

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOR NON EQUIVALENT ENGLISH NOUN PHRASES INTO INDONESIAN IN RAINBOW ROWELL'S *FANGIRL*

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Abstract: This research is about translation strategies for nonequivalent English noun phrases into Indonesian in Rainbow Rowell's *Fangirl*. The research uses the theory of translation strategies by Mona Baker (1992) and combines the theory of English noun phrase by Peter Collins (2001). The research design in this research used qualitative research by Creswell (2007). The data source is taken from Rainbow Rowell's *Fangirl* (2013) and its translation *Fangirl* translated by Wisnu Wardhana (2014). The study finds 2 (two) translation strategies that are used in translating noun phrases with the construction head only. The translation strategies are the translation strategies by cultural substitution and the translation strategies by loan word. The noun phrase with the construction pre-headed modifier + head found 5 (five) translation strategies. The translation strategies are the translation strategies by cultural substitution, the translation strategies by loan word, translation strategies omission, translation strategies by more general word, and the translation strategies by paraphrase using a related word. The noun phrase with the construction pre-headed modifier + head + post-headed modifier found a translation strategy. The translation strategy is a loan word. . From the result, The translation of the novel more often uses translation strategy by a loan word. The translator use loan words because the reader is more common with the word.

INTRODUCTION

Catford (1965:20) stated that "Translation means the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL)". The language used to convey the information has a grammatical structure. A set of rules in a language is a grammar. So, grammar can be used correctly and well. The translator used some strategies to be able to

transfer the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) equivalently. A professional translator will not translate a source language into a target language. From that idea of the translation, the researcher is interested in analyses the translation of the English noun phrase and what strategy is used to translate the English noun phrase into the Indonesia noun phrase. In the Indonesian noun phrase, the head comes before the modifier

(Djenar, 2003:12). There are five combinations in the Indonesian noun phrase, such as noun + possessor, noun + another noun, noun + adjective, noun + verb, and noun + demonstrative.

The research aims is to know the change of English noun phrase construction into Indonesian noun phrase construction and to investigate translation strategies used for translating noun phrases from English into Indonesia. This research uses data of noun phrase which is found in *Fangirl* novel by Rainbow Rowell (2013), and the novel in Indonesian version *Fangirl* translated by Wisnu Wardhana (2014). This research aims is to know the translation of English noun phrase into an Indonesian noun phrases and translation strategies in Rainbow Rowel's *Fangirl*. From the background, the problem of the study is: (1) What is the translation strategies used to translate noun phrase from English into Indonesia in Rainbow Rowell's *fangirl* from SL to TL?. This research describes the translation strategies of English noun phrase are translate into Indonesian which is found in Rainbow Rowell's *Fangirl* (2013).

There are several reports that the researcher has read. The previous research studies about translation in English noun phrases into Indonesia. The first study by Alfi Maulidiyah (2018) in her thesis entitled Translation Strategies of Noun Phrases with Derived Noun as Head in Academic Text. The results showed that there were seven (7) translation strategies used to overcome the problem of non-equivalent. Of the

seven strategies, the most frequent uses is translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word. The second by Novi Santa Monika (2014) in her thesis Translating English Noun Phases Into Indonesian: Translation Strategies for Non-equivalent. Alfi's founds four (4) translation strategies used in translating the noun phrase with a derived noun as head. The strategy of loan word in target language show that the head still stands in the same position that is head.

Equivalent in Translation

Mona Baker (1992) defines types of translation equivalence, they are:

1. Equivalence at word level and above word level, when translating one language into another language
2. Grammatical equivalence that refers to diversity of grammatical categories across languages
3. Textual equivalence that refers to equivalence between source language and the target language in terms of information and cohesion
4. Pragmatic equivalence that refers to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process

Translation Strategies

Mona Baker's theory of strategies to translate will use in this research. The first is Translation strategy by a more general word (superordinate). The second is a translation strategy by a more neutral/less expressive word, the third is a translation strategy by cultural

substitutions, the fourth is a translation strategy using a loan word or loan word plus explanation. The fifth is a translation strategy by paraphrase using a related word. The sixth is a translation strategy by paraphrase using unrelated words. The seventh is a translation by omission. The last is a translation strategy by illustration.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This research uses a qualitative research design. This method investigates the translation strategies used in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian based on the theory. The data source is taken from an English novel written by Rainbow Rowell's *Fangirl* (2013) which has 415 pages and in Indonesian translation *Fangirl* which has 451 pages translated by Wisnu Wardhana, 2014, Spring. The data code was named after the page and the line of the sentence that was located in the novel. For example, Data 3.2 (page 3 and line 2).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study finds 2 (two) translation strategies that are used in translating noun phrases with the construction head only. The translation strategies are the translation strategies by cultural substitution and the translation strategies by loan word. The noun phrase with the construction pre-headed modifier + head found 5 (five) translation strategies. The translation strategies are the translation strategies by cultural substitution, the translation strategies by loan word,

translation strategies omission, translation strategies by more general word, and the translation strategies by paraphrase using a related word. The noun phrase with the construction pre-headed modifier + head + post-headed modifier found a translation strategy. The translation strategy is a loan word.

1. The Structure of NP with “Head only”

Translation by Cultural Substitution

This strategy expression with a target language item does not have the same propositional meaning but likely to have a similar impact on the target language.

SL : “*Turkey or ham?*” he asked
(233:3)

TL : “*kalkun atau ham?*”
Tanyanya (234:35)

From the translation above the head ‘ham’ is obligatory, the head ‘ham’ in both source language (SL) and the target language (TL) is the same. The word ‘ham’ according to Oxford dictionary is the top part of a pig’s legs that have been cured (preserved using salt or smoke) and is eaten as food. An English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols, the word ‘ham’ can be translated into ‘daging paha babi (yang biasanya diasinkan)’. The translator chooses the use word ‘ham’ than the word already listed in the English-Indonesian dictionary because the target readers already familiar with the word ‘ham’.

SL : *They'd gone to Jacobo's the night before for popcorn and other Christmas supplie. (248:9)*

TL : *Mereka pergi ke Jacobo's pada malam sebelumnya untuk membeli popcorn dan perlengkapan natal...(250:5)*

From the translation, the head 'popcorn' in both source language and the target language is the same. The translator translates the head in SL with equal meaning in the TL. The translator uses a cultural substitution as translation strategies. According to the Oxford dictionary, the word 'popcorn' means *a type of food made from grains of corn that are heated until they burst, forming light whitish balls that are then covered with salt or sugar*. While in the English-Indonesian dictionary, the word 'popcorn' can be translated into 'berondong jagung'. The translator chooses to use the loan word 'popcorn' than the word already listed in the dictionary because the target readers already familiar with the word 'popcorn'.

Translation by Loan Word

SL : *That's how they ended up making lasagna with spaghetti noodles,(248:12)*

TL : *Begitulah mereka akhirnya membuat lasagna dengan mi spageti, (250:8)*

From the translation, the head 'lasagna' in both of source language and target language is the same. The

translator translate the head 'lasagna' using a strategy of loan word. According to Oxford dictionary, the word 'lasagna' means *large flat pieces of pasta, an italian dish made from layers of lasagna, finely chopped meat or vegetables and white sauce*. The source language 'lasagna' is not lexicalized in the target language. The source language can be understood by the target language. But in the target language, the word 'lasagna' does not have an appropriate meaning to describe the concept.

2. The Structure of Noun Phrase with "Pre-Headed Modifier + Head" Construction

Translation by Cultural Substitution

SL : *She threw out pizza boxes with desiccated slices of pizza. (236:18)*

TL : *Ia mulai membuang kotak piza dengan irisan piza yang mulai mengering.(238:18)*

The structure of this noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (*pizza*) + Head (*boxes*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (*kotak*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*piza*)

From the translation, the source language to target language changes in noun phrase construction. The pre-headed modifier 'pizza' becomes post-headed modifier. According to Oxford dictionary, the word 'pizza' means an italian dish consisting of a flat round bread base with cheese, tomatoes,

vegetables, meat, etc. The source language 'pizza' is not lexicalized in the target language. The source language can be understood by the target language.

The context contained in the source language is about the lives of the teenagers. They have their own culture among them. The teenagers in Indonesia are more familiar in saying 'piza', They prefer food like that. Indonesian urban communities have often eaten and said the word 'piza', but they did not have the word to express the concept contained.

SL : *Cath smashed another chunk of sandwich. (233:21)*

TL : *Cath meremas sepotong sandwich lagi. (235:20)*

The structure of this noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (**chunk of**) + Head (**sandwich**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (**sepotong**) + Head (**sandwich**)

The translation above show that the structure of the noun phrase from the source language and the target language are the same. Both of the structure of noun phrase is pre-headed modifier + head. According to Oxford dictionary, the head 'sandwich' means *two slices of bread, often spread with butter, with a layer of meat, cheese, etc.* According to English-Indonesian dictionary, 'sandwich' can be translated into *roti berlapis/isi/apit*. In the target language, the translator uses the word 'sandwich' because it is more familiar to teenagers.

Translation by Loan Word

This strategy is used whenever there is a problem dealing with culture specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words.

SL : *"...this town has a taco truck? (9 : 8)*

TL : *"...kota ini punya truk taco? (13 : 4)*

The structure of this noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (**a**) + Pre-Headed Modifier (**taco**) + Head (**truck**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (**truk**) + Post-Headed Modifier (**taco**)

From the translation, the determiner in SL 'a' is not translated in the TL. The source language to target language changes in noun phrase construction. The pre-headed modifier 'taco' becomes post-headed modifier. The word 'taco' according to Oxford dictionary is *a type of Mexican food consisting of a crisp fried pancake (from spanish)*. The translator used the same meaning in the TL. Although the readers still can understand the meaning of the text clearly cause in the Indonesian translation novel is explained in footnotes.

SL : *Clomping toward them in five-inch pink heels. (121:16)*

TL : *Mengentakkan kaki ke arah mereka dalam sepatu pink berhak lima incinya. (125:25)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (**five-inch pink**) + Head (**heels**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (*sepatu*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*pink berhak lima incinya*)

From the translation, in source language to target language above changes in noun phrase construction. The head '*heels*' in SL is translated into the head '*sepatu*' in TL. The pre-headed modifier '*five-inch pink*' becomes post-headed modifier '*pink berhak lima incinya*'. The translation strategy used is translation using a loan word in translating the word '*pink*' from the SL. From the Oxford dictionary defines *pale red in colour*. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word '*pink*' can be translated '*merah muda*'. The translator choose to use the loan word '*pink*' because the target readers already familiar with the word. According to the context in the novel, someone who has a conversation is a teenager. They more often say the word '*pink*' because for them it is simpler, and better known among them.

SL : *She was wearing yoga pants and a tight gray hoodie, (189:24)*

TL : *Ia mengenakan celana yoga dan hoodie abu-abu ketat, (191:18)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (*a*) + Pre-Headed Modifier (*tight gray*) + Head (*hoodie*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (*hoodie*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*abu-abu ketat*)

From the translation above, the determiner '*a*' in the target language is not translated in the target language. From the SL to the TL changes in noun

phrase construction. The pre-headed modifier '*tight gray*' becomes post-headed modifier '*abu-abu ketat*', while the head '*hoodie*' in the SL and the TL is the same. According to Oxford dictionary, the word '*hoodie*' means *a jacket with a hood*. The word '*hoodie*' is not listed in the English-Indonesian dictionary. If we see the word '*hood*' which means '*kerudung(kepala)*' in the English-Indonesian dictionary. '*Hoodie*' has a head cover design with a pocket on the front and has a strap to adjust the head cover. '*Hoodie*' is usually used by teenagers. The translation strategy used is translation using a loan word in translating the word '*hoodie*' from the SL, so the translator used the same meaning in the TL. Although the readers still can understood the meaning of the text clearly.

SL : *A pink-and-brown argyle cardigan. (196:21)*

TL : *Kardigan berpola berlian berwarna pink dan cokelat. (198:24)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (*a*) + Pre-Headed Modifier (*Pink and brown argyl*) + Head (*cardigan*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (*kardigan*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*berpola berlian berwarna pink dan cokelat*)

From the translation above, the determiner '*a*' in the target language is not translated in the target language. The construction of this noun phrase from the SL to the TL change as the pre-headed modifier becomes post-headed

modifier. The translator using loan word which the spelling is different. According to Oxford dictionary, the word 'cardigan' means *A knitted jacket made of wool, usually with no collar and fastened with buttons at the front.* The source language 'cardigan' is not lexicalized in the target language. The source language can be understood by the target language. But in the target language, the word 'kardigan' does not have an appropriate meaning to describe the concept.

SL : *Cath put on brown cable-knit leggings and(388:1)*

TL : *Cath mengenakan legging rajut silang berwarna coklat and...(383:32)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (**brown cable-knit**) + Head (**leggings**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (**legging**) + Post-Headed Modifier (**rajut silang berwarna coklat**)

From the translation above, The construction of this noun phrase from the SL to the TL change as the pre-headed modifier becomes post-headed modifier. The head in the source language and the target language, the word 'leggings' is the same. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word 'legging' means 'celana ketat (dari bahan kaos)'. The translator choose the loan word, because the target readers more common with the word 'legging'.

SL : *Reagan was still gazing at the hungover girls. (438:13)*

TL : *Reagan masih menatap cewek-cewek yang hungover itu. (431:15)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (**the**) + Pre-Headed Modifier (**hungover**) + Head (**girls**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (**cewek-cewek**) + Post-Headed Modifier (**yang hungover itu**)

From the translation, the determiner 'the' in the target language is not translated in the target language. The construction of this noun phrase from the SL to the TL change as the pre-headed modifier becomes post-headed modifier. According to Oxford dictionary, the word 'hungover' defines as *a person who is feeling ill/sick because they drank too much alcohol the night before.* The translator choose the loan word, because the target readers more common with the word 'hungover'.

Translation by Omission

SL : *tapping the steering wheel. (168:6)*

TL : *mengetuk setir. (169:36)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (**the**) + Pre-Headed Modifier (**steering**) + Head (**wheel**)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Noun (**setir**)

From the translation, the determiner 'the' in the SL is translated is not translated in TL. The modifier in Indonesian noun phrase occurs after the noun head except the modifier of noun

determiner that indicate a quantity, the noun phrase construction changes. The construction of the noun phrase in the TL has different construction as in the SL. From the translation, the translator uses translation by omission and omits the pre-headed modifier 'steering' which is not found in the TL. The translator omits the pre-headed modifier 'steering' in order to shorten the translation in the TL. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the head in SL 'wheel' means 'setir'. Although the structure of the noun phrase is different and the pre-headed modifier is omitted the meaning in the TL still can be understood by the reader.

Translation by More General Word

The strategies used whenever translator can not find a suitable source language word in the target language.

SL : *holding two disposable coffee cups and ... (233:1)*

TL : *memegang dua gelas kopi styrofoam dan...(234:33)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Determiner (*two*) + Pre-Headed Modifier (*disposable coffee*) + Head (*cups*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Determiner (*dua*) + Head (*gelas*) + post-headed modifier (*kopi styrofoam*)

From the data shows that the pre-headed modifier 'disposable coffee' in the source language changes into post-headed modifier 'kopi styrofoam' in the target language. According to English-

Indonesian dictionary the word 'disposable' means 'yang dapat dibuang sesudah dipakai'. In the target language, the word 'styrofoam' is familiar for the readers. The readers often refer to as 'styrofoam' actually refers to 'food packaging made from foam'. Although the construction of the noun phrase in the target language changes and a more general word is used. The word still can be understood by the readers clearly.

3. The Structure of Noun Phrase with "Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-Headed Modifier" Construction

Translation by Loan Word

The strategy of translation by loan word to be used when there is a problem dealing with culture specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words.

SL : *Reagan bought two plates of drippy orange nachos. (71 : 6)*

TL : *Reagan membeli dua piring nachos jeruk yang menetes. (76 : 8)*

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (*two*) + Head (*plates*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*of drippy orange nachos*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (*dua*) + Head (*piring*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*nachos jeruk yang menetes*)

In the data, in source language to target language above there is no change in the noun phrase structure. The head 'plates' in SL is translated into the head 'piring' in the TL. The post-headed

modifier *'of drippy orange nachos'* become post-headed modifier *'nachos jeruk yang menetes'*. the translation strategy used is translation using a loan word in translating the word *'nachos'* from SL. From Oxford dictionary defines *'nachos'* as *a Mexican dish of crisp pieces of Tortilla (pancake) served with beans, cheese, spices*. The translator choose to use the loan word because the word is familiar to the target readers.

SL : *She was wearing pale green eyeshadow that made her eyes look more green than blue*, (77 : 27)

TL : *Ia mengenakan eyeshadow hijau pucat yang membuat matanya lebih hijau daripada biru*. (82 : 22)

The structure of this noun phrase in the SL is: Pre-Headed Modifier (*pale green*) + Head (*eyeshadow*) + Post-headed modifier (*that made her eyes look more green than blue*)

The structure of this noun phrase in the TL is: Head (*eyeshadow*) + Post-Headed Modifier (*hijau pucat yang membuat matanya lebih hijau daripada biru.*)

From the translation, in SL to TL above changes in noun phrase construction. The pre-head modifier *'pale green'* becomes post-headed modifier *'hijau pucat'*, while the head *'eyeshadow'* in both of SL and TL is the same. The translator translates the head in SL with the equal meaning in the TL. This translation strategy used is translation using a loan word. According to English-Indonesian dictionary, the word

'eyeshadow' can be translated into *'pemulas kelopak mata'*. In Oxford dictionary, the word *'eyeshadow'* means *a type of coloured make-up that is put on skin above the eyes to make them look more attractive*. The translator choose to use the loan word *'eyeshadow'* than the word already listened in dictionary because the target readers already familiar with the word *'eyeshadow'*.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis that has been conducted by the writer, it can be concluded that there is some non-equivalent problems of English noun phrases found in Rainbow Rowel's *Fangirl* (2013) and in Indonesian translation *Fangirl* (2014) by Wisnu Wardhana. The data of the study are divided into 3 types of an English noun phrase, the construction divided into *head only*, *pre-headed modifier + head*, and *pre-headed modifier + head + post-headed modifier* with the translation strategies used in translating the noun phrase.

From the analysis, it can conclude the construction of the English noun phrase *'the head only'*. There are 2 (two) translation strategies. The translation strategies are the translation strategies by cultural substitution and the translation strategies by loan word.

The second is the translation of the English noun phrase with the construction *pre-headed modifier + head*. There are 5 (five) translation strategies. The translation strategies are

the translation strategies by cultural substitution, the translation strategies by loan word, translation strategies by omission, translation strategies by more general word, and the translation strategies by paraphrase using a related word.

The third is the the translation of English noun phrase with the construction pre-headed modifier + head + post-headed. There is 2 (two) translation strategy, the translation strategies by cultural substitution, and the translation strategy is the translation by loan word. From the result, The translation of the novel more often uses translation strategy by a loan word. The translator use loan words because the reader are more common with the word.

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