” in the target language. The noun phrase “the pretty green girl” has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (pretty) + adjective (green) + noun (girl). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (pretty) + adjective (green) + noun (girl). The translation indicates that there is the occurrence of translation shift in the data because of the structural shift. It is called as a structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different from that of the target language.

Datum 2

And they all shook hands with the soldier with the green whisker. (259)  
 Mereka berjabat tangan dengan prajurit berjanggut hijau. (161)

English noun phrase in datum 2 “the green whisker” is formed by using determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (whisker). “The green whisker” 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 an adjective (green) + noun (whisker). The constituent structure of a noun *whisker* stands as the head of NP. It can be seen that the noun phrase “*the green whisker*” has the tree diagram as follows.

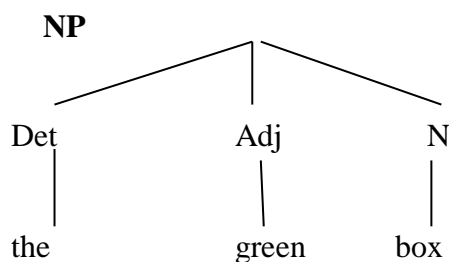


English noun phrase “the green whisker” is translated into the noun phrase “berjanggut hijau” in the target language. The noun phrase “the green whisker” has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (whisker). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (whisker). It can be seen that there is the occurrence of translation shift occurred in the data because of the structural shift. The translation process is called as a structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different from that of the target language.

Datum 3

But he at once unlocked their spectacles, which he put back into the green box. (259)

Namun dia langsung melepaskan kacamata mereka, yang dia simpan kembali di dalam *kotak hijau*.(161)

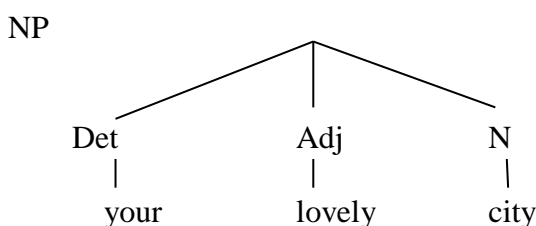


We can see from the explanation above that the English noun phrase *the green box* is translated into *kotak hijau* in the target language. The noun phrase *the green box* has the constitution of determiner (a) + adjective (green) + noun (box). It can be seen in datum 3 that the noun phrase *the green box* in the source language is translated into phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *the green box* in the source language text is translated into a phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “the green box” is translated into the noun phrase “kotak hijau” in the target language. The noun phrase “the green box” has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (box). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (box). Translation shift occurred in the data because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process is called as a structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language.

Datum 4

"I have been very kindly treated in your lovely City, and everyone has been good to me.  
(260)

Selama ini, aku diperlakukan dengan baik di kotamu yang indah, dan semua orang baik terhadapku. (161)

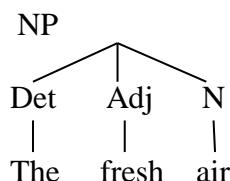


We can see from the explanation above that the English noun phrase *your lovely city* is translated into *kotamu yang indah* in the target language. The noun phrase *your lovely city* has the constitution of determiner (your) + adjective (lovely) + noun (city). It can be seen in datum 4 that the noun phrase *your lovely city* in the source language is translated into phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *your lovely city* in the source language text is translated into a phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “the green box” is translated into the noun phrase “kotamu yang indah” in the target language. The noun phrase “*your lovely city*” has the constituent structure of determiner (your) + adjective (lovely) + noun (city).

Datum 5

As for the lion, he sniffed the fresh air with delight. (260)

Sementara itu, singa mengendus udara segar dengan gembira. (162)

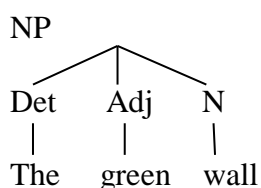


It can be seen from the explanation above that the English noun phrase *the fresh air* is translated into *udara segar* in the target language. The noun phrase *the fresh air* has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (fresh) + noun (air). It can be seen in datum 5 that the noun phrase *the fresh air* in the source language is translated into phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *the fresh air* in the source language text is translated into a phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “the fresh air” is translated into the noun phrase “udara segar” in the target language. The noun phrase “the fresh air” has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (fresh) + noun (air). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (fresh) + noun (air). Translation shift occurred in the data because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process in datum 5 is stated as a structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different from that found in the target language.

Datum 6

All they could see was a mass of towers and steeples behind the green walls, and high up above everything—the spires and dome of the Palace of Oz. (260)

Mereka hanya bisa melihat menara-menara dan ujung atap runcing di balik tembok hijau, dan tinggi di atas semuanya ada menara dan kubah Istana Oz. (162)



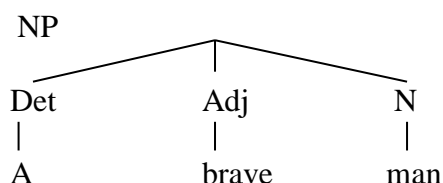
English noun phrase *the green wall* is translated into *tembok hijau* in the target language. The noun phrase *the green wall* has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (wall). It can be seen in datum 6 that the noun phrase *the green wall* in the source language is translated into noun phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *the green wall* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “the green wall” is translated into the noun phrase “tembok hijau” in the target language. The noun phrase “the green wall” has the constituent structure of determiner (the) + adjective (green) + noun (wall). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of noun (tembok) + adjective (hijau). Translation shift occurred in the data because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process in datum 6

is a translation in structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language. Moreover, unit shift occurred in translating a word *towers* into a phrase *menara-menara*. The unit shift in higher rank occurred in translating a word *towers* into a phrase *menara-menara*.

Datum 7

He would have been *a brave man*. (263)

Dia akan menjadi *orang yang bernyali*. (162)

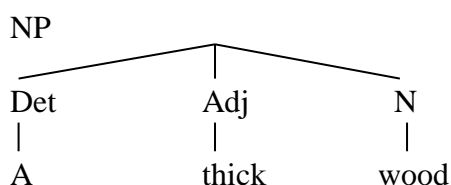


English noun phrase *a brave man* is translated into *orang yang bernyali* in the target language. The noun phrase *a brave man* has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (brave) + noun (man). It can be seen in datum 7 that the noun phrase *a brave man* in the source language is translated into noun phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *a brave man* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “a brave man” is translated into the noun phrase “*orang yang bernyali*” in the target language. The noun phrase “*a brave man*” has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (brave) + noun (man). The translation process in datum 7 is a translation in structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language.

Datum 8

In the morning they travelled on until they came to *a thick wood*. (263)

Pagi harinya, mereka berjalan sampai tiba di *sebuah hutan lebat*. (163)



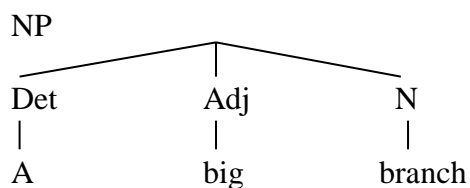
English noun phrase *a thick wood* is translated into *sebuah hutan lebat* in the target language. The noun phrase *a thick wood* has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (thick) + noun (wood). It can be seen in datum 8 that the noun phrase *a thick wood* in the source language is translated into noun phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *a thick wood* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “*a thick wood*” is translated into the noun phrase “*sebuah hutan lebat*” in the target language. The noun phrase “*a thick wood*” has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (thick) + noun (wood). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of noun (hutan) + adjective (lebat). Translation shift occurred in the data because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process in datum 8

is a translation in structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language.

#### Datum 9

When a big branch bent down to seize him the Woodman chopped at it so fiercely that he cut it in two. (223)

Ketika satu dahan besar melengkung untuk menangkapnya, manusia kaleng memotongnya dengan sekuat tenaga sehingga memutuskan dahan. (165)

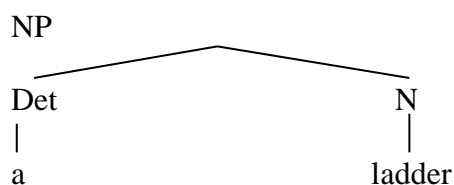


English noun phrase *a big branch* is translated into *satu dahan besar* in the target language. The noun phrase *a big branch* has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (branch). It can be seen in datum 9 that the noun phrase *a big branch* in the source language is translated into noun phrases in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *a big branch* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “*a big branch*” is translated into the noun phrase “*dahan besar*” in the target language. The noun phrase “*a big branch*” has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (branch). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of noun (dahan) + adjective (besar). Translation shift occurred in the data source because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process in datum 9 is a translation in structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language. Moreover, unit shift occurred in translating a word *woodman* into a phrase *manusia kaleng*. The unit shift in higher rank occurred in translating a word *woodman* into a phrase *manusia kaleng*.

#### Datum 10

While Tin Woodman was making a ladder from wood which he found in the forest Dorothy lay down and slept, for she was tired by the long walk. (263)

Sementara manusia kaleng membuat tangga pijak dari kayu yang dia temukan di hutan, Dorothy berbaring dan tidur, karena dia lelah setelah berjalan jauh. (167)



It can be seen in datum 10 that English noun phrase *a ladder* is translated into *tangga pijak* in the target language. The noun phrase *a ladder* has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + noun (ladder). It can be seen in datum 10 that the noun phrase *a ladder* in the

source language is translated into noun phrases *tangga pijak* in the target language. It is stated that the translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *a ladder* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. According to Catford, it is identified as the types of a shift and are called as a structure shift. English noun phrase “*a ladder*” is translated into the noun phrase “*tangga pijak*” in the target language. The noun phrase “*a ladder*” has the constituent structure of determiner (a) + noun (ladder). The noun phrase in the source language is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that has the constituent structure of noun (*tangga pijak*). Translation shift occurred in the data source because it is called as the structural shift. The translation process in datum 10 is a translation in structural shift because the word or noun phrase structure in the source language is different found in the target language.

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the form of a noun phrase and its translation shift found in the novel “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. A shift in translation is called as a major concept in a sentence analysis found in translation. The concept of translation shift is used in order to analyze translation in unit shift in a different level that is used to make interesting structures. This research study focuses on the translation strategies of a noun phrase and analyzes about the form of a noun phrase and its constituent structure of it. The theory that is proposed by Catford (1978) and Quirk et al (1985) were applied in this study. It can be seen for example English noun phrase *a big branch* that is translated into *satu dahan besar* in the target language. The noun phrase *a big branch* has the constitution structure of determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (branch). In datum 9, the noun phrase *a big branch* in the source language is translated into noun phrases in the target language. The translation shift occurs in this data because the noun phrase *a big branch* in the source language text is translated into a noun phrase in the target language text. The qualitative method is used in analyzing the data by the researcher. In the data of noun phrases found in the data source, it consists of a derived noun as head in the source language. The theory of translation shift categorized the translation shift theory into two types. They are level/rank shift and category shift. In the level/rank shift, it is used to refer to a source language at one linguistic level. A target language in translation equivalent was found at a different level in translation. In the translation process in this study, it is found that structure shift and unit shift occurred in the translation process from a source language into a target language.

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