

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Our era is an era where everyone can easily connect with each other using language. Language is a tool to build human interaction. Language is a communication tool used by humans to transfer ideas, feelings from one person to another and obtain information (Kurniati, 2017). One of the languages that people commonly use is English. English is the international language that most people use to communicate and obtain information around the world. Even for Indonesians, English is a source of gaining knowledge in the fields of science and technology. Not only that, English also expands knowledge in the fields of literature and entertainment. Yet, in Indonesia there are still many Indonesians who still do not understand English. CNN Indonesia (2022) cited "The 2022 English Proficiency Index report released by EF Education First places Indonesia is in 81st position out of a total of 111 countries studied". Since not everyone understands English, therein lies the importance of translating information from the source text (English) into the target text (Indonesian). So that, people who do not understand English can get information and understand the messages conveyed in English.

However, getting a good translation is not easy. The process of translating deals with changing the form of source language (SL) into target language (TL) but does not change the meaning of the text. As proposed by Catford (1974) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Such as a book, a paragraph, a chapter, a sentence, a clause, a phrase, and a word. Not only that, a translator must also know both cultures from source language to target language. So, to become a good translator we must know and understand both languages and cultures, both the emotion and language style of the text (Nida, 1964).

From the explanation above, the researcher will analyze translation technique in English Noun Phrases found in the short story “The Selfish Giant” into Indonesian. It is a short story written by Oscar Wilde published by David Nutt, London in May 1888. In Indonesia this short story was published in April 2011 which has been translated by Risyiana Muthia published by PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta. The researcher is interested to analyze the English Noun Phrases because the English Noun Phrases are widely found in this short story. Hence, translation techniques are needed in translating the Noun Phrases. In analyzing the data, the researcher will use translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

The reasons for choosing this topic because research on this is still rare so it needs to be researched and besides that many people sometimes get confusing and difficulties to described English noun phrase because they do not recognize the forms of Noun Phrase (NP). In this research the researcher wants to try to explain what a noun phrase is and the forms of Noun Phrase (NP). Furthermore, the researcher will try to analyze the techniques of translation used by the translator in translating English Noun Phrases found in “The Selfish Giant” by Oscar Wilde. The researcher wants to know what is the most frequently technique used by translator in translating “The Selfish Giant” into Indonesian. The researcher wants to improve his translation skills in analyzing texts and hope to improve translation skills and knowledge by translating texts. By conducting this research, it is hoped that it can provide the information and knowledge needed to solve problems and make decisions regarding translation techniques, especially in translating English Noun Phrase (NP).

1.2 Theoretical Framework

This part will discuss definition of translation, translation procedures and translation technique, English Noun Phrases, and Indonesian Noun Phrases. This research refers to the following theories:

1.2.1 Translation

There are many definitions of translation from many experts:

According to Newmark (1998) who defined the translating the meaning of a text into another language according to the intention of the author of the text. Larson (1998) stated that translation is transferring the meaning of the language from the source language into the target language. Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The meaning must be held constant and only the form changes (Larson, M.L, p. 2, 1984).

The form of words or sentences in the translated language may change, but the meaning conveyed must be the same and must not change. This is so that the message in the sentence does not deviate from what is conveyed. Therefore, translating text must be equivalent and not out of context. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford, p. 20, 1974). For instance, in translating an English idiom into Indonesian, the translator must understand the meaning of the equivalent idiom in Indonesian. Otherwise, the translation will be literal and may confuse the reader.

Furthermore, translation as a process of expressing a language from source language to the target language with natural equivalent (Nida and Taber, 1982). So, translating a language into the target language must be as natural as possible because, otherwise it will be difficult to understand and it can be misunderstood. For this reason, we must know lexicon, grammatical structure, the context of situation, and the cultures, of both languages (Larson, 1998).

1.2.2 Translation Procedures and Translation Techniques

Procedures are steps that must be taken when conducting research. When translating a text, of course it cannot be careless. So that readers can understand the meaning and context of each sentence they read. Therefore, there are several procedures in translating the text so that

the meaning of each sentence is not lost and can be understood by the reader (Larson, p. 4. 1998).

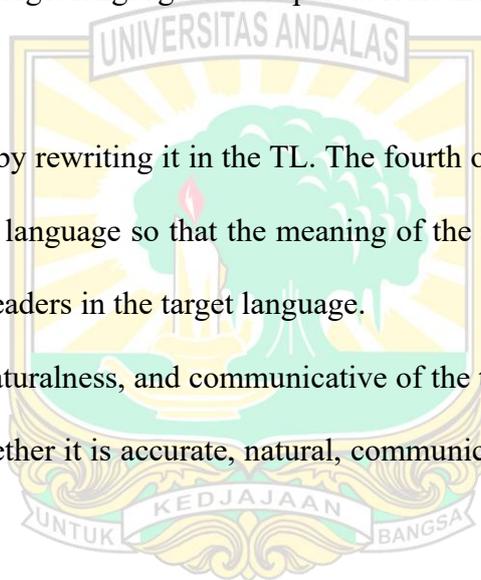
1. Get the Source Language Text (To be translated). The first one is the translator must get the source text that he wants to translate into the target language.

2. Read and analyze the ST to discover the meaning. The second one is after get the source text the translator must read and analyze the meaning of the text. Maybe in the text there are terms and idioms that need to be translated into target language.

3. Find the right words, expressions, etc., in TL. The third one is the translator must find the right words to express into target language. In this part at least the translator already has literal translation.

4. Re-express the meaning by rewriting it in the TL. The fourth one is re express the meaning by rewriting it in the target language so that the meaning of the sentence is conveyed clearly and can be understood by readers in the target language.

5. Evaluate the accuracy, naturalness, and communicative of the translation. The last one is to evaluate the translation whether it is accurate, natural, communicative, and there are no typos in the target language.



In addition to procedures, there are also techniques that are carried out when conducting research. Techniques are ways of doing something. In this study, the researcher utilized the translation technique popularized by Molina and Albir (2002). Molina & Albir (2002) in his journal entitled “Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach” states that to find out how the translation results function in relation to the appropriate units in the source text, a translation technique is needed. There are 18 translation techniques proposed by (Molina & Albir, 2002) used by researchers in conducting this research : (1) adaptation, (2) amplification, (3) borrowing, (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) establish equivalent, (9) generalization, (10) linguistic amplification, (11)

linguistic compression, (12) literal, (13) modulation, (14) particulation, (15) reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, (18) variation.

1. Adaptation

As stated by Molina and Albir (2002) adaptation is replacing ST cultural elements with target cultural elements. For instance: replacing the English word baseball into the Spanish word fútbol. So, this translation technique adapts the source language culture to the target language culture.

Another example according to (Hartono 2017) is changing *Sincerely yours* into *Hormat sayal* when translated into Indonesian. This happens because of the replacement of cultural element from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language). Thus, the translator must look for the right words in translating the text so that it has the same meaning as the SL (Source Language).

2. Amplification

As explained by Molina and Albir (2002) amplification is adding information that is not in the source text but must not be out of context. (adding more detail of something). For instance, شهر رمضان it becomes *Ramadan the Muslim month of fasting* in English.

Another example given by Hartono (2027) is when translating "Ramadan" from English into Indonesian by adding more details to become "Ramadan adalah bulan dimana umat muslim berpuasa". It can be seen that more detailed information has been added from just the word "Ramadhan" to become "Ramadan adalah bulan dimana umat muslim berpuasa".

3. Borrowing

According to Molina and Albir (2002) borrowing is taking of words directly from SL without translation in TL. It means borrowing words from English and using them in Indonesian such as, stereo, diameter, celcius. Borrowing is like literal translation of a word or

phrase but the different is they do not change the word it means the word is still same or it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target text (TT). An example of pure borrowing according to Molina and Albir (2002) is the word *lobby* which was borrowed from English into Spanish. While borrowing (naturalization) is like the English word *meeting* which is translated into Spanish as *mitin*.

The other example such as, *café, photo copy, caffeine* in English but if we translate into Indonesian will be *kafe, foto kopi, kafein*. (Hartono, 2017:29)

4. Calque

Molina and Albir (2002) emphasized that the calque technique is a technique that translates words or foreign languages literally but can be structural, for example the translation of *Normal School* from the French *École normale*.

5. Compensation

Molina and Albir (2002) stated that compensation is used to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. for example, *I was seeking thee, Flathead* it becomes *En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate* in France.

6. Description

According to Molina and Albir (2002) description is used to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. For instance, when translating the Italian word *Panetto* into English it becomes “*Traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve*”. The word *Panetto* is described to describe the type of food because English does not know the term. Another example by Hartono (2017) is *many people eat **ramen** in the annual festival* into Indonesian *banyak orang makan **mie kuah yang berasal dari Cina** pada festival tahunan*.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is used to translate titles. Molina and Albir (2002) said this technique to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. For example, *Rumble fish* which is the title of the film in English then translated into Spanish as *'La ley de la calle'*.

Another example according to Hartono (2017) such as the novel *Blue-Eyed Devil* tells about love story of divorced woman into Indonesian novel *Cinta Tak Terduga* bercerita tentang kisah seorang janda.

8. Established Equivalent

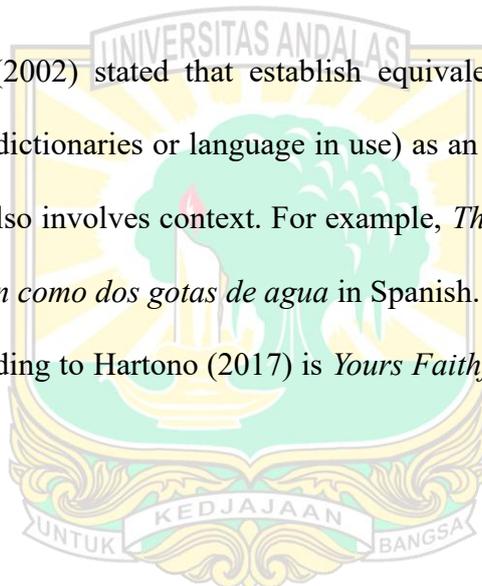
Molina and Albir (2002) stated that establish equivalent is the use of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text). And this technique also involves context. For example, *They are as like as two peas* in English becomes *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* in Spanish.

Another example according to Hartono (2017) is *Yours Faithfully* into Indonesian *Hormat Saya*.

9. Generalization

According to Molina and Albir (2002) generalization is used to change the language to be more common. For example, *guichet, fenêtre or devanture*, these are French which is then translated into English as window.

Another example according to Hartono (2017) is *her apartment is so big* if we are translated into Indonesian will be *tempat tinggalnya sangat besar*. *The car he uses is very cool* if we are translated into Indonesian will be *kendaraan yang dia gunakan itu sangat keren*. This technique makes words from specific into more general so the translator uses the words into target language (TL).



10. Linguistic Amplification

Molina and Albir (2002) said linguistic amplification is the addition of linguistic elements such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example, to translate the English expression *No way into* Spanish as *De ninguna de las maneras*.

Another example according to Hartono (2017) such as *everything is up to you*, into Indonesian as *sekarang semua terserah padamu*. Here there is the addition of the word *sekarang* which is an adverb.

11. Linguistic Comparison

Molina and Albir (2002) said linguistic compression is used to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. This technique is the opposite of the Linguistics amplification technique, where this technique makes the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) more concisely but the message is still conveyed correctly. For instance, to translate the English question *Yes, so what?* With *¿Y?*, in Spanish.

Another example according to Hartono (2017) is *Are you sleepy?* Into Indonesian as *Ngantuk?* and *Yes, I do* into Indonesian as *Ya*.

12. Literal Transition

Literal translation based on Molina and Albir (2002) is used to translate a word or an expression word for word which is as similar as its SL syntax. For instance, *She is reading* as *Ella está leyendo*

Another example according to Hartono (2017) is *there are two boys and two girls in group B* into Indonesian as *Ada 2 anak laki laki dan dua anak Perempuan dalam kelompok B*. As in this example, the structure of the source language is maintained.

13. Modulation

According to Molina and Albir (2002) modulation is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. For instance, is to translate **ستصير أبا** in Arabic as *you are going to have a child* in English.

Another example given by Hartono (2017) is *I hit my head* into Indonesian as *kepalaku terbentur*, another example such as *you are going to have a child* into Indonesian as *kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah*.

14. Particularization

Molina and Albir (2002) said particularization is used to use a more precise or concrete term. This technique makes words from general to specific into target language (TL). For instance, translating *window* in English as *guichet* in French.

Another example given by Hartono (2017) is *John is learning to drive a **vehicle** with his father* into Indonesian as *John sedang belajar mengendarai **mobil** dengan ayahnya*.

15. Reduction

Molina and Albir (2002) stated that reduction is to hide ST (Source Text) information items in TT (Target Text). This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique, which limits or reduces information. An example of a particularization technique according to Molina and Albir (2002) is to translate *Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting* in English as **شهر رمضان** in Arabic.

16. Substitution

According to Molina and Albir (2002) substitution is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For instance, *Put your hand on your heart* ⇒ *Thank you*.

Another example given by Hartono (2017) is the bowing gesture made by Japanese people can mean thank you, sorry, hello and goodbye. Or in the movement of hands placed on the chest in Arabic people means thank you.

17. Transposition

According to Molina and Albir (2002) transposition is to change a grammatical category. This technique can change the plural word into singular. For instance, *He will soon be back translated into Spanish as No tardará en venir*

Another example given by Hartono (2017) such as *chicken wings* into Indonesian as *sayap ayam*. Another example is *the refugees are in safety now* into Indonesian as *para pengungsi dalam keadaan aman sekarang*.

18. Variation

Molina and Albir (2002) said variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect and the tone changes when adapted into a novel for children. For instance, *Introduction or change of dialectal indicators, changes of tone, etc*

Another example given by Hartono (2017) is *we can meet again next week, ta-ta!* Into Indonesian as *kita bisa bertemu lagi minggu depan, sampai jumpa!*

1.2.3 English Noun Phrases

Nouns are words that name people, places, and things. Meanwhile, a phrase is a group of words that does not have a subject or predicate and cannot stand alone. So, Noun Phrases are groups of words (two or more words) with nouns or pronouns as its head. Noun phrase does not have a verb and only refer to a person, place, thing, and the modifier which distinguish it. A noun phrase is a collection of connected words that functions within a sentence as a single noun. "Noun phrase (NP) is a group (e.g. article + adjective + noun) which acts as the subject,

object, or complement of a sentence," according to Swan (1980:22). According to Prahi (2006:1), a noun phrase is a collection of words that functions as a noun. Any set of words that can have a pronoun substituted for them is referred to as a noun phrase. According to Tischner and Evan (2007: 2), a noun phrase is made up of a noun alone, an adjective plus a noun (and an adjective), a determiner plus a noun (and an adjective), or a pronoun alone.

1.2.3.1 Forms of Noun Phrases

Noun Phrases are formed from determiner + noun, quantifier + noun, determiner + adjective + noun, det + noun + prepositional phrase, and det + noun + prepositional phrase + clause. Here are the formation of noun phrases:

1. Determiner + Noun

A determiner is a word that comes before a noun and becomes a determinant. Its function is to provide more specific information on nouns. Included in determiners are articles (a, an, and the), demonstrative (this, that, these, and those) and possessive (my, your, his, our, her, their, and its). An article functions as a delimiter or limits a noun, for example a book, an apple, and the teacher. Demonstrative is to tell something by pointing to it. So, the parameters are distance like “this” which shows something that is close, for example this book, “that” shows something that is far away, for example that book, “these” shows something that is close but plural or more than one, for example these books, and “those” shows something that is far away but named or more than one example is those books. And Possessive is a determiner category that expresses ownership of a noun. And here is an example of the sentence:

Article	He is a student	a is determiner and student is a noun (Det + noun). So, when these two words are combined
---------	------------------------	---

		they will become a noun phrase (a student)
Demonstrate	These cars are very expensive	These is determiner and cars is a noun (Det + noun). So when these two words are combined they will become a noun phrase (These cars)
Possessive	His house is very luxurious	His is determiner and house is a noun (Det + noun). So when these two words are combined they will become a noun phrase (His house)

2. Quantifier + Noun

Quantifier comes from the word *quantiti* which means quantity or amount. Examples of words from quantifiers such as, *a lot of, many, every, some, and each of*.

I have a lot of messages	A lot of is quantifier and messages is a noun. If a quantifier is combined with a noun it will form a noun phrase (a lot of messages)
---------------------------------	---

3. Determiner + Adjective + Noun

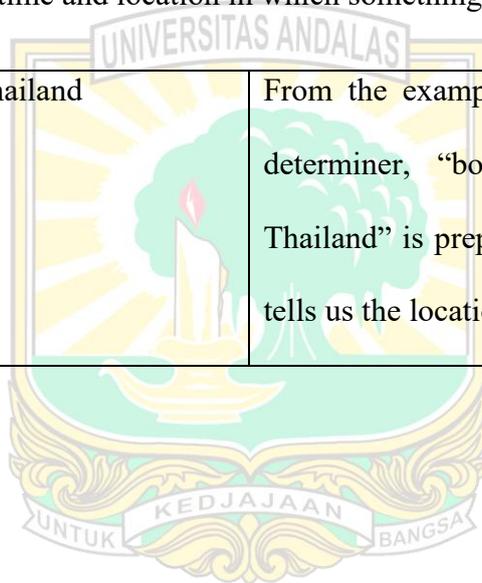
Adjective is the word that describe the quality of noun that occur before a noun. For example, small, big, beautiful, red, and full.

<p>She has a beautiful cat</p>	<p>The word “a” is a determiner, the word “beautiful” is an adjective, and the word “cat” is a noun. So, every adjective that then has a noun after it is a noun phrase.</p>
---------------------------------------	--

4. Determiner + Noun + Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a collection of words that starts with a preposition and finishes with a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase as the object of the preposition). Prepositional phrases are useful as indicating the time and location in which something happens. For instance,

<p>A boy from Thailand</p>	<p>From the example sentence beside “A” is determiner, “boy” is noun, and “from Thailand” is prepositional phrase because it tells us the location of the boy.</p>
----------------------------	--



5. Determiner + Noun + Prepositional Phrase + Clause

Clause is a group of words that have a subject and a verb that are related to each other.

<p>A boy from Thailand who is studying at Andalas University</p>	<p>From the example sentence beside “A” is determiner, “boy” is noun, “from Thailand” is prepositional phrase, and “A boy from Thailand who is studying” is a clause</p>
--	--

	because there is a subject and predicate that are related to each other.
--	--

1.2.4 Indonesian Noun Phrases

In Indonesian Noun Phrases are called Frasa Nomina which function the same as Noun Phrases in English. However, in Indonesian Noun Phrases there are differences in their structure. Which is the structure of Indonesian Noun Phrases start with a noun, it means that the noun appears first and is followed by its modifier. Here are the forms of Indonesian Noun Phrases:

1. Noun + Modifier

Rumah besar (Big house)	From the example, it can be seen that in the Indonesian Noun Phrase, the word "Rumah" which is the head noun is located at the beginning and then followed by a modifier after it.
-------------------------	--

2. Noun + Possessive Pronoun

Bunga kamu (Your flowers) Taman saya (My garden)	In this example, it can be seen that the words “bunga dan taman” which function as head nouns are located at the beginning and are then followed by the possessive determiner.
---	--

3. Noun + Prepositional Phrase

Kucing di atas meja (cat on the table)	From this example, the word "kucing" which is the head noun is then followed by a prepositional phrase after it.
--	--

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Since this research aims to investigate the translation techniques found in English Noun Phrases in the Translation of Short Story "The Selfish Giant" by Oscar Wilde into Indonesian, reviewing previous research in the same field will be useful to identify the use of translation techniques used to Translating English Noun Phrases into Indonesian. Therefore, it is hoped that the following five previous studies will provide additional background knowledge and information for conducting this research.

In 2019, Waldi Amaranda Maha conducted research entitled "Translation Techniques in the Movie Script The Boss Baby". To conduct this research, the researcher focuses on translation techniques which are applied in Indonesian subtitle of The Boss Baby movie. The research results show there are 9 techniques use of translation methods proposed by Molina and Albir (2002): Literal Translation (226 data), Borrowing (130 data), Established Equivalent (73 data), Generalization (29 data), Linguistic Compression (16 data), Amplication (11 data), Discursive Creation (6 data), Calque (6 data), Adaptation (26 data). The dominant type of translation techniques founded in the movie script The Boss Baby is Literal Translation which contained 226 data.

The second previous study entitled "Analysis of Translation Techniques in Roth's Divergent" was conducted by Aulia Rahmawati in 2016. The researcher focused on analyze the translation techniques used in the translation of novel Divergent by Veronica Roth. In her research, she used translation techniques introduced by Molina and Albir (2002). The result of the study shows that there are 12 techniques found in the data. They are, namely, adaptation (5

data), amplification (76 data), borrowing (132 data), calque (3 data), discursive creation, established equivalent (94 data), generalization (97 data), linguistic compression (43 data), literal (119 data), particularization (52 data), reduction (35 data), and transposition (12 data).

The third one previous study entitled “Analysis of Translation Techniques in the English Subtitle of the Movie "Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1” was conducted by Afandi and Authar in 2021. This study is aimed at analyzing the translation techniques in the English subtitle of the movie “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1”. This qualitative study focuses on Molina and Albir’s translation techniques used in the English movie subtitle. The result of this study shows that there are 5 techniques found in the data. They are adaptation (10 times), transposition (9 times), borrowing (7 times), generalization (3 times) and compensation (once)

The fourth previous studies entitled An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Noun Phrases in Carlo Collodi’s Novel Entitled “Pinocchio” was conducted by Nurul Anggraini in 2018. The data for this qualitative descriptive research are Noun Phrases found in novels and their translations in Indonesian, where data was collected by carrying out documentation. The result of this research shows that there are 5.283 Noun Phrases in chapter 1 to chapter 36 of Pinocchio novel. It is also found that there are 3 types of noun phrase. They are: 1) noun phrase type I which is identified as Modifier + Head (M+H) with 2.985 data, 2) noun phrase type II which is identified as Head + Modifier (M+H) with 425 data, and 3) noun phrase type III which is identified as Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H) with 1.873 data. Then, the researcher used eleven translation procedures to translate Noun Phrases proposed by Newmark. Those procedures are 1) translation by Transference with frequency of 93 data (1.8%), 2) translation by Naturalization with frequency of 102 data (2.1%), 3) translation by Cultural Equivalent with frequency of 308 data (6.2%), 4) translation by Functional Equivalent with frequency of 97 data (1.9%) translation by Componential Analysis with frequency of 773 data (14.7%), 6) translation by Synonymy with frequency of 738 data (14.9%), 7) translation by Through-

translation with frequency of 1.205 data (24.3%), 8) translation by Shift or Transposition with frequency of 792 data (17%), 9) translation by Compensation with frequency of 438 data (8%). 10) translation by Couplets with frequency 173 (3.4%), and 11) translation by Modulation with frequency 43 (1%).

And the last previous studies entitled An Analysis of Translation Techniques of Noun Phrases and the Quality of the Translation in James Cameron's Novel "Avatar" was conducted by Viranti Retno Devanti 2012. This research focuses on analyzing translation techniques and translation quality in terms of the accuracy and acceptability of the message of Noun Phrases in the novel "Avatar" by James Cameron. And the result of this research shows that there are 133 Noun Phrases in the novel. In this research the translator employs techniques of translation such as omission (13 data), borrowing (34 data), addition (1 data), synonym (11 data), reduction and expression of meaning (13 data), cultural equivalent (1 data), established equivalence (91 data). The most frequently used techniques are translated with an equivalence set that includes (91 data).

From the five previous studies above, there are differences between this study and previous studies, namely differences in the object section. The object studied in this study is the English Noun Phrases in the short story The Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde. Although there is no significant difference between the theory and methodology of the study, this research examines more about the forms of English NP so that readers can better understand the forms of English Noun Phrase.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the forms of Noun Phrases found in the short story "The Selfish Giant" by Oscar Wilde?
2. What are the techniques used by the translator in translating English Noun Phrases found in the translation of short story "The Selfish Giant" by Oscar Wilde?

1.5 Objective of the Research

1. To find out the forms of Noun Phrases found in the short story “The Selfish Giant” by Oscar Wilde.
2. Investigating translation techniques used by the translator in translating English Noun Phrases found in the translation of short story “The Selfish Giant” by Oscar Wilde.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Research

There are many Phrases found in English Syntax, such as Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (AdjP), Adverbial Phrase (AdvP), Propetional Phrase (PP), Gerund Phrase, Participle Phrase, and Infinitive Phrase. However, this research only focused on translating English Noun Phrases found in the translation of short story "The Selfish Giant" by Oscar Wilde into Indonesian. The limitation on this study is to find out the translation techniques by using Molina and Albir (2002) concept.

