An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Noun Phrases in Carlo Collodi's Novel Entitled "*Pinocchio*"

Nurul Anggraini
English Education Departement, PGRI University of Banyuwangi

Abstract

This research is conducted to identify the noun phrase and its types in Carlo Collodi's novel entitled *Pinoccio* as well as procedures used to translate them in the translation version entitled *Pinokio* which was translated by Wiwin Indiarti.

The data of this descriptive qualitative research are noun phrases found in the novel and their translation in Indonesian. Documentation is used to collect the data. Meanwhile, content analysis method is applied for analyzing data in relation to their contexts.

The result of this research shows that there are 5.283 noun phrases in chapter 1 to chapter 36 of *Pinochio* novel. It is also found that there are 3 types of noun phrase. They are: 1) noun phrase type I which is identified as Modifier + Head (M+H) with 2.985 data, 2) noun phrase type II which is identified as Head + Modifier (M+H) with 425 data, and 3) noun phrase type III which is identified as Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H) with 1.873 data.

Furthermore, the translator used eleven translation procedures to translate noun phrases proposed by Newmark. Those procedures are 1) translation by Transference with frequency of 93 data (1.8%), 2) translation by Naturalization with frequancy of 102 data (2.1%), 3) translation by Cultural Equivalent with frequency of 308 data (6.2%), 4) translation by Functional Equivalent with frequancy of 97 data (1.9%) translation by Componential Analysis with frequancy of 773 data (14.7%), 6) translation by Synonymy with frequancy of 738 data (14.9%), 7) translation by Through-translation with frequancy of 1.205 data (24.3%), 8) translation by Shift or Transposition with frequancy of 792 data (17%), 9) translation by Compensation with frequancy of 438 data (8%). 10 translation by Couplets with frequency 173 (3.4%), and 11) translation by Modulation with frequency 43 (1%).

It can be concluded that the translator often used Through translation procedure to translate noun phrases into Indonesian. It was used because she wants to deliver the message of the text as natural as possible

Keywords:Noun Phrases, Translation Procedures

A.   Introduction

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the source language into the target language. Newmark as cited in Satriadi (2014) said that translation is "the process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in a way that the author

intended the text". In addition, Munday (2001:4) stated that the term *translation* itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as *translating*). According to Rakhman (2006), there are 4 factors affecting translation process. They are: 1) Textual factor (word, phrase, clause, sentence, punctuation, text grammar), 2) Contextual factor (history of language, the text writer, region in which the text is born, social variation of the text, text topic (general/social English and ESP)), 3) Translator (linguistic competence, cultural competence, repertoire, dictionary type used), and 4) Target readers. Occationally, Phrases (adjective phrase, noun phrase, adverbial phrase, etc) become the most difficult things to translate, especially in translating English Noun Phrase. It happens because of the lack of comprehension of the translation about noun phrase.

Translation is closely related to the grammatical structure; therefore, the grammatical structure of both languages should be known to get a good translation. One of the language grammatical units is a noun phrase. According to Jackson (1982) as cited in Dharma (2010), "a noun phrase in English is composed potentially of three parts; a head, pre-modification and post-modification. The head of the noun is obligatory; it is a minimal requirement for the occurence of noun phrase. The other two parts, pre-modification and post-modification are optional". The construction of a noun phrase in English is "article + adjective +

noun." While In Indonesian it will be "article + noun + adjective." Notice the following example : 1) *An impatient old man* becomes *seorang lelaki tua yang tidak sabaran*, 2) *A careless boy* becomes *seorang bocah yang ceroboh*. There is also another construction for a noun phrase in English: noun + adjective / adverb. Here is the following example : *Something interesting* means *sesuatu yang menarik*

Particularly, this research focuses on English Noun Phrases found in Carlo Collodi"s nove Indiarti (2005) to provide the data research. This novel is chosen because it contains English Noun Phrase in such great quantities.The researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of English Noun Phrases in the novel regarding to their equivalent. The researcher is also interested to identify the translator"s translation procedures and how those translation procedures work.

1. **Problem of the research**
   1. Based on the background of the study above, there are some problems that can be formulated as follows:
   2. How many Noun Phrases are found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*?
   3. What are the types of Noun Phrases are found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*?
   4. What translation procedures of the noun phrases used in the translated version of Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*?

2. **Objective of the research**

There are some aims of this study, as follows:

a. To identify the number of noun phrases found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*.

b. To identify the types of the noun phrases found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*.

c. To identify the translation Procedures used to translate the noun phrases found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio*.

3. **Significance of the Research**

The result of the research is expected to give some advantages to the following people:

a. The readers

The result of this research is expected to enrich the readers" knowledge about the translation procedures used to translate English noun phrase into Indonesian

a. The future researcher

It is hoped that the result will provide a good reference in analyzing noun phrase translation procedures for the other researchers

4. **Scope of the Research**

The main topic of this research is translation procedures of noun phrases. The analysis will be focused on the way the translator renders the English noun phrases into Indonesian. The data are restricted only on noun phrases found in Carlo Collodi"s novel (1996) entitled *Pinochio* and their translation into Indonesian in the novel translated version.
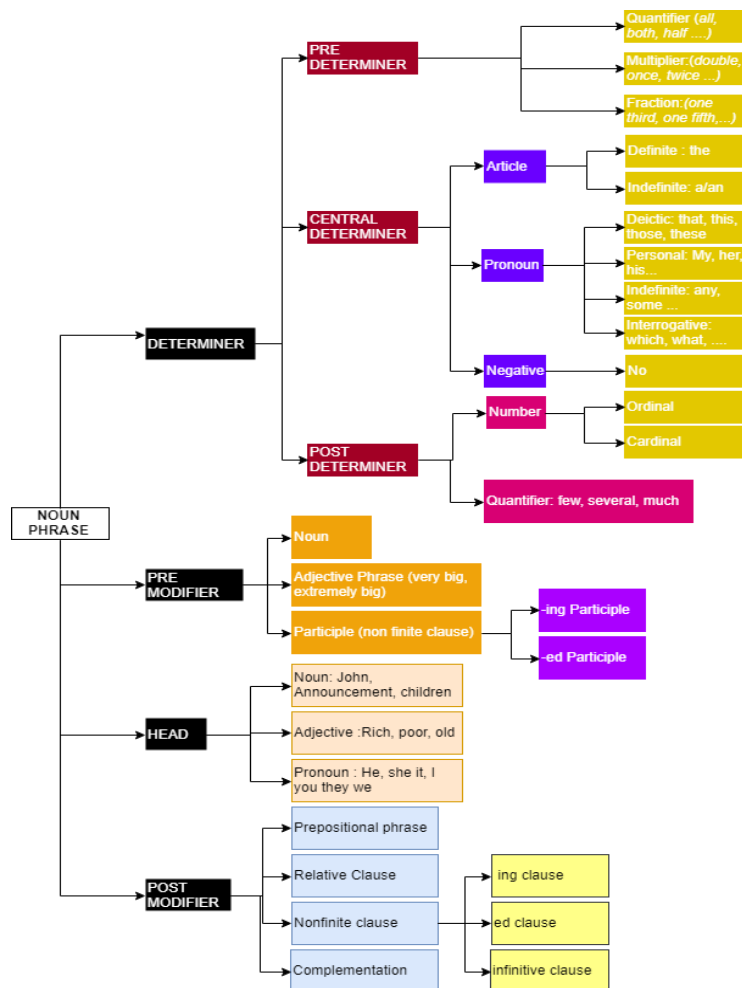
B. **Noun Phrase**

According to Langacker (1972) as cited in Dharma (2010), "a noun phrase (NP) is a phrase which head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a modifier set. A noun phrase can be defined as a phrase that may occur within one single word or phrase with a noun as a head. In fact, some noun phrases do not consist of the noun at all, for example, *the rich*." Meanwhile, Jackson (1982) as cited in Dharma (2010), stated that in general, a noun phrase in English is composed potentially of three parts; a head, pre-modification and post modification. The head of the noun is obligatory; it is a minimal requirement for the occurrence of a noun phrase. The other two parts, a pre- modification and post-modification are optional. The most common head of a noun phrases is a noun. Besides, a noun phrase may consist of a noun itself without any other elements (bare noun phrase), for example, *books*. The occurrence of a pronoun or proper noun and of a bare noun phrase is counted as a minimal noun phrase

1. **Types of Noun Phrase**

According to Yuwono (2010), English Noun Phrases can be divided into three major types. Type I is the one which has modifiers only in the left side of the noun head, and type II, the modifiers are on the right side on the noun head. Type III is the compound or mixed type, that is the modifiers come before and after the noun head.

Ayuningsih (2007) stated that noun phrase is any group of words, which consist of head and modifier. Head here consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjective. There are not only pre-modifier and post-modifier but also there is determiner in forming noun phrase. For the specific explanation, we can see in the diagram below

Adopted from: http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/vocabulary/noun phrase.shtml.)

2. Construction of English Noun Phrase

According to Leech & Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), A noun headword in noun phrase can be accompanied by the determiners (the, a, an, some, etc) and other modifier. Modifiers which precede the headword are called the pre- modifiers, and those which follow the head are called post-modifiers. It can be described as follows
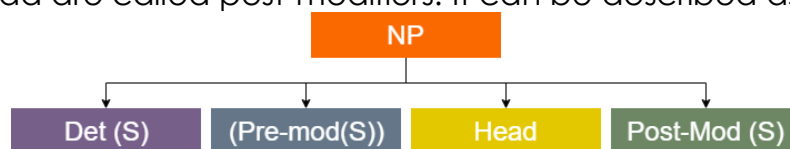
3. Types of Indonesian Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is called *Frasa Nominal* which has the same function with noun phrase in English. There are two modifiers in Indonesian Noun Phrase. Each modifier has different meaning. Pre-

modifier is used to classify the noun phrase, for example: *dua buah buku, seorang teman,* and *beberapa butir telur.* While the post-modofier is used to limit the meaning of noun phrase, for example: *buku dua buah, teman seorang,* and *telur beberapa butir.*

There are three types of Noun Phrase in Indonesia. These types will be analyzed in the case below:

a.   Modificative Noun Phrase

Modificative Noun Phrase is a noun phrase which modifier has funtion to modifier the noun. For example: *rumah mungil, hari Minggu, buku dua buah, pemuda kampus,* and *bulan pertama.*

d.   Coordinative Noun Phrase

Coordinative Noun Phrase is a noun phrase which modifier has no funtion to support and explain the noun. For example: .*hak dan kewajiban,dunia akhirat, lahir batin,*and *adil dan makmur.*

e.   Apositive Noun Phrase

Apositive Noun Phrase is a noun phrase which modifier has funtion to support and explain the noun clearly. For example:

1)   <u>Anton, mahasiswa teladan itu,</u> *kini menjadi dosen di universitasnya*

2)   <u>Burung cendrawasih, burung langka dari Irian itu,</u> *sudah hampir punah.*

4.   The Differences between English Noun Phrase and Indonesian Noun Phrase

Yuwono in his reasearch entitled Contrastive Analysis Of English And Indonesian Noun Phrase (2010) gave the discription about the English Noun Phrase and their Indonesian equivalence. The word underlined are their noun heads. Look at the following explanations:

1)   One <u>man</u> = *satu <u>orang laki-laki</u>*
2)   The <u>facts</u> = <u>*kenyataan-kenyataan*</u> *itu*
3)   Your <u>medicine</u> = <u>*obat*</u>*mu*
4)   Seven *aspects* = *tujuh <u>aspek</u>*
5)   Such <u>limits</u> = <u>*pembatasan-pembatasan*</u> *semacam itu*
6)   All the <u>events</u> = *semua <u>peristiwa</u>*
7)   No <u>choice</u> = *tidak ada <u>pilihan</u>*
8)   Those <u>questions</u> = <u>*pernyataan-pernyataan*</u> *itu*

If we pay attention to the Indonesian equivalents on the right side, we shall find out that number 1, 4, 6, 7 behave differently from those of number 2, 3, 5, and 8. To make it clear, consider the following tables.

English	One	Choices
	Seven	
	All the	

Indonesian	No Satu Tujuh Semua Tak ada	Pilihan

Table 2

		Noun head	
English	The Your Such Those	Choices	
Indonesia		Pilihan	Itu Mu Semacam itu itu

From those two tables it can drawn a temporary conclusion that modifier in English NPs comes before the noun head, whereas in the Indonesian language it comes after the noun head, except when it denotes quantity, like: one, two, some, any, a few, several, many, much, all, no, and the like. Now we can go to the next comparison. Look at the following examples:

1) good speakers = *pembicara-pembicara yang baik*.
2) These various aspects = *aspek-aspek yang bermacam-macam ini*.
3) Its basic form = *bentuk dasarnya*.

See the following boxes:

Table 3

		Noun Head	
English	Good (1)	Speakers	
Indonesian		Pembicara-pembicara	Yang baik (1)

Table 4

		Noun Head	
English	These various (1) (2)	aspects	
Indonesian		Aspek-aspek	Yang bermacam-macam (2) (1)

Table 5

		Noun Head	
English	Its basic (1) (2)	form	
Indonesian		Bentuk	dasarnya (2) (1)

See the figures put under each modifier in the tables numbered 3, 4, and 5. We can notice easily the shift position from

English (symbolized by L2) to Indonesian (symbolized by L1). From those three boxes we can see that all the modifiers in L1 come after the noun head. This evidence again supports the first conclusion because none of the modifiers of the English NPs in number 9, 10 and 11 bears a noun determiner denoting quantity.

Now we come to the more complex type of English NPs. Examples:

1) A literal translation from some languages
2) The form of the verb ending in – ing

If they are translated into indoensia, we shall have the following equivalents:

1) *Sebuah terjemahan harfiah dari beberapa Bahasa*
2) *Bentuk dari kata kerja yang berakhiran –ing*

See also the following two tables under each modifier

Table 6

		Noun Head	
English	A literal	Translation	From some languages
	(1) (2)		(2) (4) (5)
Indonesian	Sebuah	Terjemahan	Harfiah dari beberapa bahasa
	(1)		(3) (3) (4) (5)

Table 7

		Noun Head	
English	the	form	Of the verb ending in -ing
		(1)	(3) (4) (5)
Indonesian		bentuk	dari kata kerja yang berakhiran –ing itu
		(2)	(3) (4) (5)

In the table number 6 in L1 we have one modifier that comes before the noun head because the word a meaning sebuah denotes quantity and the other modifiers come after the noun head, whereas all the modifiers in the box 7 come after the noun head because this NP has no modifier that denotes quantity. If we look at the last two examples (number 12 and 13) carefully, we shall see that the modifier in each number consist of NP as well, examples some language in number 12, and verb ending in –ing in number

The word languages and verb are the noun heads of each. In this paper we shall call this kind of noun head sub noun head. When we have a very long English NP, we may have more than one sub noun head.

C.   **Translation**

Definitions of translation have been stated by anumber of translation experts. Regarding this, it is defined by Mc. Guire (1991 in Sunarto:2015) that translation is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but no so closely that th TL structures will be seriously distorted.

According to Catford in Widyamartaya (1989:12 in Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003), translation is the replacement of textual material in

one language by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition explains that a translator has to find the equivalence and give the same information from source text int target text.

From the definition above, it can be conclude that translation is rendering source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in order to make the readers understand the message of the text.

D. Previous Studies

The studies about translation procedures have been conducted by many researchers. Most of the researches were conducted by referring to procedures suggested by Newmark. There are two previous studies that will be presented to strengthen the implementation of this research.

Error Analyzes on The Use of Noun Phrases was a research done by Wisnu Aji Dharma (2010). In his research, he discussed about the error analyzes on the use of the noun phrase in descriptive writing faced by eight years students of MTs Assaid Blado, Batang in academic year of 2009/2010. The difference between this reasearch is the reasearcher didn"t explain on how the way the noun phrase were translated.

Mutiyah Nuraini Widyaningsih (2013), *Subtitling Analysis Of Noun Phrases In Madagascar 3 Movie*. This research focused only on translation shift. The objectives of this study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalence translation of noun phrase in Madagascar 3 Movie. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study which takes a document oriented as the method of collecting data. As the data source, the reseracher uses Madagascar 3 movie and its subtitle, and the data are sentences that containing noun phrase on Madagascar 3 movie which happened translation shift. The results of this research show that translation shift There are 2 translation shift of noun phrase in the Madagascar 3 movie subtitle, they are, level shift and category shift.

A Translation Shift Analysis Of Noun Phrase In Subtitling Of Ice Age 4 Movie By Sagaz Net done by Edy Sunarto (2015). This research aims to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of Ice Age 4 movie by sagaz net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the Ice Age 4 movie by sagaz net. The data in this research are English and Indonesian movie subtitling. The data source was in Ice Age 4 movie subtitle containing noun phrase. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses documentation technique to collect the data and the collected data are analysed by using comparasion technique.

E. Research Design

This research will make use of the descriptive qualitative method. It involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data (Cohen *et al*, 2007:

461). The qualitative research processes and analyzes the data. It is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, or more specially, the aspects relating to or involving quality or kind (Khotari, 2004: 3). The data will be analyzed qualitatively because the characteristic of the

data used is non-numerical data. The result of this study will be presented in the form of words.

1.   Data Collection Method

The researcher will apply documentation method to gather the data. It has an influence on the quality of the data that can be used for interpretation (Flick, 2009: 303). The data of this research are noun phrases and its Indonesian translation. The data will be collected from Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinochio* (1996) and its Indonesian version which is translated by Wiwin Indiarti The two versions of the novel are as the data resources.

2.   Data analysis Method

In order to accomplish the further analysis, the researcher will use content analysis method. It is used to specify characteristic within the text that the researcher systematically works through each transcript assigning code, which maybe numbers or words (Dawson, 2002: 118). This method will be used to collect the data concerned in translation procedures.

Firstly, the data will be collected from the English version. The researcher will analyze the noun phrases found in the novel. Afterwards, the English will be compared to their equivalent by direct evaluation. Then the data will be categorized based on the translation procedures they belong to. The last step, the result of the research will be presented to make it easier to the readers to get the message of the text.

3.   Research Procedure

In conducting this research, some procedures will be taken in conducting the research. Those steps are as follows:
1) Identifying the noun phrase in the English version of the novel
2) Comparing the noun phrases found in both original and translation version of the novel
3) Categorizing the noun phrases based on the procedures used by the translator.
4) Drawing conclusion.
5) Making the report

F.   Findings

1.   The Quantities of Noun Phrases Found in The Novel

After conducting the research, it is found that there are 5.283 noun phrases with 3 types of noun phrase in chapter 1 to chapter 36 of *Pinochio* novel. The result of the research shows that 2.985 data are noun phrases with Modifier + Head (M+H) type, 425 data are noun phrases with Head + Modifier (H+M) type, and 1.873 data are noun phrases with Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H+M) type.
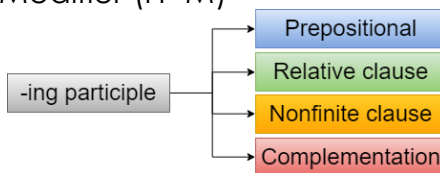
2.   Types of Noun Phrase.

According to the research, it is found that there are three types of noun phrase. They are: 1) noun phrase with Modifier + Head (M+H), 2) noun phrase with Head + Modifier (H+M), and 3) noun phrase with Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H+M). Below are the diagrams of those three types of noun phrase classification.
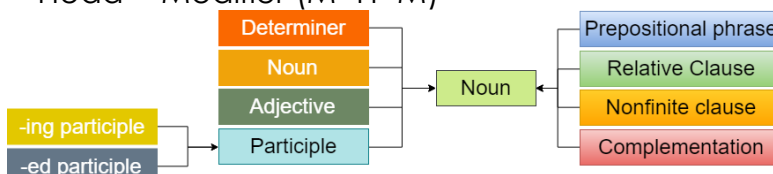
a. Modifier + Head (M+H)
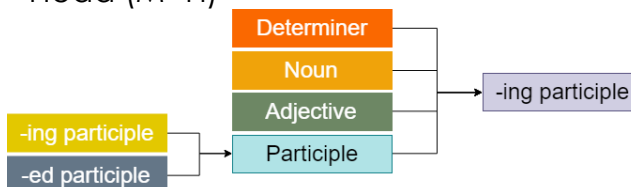
b. Head + Modifier (H+M)

c. Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H+M)

Number of the types of Noun phrases:

Table 8

Modifier + Head(M+H)	Head+Modifier(H+M)	Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H+M)
2.985	425	1.873

3. The Translation Procedures of Noun Phrases.

According to the result of the research, it was found that the translator used the procedures to translate noun phrases proposed by Newmark. She used the eleven procedures out of fifteen. Those procedures are 1) translation by Transference, 2) translation by Naturalization, 3) translation by Cultural Equivalent, 4) translation by Functional Equivalent, 5) translation by Componential Analysis, 6) translation by Synonymy, 7) translation by Through-translation, 8) translation by Shift or Transposition, 9) translation by Compensation, 10) translation by Couplets, 11) translation by Modulation. The frequency of the use of the procedures is shown in the table below:

Table 9. frequency of Translation Procedures Usage

NO	Procedures	Frequency	Persentage(%)
1	Transference	93	2.1
2	Naturalization	102	1.8
3	Cultural Equivalent	308	6.2
4	Functional Equivalent	97	1.9
5	Componential Analysis	773	14.7
6	Synonymy	738	14.9
7	Through-translation	1.205	24.3
8	Shift or Transposition	792	17
9	Compensation	631	13.7
10	Couplets	173	3.4
11	Modulation	43	1
	Total	4.955	100

G.   Discussion

After conducting the research and discovering the fidings, here the researcher discusses the result of the research.

1.   **Analysis of The Quantities and The Types of Noun Phrase.**

It is found that there are 5.283 noun phrases in the novel entitled *Pinochio* with 3 types of noun phrase in chapter 1 to chapter 36 of *Pinochio* novel. The result of the research shows that 2.985 data are noun phrases with modifier + head (M+H) type, 425 data are noun phrases with of head + modifier (H+M) type, and 1.873 data are noun phrases with modifier + head + modifier (M+H+M) type.

2.   **Analysis of the Procedures to Translate Noun Phrases**

It is found that there are 5.283 noun phrases in the novel entitled *Pinochio*. Also, it is found that there are 328 noun phrases are not translated into Indonesian. It means that there are only 4.955 noun phrases here as the data to determine the procedures of translation used in translating noun phrases. The translator used eleven translation procedures to translate noun phrases proposed by Newmark. Those procedures are 1) translation by Transference with frequency of 93 data (1.8%), 2) translation by Naturalization with frequancy of 102 data (2.1%), 3) translation by Cultural Equivalent with frequency of 308 data (6.2%), 4) translation by Functional Equivalent with frequancy of 97 data (1.9%) translation by Componential Analysis with frequancy of 773 data (14.7%), 6) translation by Synonymy with frequancy of 738 data (14.9%), 7) translation by Through-translation with frequancy of 1.205 data (24.3%), 8) translation by Shift or Transposition with frequancy of 792 data (17%), 9) translation by Compensation with frequancy of 438 data (8%). 10) translation by Couplets with frequency 173 (3.4%), and 11) translation by Modulation with frequency 43 (1%).

a. The translation procedures of Noun Phrases:

1) *Translation by Transference*

Transference is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration. Here is the example of the case:

Datum No. 104

SL: *Master Antonio. (Pinocchio, p.4, line 12)*

TL: *Tuan Antonio. (Pinokio, p.18, line 4)*

The words *Antonio* in the SL and its translation in the TL are the same. It is because the translator took the original word of the SL in maintaining the word.In terms of form, both words cannot be said as naturalization.

2) *Translation by Naturalization*

This procedure adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. This is the translation case where the procedure is used:

Datum No. 19

SL: *Master Cherry. (Pinocchio, p.1, line 11)*
TL: *Tuan Ceri.(Pinokio, p.14, line 1)*
It is seen that the word *Cherry* in the SL is translated into *Ceri* in the TL. The translator used its normal pronounciation and wrote it down in the normal morphology form. In terms of form, both words cannot be said as transference.

3)   *Translation by Cultural Equivalent*
In this procedure, a translator uses a specific word of TL to replace a specific word of the SL. Because every society has its own distinctive culture, this procedure is used eventhough it cannot be used to preserve the precision of meaning. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
Datum No. 971
SL: The gendarmes.
(Pinocchio, p.36, line 22)
TL: *Para prajurit.*
(Pinokio, p.65, line 17)
It can be seen that *gendarmes* is translated into *prajurit* in order the target readers understand the meaning of the sentence. According to *Marriam-Webster*, *gendarmes* means *initially* a police officer; *especially* : a police officer in a country where French is spoken.

4)   *Translation by Functional Equivalent*
This procedure requires the use of a culture-neutral word. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
Datum No. 392
SL: The lid.
(Pinocchio, p.16, line 9)
TL: *Tutup panci.*
(Pinokio, p.34, line 9)
In this case, the word *the lid* is translated into *tutup panci*. It means that Functional Equivalent procedure is used to suggest that the target term would be understandable to the target reader.

5)   *Translation by Componential Analysis*
This pocedure is used when there is no one-to-one equivalent in the TL and the translator thinks that the readers need to know their real meanings. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
Datum No. 2599
SL: The Island of The Industrious Bees.
(Pinocchio, p.89, line 1)

TL: *Pulau orang-orang yang suka bekerja. (Pinokio, p.145, line 1)*

If it is translated literally, it means *pulau para lebah rajin*. In order to maintain the meaning of the translated expression in the TL, the translator applied componental analysis procedure.

6) *Translation by Synonymy*

According to Newmark in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), synonym is using a near equivalent word in target language to an souce language word in a context. It is because the equivalent word may not exist in the target language. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:

Datum No. 128

SL: in a fury. (*Pinocchio, p.5, line 16*)

TL: *Geram.(Pinokio, p.18, line 26)*

Based on the case above, it can be seen that *a fury* is translated into *geram* in TL. It is used because the translator tried to maintain the understandable meaning of the text

7) *Translation by Through-translation*

Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:

Datum No. 1021

SL: The Fox.

(Pinocchio, p.38, line 4)

TL: *Rubah.*

(Pinokio, p.67, line 7)

Based on the case above, it can be concluded that through-translation is used to translate *The Fox* literally

8) *Translation by Shift or Transposition*

According to Newmark in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), this procedure involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:

Datum No. 11

SL: The rooms.

(Pinocchio, p.1, line 10)

TL: *Ruangan.*

(Pinokio, p.13, line 11)

Based on the case above, it can bee seen that *The rooms* in SL is translated into *Ruangan* in TL. Here, the translator change the plural to singular.

9) *Translation by Compensation*
   According to Newmark in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003), compensation occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
   Datum No. 66
   SL: The poor piece of wood.*(Pinocchio, p.2, line 38)*
   TL: *Kayu malang itu. (Pinokio, p.13, line 21)*
   From the case above, it can be seen that *piece of* is not translated into Indonesian. This compensation doesn"t give much influence in the meaning of the TL.

10) *Translation by Couplets*
    This procedure occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
    Datum No. 1
    SL: Master Cherry The Carpenter.
    (Pinocchio, p.1, line 1)
    TL: *Tuan Ceri si tukang kayu. (Pinokio, p.13, line 1)*
    From the case above, it can be seen that this procedure is used because there are two different procedures that might be used. They are: 1) Shift or transposition procedure, where the structure of the SL ntext is changed in TL, 2) Naturalization, where the translator used its normal pronounciation and wrote it down in the normal morpgology form

11) *Translation by Modulation*
    This procedure occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL. Besides, the dissimilar in terms of perspective may appear between SL and the TL. The use of this procedure can be analyzed in the case below:
    Datum No. 75

    SL: A little courage.*(Pinocchio, p.3, line 11)*
    TL: *Menenangkan hati.. (Pinokio, p.16, line 7)*
    It can be seen that there is a different point of view between the SL text and the TL. In this case, the noun which may positioned as object or the subject changed or transformed into verb which indicates the activity of

something. Those texts may not be classified as Synonymy because they have different meaning and function.

As explain in the aforementioned description, the data of this research were 4.955 From those data, 93 data were translated by Transference, 102 data were translated by Naturalization, 308 data were translated by Cultural Equivalent 97 data were translated by Functional Equivalent, 773 data were translated by Componential Analysis, 738 data were translated by Synonymy, 1.205 data were translated by Through-translation, 792 data were translated by Shift or Transposition, 438 data were translated by Compensation, 173 data were translated by Couplets, and 43 data were translated by Modulation. It is obvious that Through- translation is procedure to translate noun phrases with the highest number of usage. The translator applied Through-translation to translate noun phrases in most of the data because she wants to convey the message of the text as natural as possible.

H.   Conclusion

Through this section, this research comes to conclusion related to the problems of the research and the objectives of the research. In this study, the focus is in analyzing the procedures to translate noun phrases found in the novel *Pinocchio* and its Indonesian version. Three questions have been discussed, they are: 1) how many noun phrases are found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinocchio*?, 2) what are the types of Noun Phrases are found in Carlo Collodi"s novel entitled *Pinocchio*?, and 3) what translation procedures of the noun phrases?

1. After conducting the research, it can be concluded that there are 5.283 noun phrases in chapter 1 to chapter 36 of *Pinochio* novel.
2. It is also found that there are 3 types of noun phrase. They are: 1) noun phrase type I which is identified as Modifier + Head (M+H) with 2.985 data, 2) noun phrase type II which is identified as Head + Modifier (M+H) with 425 data, and 3) noun phrase type III which is identified as Modifier + Head + Modifier (M+H) with 1.873 data.
3. In translating noun phrases, the translator used eleven translation procedures to translate noun phrases proposed by Newmark. Those procedures are 1) translation by Transference with frequency of 93 data (1.8%), 2) translation by Naturalization with frequancy of 102 data (2.1%), 3) translation by Cultural Equivalent with frequency of 308 data (6.2%), 4) translation by Functional Equivalent with frequency of 97 data (1.9%) translation by Componential Analysis with frequancy of 773 data (14.7%), 6) translation by Synonymy with frequancy of 738 data (14.9%), translation by Through-translation with frequency of 1.205 data (24.3%), 8) translation by Shift or Transposition with frequancy of 792 data (17%), 9) translation by Compensation with frequancy of 438 data (8%). 10) translation by Couplets with frequency 173 (3.4%), and 11) translation by Modulation with frequency 43 (1%).

I. Acknowledgement

First and foremost, heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness is due to The Merciful Allah *Subhanahu wa ta'ala*, The Creator and Provider, for all the favors and grace He has bestowed upon His creation.

The second, *Shawawat* is always due to my Prophet Muhammad *Shollallohu alaihi wassalam*, his family, bestfriends, and followers.

In addition, I would like to show my gratitude to my first advisor Abdul Munir, M.Pd., for having a great patience in providing continuous and careful guidance as well as encouragement, indispensable suggestion and advice.

My sincere thank is also expressed to my second advisor Tri Mulyati, M.Pd., for having made such a good correction and valuable suggestion in the completion of this thesis.

On this occasion, I would never forget to thank Wiwin Indiarti, S.S., M.Hum., as for lending me her precious novel to be the object of this research.

Last but not least, I would like to express deepest gratitude to my beloved mother, late father, and husband for love, support and sincere pray in their life time.

J. Reference

Ayuningsih, Diah Mawarni. 2007. *Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in The First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks.* Retrieved on April 30, 2016 from http://lib.unnes.ac.id/974/1/2621.pdf

Bress. P.,2005. *The Noun Phrase*. Retrieved on April 20, 2016 from http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/vocabulary/noun phrase.shtml.

Cohen, Louis *et al*. 2007. *Research Methods in Education (sixth edition)*. New York: Routledge.

Dawson, DR Catherine. 2002. *Practical Research Methods: A User- Friendly Guide to Mastering Research*. United Kingdom: How to Books Ltd. Dharma, W. Aji. 2010. *Error Analysis on The Use of Noun Phrase*. Retrieved on April 26, 2016 from http://lib.unnes.ac.id/3201/1/6306.pdf

Flick, Uwe. 2009. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. London: Sage. Golavar, Ebrahim, *Translators' Performance on Translation Production Tests &*

Translation Multiple-Choice Tests, Translation Journal and the Author, Vol. 16, No. 1, January 2012. (http://translationjournal.net/journal/59education.htm) Accessed on May 6, 2016

Khotari, C.R. 2004. *Research Methodology: Method and Techniques (2nd Revised Edition)*. New Delhi: New Age International Publisher.

Kurniawan, Anangga. 2007. *An Analysis of Indonesian Translation of English Complex Sentence in The Short Story Entitled Sherlock Holmes: The Dancing Men by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. Retrieved on April 20, 2016 from http://eprints.uns.ac.id/7638/

Munday, J. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies Theories and Applications*. New York.

Ordudari, M, *Translation Procedures, Strategies and Methods*, Translation Journal and the Author, Vol. 11, No. 3, July 2007 (http://translationjournal.net/journal/41culture.htm) accessed on April 19, 2016

Rokhman, Muh. Arif, 2006, *Penerjemahan Teks Inggris: Teori dan Latihan*, Yogyakarta: Pyramid Publisher

Rosyid, Abdul. 2011. *The Analysis of The English–Indonesian Translation Method in A Novel "A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. English Letters Department Adab And Humanities Faculty State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatullah", Jakarta. Retrieved on May 04, 2016 from http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/5063/1/ABDUL%20ROSYID-FAH.PDF

Sunarto, Edy. 2015. *A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun Phrase in Subtitling of Ice Age 4 Movie By Sagaz Net*. Retrieved on April 26, 2016 from http://eprints.ums.ac.id/33222/1/10.%20PUBLICATION.pdf

Suryawinata, Zuchridin dan Sugeng Hariyanto. 2003. *Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius

Wayuningsih, Tri. 2014. *Translation Procedures by Newmark*. Retrieved on May6,2016 from http: //ayun-1677.blogspot.co.id/2014/12/translation-procedures-by-newmark.html

Widyaningsih, Mutiyah Nuraini. 2013. *Subtitling Analysis of Noun Phrases in Madagascar 3 Movie*. Retrieved on April 26, 2016 from http://eprints.ums.ac.id/25166/10/02._Publication_Article.pdf

Yuwono, Suhud Eko. 2010. *Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Noun Phrase*. Retrieved on April 26, 2016 from http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=253330&val=6820&title=CONTRASTIVE%20ANALYSIS%20OF%20ENGLISH%20AND%20INDONESIAN%20NOUN%20PHRASE