

The Translation Text of Drama “Macbeth”: Grammatical Transformation of Adjunct in Noun Phrase

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ABSTRACT

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Macbeth is one of Shakespeare’s play that used unique and dramatic choice of words in its adjective and noun. Grammatical transformation of adjectival adjunct in noun phrase in the translation text of drama Macbeth has caused the shift of phrase’s meaning. This study aims to identify the grammatical shift by using X-Bar theory. This study is a descriptive qualitative study. The data are collected by using documentation and note taking technique. There are 35 noun phrases collected. The results show that there are 3 types of shift of adjectival adjunct. First, the adjunct is omitted. Second, the adjunct shifts into complementizer phrase. Third, the adjunct shifts into prepositional phrase.

Keywords: *grammatical shift; noun phrase; adjectival adjunct*

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are one of discourses that are easily and necessarily translated between languages. The study and research about translation of literary work are closely related to its equivalence, quality and assessment. Some experts address those three as the core works in this matter since translation can be appreciated critically through the result and assessment. Besides, many researchers also study the technical process within translation process such as the use of translation techniques or the shift of translation. Texts with expressive and aesthetic function like play beg to be translated differently from the type of legal text. One of literary works that not many researcher have been paid attention yet is play. Play or drama is one of literary worksthat the writing uses dialogue between characters which is divided into several scenes and acts. The performance of play can be carried out by presenting elements of the stage and setting, the audience and the cast of the play. Newmark states that the play text has the characteristics of the emphasis on the form and expression of the informal language used (1988). Translating a play needs more attention on the essentials within the expressive and aesthetic values in order to transfer the closest equal emotion to the reader of target language. To say it is a risky task is an understatement because it is not an easy job to deliver the same understanding of emotion from the author or the same

perspective of ways to express an untranslatable emotion, besides of language system difference between English and Indonesian.

“Macbeth” is one of Shakespeare’s plays that used adjective and noun uniquely and dramatically. Although the different language system between English and Indonesian becomes one of the main reason of grammatical shift happened, the study also points out the lack of equal sort of expression used in Macbeth in the expression that normally used in Indonesian. A noun phrase “dusty death” was translated into “kematian”. This example shows that a decision to omit the adjectival adjunct of the phrase was for a reason. This study emphasize its object of the study to identify the grammatical shift of adjectival adjunct happened in the translation of “Macbeth” from English to Indonesia. The relevant studies of grammatical transformation of translated literary works were done by providing quantitative results, making correlating between shift and the gap on semantic level, and pointing out on the equivalence between source text and target text. The previous studies have not enough yet to explore the importance of identifying the grammatical shift that happened in translated drama or play. This study aims to show that a play or drama have different structure of text with other literary works. Therefore, this study intends to make scientific contribution to precede research regarding this matter.

This study took several previous studies of grammatical shift in translating literary works from English to Indonesian. Dewi *et al* (2014) studied the grammatical shift in translating adjective phrases in the English magazine to Indonesian showing more than 70% equivalence and 28% inequivalent. Dewi *et al* (2014) focused on the semantic level of shift. Silalahi (2016) identified the shift of verb translation from English to Indonesian and stated that the essential value of verb between English and Indonesian lies in its contextual meaning. Firdaus (2014) studied the grammatical shift of relative clause translation. The result showed shift of semantic level as the result of translation technique. Nurhaniah (2008) identified the grammatical shift of interrogative sentence in conversations in a teenage novel entitled Dear No Body translation. The objects of the study is to examine the interrogative, the pragmatic function of the interrogative and the analysis of the equivalence of the interrogative. Rafi’ie *et al* (2018) studied the grammatical shift in the translation of reduplication text. The aims of the study is to identify the equivalence of reduplication in translated text. These previous studies show that translation of drama or play was lack of attention from researchers. This study aims to complete the works on the study of literary works translation from English to Indonesian, specifically on the grammatical shift of adjectival adjunct in the noun phrases of the translation text of drama Macbeth.

Translation Theory

One way to expose to other languages is by the help of translation. Translation is the process of replacing the source text with equivalent text in the target language. Catford argues that translation is the process of replacing the textual elements of the source language with the equivalent textual elements of the target language (1965). Other experts reveal that translation is an attempt to replace written messages in one language with messages that are commensurate in other languages (Newmark, 2001). In other words, the success of a translation process requires an understanding of aspects of the source language and target language. In its development, translation has been applied to various types of texts. One of them is the translation of drama text. Newmark revealed that drama texts can be categorized into serious imaginative literature that is displayed to many viewers and contains cultural elements (1988). In translating types of expressive discourse such as drama texts, translation at the unit level often occurs because vocabulary can contain complete meaning (Newmark, 1988).

Translation Shift

The shift on translation can occur due to the existence of certain source language components that do not have equivalent components in the target language (Catford, 1965). In general, the phenomenon of shift is in the form of grammatical structure and meaning. English and Indonesian are examples of two languages that have similar levels of grammatical structure such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Catford (1965) argues that a shift in grammatical structure in translated texts can occur when both languages have similar levels of grammatical structure. Grammatical structure shifts are divided into two types namely level shift and category shift (Catford, 1965). Level shift is a linguistic level component of the source language having different levels in the target language. This shift occurs when a language level in one language has an equivalent translation at a level that is not the same in another language. The second type is category shift which includes level shift, grammatical category shift and structure shift. Category shift is a shift that occurs when categories in a source language have different forms or are in different positions in the target language (Catford, 1965).

X-Bar in Noun Phrase Construction

The use of X-bar theory in this study is to show changes in the grammatical structure of noun phrases after going through the translation process. In LFG theory, there are two distinctions of the representation of constituent structures in syntax, namely constituent structure and functional structure (Dalrymple, 2001). The researcher uses the constituent structure to represent changes in

grammatical structure that occur in the translation of determinant and noun phrases. C-structure is arranged based on X-Bar theory. Dalrymple (2001) defines the phrase as "internally headed and therefore endocentric". In other words, a phrase is the maximum projection or expansion of the head. A phrase and its essence have the same category as a noun phrase composed of the head of a noun and a noun phrase has a noun as the head. X in the structure of the noun phrase symbolizes the maximum projection of the noun. The lexical category N is the core of the single level bar category N' ("N-bar") such as $XP = NP$. In a c-structure, there are several components arranged according to certain rules, namely, specifier, adjunct and complement. Newson (2002) summarizes these three rules:



MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research is a research of the grammatical transformation in the translation of literary works from English to Indonesian. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. According to Mason, a qualitative approach is used to interpret social intentions, interpretations, discourse, practical, process or discussion (2002). Research on translated texts produces descriptive and explanatory analyzes (Miles, *et al*, 2014). Therefore, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach.

Materials

The object of this research is an English drama text titled Macbeth written by William Shakespeare. The original manuscript of the drama Macbeth was published in 1606. Whereas the target language is a translated text of the drama in Indonesian under the title Macbeth. The drama's text was translated by Fatimah, Ifa Nabila and Ratna Ovfilia from the Narasi publisher. The translated text of the Macbeth drama was published by the Narrative publisher in 2015. This research data is all utterances or sentences containing noun phrases. The researcher collected 35 noun phrase which contain adjectival adjunct.

Methods

Presentation of data is done by displaying the results of the analysis in accordance with the results of grouping data analysis. The data analysis technique was carried out using the categorical

indexing approach. The categorical index is an analysis technique that is carried out by creating categories that are formed from a consistent system (Mason, 2002). The technique is used because the research data are English noun phrases that already have a consistent grammatical structure system. Technical analysis is done by making a category of grammatical shift types of translated noun phrase. After the category is formed, further analysis is carried out to find the general rules of changing grammatical structures.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This section contains the main findings of this study. The results show the general findings of the study. The general findings consist of both quantitative results of the type of shifts and the stipulation or certain condition of each type in tables and its brief description. The discussion gives more of the elaboration on the findings.

Results

The result shows that adjectival adjunct shifts into three types of transformation. First, adjectival adjunct shifts into complementizer phrase. Second, adjectival adjunct shifts into prepositional phrase. Lastly, adjectival adjunct is omitted. Adjunct changes to these components have different conditions or stipulation.

Table 1. The Type of Shift and the Condition of each Shift

No.	Type of shift	Shift Stipulation/Condition
1	Adjectival adjunct → Complementizer phrase	-shift occurs when the SL adjective is a simple word -shift occurs when the SL adjective is a complex word
2	Adjectival adjunct → Prepositional phrase	-shift occurs when SL adjective has grammatical category shift
3	Adjectival Adjunct Omission	-shift occurs directly (literally translated) -shift occurs indirectly (combined meaning from noun & adjective)

As it is shown in the table, the first shift occurred in two conditions. Adjectival adjunct shifts into complementizer phrase depending on the source language adjective. Second, adjectival adjunct shifts into prepositional phrase when source language adjective underwent a grammatical category change. Lastly, the omission of adjectival adjunct also has two conditions. First, adjectival adjunct could be omitted directly when the phrase is translated using literal translation.

Second, adjectival adjunct could not be omitted directly when the phrase is translated using translation technique other than literal translation.

Table 2. The Percentage of Each Type of Shift

No.	Type of shift	Percentage
1	Adjectival adjunct → Complementizer phrase	60%
2	Adjectival adjunct → Prepositional phrase	10%
3	Adjectival Adjunct Omission	30%

Quantitatively, this study also found that the first type of shift happened more than the second or third shifts. Meanwhile, the second type of shift is the least found happening in the text. The grammatical category change on source language adjective does not happen frequently, thus the second type of shift has the least quantity. Meanwhile, the first type of shift happened frequently since the grammatical system of a phrase that consist of noun and adjective are different between English and Indonesian. The further explanation would be on the following section.

Discussion

The shifts that occur in adjectival adjunct are categorized based on the form of shift from source language to target language. The form of shift also occurred on the phrase level. The hypothesis that the grammatical system difference is the one that caused the shift have to be proven has further condition toward it.

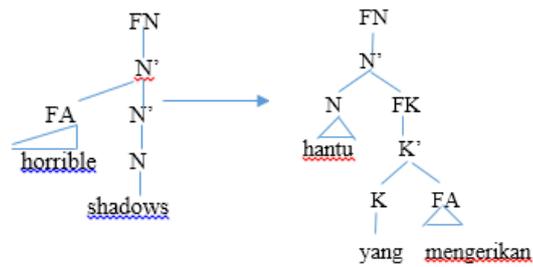
Adjectival Adjunct Shifts into Complementizer Phrase

The complementizer phrases changed from SL's adjectival adjunct show two types of phrasing structures. The occurrence of the first shift is quite common, covering 60% of the entire data. The researcher believes that the transformation is based on the source language adjective form. The first condition shows the structure of the complementizer phrase as seen in the following quotation and diagram.

Data 1:

SL: Hence **horrible shadows!**

TL: Pergi kau **hantu yang mengerikan!**



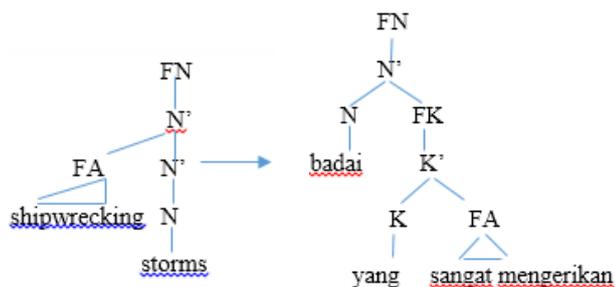
The structure of the first data only shows the shift of SL adjective positions into complement in the phrase of the TL. Complementizer phrase is marked by “*yang*”. The addition symbolize the difference system of grammatical structure in term of writing order of noun and adjective. In Indonesian, the addition of “*yang*” before adjective emphasizing the significance of the adjective itself. As in the diagram, the shift from SL to TL shows the role of adjective. It changed from being the adjunct into complement of complementizer phrase “*yang mengerikan*”. The condition that this change can occur is if the source language adjective is a simple word that does not undergo the addition of suffix for adjective.

Whereas the second data shows the second condition of the first type of shift. The phrase in TL shows the difference in the addition of adverb. The source language adjunct in the following data is an adjective that has suffix added. It is important to be aware that not all English suffix that is added into adjective could be translated equally into Indonesian. Therefore, the SL adjective does not have the same level in the closest adjective of target language as it is shown in the quotations and pictures below.

Data 2:

BSu: “shipwrecking storms break”

BSa: badai yang sangat mengerikan muncul



The structure of the complementizer phrase in this section is different from the structure of the complementizer phrase before because there is adverb addition. The addition of adverbs can occur if the source language adjective is not a basic word, but an adjective that undergoes a morphological process and if the target language does not find an adjective that has an equivalent level. SL adjective above has been added with suffix –ing. English noun such as the example above is possibly changed into adjective as the cause of -ing suffix. If the word would be translated literally, “shipwrecking” does not exist in English dictionary. The base word itself has meaning as something related to “*kecelakaan kapal*”. As the addition of suffix –ing by the author, it makes the word shifts into adjective and carry meaning as a condition that describes terrifying storms as if it could cause a shipwreck. The translator initiated the author’s message and reconstructed it as situation that has the closest meaning the source text.

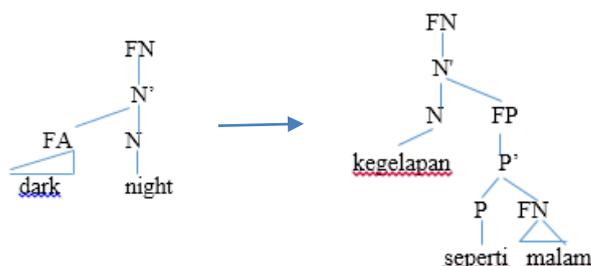
Adjectival Adjunct Shifts into Prepositional Phrase

The shifting of adjunct into prepositional phrases occurs when the process of transforming adjective in the source language gets the addition of prepositions before the form of the adjective transformation takes place. Changing adjunct into prepositional phrase can only occur if the source language adjective changes its grammatical categories from adjective to noun. In the following quotation there is a change in SL adjective to noun which leads the change of adjunct into a prepositional phrase in target language. As it is seen in the quotation below, the shift of SL adjective “dark” into TL noun “malam” requires the addition of preposition “seperti”.

Data 3:

SL: **Dark night** strangle the travelling lamp

TL : *Langit seperti menyembunyikan matahari dan menutupi bumi dengan **kegelapan seperti malam***



The Omission of Adjectival Adjunct

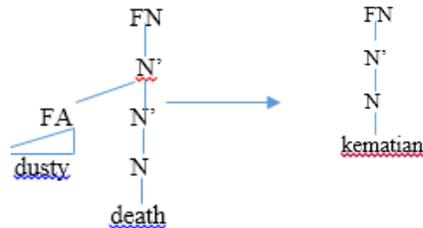
Adjunct omission has two conditions based on its omission process. First, the adjunct experiences direct omission. Direct omission of adjectival adjunct occurs when nouns are translated

literally, and the translator intends to reduce information by eliminating other components. The translation of "death" is done literally so that the complement turns into the head of the target language phrase. Whereas adjunct is directly absorbed with the aim of reducing information.

Data 4:

SL: All our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to **dusty death**

TL: untuk setiap hari yang berlalu sudah membawa kebodohan semakin dekat dengan **kematian**

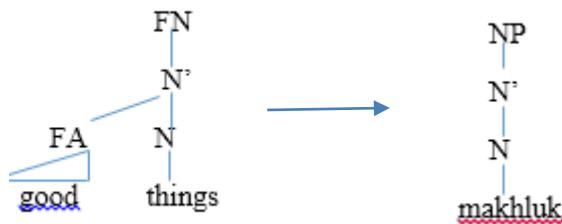


The second condition is the indirect adjunct omission. The completion of this adjective through the process of combining the meanings of the two components in the noun phrases of the source language and transforming them into one component that includes both the meanings of the source language phrases.

Data 5:

SL: **Good things** of day begin to droop

TL: **makhluk** di siang hari pun telah tertidur



The omission does not occur when no two components are translated literally. In other words, the translation of the head noun "things" to "makhluk" is the result of combining the meanings of the two components of the source language which is giving value of "things" from the adjective "good". The translator reconstruct the two meanings and turns them into one component that includes information from the source language phrase.

CONCLUSION

The grammatical shift of adjectival adjunct in noun phrase of translated drama Macbeth has shown several points. First, this study points out the factor that becomes the outcomes of shift types. As it was explained in previous part, there are three types of shift on the adjunct which is the shift from adjectival adjunct to complementizer phrase, shift from adjectival adjunct to

prepositional phrase and the omission of adjectival adjunct. These shifts has underlying factor and this study found that the factors the semantic and syntactic gap between English and Indonesian. The semantic gap, especially the unusual idioms used by author, makes the translator used the expression that is more common spoken in target language. Thus, it affects the syntactic shift and surely semantic shift. On the special note, this study also found patterns on the syntactic shift. Although English and Indonesian have equal syntactic level, some English affixation do not exist in Indonesian such as affixation of English tenses or English's degree of comparison. the result of this study is still far to be perfect and the researcher is opened to all discussion regarding this study. The future research of relevance topic is expected to deliver more exploration on the literary works translation because literary works like drama contain multiple aspects such as culture, social, economy, life custom, etc.

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