

TRANSLATION ACCURACY OF NOUN PHRASE TRANSLATION IN THE MOVIE ENTITLED “RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON”

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Abstract

A noun phrase is a phrase that may occur within one single word or phrase with a noun as a head. A noun phrase can act as the subject, object, or complement of a clause or as a prepositional complement. This research focused on finding out the translation shift of level shift in noun phrase translation that occurs in “Raya and the Last Dragon,” to reveal the translation techniques applied in the translation of noun phrases and to assess the translation accuracy of noun phrase translation from the SL to the TL. The theories used in this research were Catford’s theory of translation shift, Molina and Albir’s theory of translation technique, and Nababan’s theory of translation accuracy. This research was descriptive qualitative research. This research showed that 115 noun phrases were found in the data and their translation into Indonesian. The analysis showed that there were six kinds of translation shift of level shift in translating the data. There were 14 translation techniques. In terms of accuracy, 104 data (90.4%) were accurate, 6 data (5.3%) were less accurate, and 5 data (4.3%) were inaccurate.

Keywords: *noun phrase, translation shift of level shift, translation technique, translation accuracy*

1. INTRODUCTION

As entertainment, a movie is one of the most popular entertainments. Nowadays, people are easy to find many English movies, such as *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie. This movie was released on March 3, 2021, in the United States. Thus, to make the viewers understand the conversation in the movie, they add a subtitle text in Indonesia because the foreign language is unfamiliar to people in Indonesia. Subtitling is needed to deliver the message to the movie's audience, who do not understand its meaning and message without its translation text. Translation plays an important role in communication, especially for making subtitles in a movie. Translation can be defined as transferring the meaning of the source into the receptor language Larson (1984). It means that translation needs two languages, the source language, and the target language, that have the same meaning so that the people can get the movie's message. The ideal translation should be as accurate and natural as the meaning in the source language forms. Molina & Albir(2002) define that the "Translation technique allows people to describe the actual steps which taken by the translator in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen." There are 18 translation techniques stated by Molina & Albir (2002) they are: 1. Adaptation; 2.Amplification; 3.Borrowing; 4.Calque; 5.Compensation; 6.Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8.Established Equivalence; 9.Generalization; 10.Linguistic Amplification; 11.Linguistic Compression; 12.Literal Translation; 13.Modulation; 14.Particularization; 15,Reduction; 16.Substitution; 17.Transposition and 18.Variation. It is found that there are some variations of translation techniques in translating subtitles of translation in any movie.

A noun phrase is one type of English phrase that can be found in almost every sentence, and this is because a sentence usually consists of a verb phrase and a noun phrase. According to Strumpf (1999), "A noun phrase is a group of a word composed of a noun and

number of optional modifiers and that lacks subject or predicate." It means that the noun phrase does not have a subject and predicates. Translation Shift is a translation method that replaces the source language elements with the target language without changing the meaning. According to Catford (1965), two major types of shifts occur level shift and category shift. Level shifts are between grammar and lexis levels, and category shifts consist of structure, class, unit, and intra system shifts. This study is only focused on the analysis of translation shift of level shift. Accuracy is one of the most important aspects of translation quality.

Moreover, for the accurateness, Nababan (2004) sets out three degrees of Accurateness; accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. The translation qualitative assessment used in this research is an instrument accuracy assessment proposed by Nababan (2012). Accuracy is divided into three categories is as the following: Accurate: the meaning of the word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or SL text accurately transferred into the TL, with absolutely no distortion of meaning. Less Accurate: most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or SL text is accurately transferred into the TL. However, there is still a distortion of the meaning of the translation of double meaning (ambiguous), or existing meaning is eliminated, interrupting the integrity of the message. Inaccurate: the meaning of the word, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or SL text inaccurately transferred into the TL or omitted (deleted).

In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the translation shift of level shift, the translation techniques of the noun phrase, and describing the accuracy of the translation of noun phrases found in *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Narbuko and Achmadi (1999), descriptive research is research that tries to explain the solution of some problem based on the existing data. It also shows, analyzes, and interprets the data. Qualitative research shows the quality of the data by explaining the problem as the result of data analysis. The object of the research are English noun phrases found in the *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie and its translation.

The data of this research are all English noun phrases found in the *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie and its translation. In collecting data, the researcher uses the documentation technique by using the following steps: first, watching the movie entitled *Raya and the Last Dragon* repeatedly. Second, comparing the subtitle text in original version and its Indonesian translation. Third, taking note of the data from the source data and its Indonesian translation to know the noun phrase, the translation shift of level shift, the translation techniques, and the translation accuracy, and lastly, coding the data. In this research, the noun phrase is analyzed based on the translation shift that occurs from rendering the source language to the target language, its translation technique, and its translation accuracy.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Translation Shift of Level Shift in the Noun Phrase Translation in the Movie Entitled *Raya and the Last Dragon*.

1. Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun

The noun phrase is translated into another level, that is noun. For example:

019/NP-N/EE/ACC

ST : Or, how about **shrimp paste** from Tail.

TT : Atau bagaimana dengan **terasi** dari ekor

The data above is an example of a shift when a noun phrase is translated into a noun. The noun phrase is in the source text, **shrimp paste**. It has a head noun **paste** and a modifier **shrimp** to explain what the noun is made of. However, this noun phrase is translated into a single noun in the target text, that is, **terasi**.

2. Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb

The noun phrase is translated into another level, that is verb. For example:

051/NS-V/PAR/INA

ST : Oh, we were doing **a jumpy thing!**

TT : Oh, kita mau **melompat**

The noun phrase **a jumpy thing** is translated into the word **melompat**. **A jumpy thing** belongs to the noun phrase that consists of **a** as a determiner and **jumpy thing** as the head. **A jumpy thing** belongs to a noun phrase that is translated into **melompat** in the target text, and it belongs to the verb.

3. Noun Phrase is Translated into Adverb

027/NP-ADV/RED/ACC

ST : Only a monster would choose to wear **this outfit** on the regular.

TT : Hanya monster yang memilih untuk memakai **ini** dalam keseharian

The noun phrase of the source text is **this outfit**. It has a head noun **outfit** and a modifier **this**. However, this noun phrase is translated into an adverb in the target text, **ini**. The literal translation of **this outfit** is **pakaian ini**.

4. Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective

100/NP-ADJ/EXP/ACC

ST : If she refuses to help, we've just flushed our tactical advantage into **the dung pot**.

TT : Jika dia menolak membantu, kita baru saja membuang keuntungan taktis kita **sia-sia**

The noun phrase is **the dung pot** translated into **sia-sia**. **The dung pot** belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase **the dung pot** consists of **the** as determiner and **dung pot** as the head. **The dung pot** belongs to noun phrase which is translated into **sia-sia** in target text.

5. Noun Phrase is Translated into Clause

098/NP-C/EE/ACC

ST : See **that classy looking one** over there?

TT : Lihat **yang nampak berkelas** di sana ?

The noun phrase **that classy looking one** is translated into **yang nampak berkelas**. The noun phrase in the source text has constitution of **that** as modifier, **classy looking** as adjective, and **one** as head. The noun phrase is also translated clause in target text which is constituted out of **yang nampak** as an adjective phrase and **berkelas** as verb.

6. Noun Phrase is Translated into No Shift

006/NP-NS/LL/ACC

- ST : That's when **the Mighty Sisudatu**, the last dragon, concentrated all her magic into a gem and blasted the Druun away.
TT : Saat itulah **sisudatu perkasa**, naga terakhir memusatkan semua sihirnya menjadi permata dan memusnahkan para druun

The example above, **the mighty Sisudatu** is translated into **sisudatu perkasa**. **The mighty Sisudatu** belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase **the mighty Sisudatu** consist of **the** as determiner, **mighty** as adjective and **Sisudatu** as the head. **The mighty Sisudatu** belongs to noun phrase which is translated into **sisudatu perkasa** in target text (Indonesian), it is belongs to no shift.

b. Translation Techniques that are applied in the Translation of the Noun Phrase.

1. Established Equivalent

Establish Equivalent is a technique that use term or expression which is recognized (in dictionary or language in use and everyday use) as an equivalent in the target text. It is used to refer to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural. For examples:

010/NP-N/EE/ACC

ST : I know it's **your job** to try and stop me, but you won't.

TT : Aku tahu **tugasmu** mencoba menghentikankku , tapi kau takkan mampu

Your job is translated into **tugasmu**. **Job** means a paid position of regular employment, and it also has a meaning of a task or piece of work, especially one that is paid or a duty. The translator uses expression which is recognized in daily conversation **your job** into **tugasmu**. The translator translates it into **tugasmu** to make it acceptable and understandable by the viewers. It shows that the translation technique that uses is Established Equivalent.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique translation that taking a word or expression straight from another language and maintaining it in the TL.

(004/NP-N/BOR/ACC)

ST : Magical creatures who brought us water and rain and peace, it was paradise. But then, **the druun** came

TT : MakhluK ajaib yang menyediakan air,hujan dan kedamaian, bagaikan surga. Namun, **Druun** datang

From the datum above, the translator uses pure borrowing in order to find the equivalent of meaning between the text in the source language and target language. The word **the Druun** is translated into **Druun** in Indonesian.

3. Calque

Calque also called as loan translation. It is a technique translation of the word or phrase or from in the source text into target text which can be lexical or structural system.

081/NP-N/CAL/ACC

ST : But you heard **the general**.

TT : Tapi kau dengar **jenderal**

The general is adapted and translated by the word into the target text as **jenderal**. **The general** is translated into **jenderal**. It is uses **jenderal** to translate **the general** make the viewer understand the meaning of the text.

4. Adaptation

Adaptation is a technique that replaces the source text cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the target text culture.

009/NP-C/ADA/ACC

ST : Hey, Bud, that was awesome. **Give me some shell**

TT : Hai, kawan, itu luar bisa. **Ayo tos**

Give me some shell is translated into **ayo tos**. The literal translation of **give me some shell** is berikan aku beberapa cangkang. **Give me some shell is an idiom**. It is translated into **ayo tos**.

5. Linguistic Compression

In translation, linguistic compression is used when some linguistic elements in the target text is synthesized. This technique makes some units in the target text are not translated in source text.

028/NP-ADV/LC/ACC

ST : Uh... This is one **of the first times** I've had rice in awhile.

TT : Ini sebenarnya **kali pertama** aku memakan nasi sejak lama

One of the first times is translated into **kali pertama**. **One of the first times** means that **salah satu yang pertama kali** to make viewers easier to understand the meaning of the text the translator uses **kali pertama**.

6. Literal Translation

In literal translation, the term or expression is translated word for word. The following noun phrase are translated literally:

029/NP/NS/LT/ACC

ST : We both have **single parents** who are terrible at telling jokes.

TT : Kita punya **satu orang tua** yang buruk dalam berkelakar

The word **single parents** translated word by word into **satu orang tua**. The translator uses **satu orang tua** to translate **single parents**. The source text and target text above have the same structure and the grammar. Thus, the translation can be accepted in the target text.

7. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique used to introduce details that are not formulated in the Source Text.

069/NP-NS/AMP/ACC

ST : It's being held by **the notorious chief of Talon**, Dang Hai

TT : Disimpan oleh **Ketua Cakar yang terkenal kejam**, Dang Hai

The notorious chief of Talon is translated into **ketua cakar yang terkenal kejam**. The translator applied amplification technique by adding **terkenal** in the target language.

8. Reduction

In translating source text, the translators are allowed to delete some words to make the translation easier to understand.

027/NP-ADV/RED/ACC

ST : To wear **this outfit** on the regular.

TT : Untuk memakai **ini** dalam keseharian

The translator does not translate the words **outfit** in the target text. In this case, the translator deletes the words **outfit** because word **ini** refers to the **outfit**.

9. Explication

Explication is translation technique that used to introduce information from the source text that is implicit from the context or situation. For example:

014/NP-NS/EXP/ACC

ST : I mean, anyone hoping to steal the Dragon Gem now must face **the fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands**.

TT : Siapapun yang ingin mencuri permata naga kini harus hadapi **amarah dua orang terhebat di penjuru negeri ini**

The fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands is translated into **amarah dua orang terhebat di penjuru negeri ini**. The translator gives more information while translating **the two baddest blades** into **dua orang terhebat** to make audience. Explication technique is employed by the translator indicated by the addition of **orang** in the translation.

10. Particularization

In particularization, the term is using of a more precise or concrete term. For example:

051/NS-V/PAR/INA

ST : Oh, we were doing **a jumpy thing!**

TT : Oh, kita mau **melompat**

A jumpy thing is translated into word **melompat**. **A jumpy thing** is not translated into a place to play's children, but it is translated into **melompat**. In this case, the translator wants to specify the context.

11. Modulation

022/NP-NS/MOD/ACC

ST : Listen; if we don't stop and learn to trust one another again, it's only **a matter of time** before we tear each other apart. This isn't the world I want you to live in.

TT : Dengar, jika kita tidak berhenti dan belajar untuk mempercayai sesama lagi, **tak butuh waktu lama** bagi kita untuk saling membinasakan. ini bukanlah dunia yang aku ingin kau tinggali

The translator changes the focus or point of view between the source text and the target text. **A matter of time** means that it used when you think that something will happen at some point soon. While **tak butuh waktu lama** in English is **it does not take a long time**. It has different point of view toward the translation **tak butuh waktu lama**.

12. Generalization

Generalization is technique that used of a more general or neutral term. This technique usually happens if there is no expression that has the same meaning with the source language. For example:

040/NP-NS/GEN/ACC

ST : But i still have a **big chunk of it**, though

TT : Aku masih punya **bagian besarnya**

A **big chunk of it** is translated into **bagian besarnya**. **Chunk** means a part of something, especially a large part or a section of information or data. The translator translated into **bagian** to make it general for the audience.

13. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation, is kind of translation which establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, for example:

057/NP-ADJ/DC/INA

ST : Clasp onto **your congee**

TT : Pegangan yang **erat**

Clasp onto **your congee** is translated into pegangan yang **erat**. Clasp onto **your congee** in Indonesia means **genggamlah bubur anda**. The translator translated **your congee** into **erat** to make viewers understand the meaning.

14. Transposition

Transposition is the changing word class without changing the meaning or a grammatical category. The change can be active-passive, direct-indirect, and so on. The example:

030/NP-V/TRANS/LESS

ST : We both have single parents who are terrible at **telling jokes**.

TT : Kita punya satu orang tua yang buruk dalam **berkelakar**

The form of data is a noun phrase that is translated into a noun. **Telling jokes** is translated into **berkelakar**. This term is equivalent to **berkelakar** in Indonesian, which means joking. The translator translated the noun phrase **telling jokes** into verb **berkelakar**, instead of "**bercanda**".

c. Translation Accuracy of Noun Phrase Translation

1. Accurate

081/NP-N/CAL/ACC

ST : But you heard **the general**.

TT : Tapi kau dengan **jenderal**

The data above is considered as an accurate translation because it is translated fully from and source language into target language. **The general** is translated into **jenderal**. The message transferred to the target text doesn't change the meaning of the source text. The data is considered as accurate.

2. Less Accurate

029/NP-NS/LT/LESS

ST : We both have **single parents** who are terrible at telling jokes.

TT : Kita punya **satu orang tua** yang buruk dalam berkelakar

From the data above, **single parents** is translated into **satu orang tua**. The meaning is accurately transferred into the target language, but there is still a distorting meaning. So, the writer concludes that the translation is less accurate because the message in the translation is still has a distortion meaning because of the structure of translation.

3. Inaccurate

001/NP-NS/EE/INA

ST : I know what you're thinking. A lone rider. A dystopian word. **A land that gone to waste**

TT : Aku tau yang ada dalam benakmu. Pengembara sendirian. Dunia distopia. **Negeri yang tandus**

A land that gone to waste is translated into **negeri yang tandus**. The literal translation of **a land that gone to waste** is **negeri yang terbuang sia-sia**. **Gone to waste** is translated into **tandus**. **Waste** means it is used or expend carelessly, extravagantly, or to no purpose. While **tandus** in english means **barrenness** it means dessert are teeming with life. The translator omitted to make the viewers easier to understand the meaning. So, the writer concludes that the translation is inaccurate.

4. CONCLUSION

The data of this research are 115 noun phrases taken from the subtitle text *Raya* and the *Last Dragon* movie. These data focused in analyzed the translation shift of level shift in noun phrase translation that occurred in "*Raya and the Last Dragon*," the translations technique applied in the translating noun phrase from the SL to the TL, and the translation accuracy of noun phrase translation in the target language from the source language.

There are six kinds of translation shifts of the level shift in translating noun phrases from the English source text language into the Indonesian target text language, as those two languages have different syntactical and grammatical structures. A noun phrase is translated into a noun that often occurs in this data as the internal structure of English and the Indonesian language is different, especially the system of numbers and articles. The most frequent happen is that in English source text, an article must be out before a noun, while in Indonesian text, an article is not obligatory. Moreover, the form of plurality in English and Indonesian texts is completely different. In English, a plural noun is marked by the suffix *-s*, and when it is translated in Indonesia, this noun can be repeated twice or by adding "*para*" before the noun or even translated into a singular form. This makes noun phrases translated into nouns high in occurrence.

Then, in translating a source text, some techniques of translation are used to transfer equivalent meaning to the target text. The translation techniques are analyzed upon Molina and Albir's classification of the 18 translation techniques. However, there are only 14. The translation technique that often occurs is established equivalent because the translation uses the terms or expressions that are recognized by the target language or dictionary.

Further, the translation accuracy is also analyzed in the research. The quality of translation, whether it is accurate or not, can be judged if it meets the criteria of accuracy in the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) proposed by Nababan. There are three categories of accuracy: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The accuracy of data is judged by the researcher based on the translation quality assessment. Of all 115 data, 104 (90.4%) data are accurate, 6 (5.3%) data are less accurate, and 5 (4.3%) data are inaccurate. In terms of accuracy, the translation of accuraccy the data is mostly accurate. Some shifts that happen in the translation do not make all the translations have different meanings, but they make the

translation obey the target text rules in constructing noun phrases. The translation technique also shows that the translation can transfer the meaning of the message fully.

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