

Translation Strategies of Noun Phrases with Derived Noun as Head in Academic Text

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Abstract: This research aims to know the changes of Indonesian noun phrases and to investigate translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesia. The research adopts the theory of translation strategies by Baker (1992) and combines with theory of noun phrase by Quirk et al (1985). The research method is qualitative approach and the data are thirty seven noun phrases with derived noun as head in SL. There are five (5) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed Modifier + Head” construction, six (6) noun phrases with “Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction, and twenty six (26) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed + Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction taken from academic text, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown: 2007) and its translation “*Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Edisi Kelima*” (translated by Cholis & Pareanom: 2008). The study finds four strategies in translating noun phrase with derived noun as head. The translator uses two structural variants and three strategies in translating NP with construction *Pre-HM + Head*: (1) *Loan Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Head + Post-HM*, and (3) *Omission Strategy*: the construction of NP is translated into *Adjective*, as modifier in SL, which the head of NP in SL is omitted and the NP is not translated at all. Secondly, the translator uses three structural variants and two strategies in translating NP with construction *Head + Post-HM*: 1) *Loan Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Verb Phrase and Adjective Clause*. Thirdly, the translator uses three structural variants and two strategies in translating NP with construction *Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*: 1) *Less Expressive Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Loan Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Head + Post-HM*, and it is translated into NP construction *Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM* when the *Pre-HM* in SL denotes quantity, (3) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: the construction of NP in SL is translated into NP construction *Head + Post-HM, Noun Clause, and Verb Phrase*, (4) *Omission Strategy*: the construction of NP is translated into *Infinite of Purpose* which the head of NP in SL is omitted and into *Noun Phrase* with construction *Head + Post-HM* which the head in SL is omitted and the sub-noun head becomes the head of the whole NP in TL. Lastly, the use of loan word in TL shows that the head still stands in the same position that is Head, the sense of meaning in the SL can be transferred into TL, and the word seems more academic. When the translator uses paraphrase using related word strategy, the derived noun as head of noun phrase is translated into *verb* when it is sub-noun head (NP in post-HM).

Keywords: translation, translation strategies, noun phrase

Strategi Penerjemahan dalam Frase Nominal dengan Kata Benda Turunan sebagai Head di Teks Akademik

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan frase nomina bahasa Indonesia dan untuk menyelidiki strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan kata benda turunan sebagai *head* frase nomina (FN) dari bahasa Inggris ke Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengambil teori strategi penerjemahan oleh Baker (1992) dan menggabungkan dengan teori frase nomina oleh Quirk et al (1985). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dan data yang ditemukan tiga puluh tujuh frase nomina dengan nomina turunan sebagai *head* dalam SL. Ada lima (5) frase nomina dengan konstruksi "Pra-Headed Modifier + Head" construction, enam (6) frase nomina dengan konstruksi "Head + Post-Headed Modifier", dan dua puluh enam (26) frase nomina dengan konstruksi "Pra-Headed + Head + Post-Headed Modifier" yang diambil dari teks akademik, Prinsip Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Pengajaran, Edisi Kelima (Brown: 2007) dan terjemahannya "Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Edisi Kelima" (diterjemahkan oleh Cholis & Pareanom: 2008). Studi ini menemukan empat strategi dalam menerjemahkan frase nomina dengan kata benda turunan sebagai *head*. Penerjemah menggunakan dua varian struktural dan tiga strategi dalam menerjemahkan NP dengan konstruksi *Pre-HM + Head*: (1) *Loan Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN di bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, dan (3) *Omission Strategy*: konstruksi FN diterjemahkan menjadi Kata sifat, sebagai *modifier* di SL, yang mana *head* dari FN dalam bahasa sumber dihilangkan dan FN tidak diterjemahkan sama sekali. Kedua, penerjemah menggunakan tiga varian struktural dan dua strategi dalam menerjemahkan FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*: 1) *Loan Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN di bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam konstruksi Frasa Nomina, Frasa Verbal dan Klausa Adjektiva. Ketiga, penerjemah menggunakan tiga varian struktural dan empat strategi dalam menerjemahkan FN dengan konstruksi *Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*: 1) *Less Expressive Strategy*: konstruksi FN dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, (2) *Loan Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN di bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, dan konstruksi ini juga diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM* ketika *Pre-HM* dalam bahasa sumber menunjukkan kuantitas, (3) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*: konstruksi FN dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam FN dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM*, *Noun Clause*, dan *Verb Phrase*, (4) *Omission Strategy*: konstruksi FN diterjemahkan ke dalam *Infinite of Purpose* yang mana *head* dari FN di bahasa sumber dihilangkan dan menjadi frasa nominal dengan konstruksi *Head + Post-HM* yang mana *head* di bahasa sumber dihilangkan dan *sub-noun head* menjadi *head* dari seluruh FN di bahasa target. Terakhir, penggunaan *Loan Word Strategy* di bahasa target menunjukkan bahwa *head* masih berdiri di posisi yang sama yaitu *Head*, arti makna dalam bahasa sumber dapat ditransfer ke bahasa target, dan kata itu tampaknya lebih akademis. Ketika penerjemah menggunakan *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*, nomina turunan sebagai *head* frase nomina diterjemahkan ke dalam kata kerja ketika *sub-noun head* (FN di *post-HM*).

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, strategi penerjemahan, frase nomina

INTRODUCTION

Translation has become a challenging activity for translators who do not favor of arduous work. It is because transferring meaning from a source language to a target language will be difficult if there is no understanding about theory of translation. The existence of translation can help the readers to understand the materials written in foreign language. The problem dealing with translation is the difficulties of finding target language equivalence. The translators must choose whether they should translate literally or freely. With the differences between the source language and the target language and the possibility of some problems that maybe occur, the translators ought to use some strategies to be able to transfer the message from the source language into the target language equivalently. According to Baker (1992:26), a professional translator will not translate a source language into a target language explicitly as it is difficult to find equivalent translation in target language. She also mentions some strategies that can be used, such as:

- a. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)
- b. Translation by a more neutral or less expressive word
- c. Translation by cultural substitution
- d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation
- e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word
- f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
- g. Translation by omission
- h. Translation by illustration

From this idea of translation, it is interesting to analyze the translation of derived noun as head of noun phrase and what strategy is used to translate English noun phrase with derived noun as its head into Indonesia. Based on Quirk et al (1985:62), noun phrases consist of a head, which is typically a noun, and of the

elements which (either obligatory or optionally) determine the head and (optionally) modify the head, or complement another element in the phrase. In addition, Tandiana (2015) states that in Indonesian noun phrases are commonly expanded at the back of the head. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head comes before the other word(s), while in English it can be both ways.

This study is focused on the discussion of translation strategies of noun phrases with derived nouns as head in Pre-Headed Modifier (HM) + Head, Head + Post- Headed Modifier (HM), and Pre- Headed Modifier (HM)+ Head + Post- Headed Modifier (HM) constructions. The aim of this study is to know the changes of Indonesian noun phrase construction and to investigate translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesia.

This study presents some previous studies. According to Yuwono (2010) in his research entitled “Contrastive Analysis Of English and Indonesian Noun Phrase”, the difficulty is not only that nearly all the modifiers in the Indonesian NPs come after the noun head, but partly because sometimes the modifier in the English NP is in the form of one word or a phrase, but in its Indonesian equivalent the modifier may or should appear as a clause. In his research, he draws some conclusions, such as:

1. English NPs have a different system of word order from that their Indonesian equivalents.
2. The modifiers in the English NPs may occur before or/and after the noun head.
3. The modifiers in the Indonesian NPS occur only after the noun head except when the modifier is a kind of noun determiner that denotes quantity.

In addition, According to Arantis (2014) in her research entitled A Study of Noun Phrase Structure In Indonesia Translation from English Noun Phrase In “Enid Blyton’s The First Term At Malory Towers”, there are two

kinds of noun phrase. It is the similar structure and different structure of noun phrase in the source language. She also finds four types from the analysis in the target language. Those are: (1) the structure consisting of determiner + head + post-HM in TL; (2) the structure consisting of head + post-HM in TL; (3) the structure consisting of determiner + without head + post-HM in TL; and (4) the structure consisting of subject+predicate+object (from the head of SL) in TL. The change of structure level in TL occurs because of the context in this fiction story. There is variation of the structure in TL because this is a fiction story.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This research uses qualitative research in which applying the analysis procedures as follows: identifying how the derived nouns as head of noun phrases are translated from English into Indonesia, analyzing the changes of Indonesian noun phrase, analyzing about the translation strategies used in translating derived noun as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesia based on the theory, and making a conclusion of the data analysis.

The data source is taken from an academic text, entitled *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown: 2007), having 347 pages and its translation into Indonesian entitled *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Edisi Kelima* (Cholis & Pareanom: 2008), having 440 pages.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of analyses about translation strategies of noun phrases with derived noun as head are found 37 noun phrases; there are five (5) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed Modifier + Head” construction, six (6) noun phrases with “Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction, and twenty six (26) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed + Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction. And there are four translation strategies of Mona Baker applied in the translation of the data on NP in academic text book: (1) Translation by Less Expressive

Word, (2) Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Word, (3) Translation by Loan Word, and (4) Translation by Omission.

The noun phrase with derived noun as head in Pre-Headed Modifier + Head construction shows that there is a change of Indonesian noun phrase construction and there are three translation strategies used in translating noun phrases with derived noun as head in this construction. For examples: the phrase one's native learning style preferences in the sentence “It would appear that success in a second language depends on the ”mobdization of (a) the strategies associated with one's native learning style preferences.....[R]” is translated in the target language into noun phrase with construction Head + Post-Headed Modifier preferensi gaya pembelajaran asli seseorang. It shows that the head of NP is the word “*preference*” which also becomes head of NP in the TL as “*preferensi*”. The NP with construction Pre-Headed Modifier + Head in the SL changes to be NP with construction Head + Post-Headed Modifier in the TL. The NP with derived noun as head in SL is translated with equal meaning and function in TL. The translation strategy used is translation using a loan word which the spelling is different. According to English – Indonesia dictionary, the word preference has meaning *kecenderungan, prioritas, pilihan, and kesukaan*. The translator chooses to use loan word “*preferensi*” than the words already listed in dictionary in order to be able to transfer the meaning in TL and seems more academic.

The NP with construction Pre-HM + Head its weak theoretical foundations which the head is the word “*foundations*” is translated into Indonesian noun phrase with construction Head + Post-Head kelemahan fondasi teoritisnya. There is a change in this structure. In SL the head foundation changes into post-HM, and pre-modifier weak becomes head in TL kelemahan, noun derived from verb *lemah* in TL. The strategy used is

paraphrase using related word. Even though the structure in TL changes, the meaning is still the same with NP in SL.

The sentence “When we consider such definitions, it is clear that one can understand learning in many different ways, which is why there are so many different theories, extended definitions, and schools of thought on the topic of learning” is translated into *Ketika kita memperhatikan definisi-definisi tersebut, jelaslah bahwa orang bisa memahami pembelajaran secara berbeda. Itu sebabnya ada demikian banyak teori, (.....) dan berbagai mazhab mengenai topik pembelajaran.* The NP with construction Pre-HM + Head extended definitions is not translated in TL. It means that the translator uses omission strategy. According to Oxford dictionary, the word “extended” which means *having a large scope* and the noun “definition” means *a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol*. The translator does not need to translate the phrase *extended definition* because it has been included in the phrase “so many different theories” which is translated lexically, *ada demikian banyak teori*. And the function of the NP is as apposition, *a noun or noun phrase is followed by another noun or noun phrase that refers to the same thing*.

The noun phrase with derived noun as head in Head + Post-Headed Modifier construction shows that there is a change of Indonesian noun phrase construction and there are two translation strategies used in translating noun phrases with derived noun as head in this construction. For examples: the phrase competence in a second language in general in the sentence “Furthermore, in judging utterances in the modern language classroom and responses on various tests, teachers need to be cautiously attentive to the discrepancy between performance on a given day or in a given context and competence in a second language in general” is translated into noun phrase with construction Head + Post-

Headed Modifier kompetensi dalam bahasa kedua secara umum. It shows that the head of NP is the word “*competence*” which also becomes head of NP in the TL as “*kompetensi*”. The noun phrase in SL is translated with equal meaning and function in TL. It is also translated into the same construction. The translation strategy used is translation using a loan word which the spelling is different. According to English – Indonesia dictionary, the word “*competence*” has meaning *kecakapan, kemamuan, and wewenang*. The translator prefers to use loan word “*kompetensi*” than the words already listed in dictionary in order to convey the meaning into TL and seems more academic.

The NP with construction Head + Post-HM investigation by a number of different researchers in sentence “Maratsos (1988) enumerated some of the universal linguistic categories under investigation by a number of different researchers” is translated in the target language with adjective clause construction with passive structure yang diteliti oleh sejumlah peneliti. The noun “*investigation*” is translated to be verb as participle verb *diteliti* (investigated) in target language. The strategy used by the translator is paraphrase using related word. The meaning from source language is still lexicalized even it is in different form. The structure of noun phrase is changed to be adjective clause. It may be able to make the meaning become accepted in the TL.

The noun phrase with derived noun as head in Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-Headed Modifier construction shows that there is a change of Indonesian noun phrase construction and there are four translation strategies used in translating noun phrases with derived noun as head in this construction. For example: The phrase a movement from a generalization to specific instances in the sentence “Deductive reasoning is a movement from a generalization to specific instances: specific subsumed facts are inferred or

deduced from a general principle” is translated into noun phrase with construction Head + Post-HM penalaran dari generalisasi menuju contoh-contoh spesifik.

The NP with construction Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-Headed Modifier in the SL changes to be NP with construction Head + Post-Headed Modifier in the TL. The word “movement” as head of noun phrase in SL, means *the act or process of moving people or things from one place or position to another*, is translated into the word *penalaran*, which based on KBBI means *proses mental dalam mengembangkan pikiran dari beberapa fakta atau prinsip* (the mental process in developing the idea of some facts or principles). The translation strategy used is less expressive word. The TL is acceptable because the word “movement” in SL and “penalaran” in TL imply a process of reasoning.

The NP Several different manifestations of SB1 in the sentence “Several different manifestations of SB1 can be found in language classes around the world” is translated into noun phrase with construction Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM Beberapa manifestasi SBI yang berbeda-beda. It shows that the head of NP is the word “*manifestations*” which also becomes head of NP in the TL as “*manifestasi*”. The noun phrase in SL is translated with equal meaning and function in TL. The translation strategy used by the translator is translation using a loan word which the spelling is different. According to English – Indonesia dictionary, the word “*manifestation*” has meaning *perwujudan and penjelmaan*. The translator chooses to translate using loan word “*manifestasi*” than the words already listed in dictionary in order to convey the meaning in the TL and seems more academic.

In translating NP with construction Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM, there are some changes of Indonesian noun phrase when

translation strategy used is paraphrase using related word. For examples:

1. the contributions of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of second language in the classroom = *apa yang disumbangkan oleh metode-metode sebelumnya menjadi hal terbaik yang bisa diberikan oleh seorang guru dalam darah mengajar yang otentik di ruang kelas*
2. the discussion of physical, cognitive, and affective factors = *untuk membahas faktor fisik, kognitif, dan efektif*
3. the necessary differentiation between the two types of verbs = *membedakan kedua tipe verba itu*
4. more encouragement of right-brain activity in the classroom context. = *kegiatan-kegiatan di kelas yang mendorong aktivitas otak kanan*.

The NP in example (1) the contributions of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of second language in the classroom in this sentence “CLT, to be discussed further in Chapter 8, is an eclectic blend of the contributions of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of second language in the classroom” is translated is translated into noun clause; *apa yang disumbangkan oleh metode-metode sebelumnya menjadi hal terbaik yang bisa diberikan oleh seorang guru dalam darah mengajar yang otentik di ruang kelas*. The strategy of translation used is paraphrase using related word. The source language is lexicalized in the target language, but the form is different. The word “*contributions*” which is as head of noun phrase in source language is translated into verb, participle form *disumbangkan (contributed)*.

The NP in example (2) the discussion of physical, cognitive, and affective factors in the sentence “We do not have complete answers to these questions, but there have been some

hints in the discussion of physical, cognitive, and affective factors” is translated into *untuk membahas faktor fisik, kognitif, dan efektif*. The word “discussion” which acts as head of noun phrase in SL is translated to be “membahas” in TL. There is a change of NP construction into infinitive of purpose. In this case, the translation strategy used is paraphrase using related word, the source language is lexicalized in the target language, but the form is different. The word *membahas* (from *discuss*) is used because in TL the phrase *some hint* is translated *beberapa petunjuk*, which tends to be followed by infinitive of purpose.

The NP in example (3) the necessary differentiation between the two types of verbs in the sentence “But it is possible, because of the few correct instances of production of this form, that the learner is on the verge of making the necessary differentiation between the two types of verbs” is translated into verb phrase *membedakan kedua tipe verba itu*. There is a change in this structure. The word *differentiation* which is as noun in SL becomes base verb *membedakan* (*differentiate*). The translator uses paraphrase using related word. Even though the structure in TL changes, the meaning is still the same with NP in SL.

The NP in example (4) more encouragement of right-brain activity in the classroom context in the sentence “Such studies seem to suggest that second language learners, particularly adult learners, might benefit from more encouragement of right-brain activity in the classroom context” is translated in the target language with noun phrase with construction Head + Post-HM *kegiatan-kegiatan di kelas yang mendorong aktivitas otak kanan*. There is a change of head of NP from SL to TL. The head of noun phrase in TL is the word *kegiatan - kegiatan* which is as post-HM in SL. The strategy of translation used is paraphrase using related word. The word “encouragement” which acts as head of NP in SL is translated as base verb, infinitive of purpose *mendorong* (*encourage*), that is as post-HM of the noun phrase in TL. The

translator translates the noun phrase in SL into noun phrase in TL with different head, but he still uses the related word and the meaning is still equal.

In the sentence “At the same time, you should not labor under the impression that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the questions,.....” The NP with construction Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM: the impression that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the questions is translated in the TL (...) mendapatkan jawaban akhir yang memuaskan untuk semua pertanyaan tersebut,.....”. Translation strategy used is omission. The translator omits the word “impression”, which is as head in the SL, means *the effect or influence that something or someone has on a person’s thoughts or feelings*, because it has explained by the clause “*that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the questions*”, which translated lexically, *mendapatkan jawaban akhir yang memuaskan untuk semua pertanyaan tersebut*. Therefore, the word “impression” is not important to be translated.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of data analysis, there are a lot of changes of Indonesian NP. the construction of noun phrase “**Pre-HM + Head**” in SL are translated into two construction in TL based on three strategies used:

(1) Loan Word Strategy:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are the same.

(2) Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the adjective as modifier in SL becomes

head of NP in TL and the head of NP in SL is changed to be post-HM in TL.

(3) *omission strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into adjective, pre-modifier in SL which only the head of NP in SL is omitted in TL.
- b. There is also NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL which is not translated at all in TL.

The construction of noun phrase “**Head + Post-HM**” in SL are translated into three construction in TL based on two strategies used:

(1) *Loan word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are the same.

(2) *paraphrase using related word strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated verb phrase which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL .
- b. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is also translated into adjective clause with passive structure (object + verb-3 + subject) which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL.

The construction of noun phrase “**Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM**” in SL are translated into four construction in TL based on four strategies used:

(1) *Less Expressive Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are same as in data 3.1.

(2) *Loan Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL

and TL are the same as in data 3.2,3.4, 3.5, 3.7, and 3.9.

- b. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” when the the *Pre-HM* in SL denotes quantity as in data 3.3, 3.6, and 3.8

(3) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL becomes infinitive of purpose which acts as post-HM in TL as in data 3.10, 3.20, and 3.24.
- b. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into infinitive of purpose in TL as in data 3.14 and 3.23.
- c. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL becomes adjective clause which acts as post-HM in TL as in data 3.13 and 3.18.
- d. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into noun clause (complementaizer + subject + verb + object) which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL as in data 3.11 and 3.12.
- e. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into verb phrase which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL..

(4) *omission strategy*:

- a. The head of NP with construction “*Pre-HM+ Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into infinitive of purpose which the head of NP in SL is omitted.
- b. The head of NP with construction “*Pre-HM+ Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head in SL is omitted and the sub-noun head

becomes the head of the whole NP in TL.

From the result above are found that there are four translation strategies used in translating NP with derived noun as head. The use of loan word in TL shows that the head still stands in the same position that is Head, the sense of meaning in the SL can be transferred into TL, and the word seems more academic. When the translator uses paraphrase using related word strategy, the derived noun as head of noun phrase is translated into *verb* when it is sub-noun head (NP in post-HM).

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