THE UP-RANKING OF THE SOURCE LANGUAGE STRUCTURE IN THE TRANSLATION OF BROWN'S *PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING, FIFTH EDITION*

Alfi Maulidiyah
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Susie Chrismalia Garnida
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya
susigarnida@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstrak. Artikel ini membahas perubahan struktur frasa nomina bahasa Inggris (bahasa sumber) ke dalam bahasa Indonesia (bahasa target), terutama frasa nomina dengan derivasi nomina sebagai *head*, dan strategi yang dipakai dalam menerjemahkan frasa nomina ini. Studi ini mengadopsi strategi yang dipakai untuk memecahkan masalah dalam penerjemahan dan kemungkinan adanya perubahan struktur untuk menganalisis data teks akedemik, *Principles of language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown, 2007) dan terjemahannya, *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran, Edisi Kelima* oleh Cholis dan Pareanom (2008). Studi kualitatif deskriptif melibatkan 11 data dan dua strategi, penerjemahan dengan penghapusan dan parafrasa dengan menggunakan kata yang terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa ke dua strategi tersebut mengubah struktur frasa nomina pada BS menjadi berbagai struktur pada BT. Perubahan ini melibatkan kenaikan (*up-ranking*) struktur bahasa sumber yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan strategi dalam menerjemahkan struktur pada bahasa target.

Kata-kata Kunci: nonekuivalen, strategi penerjemahan, perubahan struktur, *up-ranking*

Abstract. This article is about the change of the structures from English (source language) noun phrases into Indonesian (target language), specifically the noun phrases with derived nouns as the heads, and the strategies used in translating them. This study adopts the strategies that may be used to face the problems of translation and the possibility of structure changes to analyze the data selected from an academic text, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown, 2007), and its Indonesian version *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Edisi Kelima,* translated by Cholis and Pareanom (2008). This qualitative descriptive study involves 11 data, and two strategies, translation by omission and paraphrase by using related word. The results show that the two strategies change the structures of noun phrases in SL to various structures in TL. The findings show that the change involves up-ranking of the source language structure due to the use of strategies in translating the structures in the target language.

Key words: *non-equivalence, translation strategies, structure change, up-ranking*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an activity of transferring the message from the source language to the target language with clarity. However, at the same time, there is a challenge in translation as in tranferring what a source language means can be a problem to a target language due to the non-equivalence. For Carford (1965:20), such non-equivalence should be solved due to the fact that translation must be the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language, specifically (Newmark 1987:5) the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

The problem dealing with translation is the difficulties of finding target language equivalence. The translators must choose whether they should translate literally or freely. According to Baker (1992:20), and Hatim and Munday(2004) non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalence for a word which accur in source language.

With the differences between the source language and the target language and the posibility of some problems that may 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. Therefore, some strategies can be used to solve the problems.

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 after the head. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head comes before the other word(s), while in English it can be both ways. Therefore, there may be a possibility that the translation using strategies could change the structure (Catford, 1965) whether down-ranking or up-ranking in the target language.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative method in which the procedure of research produces descriptive data (Walliman, 2006:129). The data are selected from an academic text, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown: 2007), and its Indonesia version *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Edisi Kelima,* translated by Noor Cholis & Yusi Avianto Pareanom (2008). The data consists of 11 noun phrases with heads as derived nouns in SL, and the use of strategies to translate the noun phrases, it can be identified that the changes of the structure may occur in TL.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis involves 11 data consisting of noun phrases with different structures and different strategies: (1) head + post-head modifier using translation by omission, (2) pre-head modifier + head; head + post-head modifier; pre-head modifier + head + post-head modifier using translation by paraphrase using related words.

1. Translation by omission

This strategy omits the head and changes the structure of the noun phrase to become an infinitive structure. This infinitive structure is taken from post-modifier of the phrase, as the following:

(1) SL: At the same time, you should not labor under the impression that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the   questions,.. (15:4)

TL: *Pada saat yang sama, anda tidak perlu ngotot (....) mendapatkan jawaban akhir yang memuaskan untuk semua pertanyaan tersebut,...* (24: 6-7)

Data (1) in SL consists of pre-head modifier: *the* + head: impression + post HM: *that you ...question*. In TL, head *impression* is omitted, leading to translating post-HM

The structure of the noun phrase in the SL is Pre-HM: *the* + Head: *impression* + Post HM: *that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the questions,..........* It is translated into infinitive structure in TL ***(….)****mendapatkan jawaban akhir yang memuaskan untuk semua pertanyaan tersebut,..........."* after the adjective *ngotot* (labor). The omission of the word "impression", meaning *the effect or influence that something or someone has on a person's thoughts or feelings* is acceptable because it has explained by the clause *"that you can satisfactorily find final answers to all the questions"*, which translated lexically from *find final answers to all the questions*, *mendapatkan jawaban akhir yang memuaskan untuk semua pertanyaan tersebut*. Therefore, the word "impression" is not translated.

2. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy gives more variations in changing the structures of noun phrases than the translation of omission.

a. The change of noun phrases to gerund phrases

In (2) and (3), the gerund phrase structure occurs due to the fact that the noun phrases stand after preposition, and in TL the noun phrases become gerunds after prepositions.

(2) SL: In fact, I once presented this same transcript, without identification of the speaker, to a group of speech therapists and asked them to analyze the various possible "disorders" manifested in the data." (44:37)

TL: *Saya berkesempatan menampilkan transkripsi yang sama, tanpa menyebut siapa nama penuturnya, kepada sekelompok ahli terapi wicara dan meminta mereka menganalisis berbagai kemungkinan "gangguan" yang bisa dibaca dari transkrip itu.*(40: 4-7)

The structure of noun phrase in SL is Head: *identification* + Post- HM: *of the speaker.* It is translated into gerund phrase (gerund: *menyebut* + Object: *siapa nama penuturnya*) after a preposition *tanpa* from an English preposition *without*. The translation of "identification" is processed firstly by taking the derived form, verb "*identify"* to be translated into verb *menyebut.*

(3) SL: This battery differs from previous ones in <u>its involvement of the test taker in a process of learning a simulated language embedded in a multifaceted language context.</u> (102: 10)

TL: *Tes ini berbeda dari tes-tes sebelumnya dengan <u>melibatkan peserta tes dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa simulasi yang dikaitkan dengan berbagai konteks bahasa,</u>* (114: 39-41)

The structure of (3) consisits of Pre-HM: *its* + Head: *involvement* + Post-HM: *of the test taker in a process of learning a simulated language embedded in a multifaceted language context.* It is translated into gerund phrase (gerund: *melibatkan* + Object: *peserta tes dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa simulasi yang dikaitkan dengan berbagai konteks bahasa*) after the preposition *dengan* from the English preposition *in* . The noun *involvement* is translated into verb *melibatkan* in TL. The word *melibatkan* still means the process of involvement.

b. The change of noun phrases to adjective clauses

How the adjective clauses occur for (4) is that the change of noun head into verb to modify noun followed by, making the adjective clause in passive voice. In (5) the head which becomes verb of the adjective clause modifies noun as post-head modifier of the noun phrase.

(4) SL: Maratsos (1988) enumerated some of the universal linguistic categories under <u>investigation by a number of different researchers:</u>(47: 29)

TL: *Maratos (1988) menyebutkan beberapa kategori linguistik universal <u>yang diteliti oleh sejumlah peneliti.</u>* (44: 9-10)

The structure consists of Head: *investigation* + Post-HM: *by a number of different researchers* which is translated in the target language with passive adjective clause structure *yang diteliti oleh sejumlah peneliti* to modify noun *kategori linguistik universal* translated from *the universal linguistic categories* . The noun "*investigation"* is translated to be participle verb *diteliti* (investigated) in target langauge. The meaning from source language is still lexicalized even it is in different form.

(5) SL: Such studies seem to suggest that second language learners, particularly adult learners, might benefit from <u>more encouragement of right-brain activity in the classroom context.</u> (62: 9)

TL: *Studi-studi macam ini tampaknya menunjukakan bahwa para pembelajar bahasa kedua, utamanya pembelajar dewasa, bisa menarik mafaat dari <u>kegiatan-kegiatan di kelas yang mendorong ativitas otak kanan.</u>* (65: 13-15)

The structure of noun phrase in the source language is Pre-HM: *more* + Head: *encouragement* + Post-HM: *of right-brain activity in the classroom context*. The translation changes the structure to become Head: *kegiatan-kegiatan* + Post-HM: *di kelas yang mendorong ativitas otak kanan.* The change involves the head of noun phrase in TL *kegiatan - kegiatan* which is as post-HM in SL, and *"encouragement"* which acts as head of NP in SL is translated as an adjective clause *yang mendorong (encourage),* that is as post-HM of the noun phrase in TL. The translation changes the noun phrase in SL into noun phrase in TL with different head,

c. The change of noun phrases to noun clauses

The noun clauses used in the translation are a complement clause by changing the head into verb and the addition of a subject (6) and that with question word after a preposition (7).

(6) SL: A refreshing characteristic of contructivism is <u>its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms.</u> (23:20)
TL: *Satu karakteristik menyegarkan dari konstruktivisme adalah <u>bahwa ia menyatukan paradigm-paradigma linguistic, psikologis, dan sosiologis.</u>* (13; 13-15)

The structure Pre-HM: *its* + Head: *integration* + Post-HM: *of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms* is translated into target language using complementizer (C): *bahwa* + Subject: *ia* + Verb: *menyatukan* + Object: *paradigm-paradigma linguistic, psikologis, dan sosiologis)*. The word *"integration"* as head of noun phrase in SL is translated into verb *menyatukan (integrate)* which relates to the meaning of *"integration"*, means *the act or process of making whole or entire.*

(7) SL: CLT, to be discussed futher in Chapter 8, is an eclectic blend of <u>the contributions of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of second language in the classroom.</u> (28:33)
TL: *CLT, yang akan dibahas lebih jauh dalam bab 8, adalah pencampuran eklektik dari <u>apa yang disumbangkan oleh metode-metode sebelumnya menjadi hal terbaik yang bisa diberikan oleh seorang guru dalam darah mengajar yang otentik di ruang kelas.</u>* (19: 40-42)

The noun phrase structured Pre-HM: *the* + Head: *contributions* + Post-HM; *of previous methods into the best of what a teacher can provide in authentic uses of second language in the classroom* 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 (what is contributed by …).* 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).*

d. The change of noun phrase to infinitive of purpose

The infinitive of purpose occurs as the head become verb but the previous word become a noun needing complement.

(8) SL: We do not have complete answers to these questions, but there have been some hints in <u>the discussion of physical, cognitive, and affective factors.</u> (74: 29)

TL: *Kita tak memiliki jawaban lengkapan untuk pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini, tetapi ada beberapa petunjuk <u>untuk membahas faktor fisik, kognitif, dan efektif.</u>* (81: 22- 24)

The construction Pre-HM: *the* + Head: *discussion* + Post-HM: *of physical, cognitive, and affective factors* is translated into *untuk membahas faktor fisik, kognitif, dan efektik.* The word *"discussion"* which acts as head of noun phrase in SL is translated to be verb *membahas* in TL. There is a change of NP construction into infinitive of purpose. 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.

e. The change of pre-head modifier of noun phrases to heads

The change of this structure is that the modifiers in SL (9), (10), and (11) become the head in TL. In (9), there is no up-ranking, but (10) and (11) the heads become verbs.

(9) SL : Moreover, the Direct Method was criticized for <u>its weak theoretical foundations</u> (53: 8)

TL : *Lebih dari itu, metode langsung dikritik karena <u>kelemahan fondasi teoritisnya.</u>* (54: 28-30)

The construction Pre-Head: *its weak theoretical* + Head: *foundations* is translated into Indonesian noun phrase with construction Head: *kelemahan* + Post-Head : *fondasi teoritisnya*. The head *foundation* changes into post-HM, and pre-modifier *weak* becomes head in TL *kelemahan* (weakness)*,* noun derived from adjective *lemah* in TL.

(10) SL: It seems clear that second language learners benefit from positive attitudes and that negative attitudes may lead to decreased motivation and, in aU likelihood, because of decreased input and interaction, to <u>unsuccessful attainment of proficiency</u> (174: 26)

TL: *Tampak jelas bahwa para pebelajar bahasa kedua memetik manfaat dan sikap positif dan bahwa sikap negatif mungkin menyebabkan melemahnya motivasi dan, kemungkinan besar, karena melemahnya masukan dan interaksi, <u>kegagalan meraih kecakapan.</u>* (212: 12-16)

The noun phrase structure in the SL is Pre-HM: *unsuccessful* + Head: *attainment* + Post-HM: *of proficiency.* It is translated into noun phrase with construction Head: *kegagalan* + Post-HM: *meraih kecakapan.* The word *Unseccessful* which is as pre-modifier in SL becomes head in TL *kegagalan (noun).* The word *"attainment"* which is as head of noun phrase changes into base verb *meraih*, as complement of *kegagalan*.

(11) SL: As was the case with the previous topic, the debate over requisite levels of awareness in SLA is complex, and demands <u>a careful specification of conditions before any conclusion can be offered.</u> (255: 19)
TL: *Seperti topik sebelumnya, debat mengenai tingkat kemafhuman yang dipersyaratkan dalam SLA adalah hal yang kompleks, dan menurut <u>kecermatan menetapkan kondisi-kondisi sebelum kesimpulan diajukan.</u>* (321: 9-11)

The construction of noun phrase in the SL is Pre-Head: *a careful* + Head: *specification* + Post-HM: *of conditions before any conclusion can be offered.* It is translated into noun phrase with construction Head: *kecermatan* + Post-Head: *menetapkan kondisi-kondisi sebelum kesimpulan diajukan.* The change is that the adjective *careful* means *cermat* which is as pre-modifier in SL becomes head in TL *kecermatan (noun).* This leads to the change of head *specification* to verb "specify" translated *menetapkan (verb)* in TL.

f. The change of head of noun phrase to verb as predicate
The change of the head to be a verb as a predicate is that the previous part in the sentence, noun clause, is omitted, which makes the subject left needs predicate.
(12) SL: But it is possible, because of the few correct instances of production of this form, that the learner is on the verge of making <u>the necessary differentiation between the two types of verbs</u>. (227: 25)
TL: *Tetapi mungkin saja, karena beberapa contoh produksi tepat dalam bentuk ini, pembelajar itu hampir bisa <u>membedakan kedua tipe verba itu.</u>* (317: 5-6)

The construction of noun phrase in the SL is Pre-HM: *the necessary* + Head: *differentiation* + Post-HM: *between the two types of verbs.* It is translated into verb as the predicate *membedakan kedua tipe verba itu.* The change of this structure is that the word *differentiation* as noun in SL becomes verb *membedakan (differentiate)* to complete a sentence *pembelajar itu* (the learner) *...membedakan ke dua tipe verba itu* (the learner…differentiate the two types of verbs).
The eleven data analyzed give a description showing a tendency that the translation of noun phrases with derived heads change to be higher levels, the clauses by changing the noun heads to be verbs, in target language or up-ranking the source language.

CONCLUSION
Translation seems hard to avoid translation strategies as it always faces problems in some aspects. However, the use of strategies leads to changes such as structure in target language. From the above results, the use of translation strategies in translating English (SL) noun phrases leads to the change of structures in Indonesian (TL). The use of translation by omission and by paraphrase by using related words change the structures of noun phrases with derived noun heads of the source language to become the structures of infinitive (of purpose), gerund, adjective clause, noun clause, verb as predicate, and

the change of the noun heads to become verbs as the pre-head modifiers, adjectives, turn to be noun heads. The findings show that the change involves up-ranking of the source language structure due to the use of strategies in translating the structures in the target language.

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