

## THE TRANSLATION OF COMPOUND NOUNS IN THE NOVEL "NOTHING LASTS FOREVER" BY SIDNEY SHELDON

**Bena Yusuf Pelawi,**

Faculty of letters, Universitas Kristen Indonesia

[BJ\\_pelawi@yahoo.co.id](mailto:BJ_pelawi@yahoo.co.id)

### **ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap terjemahan kata benda majemuk dalam novel *Nothing Lasts Forever* karya Sidney Sheldon. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang meliputi pengumpulan data, analisis data, dan menarik kesimpulan. Pendekatan semantik, gramatikal dan teori shifting dilakukan untuk mengungkap terjemahan kata benda majemuk. Data penelitian terdiri dari novel berbahasa Inggris berjudul *Nothing Lasts Forever*, karya Sidney Sheldon dan terjemahannya "Tiada yang Abadi", karya Hendarto Setiadi. Penelitian terdiri atas tiga bagian sebagai berikut. (1) terjemahan akurat; (2) terjemahan kurang akurat; dan (3) tidak diterjemahkan. Hasil penelitian adalah sebagai berikut. a) Pendekatan semantik berperan penting dalam mengalihkan makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran; b) Pendekatan gramatikal dan translation shift berperan dalam menghasilkan terjemahan yang akurat. Hasil penelitian dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa hasil terjemahan tersebut dapat dikategorikan baik.*

*Kata Kunci: Terjemahan, kata benda majemuk, semantik, gramatikal, shifting.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human are social beings. They are fated to each other to protect, improve, and maintain their lives. Moreover, they must live in a society. Living in a society means that its members have to communicate by using a language or languages. Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country or area. (Hornby, 2010) Using language, people can express their feelings, opinions, and ideas. In globalization era, people all over the world need to communicate with others to exchange information, to do business, to develop science as well as to transfer technology. Automatically, such phenomena lead us to the needs of an international language.

There are many languages in the world and English has been known as international language. Many literatures are written in English and

translated into another language. It is not easy to translate some texts because a translator has to master both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In translating, all that a translator has to do is how to get the content of the message from all texts by translating them well as J.C Catford (1965:20) defines “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). Wayne Leman (via Rangkuti: 2010:24) states that the best translations are made by individuals who are native speakers of the target language. They are those who are very sensitive to proper grammar and word combination in their own language.

The goal of this research is to describe the translation of compound nouns in the novel “Nothing Lasts Forever” by Sidney Sheldon and its translation *Tiada yang Abadi* by Hendaro Setiadi. The research uses semantic and grammatical approaches, and also the theory of shifting.

According to Catford (1965:71), “grammatical translation is restricted translation in which the SL grammar of a text is replaced by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis”.

Translation main objective is meaning, so it is very important to study about theory of meaning. Semantics is a branch of linguistics which studies about meaning. Thus, semantics plays a very important role in translation. Newmark in his book *Approaches to Translation* (1987:39) states that a semantic translation tends to be more complex, more awkward, more detailed, more concentrated and pursues the thought-process rather than the intention of the transmitter. It tends to over translate, to be more specific than the original, to include more meanings in its search for one nuance of meaning.

Shift is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Shift is divided into two major types: 1) level shift and category shift. Level shift happens when TL has different linguistic level from SL; 2) category shift is referred to unbounded and rank-bound translation. Unbounded translation means that translation equivalences may occur between sentences, clauses, groups, words, and morphemes. The term rank-bound translation only refers to those special cases where equivalence is deliberately limited to ranks below the sentence. There are four types of category shift, they are a) structure shift; b) class shift; c) unit shift; and d) intra-system shift (Catford, 1965:75-79)

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns in English are formed by nouns modified by other nouns or adjectives. Therefore, the term of compound nouns, as it is used for a part of speech, refers to a group of words – usually two, but sometimes more – joined into one vocabulary unit that functions as a single part of speech.

Based on Modern English a Practical Reference Guide (Frank,1972:7-8), there are ten types of compound nouns: 1) noun + noun (bathroom, department store, grammar book); 2) noun + (-'s) + noun (lady's maid, artist's model, traveler's checks); 3) adjective + noun (blackbird, common sense, blue print); 4) verb + noun (pickpocket, flashlight, dance team); 5) noun + verb (handshake, garbage dump, lifeguard); 6) gerund + noun (dining-room, punching-bag, wearing-apparel); 7) noun + gerund (fortune telling, housecleaning, waterskiing); 8) preposition + noun (overalls, by-way, downpour); 9) verb + preposition-adverb (breakdown, makeup, grown-up) and 10) noun + prepositional phrase (son-in-law, editor-in-chief).

This research will focus only on four types of compound nouns, namely (1) noun + noun, (2) adjective + noun, (3) noun + verb, and (4) preposition + noun in the novel "Nothing Lasts Forever" and its translation in Indonesian.

## **METHODS OF THE RESEARCH**

The research uses descriptive qualitative methods. Nazir (1988:63) states that the aims of the descriptive study is to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description, illustration, or design, characteristics and relationship among the phenomena being studied. Population is a general area that consists of the object/subject that has a certain quality and characteristic, determined by the researcher to be learned and to be deduced. The sample is taken by means of purposive sampling, a technique in taking sample of data source with a particular consideration. It means that the technique used by the researcher has a particular aim in determining the sample as part of the number and characteristic possessed by the population. (Sugiyono, 2010:218) The samples are taken based on three categories as follows: a) compound nouns translated accurately; b) compound nouns translated less accurately; c) compound nouns not translated.

The process of doing the research are (1) reading the novel in source language and its translation in target language; (2) identifying the data; (3) collecting the data; (4) selecting the data; (5) classifying the data into three types of compound nouns; (6) writing the data and its translation on the data cards; (7) analyzing the data based on semantic and grammatical approaches and also the theory of shifting; (8) taking the conclusion.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

The data are limited by only taking compound nouns. The obtained data, firstly, are analyzed in terms of the strategy of how English compound nouns (SL) are most appropriately translated into Indonesian (TL), so that the conveyed meaning or message can be fully retained or preserved. This step of data analysis is expected to reveal whether the compound nouns in source

language are equivalently translated into target language. To serve this purpose, the data are analyzed grammatically and semantically. Semantically, the data are analyzed based on the meaning of the words forming the compound nouns in English. The meaning is confirmed to English-Indonesian dictionary. The role of context is also considered in order to catch the most equivalence in the target language. Grammatically, translation shift is applied to support grammatical features that enable the translator to translate English compound nouns into Indonesian.

The result show that the four types of compound nouns in source language are translated accurately, less accurately, and not translated. The examples of the translation of compound nouns and its analysis are as follows:

### **Compound nouns translated accurately.**

#### **Example 1**

SL : I wouldn't be surprised if the government put their faces on postage stamps, like Pressley.

TL : Aku takkan heran kalau pemerintah memakai tampang mereka untuk perangko, seperti Presley.

In grammatical form, the word postage stamps is a compound noun by the pattern noun (postage) + noun (stamps). Semantically, postage stamps is translated into perangko. On the source language, the word postage stamps has plural meanings but the translator prefers to translate it into perangko (singular), not perangko-perangko or banyak perangko. In this case the translator uses intra-system shift. It occurs along with the names of type of shift affecting the other fundamental categories of grammar-unit, structure, and class. Although there is the intra-system shift changing the pattern of the target language into singular word, the translation seems more natural. In addition, there is a unit shift. By unit shift, we mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. (Catford, 1965:79) The translator applied the unit shift by translating the compound noun postage stamps as a phrase into a word perangko in the target language

#### **Example 2**

SL : Visitors arriving at the courthouse were funneled through electronic security checkpoints.

TL : Pengunjung yang ingin memasuki gedung pengadilan digiring melewati sejumlah checkpoint keamanan yang dilengkapi peralatan elektronik.

In grammatical form, the word courthouse is a compound noun. It is formed by the noun *court* and the noun *house*. Semantically, the compound noun is translated into gedung pengadilan. There is a unit shift applied by the

translator. On the SL the word courthouse is a word but in the TL, it is translated into a phrase. Based on English-Indonesian dictionary, courthouse means gedung pengadilan. Thus, the translation of the compound noun courthouse into Indonesian as gedung pengadilan is accurate

### Example 3

SL : The case had occupied the headlines for months.

TL : Kasus tersebut sudah berbulan-bulan menjadi berita utama.

In grammatical form, the compound noun headlines is formed by the nouns *head* and *line*. Semantically, the compound noun is translated into berita utama. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word headline means pokok berita. The word pokok is the synonym of the word utama. The translator chooses berita utama as the closest equivalent of headlines. There is an intra-system shift in this case. It occurs along with the names of type of shift On the In the source language, the word headlines is plural but the translator translated it into singular, as it is more suitable to the context and a unit shift is applied by the translator. On the SL , headlines is a word but in the TL, it is translated into a phrase in order to have an accurate translation.

### Example 4

SL : Cold as ice, the foreman of the jury was thinking.

TL : Dingin seperti es, si ketua juri berkata dalam hati.

In grammatical form, foreman is the compound noun which is formed by the adjective *fore* and the noun *man*. Semantically, foreman is translated into ketua. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word foreman means mandor, kepala tukang. However, the translator chooses ketua as the closest equivalent of foreman. In addition, foreman has some meanings, a) a worker who is in charge of a group of other factory or building workers; b) a person who acts as the leader of a jury in court. Based on the context, the translation ketua is more equivalent than mandor. Thus, the translation of the compound noun foreman into Indonesian as ketua is accurate.

### Example 5

SL : The report says that the patient died of a heart attack.

TL : Lamporan ini menyatakan bahwa pasien bersangkutan meninggal akibat serangan jantung.

In the grammatical form, the word heart attack is a compound noun by the pattern noun and verb. It is formed by the noun *heart* and the verb *attack*. Semantically, heart attack is translated into serangan jantung. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word heart attack means serangan jantung. In translating this compound noun, the translator uses a class shift in order to have the accurate, acceptable translation.

### **Example 6**

SL : The janitor helped them carry their luggage upstairs.

TL : Petugas kebersihan gedung membantu menggotong barang-barang mereka keatas.

In grammatical form, the word upstairs is the compound noun by the pattern preposition and noun. It is formed by the preposition *up* and the noun *stairs*. Semantically, upstairs is translated into ke atas. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word upstairs means tingkat atas, di tingkat atas, di atas. The translator chooses ke atas as the closest equivalent of upstairs. The translator changed the word di into ke to match the context of the sentence. In addition, a unit shift also happens in this case. Upstairs in the SL is a word, but the translation becomes ke atas which is a phrase in the TL. Thus, the translation of the compound noun upstairs into Indonesian as ke atas is appropriate.

### **Compound nouns translated less accurately.**

#### **Example 1**

SL : She looked at her wristwatch.

TL : Ia melirik arlojinya.

In grammatical form, the word wristwatch is a compound noun by the pattern noun + noun. It is formed by the noun *wrist* and the noun *watch*. Semantically, the compound noun wristwatch is translated into arloji. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word wristwatch means jam tangan, arloji tangan. However, the translator chooses arloji as the closest equivalent of wristwatch. Based on Indonesian English dictionary, the word arloji means timepiece, watch, and word arloji tangan means wristwatch. Based on the meaning from the dictionaries above, the word jam tangan is more equivalent than arloji. Thus, the translation of the compound noun wristwatch into Indonesian as arloji is less appropriate.

#### **Example 2**

SL : Start the bovie, sweetheart.

TL : Hidupkan bovie, Manis.

In grammatical form, the word sweetheart is the compound noun by the pattern adjective + noun. It is formed by the adjective *sweet* and the noun *heart*. Semantically, the compound noun sweetheart is translated into manis. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word sweetheart means kekasih, kesayangan, pacar, jantung hati. The translator chooses manis as the closest equivalent of sweetheart. Based on English-English dictionary, the word sweetheart means used to address somebody that shows affection. The word kesayangan derives from the word sayang. That's why sweetheart is more

equivalent to be translated into sayang. Thus, the translation of the compound noun sweetheart into Indonesian as manis is less appropriate.

### **Compound nouns not translated.**

#### **Example 1**

SL : He spent no more than two or three minutes with each patient, scanning their charts, then snapping out orders to the surgical residents in a machine-gun, staccato fashion.

TL : Ia tak pernah menghabiskan lebih dari dua atau tiga menit untuk setiap pasien, mempelajari catatan mereka, lalu memberondong para resident bedah dengan berbagai perintah.

In grammatical form, the word machine-gun is a compound noun by the pattern noun + noun. It is formed by the noun *machine* and the noun *gun*. Semantically, the compound noun machine-gun is not translated into target language. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word machine-gun means senapan mesin. In order to get the acceptable and readable translation, the translator prefers not to translate the compound noun machine-gun.

#### **Example 2**

SL : He turned to Paige, "What you're seeing here is a case of heartburn".

TL : Ia berpaling kepada Paige. "Yang kau lihat ini kasus heartburn."

In grammatical form, the word heartburn is a compound noun by the pattern noun + verb. It is formed by the noun *heart* and the verb *burn*. Semantically, the compound noun heartburn is translated into heartburn. Based on English Indonesian dictionary, the word heartburn means rasa panas dalam perut. The translator should translate the word heartburn becomes rasa panas dalam perut instead of choosing not to translate it. In this context, the translator prefers not to translate it into Indonesia as it is not suitable in such the context.

### **CONCLUSION**

After analyzing the translation of compound nouns in the novel Nothing Lasts Forever into Indonesian Tiada yang Abadi, it comes to the conclusion that semantic approach, grammatical approach, and the theory of shifting play a very important role in doing the translation. Based on the analysis of the translation, the translator applied the semantic and grammatical approaches, and also the theory of shifting. Thus, it is a good translation because the translation is accurate, readable and acceptable.

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