THE ENGLISH POSTMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES IN “INFERNO” AND THEIR TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS IN INDONESIAN WITH REFERENCE TO “NERAKA”

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ABSTRAK

Kesepadanan makna merupakan hal yang sangat penting dalam proses penerjemahan. Makna yang terkandung pada bahasa sumber harus berhasil disampaikan ke dalam bahasa target, dimana terkadang bahasa target memiliki tatanan bahasa yang berbeda. Salah satu perbedaan struktur bahasa yang dapat kita lihat adalah perbedaan struktur kata benda pada bahasa Inggris dan pada bahasa Indonesia.


di *Inferno* ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, hanya dua belas dari delapan belas teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan.

Kata Kunci: *kata benda berposmodifikasi, kesepadanan penerjemahan, teknik penerjemahan*

**ABSTRACT**

Equivalence is the central element that must be achieved in translation process. The message in source language needs to be transferred into the target language which often has different linguistic setting from the source language. The sample of structural differences can be seen from the noun phrase structure between these two languages, English and Indonesian.

This study is aimed at identifying the types of English postmodified noun phrases found in *Inferno*, describing how English postmodified noun phrases found in *Inferno* translated into Indonesian in *Neraka* and analyzing translation techniques applied in translating the English postmodified noun phrases in *Inferno* into Indonesian in *Neraka*. Some theories were applied in order to support the analysis of this study; they are grammatical theory of noun phrase proposed by Quirk et al. (1985), the x-bar theory purposed by Chomsky (1970) to describe the types of English postmodified noun phrases and the theory of translation technique proposed by Mollina and Albir (2002). Besides, the theory of translation equivalence proposed by Nida and Taber about the dynamic and formal equivalence was also applied in this study.

This study applied the qualitative approach where the data are explained descriptively. The data were taken using the note-taking procedure. The data then were analyzed using the theories mentioned previously. The analysis showed that all types of English postmodified noun phrases were found in *Inferno*. When they were translated into the target text, most of them had dynamic equivalence where the form of the original text was changed but it still had the same meaning or message in the target text. In translating the English postmodified noun phrases which were found in *Inferno*, only twelve of eighteen translation techniques were applied.

*Keyword: postmodified noun phrase, translation equivalence, translation technique*
INTRODUCTION

According to Nida and Taber in The Theory and Practice of Translation, Translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. It is aimed primarily at reproducing the message. In reproducing the message, the translator must make many grammatical and lexical adjustments. He must be able to strive for equivalence rather than identity. The concept of translating is that the meaning must be given priority and style at the last. According to the theory, the usual process of translation looks like the following:

Source language  \hspace{1cm} \rightarrow \hspace{1cm} \text{Transfer} \hspace{1cm} \rightarrow \hspace{1cm} \text{Restructuring} \hspace{1cm} \rightarrow \hspace{1cm} \text{Receptor language}

\hspace{1cm} \rightarrow \hspace{1cm} \text{Analysis} \hspace{1cm} \rightarrow \hspace{1cm}

Figure 1. The process of Translation

The concept of closest equivalent is rooted in Nida’s concept of dynamic equivalent. Nida says that the definition of dynamic equivalent translation is to describe it as “the closest natural equivalent to the source language message. This definition includes three important terms; equivalent, natural and closest. Equivalent refers to the source language message while natural refers to the receptor language and closest binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of
speculation. His well known example is taken from the Bible, which is the translation of “Lamb of God” into the Eskimo language. Here “lamb” symbolizes innocence, especially in the context of sacrifice. As a matter of fact, Eskimo culture does not know “lamb”. Therefore, the word does not symbolize anything. Instead of “Lamb of God”, Nida prefers “Seal of God” to transfer the message with culture as the consideration.

Cross-linguistic, cross-cultural and cross-social communications become important elements in translation because they influence the process and result of the translation itself. Apart from those elements, the ability of the translator also has a great role to produce the target language translation equivalents. In translation, the problem which is very often faced by the translator is how to choose the correct vocabulary, that is, the representation of the source language to be used properly in the target language. The cultural content and context of situation play an important role in translation. Therefore, the process of translating will not be appropriately based on the meaning found in the dictionary but also on context of situation and context based on the text as well.

Another expert, Catford states that the translation is the replacement of a textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). The term ‘equivalent’ is clearly a key term; the central problem of translation practice is that finding Target Language translation equivalents. The central task of the translation theory is defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.
Equivalence, as the central element, must be achieved in translation process. The message in source language needs to be transferred into the target language which often has different linguistic setting from the source language. Eugene Nida, the American Bible theorist and translator who broadened out the concept of equivalence, recognized the polarities ‘dynamic equivalence’ (same function) and ‘formal equivalence’ (same form, probably with a different function). There were thus different kinds of equivalence that could be established, independently of whatever was considered ‘natural’ before the translator entered the scene.

Reproducing various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, or philosophical texts in another language is the basic purpose of translation and thus making them available to wider readers, to a greater number of target audiences and to bring the world closer. Therefore, translation becomes very important, not only in scientific and technology books, but also in literary books. Literary book is the art of written work. It may consist of texts based on factual information (journalistic or non-fiction), as well as on original imagination, such as novel where its translation equivalent may affect the understanding and interest of the readers.

Each language either on linguistic or non-linguistic factors has its own characteristics or even differences. It also occurs between the source language and the target language which are widely different in structure and cultural background. The sample of structural differences can be seen from the noun phrase structure between these two languages, English and Indonesian.
Alwi et al. in *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Ketiga* stated that Indonesian noun can be modified by adding the modifier before and after the noun as the head. If the modifier is added before the noun, it is called as apremodified noun phrase and if added as the modifier after the noun, it is called as postmodified noun phrase. The book also mentions that the noun phrase is also known as *frasa nominal* (nominal phrase).

The syntactical construction of the English noun phrase consists of determinatives, premodifiers, head and postmodifiers and the syntactical construction of Indonesian noun phrase outlined only in the terms of premodifiers, noun head(s) and post modifiers because the determinatives in Indonesian are not commonly classified into predetermines, central determines, and post determiners, the determinatives which are included in the premodifying constituents. However, those terms are optional to appear both in the English and Indonesian noun phrase in which each noun phrase may consist of one item or more.

Some of the previous studies have used noun phrase; such as simple noun phrase, premodified noun phrase or complex noun phrase, as the topic of their research in terms of shifting or translation process or translation equivalence. However, research about postmodified noun phrase has rarely been conducted. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate the translation equivalence of the English-Indonesian noun phrase in *Inferno*. This research was conducted with the focus on postmodified NP construction and the type of translation equivalence used in
Indonesian version of this novel. In addition, the techniques of translation used in the translations of words, phrases, or expressions were also analyzed in this research.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study applied qualitative approach where the data are explained descriptively. Qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldwide, the possible use of theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribed to a social or human problem. To study this problem, qualitative researchers use an emerging qualitative approach to inquiry, the collection of data in a natural setting sensitive to the people and places under study, and data analysis, that is, inductive and establishes patterns or themes. The final written report or presentation includes the voices of participants, the reflexivity of the researcher, and a complex description and interpretation of the problems, and it extends the literature or signals a call for action (Creswell, 2007:37).

In addition, quantitative approach is also used to count the number of translation techniques applied by the translator to translate the source text into the target text.

An English novel entitled Inferno used as the data source of this study has more than 450 pages and 104 chapters. It was written by Dan Brown and first published in Great Britain in 2013. The novel published in Indonesia by Mizan and its translation into Indonesian was done also in 2013 by two translators, Ingrid DwijaniNimpoeno and BerlianiMantiliNugrahani.
The source text was read attentively with the main focus on the English postmodified noun phrase and their translations in Indonesian. The note-taking procedure was also included to record all of the data. The process of note-taking was done by underlining all of the postmodified noun phrases appearing in *Inferno* which might be considered appropriate in this study. The data that had been collected were analyzed descriptively. After gathering the occurrences of noun phrases, they were classified according to the type of equivalence proposed by Nida and Taber and type of postmodified noun phrase proposed by Quirk et al. as the qualitative evidence. Then, the data were also analyzed based on the techniques of translation theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509).

**DISCUSSION**

**Types of English postmodified noun phrases found in the sentences of the novel *Inferno* and in the novel *Neraka***

The types of the English post modified noun phrase found in *Inferno* are post modified noun phrase with finite clauses postmodifiers which has two types relative clause and appositive clauses, post modified noun phrase with nonfinite relative clauses as postmodifiers either the –*ing* and –*ed* participle clause and post modified noun phrase with prepositional phrases as postmodifiers. The English post modified noun phrase were then analyzed using the x-bar theory by Chomsky to identify its elements such as head, modifier and head as well as to signify an arbitrary lexical category (part of speech).
Finite Clauses as Postmodifiers

There are two major types of finite clauses as noun phrase postmodifiers, relative clause and appositive clauses (Quirk 1985). Those two types of clauses are superficially similar. The way to know it is by replacing the word *that* with *wh*-pronoun in which for appositive clause the word *that* is not replaceable because it will bring different meaning. The examples of post modified NP which has relative clause or appositive clause as postmodifiers are as follows.

Example:

ST: *In these final seconds, I gaze down at the piazza, and I behold a sight that startles me*

TT: *Dalam detik-detik terakhir ini, aku menunduk memandang piazza, dan melihat pemandangan yang mengejutkan*

Postmodified NP in ST :  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a sight</th>
<th>that startles me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postmodifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postmodified in TT :  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pemandangan</th>
<th>yang mengejutkan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Postmodifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The tree diagram above shows that the NP of the ST consists of determiner (*a* as article), head (*sight* as noun), postmodifier (*that startles me* as relative clause which consists of *that* as relative pronoun, *startles* as verb and *me* as noun) and when it is translated into TT, it consists of head (*pemandangan* as noun) and postmodifier (*yang mengejutkan* as relative clause which consists of *yang* as relative pronoun and *mengejutkan* as adjective). It was found that the word class of a verb *startles* had changed into an adjective *mengejutkan* in TT.

The determiner (*a*) in ST is not translated. It can actually be translated into *sebuah/satu*. So does with *me* in ST which is not translated although it is equivalent to *aku/saya* in TT. However, the translator decided not to translate the determiner (*a*) and the word *me*. Although those two elements are not translated, the TT still has equivalent in ST and it is called as dynamic equivalence where although the form of original text is changed, its message is preserved in ST.
Nonfinite Relative Clauses as Postmodifiers

This type of post modifier is divided into three; they are –ing participle clause, -ed participle clause, and infinitive clause. The –ing and –ed participle clause has only correspondence with the relative clauses that have relative pronouns as the subjects while the infinitive clauses as post modifiers in noun phrases allow the possibility for the relative pronoun to be the subject, object, or adverbial and to a limited extent as complement. Below are the examples of each type of nonfinite post modifier found in ST and its translation.

Example:

ST: \textit{The adrenaline surging through his system} was now battle with the \textit{sedatives}

TT: \textit{Adrenalin yang membanjiri tubuhnya} kini berperang melawan \textit{obat penenang}

Postmodified NP in ST : \begin{tabular}{ccc} The \hline adrenaline & surging through his system \hline D & Head & Postmodifier \hline \end{tabular}

Postmodified in TT : \begin{tabular}{ccc} Adrenalin & yangmembanjiritubuhnya \hline Head & Postmodifier \hline \end{tabular}
The adrenaline surging through his system is an example of NP found in ST which has nonfinite –ing participle clause as post modifier. The NP consists of determiner (the as article), head (adrenaline as noun) and post modifier (surging as nonfinite –ing participle, through as preposition, his as article and system as noun). It is translated into adrenalin yang membanjiri tubuhnya, an NP that consists of head (adrenalin as noun) and relative clause as post modifier (yang as relative pronoun, membanjiri as verb and tubuhnya as noun).

The adrenaline surging through his system can be interpreted as the adrenaline which is surging through his system. Therefore, it is perhaps the reason when NP of ST is translated into TT, it becomes NP with relative clause as post modifier. It can also be seen that his system is translated into tubuhnya (tubuh is body and –nya is possessive adjective of third person) in which normally the word system in TL is equivalent to sistim, susunan, jaringan or cara. However, here system is translated into tubuh perhaps because referring to the head of the phrase,
adrenaline: based on the Oxford dictionary adrenaline is a substance produced in the body when you are excited, afraid or angry which makes the heart beat faster.

Prepositional Phrases as Postmodifiers

Beside finite and nonfinite clauses, NP can also be modified by prepositional phrase. According to Quirk et. al., prepositions are divided into some types based on their meaning such as prepositions denoting spatial relations, prepositions denoting time, the cause/purpose spectrum and the means/agentive spectrum.

Example:

ST: The smell of death hung everywhere

TT: Aroma kematian menggelayut dimana-mana

Postmodified NP in ST : The smell of death

Postmodified in TT : Aroma kematian

ST:        TT:
  NP          NP
     D          D
      NP        NP
       N        N
        PP       PP
         P       P
          N      N

  The smell of death

  Aroma kematian
The tree diagram shows that NP *the smell of death* consists of a determiner (*the* as article), head (*smell* as noun) and prepositional phrase *of death* as post modifier. Prepositional phrase *of death* consists of *of* as preposition and *death* as noun. The preposition *of* here has meaning that something belongs to or something is associated with something. NP *the smell of death* is translated into *aroma kematian* which is also an NP. This NP has *aroma* (noun) as head and *kematian* (noun) as post modifier. It is found that the PP *of death* which modifies the noun *smell* in ST has been transformed into a noun when being translated to TT.

**Translation Techniques Applied in Translating English Postmodified Noun Phrases in Inferno into Indonesian in Neraka**

Almost all the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir were found in translating English post modified noun phrase in this study. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing (either pure or neutralized borrowing), calque, compensation, description, establish equivalent, generalization, particularization, literal translation, reduction and transposition (level and category shift). Some translation techniques applied are as following samples:

**Adaptation**

This translation technique is used to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. In this study, this technique was applied in the following examples.
Here is a man *comfortable in his own skin* which is based on [www.collinsdictionary.com](http://www.collinsdictionary.com), meaning happy with the way he is. The translator decided to translate the meaning of this proverb rather than using a proverb in TT which is equivalent to proverb in ST. Therefore, it is then translated into *merasa nyaman dengan dirinya sendiri* which is equivalent to happy with the way he is.

**Amplification**

Amplification is a translation technique used to paraphrase the implicit information in ST. This technique occurs when the TT uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps. In this study, amplification technique was found on the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>An amulet of lapis lazuli</em> hung around her neck (p.9)</td>
<td><em>Jimat dari batu lapis lazuli</em> tergantung di lehernya (p. 22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lapis lazuli* based on [www.gemstone.org](http://www.gemstone.org) is a gemstone which has deep blue color with golden inclusions of pyrites which shimmer like little stars. However, in ST, it is only mentioned *lapis lazuli* without any information what *lapis lazuli* is.
Since in target readers *lapis lazuli* is not a common thing to know, the translator then decided to add additional word *batu* which is equivalent to word *stone* in English to make the readers know what *lapis lazuli* is.

**Borrowing**

Borrowing is a translation technique to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL). Pure borrowing corresponds to SCFA’s borrowing. Naturalized borrowing corresponds to Newmark’s naturalization technique. In this study, this technique was applied in the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>The adrenaline</em> surging through his system was now battle with the sedatives (p.14)</td>
<td><em>Adrenalin yang membanjiri tubuhnya</em> kini berperang melawan obat penenang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The control room on <em>The Mendacium</em> had a <em>staff</em> of nearly two dozen (p. 19)</td>
<td>Ruang kendali di <em>The Mendacium</em> disokong sekitar <em>dua lusin staf</em> (p.35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All two samples in bold above show that they are translated using the naturalized borrowing technique. Those words are naturalized in order to fit TL’s grammatical rules. Molina and Albir (2002) mentioned that naturalized borrowing corresponds to Newmark’s naturalization technique. According to Newmark (1998), naturalization is adapting a SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. The word *adrenaline* is naturalized to *adrenalin* and the word
staff is naturalized to staff. It can be seen that the last alphabet in both words are reduced.

Calque

Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase where it can be lexical or structural. This corresponds to SCFA’s calque (Molina and Albir (2002)). In SCFA, calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. In this study, amplification technique was found in following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I found myself within a forest dark(p.77)</td>
<td>Kudapati diriku di dalam hutan gelap (p. 112)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calque occurs when a foreign phrase is borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word; in other words, the individual elements of SL item are translated literally to produce TL equivalent (Hatim and Munday, 2004: 335). Above is an example of calque technique since the noun phrase forest dark is translated literally word for word. The noun phrase forest dark has forest as the head and dark as the modifier. Forest in TL is equivalent to hutan and dark is equivalent to gelap. The noun phrase forest dark is then translated into hutan gelap which has hutan as head and gelap as modifier. It is very rare to find the English noun phrase
which has head+modifier construction translated into Indonesian noun phrase which also has head+modifier construction.

CONCLUSION

The most frequent English post modified found in this study is post modified noun phrase with prepositional phrases. The English post modified noun phrase has dynamic equivalence when it is translated into Neraka, the target text. Although the form of original text is changed, its message is preserved in ST. Dynamic equivalence is based upon 'the principle of equivalent effect' (Nida and Taber, 1964:159). The dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience.

Among the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir in translating English post modified noun phrase in this study, borrowing is the most frequent translation technique applied, especially neutralized borrowing. The reason is that the focus discussion in this study is about English noun phrase which in TL needs to be modified to get it equivalence.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


