AN ANALYSIS ON THE TRANSLATION OF NON-MINIMAL ENGLISH NOUN PHRASES IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *THE TESTAMENT* AS SEEN IN HENDARTO SETIADI'S *SURAT WASIAT*

A THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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in English Language Studies

by

Winarna
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THE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
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2009

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Date September 25, 2009

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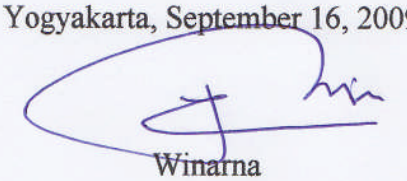

Winarna

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Abstract

This thesis is to analyze the translation of non-minimal English NP in John Grisham's *The testament* and Hendarto Setiadi's translation of the novel *Surat Wasiat.* There are two questions to answer. First, what are the patterns of English noun phrases and their equivalences in Indonesian? Second, what are the translation shifts of the noun phrases translation?

To achieve the objectives, this thesis employed descriptive research with the two novels as the source of data. The primary data of this thesis were collected from the novels of English and Indonesian version. The analyses of the data were based on primary principles generated from theories of translation, noun phrases, and principles of contrastive analyses. Based on these principles it can be formulated that there are patterns of noun phrases in English which have different patterns of their translation in Indonesian. The significant difference is in the order of NP constituents. It can be summarized that pre-modifiers of English NP become post-modifier in their Indonesian translation. Exceptions happen to the pre-modifiers in the forms of quantifiers like *a, an, one, two, some, many, thousands* etc. and partitive nouns like *a bundle of, a box of, a pack of, a loaf of*, etc. The analyses also show that there are two typical translation shifts when translating noun phrases from English into Indonesian. They are level and category shifts. It can be further described that the *level shift* has three different shift patterns i.e. *from a noun phrase into a word, from a noun phrase into words, and from a noun phrase into a sentence*. The category shift has four different classifications namely *structural, class, unit, and intra-system shifts*.

Based on the analyses, it can be concluded that constituent orders of English noun phrases in general have different orders in their Indonesian translation. The indexes of the constituent orders can basically be formulations of translation patterns of noun phrases of English and their equivalences in Indonesians. Analyses on translation shifts can also become the frameworks of noun phrases translations from English into Indonesian.

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Abstrak

Tesis ini akan menganalisa penerjemahan frasa nomina bahasa Inggris yang terdiri lebih dari dua kata dalam novel John Grisham yang berjudul *The Testament* beserta terjemahannya dalam novel Hendarto Sedtiadi yang berjudul *Surat Wasiat*. Ada dua pertanyaan yang harus dijawab. Pertama, pola-pola frasa nomina bahasa Inggris apa saja dan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia? Kedua, pergeseran terjemahan apa saja yang terjadi dalam penerjemahan frasa nomina tersebut?.

Untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan tersebut, tesis ini menempatkan penelitian deskriptif dengan dua novel sebagai sumber data. Data utama dari tesis ini dikumpulkan dari novel dalam Bahasa Inggris dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian data didasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip utama yang dibentuk dari beberapa teori penerjemahan, frasa nomina, dan prinsip-prinsip analisa kontrastif. Berdasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip ini, dapat diformulasikan bahwa ada bentuk-bentuk frasa nomina bahasa Inggris yang mempunyai bentuk-bentuk yang berbeda dalam terjemahannya di dalam bahasa Indonesia. Perbedaan yang penting adalah dalam susunan unsur-unsur frasa nomina. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa keterangan di depan (*pre-modifier*) dalam frasa nomina bahasa Inggris menjadi keterangan dibelakang (*post-modifier*) dalam terjemahan Indonesianya. Beberapa pengecualian terjadi pada keterangan di depan (*pre-modifier*) dalam bentuk keterangan jumlah (*quantifier*s) seperti, *a, an, one, two, some, many, thousands*, dll, dan keterangan jumlah dalam kelompok (*partitive nounsl*) seperti, *a bundle of, a box of, a pack of, a loaf of,* dll. Analisa itu juga memperlihatkan bahwa ada dua pergeseran penerjemahan yang khusus ketika menerjemahkan frasa nomina dalam bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Pergeseran itu adalah pergeseran tingkat (*level shift*) dan pergeseran kategori (*category shift*). Dapat digambarkan lebih jauh bahwa pergeseran tingkat mempunyai tiga bentuk pergeseran yang berbeda yaitu, pergeseran dari frasa nomina ke dalam kata, pergeseran dari frasa nomina ke dalam kata-kata, dan pergeseran dari frasa nomina ke dalam suatu kalimat. Pergeseran kategori mempunyai empat golongan yang berbeda yaitu, pergeseran struktur (*structural shift*), pergeseran kelas (*class shift*), pergeseran unit (*unit shift*), dan pergeseran dalam system bahasa (*intra-system shift*).

Berdasarkan pada analisa-analisa tertsebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa susunan unsur dalam frasa nomina bahasa Inggris pada umumnya mempunyai susunan-susunan yang berbeda dalam terjemahan Indonesianya. Pemberian tanda dari susunan unsur-unsurnya pada dasarnya dapat menjadi pedoman penterjemahan bentuk-bentuk frasa nomina bahasa Inggris dan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Analisa dalam pergeseran penerjemahan dapat juga menjadi kerangka kerja dalam penerjemahan frasa nomina bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

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LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
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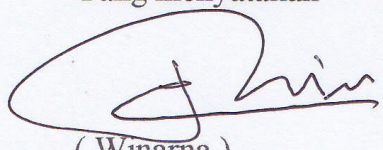

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL	**: Source language**
TL	**: Target language**
ST	**: Source Text**
TT	**: Target Text**
NP	**: Noun phrase**
SP	**: Sentence pattern**
FE	**: Formal equivalent**
DE	**: Dynamic equivalent**
N	**: Noun**
CA	**: Contrastive Analysis**
Adj	**: Adjective**
PP	**: Preposition phrase**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Advances in science and technology entail a great demand for books relating to the areas in Indonesia. Since only a few of these books are written in the Indonesian language, the public has to rely on foreign publications most of which are written in English. In this condition translation from books written in English into Indonesian will have an important role. Translation in fact will give many contributions to readers who do not understand English to grasp the content of the references. If the translation is conducted in a large area, it is not impossible that the transference process of science and technology will run smoothly. This situation finally will give good influences towards the developing of science and technology in our country. It also gives many contributions to experts in translation field.

Nowadays, there have been many activities related to the translation that have been done such as, *translating references, research on translation, teaching-learning process on the theory of translation and translation practice*. Besides, references and journals related to the translation have been developing. The subject even has been lecturing in all of S1 programs of the English department. There are some reasons for using translation in the classroom. According to Mayer (1989:7), one of them is its usefulness. As a language learning activity translation has many merits. Translation is

an activity which invites speculation and discussion. In translation, there is rarely a "right" answer. Students can work in groups for oral discussion. Translation develops three qualities essential to all language learning: accuracy; clarity, and flexibility. It trains the learners to search (flexibility) for the most appropriate words (accuracy) to convey what is meant (clarity). This combination of freedom and constraint allows the students to contribute their own thoughts to a discussion which has a clear focus- the text. Translation may illustrate particular aspects of language and structure with which the students have difficulty in English. By working through these difficulties in the mother tongue, the students come to see the link between language(grammar) and usage, for example, the use of the passive in signs and notices, PARKING PROHIBITED (Do not park here); NO CREDIT ALLOWED (We give no credit).

It is hoped that there will be real national project to translate some foreign references especially those that are related to science and technology. So, we will easily find certain references that have been translated into Indonesian in the book stores.

There are some reasons why our government has inconvenient situation in conducting this project. According to Soedibyo (2004:5) there are four reasons if translating foreign references to be national project. First, there are only few experts who conduct practical translation. They are too busy to do it. Translation needs much time, and if they take a part in this task, they should provide their time more than usual. Secondly, the awards are not proper with their tasks in translation. The contribution is usually far less than the other fields. Thirdly, the interest in reading books especially the complicated ones is still poor. Reading books, for some readers is usually boring. They rather watch TV or play certain games. Fourthly, translation is not an easy task, it needs a skill and good talent. Some people think that skill in translation is a talent.

Meanwhile some experts said skills in translation require learning, technique, practice and experience. Harvey finally suggested that ideally, translators should combine their natural talent with acquired skill. (Harvey,1992:13).

Related to the above problems, not only for students of English department, but also for a professional translator—in transferring the message, the key of translation--they should comprehend the Source Language (SL), Target Language(TL) and culture of the two languages, the material and the text to be translated. Mc.Guire (1991:54) states translator should have knowledge of both source language and target language. Meanwhile, Brislin (1976:47) suggests translator should know both the source and receptor languages, should be familiar with the subject matter, and should have facility of expression in the receptor language. Therefore, the mastery of the languages and the text to be translated, translator will be able to transfer the message as the result of the translation of the source language. Message is one of the key words in translation since translation is a process of transferring message from the source language into the target language by thinking its equivalence and its text.

Naturally, translating from English into Indonesian involves difficulties, both linguistic and non linguistic, owing to differences between the two languages as well as to dissimilarities between the cultures of the speakers. We can start from the word. One word in English may contain some meanings, one the contrary some words in English may be represented in one meaning. The different meaning of the words is as a result of the affixation process. Then, the English grammatical system is different from Indonesian system. Therefore, they need to master both systems. If their understanding towards the English grammatical system is limited, they cannot transfer the message from the text accurately. Meanwhile, if their understanding towards Indonesian

grammatical system is limited, they will find difficulties in restructuring the message to the reader. Besides, they should know the context of the field being translated unless he finds misunderstanding. The context sometimes relate to the different culture. A translator should master the source language, the target language and cultures of the two languages, the translated materials and the variation of the text being translated. As stated in Brislin (1976:47), translator should know both the source and receptor languages, should be familiar with the subject matter, and should have facility of expression in the receptor language. Therefore, by mastering the SL, TL, and text a translator will be able to write the message as the product of translation that is equivalent with the SL.

Equivalence in translation should be a goal for translation. It is not only in transferring the message but also in every element of the language. Baker (in Leonardi 2000:9-11) stated that the equivalent that must be achieved by translator in his translation is from the level of word, grammatical, textual and pragmatic. Words in general have some meanings based on the context. The word *look* may have at least 74 meanings because of its relation with other words or its context, for examples:

(1). *Look* at her! She's gorgeous. Wow.

(2). He *looked* ill when I saw him.

(3). Have a *look* at that.

(4). By the *look* of him, I can't really trust him.

(1) and (2) belong to verb whereas (3) and (4) belong to noun. Therefore, translators should know the context of the word so that they will be able to find out its equivalence and then be able to translate the word rightly.

The different grammatical systems between English and Indonesian will result in some shifts. Besides grammatical shift, there is also category shift that is a shift of word class from SL into another word class from TL. It is because the concept of the same word class from one language may be different from another language. Therefore, translators will be freely to make some shifts to find its equivalence.

In relation with this field, this thesis tries to analyze one of the elements of linguistics i.e. noun phrase. Noun Phrase (NP) is very essential in a sentence. A sentence is the basic unit which a grammar is concerned. A grammar will specify what the components of the sentences are, how they interact, in which order they occur, etc (Haegeman 1991:25). An English sentence is grammatical when it is constructed according to the rules of English grammar. An English sentence is ungrammatical when it is not formed according to the rules of the grammar of English. The rules of English grammar can be divided into 3 basic sentence patterns. The first basic sentence pattern is ***subject + verb + object.*** For examples**,**

(5). John reads the book

(6). The water comes from the river.

(7). The lion killed the lamb.

(8).Mountains without woods give flood.

The second pattern **is *Subject + V (to be) + Object/Complement***. For example,

(9). It is hot

(10). It is dry season.

(11). Old people are in their houses

(12). Clouds are not many in the sky.

The third basic pattern of English grammar is ***Subject + Verb + Nouns*****:** *There + Verb (Verb to be) + Nouns.* For example,

(13). There is a high building.

Every sentence, automatically always needs noun phrase. Sentence will be a real sentence if and if only there is NP for it functions as Subject or Object. Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as head (Crystal 1995:455). Meanwhile, according to Dwijatmoko (2002:10) A noun phrase (NP) may have the five phrase elements (head, complement, attribute, adjunct, specifier) or just a head. For examples,

(14). *Books* (are very important for learners).

(15). *The boy* (visited his uncle in the village).

(16). *The beautiful girl* (is waiting for him).

(17). *The news on the death of Taufik Savales* (was unbelievable).

(18). *The short girl with long nose* (sat alone in the park).

(19). *The poor Javanese man with a robe* (is my friend.)

The difficulties in understanding NP will result in grasping the meaning of the sentence. It is because NP has a very important position in a sentence. The noun phrase is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object or complement of a clause (Crystal 1995. 222). As the subject of a sentence in the specific tips are easy to apply; as the object of verb in *The customers buy products from us*; as indirect object in *We consider him an internal customer*, as complement of the subject *We are external customers*; as the apposition *Those people, external customer, may leave us*. It consists essentially of a noun or noun-like word which is the most important constituent of the phrase. Sometimes the noun appears alone in its phrase. More often, it is accompanied by one or more other constituents, some of which are themselves fairly complex

syntactic units in their own right. As a result, noun phrases are more varied in their construction than any other kinds of phrase in English.

1.2 Problem Limitation

As is stated in the background of the study, there are some difficulties in translation. The difficulties occur especially because it deals with at least two different patterns of languages. Larson argues that translation is mainly changing speeches from a source language to a target language (Larson.1998). Since speeches are always in the forms of sentences, translation always deal with changing speeches in the forms of sentences. Dineen (1967:99) proposes that a sentence is a combination of words that have a complete meaning themselves. He further states that there are eight parts of a sentence, which grammarians usually name them parts of speech namely noun, verb, participle, article, pronoun, preposition, adverb, and conjunction. Each part of the sentence cause specific problems in translation. Parts with extremely different patterns are likely to cause difficulties in translation. Noun phrases seem to be the one with far different patterns in the case of Indonesian and English.

1.3 Problem Formulation

This thesis is to describe the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases in John Grisham's *The Testament* and Hendarto Setiadi's translation of the novel *Surat Wasiat.* To be more specific, this thesis is to find the answers of the following questions:

1. What are the patterns of English noun phrases and their equivalents in Indonesian?

2. What are the translation shifts of the noun phrase translation?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The analyses of this thesis involve noun phrases in John Grisham's *The Testament* and Hendarto Setiadi's *Surat Wasiat* and are aimed at:

1. Describing the patterns of English noun phrases and their equivalent in Indonesian.
2. Describing the translation patterns of the noun phrase translation.
3. Finding out the translation shifts in the noun phrase translation.

1.5 Benefits of the Study

The findings of the analyses are supposed to be beneficial theoretically for further researches especially for those dealing with noun phrases and translation. The results of the findings provide linguists to do research on those two issues especially on the patterns of noun phrases in English and Indonesian and on translation shifts of the noun phrase translation.

Practically, this research gives description to reader to know certain English noun phrases that usually appear in the sentences. The results of the description on the patterns of noun phrases of English and Indonesian and the cause of translation shift help translators in general make up their accuracy in translating noun phrases from English to Indonesian. For teachers of translation, the findings help them manage their instructions on explaining principles in noun phrase patterns, noun phrase translation, and translation shifts.

1.6 Definitions of Terms

This thesis mainly discusses the patterns of noun phrases in English, their equivalents in Indonesian, the translation from English into Indonesian, and the translation shifts that occur in the translation of noun phrases in English into Indonesian. The term *noun phrase* refers to the maximal projection of a noun (Dwijatmoko, 2002:10). A *phrase* is named a noun phrase if it has a noun as the head of the phrase. Therefore, a phrase is different from a group in that, whereas a group is an expansion of a word, a phrase is a contraction of a clause. English noun phrases refer to noun phrases produced by native speakers of English. The case examples are in John Grisham's *The Testament*. The term translation refers to the activity of changing speeches from one language to another. Translation shift here means different patterns and word forms to represent similar meaning in target language from source language.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This thesis is aimed at finding out the patterns of English Noun Phrases, the translation shifts of the noun phrase translation. Therefore, it needs fundamental theories related to this research to achieve the aims mentioned above.

2.1 The Definition of Translation

Translation is variedly defined. One may define translation as transferring meaning or message SL to TL. Even one can also define translation as a process of transferring culture. However, the basic concept of translation is to transfer meaning from one language into another. It can be seen in the following definitions of translation.

Larson (1993:3) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language. It is only the meaning that is being transferred. The meaning should not change, only the form may change. She defines translation that is basically a change of form. That is the change of form from the SL to the TL. Larson furthermore stated that there are some processes in order to get the meaning, one should study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL and analyze it to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Therefore, a translator should be bilingual

person. It means that he must master the SL and TL in order to be able to translate the SL to the TL appropriately.

Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida 1974:12). According to Nida message is very important here. In translation process a translator should aim at reproducing the message. In order to reproduce the message or meaning he must make grammatical and lexical adjustments.

Meanwhile, Catford (1965) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The definition seems short and simple but he further suggests that the definition is intentionally wide. Two lexical items need comments. These are textual material and equivalent. The use of the term textual material underlines the fact that in normal condition it is not the whole of a SL text, which is translated, that is replaced by TL equivalents. In a certain level of language there may be simple replacement, by nonequivalent TL material. Indeed, the term equivalent is the key word in Catford's definition of translation. He also states that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (1965:1).

Newmark (1988:5) defines translation as the rendering of text meaning into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Furthermore he states that there is a wide but not universal agreement that the main aim of a translator is to produce as nearly as possible the same effect on his readers as was produced on the readers of the original. This principle is relevant to the principle of equivalent proposed by Catford, Nida, and Larson.

2.2 Translation Equivalence

In the process of translation as briefly discussed above, the main point of the translation process is the transferring of meaning or message from the source language into the target language. This transferring of meaning occurs with the change of form by using the form of the target language. The first important thing to do in the process is how to transfer the message or meaning of the SL message to the TL so that the message is still maintained in order to get an equivalent translation. The term of equivalence means sameness in meaning.

In order to get a clear understanding about the equivalence in translation, it is necessary to discuss ways to discover the lexical equivalents as stated by Larson (1998) and dynamic & formal equivalent suggested by Nida.

2.2.1 Lexical Equivalence

Larson (1998) stated translation is the process of studying the lexicon, the grammatical structure, and the communication situation of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine the meaning and then reconstructing this same meaning using the natural forms of the TL. Sometimes a translator faces some problems in finding the textual equivalence between the SL and the TL. This happens because of the cultural differences between the languages.

The culture is often reflected in the figurative usage of words, and the use of the figurative words varies from one culture to the others. Larson (1998) gives an example, in America people use the word *sheep* in a figurative sense as one *who follows without thinking.* But in Papua New Guinea, the word *cassowary* is the best possible equivalent in figurative sense for the word *sheep* in America.

From the example above, it can be said that a translator has to consider not only the two languages but also the two cultures. Because of the cultural differences there will be some concepts in the SL, which do not have lexical equivalents in the TL. Even sometimes a translator finds a concept which refers to something, which is not known in the TL. Then the translator's task becomes more difficult.

2.2.2 Dynamic and Formal Equivalence

There are two types of equivalence: formal equivalence (FE) and dynamic equivalence (DE) (Nida 2000:129). Formal equivalence concerns with the form and content of the SL. In FE, translators try to reproduce as closely and meaningfully as possible the form and the content of the SL. Formal Equivalence is mainly source-oriented, that is, it is intended to expose as much as possible the form and the meaning of the SL. Here, translators try to reproduce some formal elements grammatically, consistency in word usage, and meanings in terms of the source text. Translators normally attempt not to make adjustments in figurative expressions, but rather to reproduce such expressions more or less literally. Not all items in one language obviously will have formal equivalents in another, for example because many apparent equivalents in fact refer to objects which are delicately different, and also because many words refer to cultural or geographical phenomena which do not have any equivalent in other languages. It is usually difficult to find the best target language equivalence for terms dealing with the religious aspects of culture.

Dynamic equivalence is intended to the total naturalness of expression in the target language. In DE, translators are not concerned with matching the TL message with the SL message but with dynamic relationship. Translators try to make the TL message as natural as possible in the TL expression. It means that in DE translators

should try to find the closest natural equivalence to the SL message. This kind of translation is therefore, not so concerned with matching the TL message with the SL message. The main aim is to relate the target readers to modes of behavior relevant within the context of their own.

Therefore, to realize the dynamic equivalence in the translation, translators must consider the receptor's elements, as suggested by Nida and Taber (1974:1). Correctness must be determined by the extent to which the average reader for which the translation is intended will be likely to understand it correctly.

2.3 Shifts in Translation

Every language has its own system of grammatical structure and lexicon. The rules applied in a language usually are not suitable to the other languages. It will influence to all elements of language; grammatical, phonology and semantic. It can also be said that to express the meaning, a language has it own way in applying the linguistic devices, for example, to say the plurality of English nouns, it is usually used –s morpheme, whereas in Indonesian it usually reduplicates the nouns or we use another words that tell more than one concept, such as, *dua*, *beberapa*, *banyak* without changing the forms. In Indonesian, the use of reduplication or plural form words will depend on the context.

(1).	a. book	books
	b. buku	*buku buku; dua buku; beberapa buku; banyak buku*
	a. tree	trees
	b. *pohon*	*pohon-pohon*; *pepohonan*

Therefore, transference of the meaning from the SL to the TL text unavoidably results in shifts of structure or lexicon. Catford states that shifts means departures from

formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. He divides shifts into two, *level shifts* and *category shifts.*

By a shift of *level*, Catford means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. For example, when a word in the SL 'unreadable" is translated into the TL "*tidak dapat dibaca*" there is an instance of a multiple shifts, from word level to phrase level, there is also a shift at a lower level, i.e. from prefix *un*-(morphology) to lexis, "*tidak*". Assuming that the ending (suffix) *–able* is translated into "*dapat*" + "passive verb", there is a level shift from morphology to syntax level. The same idea is stated by Simatupang (1999:76) that translation shift follows several patterns. The first is *from word to phrase* :

(2). a. girl

b. *anak perempuan*

(3). a. stallion

b. *kuda jantan*

The second shift will be *from phrase to clause* :

(4). a. Not knowing what to say, (he just kept quiet)

b. (*Karena) dia tidak tahu apa yang hendak dikatakannya, (…)*

(5). a. After reading the letter, (…) ------

b. *setelah dia membaca surat itu,(…)*

The third shift is *from phrase to sentence* :

(6). a. His misinterpretation of the situation (caused his downfall)

b. *Dia salah menafsirkan situasi (dan itulah yang menyebabkan kejatuhannya*

The fourth shift is *from clause to sentence* :

(7). a. Her unusual voice and singing style thrilled her fans, who reached by screaming, crying and clapping

b. Suaranya yang luar biasa dan gayanya bernyanyi memikat para penggemarnya. Mereka memberikan reaksi dgn berteriak – teriak dan bertepuk tangan.

The fifth shift is *from sentence to text* :

(8) a. Standing in a muddy jungle clearing strewn with recently felled trees, the Balinese village headman looked at his tiny house at the end of a line of identical building and said he felt strange.

b. *Kepala kampong orang Bali itu berdiri di sebuah lahan yang baru dibuka di tengah hutan. Batang –batang pohon yang baru ditebang masih berserakan di sana sini. Dia memandang rumahnya yang kecil yang berdiri di ujung deretan rumah yang sama bentuknya dan berkata bahwa dia merasa aneh.*

Level shifts can be divided into two types, *up-shift* – a shift from a lower unit to a higher one as exemplified above, and *down-shift* - a shift from a higher unit to a lower one, for example, when an Indonesian expression *Dia orang yang menguji saya* is translated into English *He is my examiner,* we observe a down-shift.

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence. The departures can produce different structures in the TL; the differences include structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts. Structure-shift is involving a change in grammatical structure between ST and target text (Hatim, 2001: 16). For example,

(9). a. difficult question

b. *pertanyaan sulit*

There is a phrase structure shift from *modifier + head* to *head + modifier*.

Class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1974:78). For example,

(10). a. Susan is hostile to her mother.

b. Susan *memusuhi ibunya.*

There is class shift in the translation, from an adjective *hostile* source text to a verb in the target text *memusuhi*. Unit-shift means 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, 1974:79). For example,

(11). a. I will visit Mary tonight.

b. *Saya akan mengunjungi Mary nanti malam*.

In the translation above, there is a unit-shift, from a word *tonight* to a phrase *nanti malam.* Intra-system shift happens when a system of SL has equivalence in TL, but each operates differently. We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1974:80). For example, English uses the preposition of which sometimes can be translated into *dari* in Indonesian, as in *the leg of the table*, but in Indonesian the word *dari* (of) is not used. Naturally *the leg of the table* is translated into *kaki meja,* not *kaki dari meja*

2.4 Contrastive analyses

According to James (1980:3) contrastive analyses is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing interverted (i.e. contrastive not comparative) two-valued typologies (a CA is always concerned with a pair of languages) and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared". Meanwhile, Kridalaksana (in Sudibyo,1993:13), states contrastive analyses is syncronic method in analyzing language to show the similarities and differences between languages or dialects to find out some principles that can be applied in practicle fields, such as; language teaching and translation.

From the two theories above we can summarize that firstly, contrastive analyses is related with comparing the elements of two languages to find out the similarities or the differences between the two languages. The elements of language can be varied, from the simple one, sound system to the complicated one, text. Secondly, the result of the comparison is for general understanding and also for some ideas, such as, language teaching, translation, and research (Lado, 1966:2-8).

James (1980:61–140) classifies contrastive analyses into two categories, microlinguistic contrastive analysis and macrolinguistic constrastive analyses. Micro linguistic usually discusses the language internally, such as, language structure. Therefore, microlinguistic contrastive analyses is contrastive analyses that is conducted in the phonology, syntax, and semantic. Meanwhile, macro linguistic discusses language externally such as, text. Macrolinguistic contrastive analyses is constrastive analyses that is conducted in a text.

Lado (1966: vii) gives a reason why a contrastive analyses should be done, he states, "The plan of the book rests on the assumption that we can predict and describe the patterns that will cause difficulty in learning, and those that will not cause

difficulty, by comparing systematically the language and the culture to be learned with the native language and culture of the student." Therefore, by conducting constrastive analyses between two languages systematically i.e. Source Language and Target Language, we can predict and describe patterns that make Target Language difficult to learn, and patterns that make Target Language easy to learn. According to Lado (1966:2), the elements of the target language that are the same as the elements of source language will make easy for the students to learn arget language. On the contrary, the different elements will make difficult for the students to learn the language.

Furthermore, Lado (1966:2-8) explains the benefits of analyses contrastive for teaching, testing, research, and for general understanding. For example, in teaching, teacher who has conducted contrastive analyses between two languages will usually know more about learning cases found by students, and be able to teach them better, so that the cases will be solved. Contrastive analyses is significant for language testing. The results of the contrastive analyses can be used as the rule to make an evaluation. Teacher can detect the difficulties faced by students. So, this condition will make easy for the teacher to seek the ways to evaluate the difficulties.

2.5 English Noun Phrases and Indonesian Noun Phrases

2.5.1English Noun Phrases

A noun phrase is called a noun phrase because the word which is its main part is a noun (Leech and Svartvik, 1994:315). It may be composed of three parts; *head*, *pre-modifier* and *post-modifier.* A noun phrase may have a minimal or complex form: the head itself can stand alone as the whole phrase or the head is modified by some

modifiers. There are two modifications in noun phrase: *pre-modification* and *post-modification.* Pre-modifiers occur before the head, whereas post -modifiers occur after the head. Major post-modifiers are relative clauses non-finite clauses and prepositional phrases. The modifiers can give clearer descriptions of the modified head noun. A noun phrase with more modifiers should produce clearer descriptions

Noun phrase is a construction in which there is a noun functioning as a head word (Crystal, 1985:209). Noun Phrase is usually found as a Subject, Object or Complement of a sentence

In functional linguistic, a noun phrase is usually discussed for two points of view (Halliday, 1985:162-72). Firstly, it views noun phrase from experiential structure. It is usually called as *multivariate*, constellation of elements each having a distinct with respect to the whole. According to this theory, the element of noun phrase is usually expressed by a functional element or more. They are *Deictic*, *Numerative, Epithet*, *Classifier* and *Qualifier* that precede and follow the Thing with certain sequence; and the sequence is largely fixed, although some variation is possible.

The second view tells noun phrase from its logical structure. This structure is usually called as *univariate*. In this theory, noun phrase is assumed as a representative of logical meaning of its elements. It is related to the modification concept, that is how a certain part modifies the other parts.

Based on the functional grammar, English noun phrases have some forms (Santoso:77)

Pre-modifier ---------- ---------- Post-modifier

D ^ Num ^ E ^ C ^ T ^ Q

T (Thing) is something that usually stands alone and usually has modifiers: pre-modifier or post modifier. T is usually *nouns; pronouns; gerund phrase* or *infinitive phrases.*

D (Deictic) elements indicates whether or not some specific subset of the Thing is intended; and if so, which. It is either (i) specific or (ii) non-specific. There are two D, they are Specific Deictic and Non-Specific Deictic. It is called specific because it is demonstrative that is by reference to some kind of proximity to the speaker (*this, these = near the speaker* and *that, those = not near the speaker*), and it is possessive that is by reference to person as defined from the standpoint of the speaker, (my, your, our, his, her, its etc. Table 2.1 shows some Specific Deictics.

Table 2.1 Specific Deictics.

	Determinative	Interrogative
Demonstrative	this that the these those	which(ever) what(eve)
Possessive	my your our his her its their one's	Whos(ever)
	[John's] [my father's] etc	[which person's] etc

One specific Deictic item, is namely *the.* The word *the* is specific. It means the subset in question is identifiable; but this will not tell you how to identify it. For example the difference among, *this train, my train*, and *the train. This train* means *you know which train* - the one near me; *my train* means *you know which train* – the one I own meanwhile *the train* means simply *you know which train.* Hence, *the* is usually accompanied by some other elements which supply the information required.

Non-specific deictics convey the sense of all or none, or some unspecified subset. Table 2 shows items that can function as non-specific deictic.

Table 2.2 Non-Specific Deictic items

		Singular		Non Singular		Unmarked
				Plural	Mass pl	
Total	Positive	Each Every		Both	All	
	Negative		Neither [not either]			No[not any]
Partial	Selective	One	Either			Some (s m] Any
	Non-selective	A (n)			Some [s m]	
		"one"	"two"		'"not one"	unrestricted

Besides the two deictics above, there is another deictic item that function to give certain information to T. The item is Post-Deictic. Some words belonging to Post-Deictic are :

> Other, same, different, identical, complete, entire, whole, above, certain, customary, expected, famous, given, habitual, necessary, normal, odd, ordinary, original, particular, possible, probable, regular, respective, special, typical, usual, various, well-known.

For examples, *the same two trains, the well-known Mr. John Smith,* and *his usual silly self.*

N (Numerative) is modifier that stands in the left side of T. There are two numerative. They are quantitative numerative and ordinative numerative. *Quanitative numerative* is usually exact numbers (cardinal number; one, two, etc) and inexact

numbers (many, a lot of, etc). *Ordinative numerative* is usually also exact numbers (ordinal number; first, second, last) and inexact numbers (a subsequent, etc)

Contextually an inexact numerative expression may be exact, for example, *just as many trains* (as mention before), *the next train* (from now). An exact numerative expression, on the other hand, may be made inexact by sub-modification, as in *about ten trains, almost the last train*.

E (Epithet) indicates some quality of the subset. E may be an objective property of the thing itself, such as, *old, long, blue, fast* (experiential in function). This E belongs to experiential Epithet. E may also be an expression of the speaker's subjective attitude towards it, such as, *splendid, silly, fantastic* (expressing the speaker's attitude, represent an interpersonal element in the meaning of the nominal group). This E belongs to attitudinal Epithet.

C (Classifier) indicates a particular subclass of the thing in question, for example, *electric trains, passenger trains, wooden trains*. The same word may sometimes function either as Epithet or as Classifier. For example, *fast trains* may mean either *trains that go fast* (fast = Epithet) or *trains classified as expresses* (fast = Classifier). The difference between Epithet and Classifier is not a very sharp one, but there is a significant difference. Classifiers do not accept degree of comparison or intensity. So we don have a *more electric train* or *a very electric train*. They tend to be organized in a group, for example, *train* is either *steam, diesel, or electric*.

The classes of words which most typically realize these functions in Noun Phrase are.

Deictic	**Numerative**	**Epithet**	**Classifier**	**Thing**
Determiner	numeral	adjective	nouns/adjective	nouns

The other possibilities may arise in this case are, for example numeral occurring as classifier, as in *first prize*; or embedded nominal group as possessive deictic, for example, *the day before yesterday's paper*.

Besides there is still another possibility that there are words belong to verb to be either Epithet or Classifier. These words are usually found in participle (*a losing battle*); or past participle *(a lost ship)*

Q (Qualifier) is a modifier that stands after T. Q is usually in the form of phrase or clause, and they are embedded, it means that this part is not assumed as the constituents of Noun Phrase. The example of classifier is *that has been entered* in *the plea [[that has been entered]], being handed down* in *the judgement [[being handed down]],* and *before the court* in *the matter [before the court]*

2.5.2 Indonesian Noun Phrases

Indonesian noun phrases have many contraction, and they also have levels; from the simple form to the complicated ones. The constituents are the same i.e nouns as the head and modifiers (pre-modifiers and post modifiers). The pre-modifiers are numerials such as; *dua; tiap; se-;* and *beberapa.* They are usually followed by classification such as; *buah; ekor; orang; butir*; and *helai*. For example the head noun is *buku* and it is added by pre-modifier *dua buah,* it can be *dua buah buku.* If there is no other pre-modifier, the modifiers can be placed after the head noun, such as, *buku dua buah; sapi lima ekor*, *kertas tiga helai*, and *telur beberapa butir* (Hasan Alwi,1998:244).

The head noun can also be modified to the right by adding post-modifiers. The formation has many forms (Hasan Alwi 1988:244-248)

2.5.2.1. Head + Noun

A head noun can be followed by one or more nouns. The formation can be closed by *itu* or *ini*. However, each noun only explains the previous noun, for example, *buku sejarah kebudayaan Indonesia Saya ini*. The phrase consists of one head noun, *buku,* and five modifiers, *sejarah, kebudayaan, Indonesia*, *saya*, *ini*. To know the meaning of the phrase we may ask some questions as follows.

(1) a. What is it?

b. *buku* (book)

(2) a. What book is it?

b. *buku sejarah* (history book)

(3) a. What history is it?

b. *buku kebudayaan* (history of culture)

(4) a. Which culture is it?

b. *kebudayaan Indonesia* (Indonesian culture).

So, it is clear that *sejarah* (history) only explain *buku* (book); *kebudayaan* (culture) explains *sejarah* (history); and *Indonesia* explains *kebudayaan* (culture).

2.5.2.2. Head + Adjective + Determiner

A head noun can be followed by adjectives, determiners, and ended by *itu* or *ini.* For example,

(5) *baju merah adik saya ini* (the red shirt of my brother)

2.5.2.3. Head + Adjective

If a noun followed by adjective and there is no modifiers, the word *yang* can be used. For example,

(6) a. *orang malas* (lazy man)

b. *orang yang malas* (a man who is lazy)

(7) a. *air panas* (hot water)

b. *air yang panas* (water that is hot)

A phrase using yang can be placed to the back if there is pronoun it the phrase. For example, *anak nakal saya* (my naughty child) will be *anak saya yang nakal* (my child who is naughty)

2.5.2.4 Head + Verb

A head noun can be followed by certain verbs that can be separated by *yang,*or *untuk.* For example,

(8) a. *ruang tunggu* (waiting room)

b. *ruang untuk menunggu* (a room that is for waiting)

(9).a. *layang terbang* (flying kite)

b. *Layang yang terbang* (a kite that is flying)

2.5.2.5 Head + Apposition

A head noun can be modified by apposition i.e. noun phrase that has the same idea with the head noun. For example,

(10). Ana, *teman dekat saya, baru saja lulus S2* (Ana, my close friend, has passed from the graduate program)

The phrase *teman dekat saya* is an apposition that explains Ana.

2.5.2.6 Head + Clause

A head noun can be modified by a clause, and it is started by the word *yang.* For example,

(11) *Penduduk yang bermukim di daerah bantaran sungai dihimbau untuk pindah* (people who live in the arcade is hoped to move)

2.5.2.7 Head + Preposition phrase

A head noun can also be modified by preposition phrase. Preposition phrase is a part of the noun phrase on. Therefore, it cannot be put in the other places like general preposition. For example,

(12) *perjalanan ke Bali* (trip to Bali)

(13) *uang untuk pondokan (*fee for apartment)

(14) *petani di Aceh akan menebamg hutan* (farmer in Aceh will cut the tree)

2.5.3 The Equivalence of English Noun Phrases with Indonesian Noun Phrases.

Equivalence is a central issue in translation because translation means to find out the equivalent words, phrases, or sentences from one language to the other languages based on the context.

English noun phrases have their own equivalences in Indonesian with certain forms. The following is the three classifications of noun phrases as stated by Soemarno (1975:3). Soemarno divides noun phrases into three types, (1) noun phrase that only has modifiers in the left head word, (2) noun phrase that only has modifiers in the right head word, and (3) noun phrase that has modifiers in both sides, in the left and the right head word.

2.5.3.1 Head with pre-modifier

The first group is noun phrases consist of Head with modifiers on the left side. They are shown in the following tables.Table 2.3.shows the pattern of Specific deictic (1) + Head.

Table 2.3 Specific deictic (1) + Head

English.	I	Head	
	This That	book car	

Indonesian		KP (Kata Pusat)	I
		Buku Mobil	ini itu

Table 2.4 shows the pattern of Non-Specific Deictic (1) + Head

Table 2.4 Non-Specific Deictic (1) + Head

English	I	Head
	Each both some	item choices people
Indonesian	I	KP (Kata Pusat)
	Masing-masing Kedua Beberapa	Item pilihan orang

Table 2.5 shows the pattern of Quantitative numerative (1) + Head

Table 2.5 Quantitative numerative (1) + Head

English	I	Head
	Two A lot of	trains money
Indonesian	I	KP (Kata Pusat)
	Dua Banyak	kereta api uang

Table 2.6 shows the pattern of Specific Deictic (1) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head

Table 2.6. Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head

English	1	2	Head		
	The The	second subsequent	Alternative Plane		
Indonesian			KP	2	1
			Alternative	yang ke dua	

			Pesawat	yang berikut	Nya

Table 2.7 shows the pattern of Sub-modification (1) + Numerative (2) + Head

Table 2.7 Sub-modification (1) + Numerative (2) + Head

English	1	2	Head
	About Almost	Ten two hundred	minutes people
Indonesian	1	2	KP
	Sekitar Hamper	Sepuluh dua ratus	menit orang

Table 2.8 shows the pattern of Specific Deictic (1) + Epithet (2) + Head

Table 2.8 Specific Deictic (1) + Epithet (2) + Head

English	1	2	Head		
	The The	blue fantastic	Print performance		
Indonesian			KP	2	1
			Cetak Pertunjukan	Biru yangluar biasa	Itu Itu

Table 2.9 shows the pattern of Non-Specific Deictic (1) + Classifier (2) + Head

Table 2.9 Non-Specific Deictic (1) + Classifier (2) + Head

English	1	2	Head	
	An A	Electric Wooden	Toy Box	
Indonesian	1		KP	2
	Sebuah Sebuah		permainan kotak	bertenaga listrik kayu

From the examples above, it is seen that the equivalence of pre-modifier in English noun phrases and in Indonesian noun phrases it is after Head (to be post-modifier). The is an exception for pre-modifier that are non-specific Deictic (each,

every, etc), quantitative numerative (two, a lot of), and sub modification (about, almost, etc)

2.5.3.2 Head with post-modifier (Qualifier)

This second group is noun phrases that consist of Head and modifiers that are on the right or after Head (post-modifier). They are shown in the following tables. Table 2.10 shows the pattern of Head + Qualifier/Clause (Q/C).

Table 2.10 Head + Qualifier/Clause (Q/C)

	Head	Q/C
English	Language Team	which is spoken by those primitive people that wins the people's support
	KP	Q/C
Indonesian	Bahasa Tim	yang digunakan oleh orang-orang primitif itu. yg mendapatkan dukungan dari orang-orang itu

Table 2.11 shows the pattern of Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P)

Table 2.11 Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P)

	Head	Q/P
English	Translation Individual	from some languages with very strong motivation
	KP	Q/P
Indonesian	Terjemahan Individu	dari beberapa bahasa yang memiliki motivasi yang kuat

From the above examples, it can be concluded that there is no difference for the position of the modifiers between noun phrases consisting Head with post-modifier in English with their equivalences in Indonesian.

2.5.3.3 Head with pre-modifier and post-modifier

The third group is noun phrases that consist of Head with pre-modifier and post-modifier. They are shown in the following tables. Table 2.12 shows the pattern of Specific Deictic (1) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P).

Table 2.12 Specific Deictic (1) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P)

	1	Head	Q/C	
English.	The The	man woman	who is chosen to represent the committee who is running down the street	
		KP	Q/C	I
Indonesian.		Laki- laki Wanita	yang terpilih untuk mewakili panitia yang sedang berlari menuju jalan	itu itu

Table 2.13 shows the pattern of Non-specific Deictic(1) + Head + Qualifier/Clause (Q/C)

Table 2.13 Non-specific Deictic (1) + Head + Qualifier/Clause (Q/C)

	1	Head	Q/C
English.	Every Some	student rules	who has not submitted his/her assignment which have been agreed by the contestants
	I	KP	Q/C
Indonesian.	Setiap Beberap	murid aturan	yang belum mengumpulkan tugasnya yang telah disepakati oleh para peserta

Table 2.14 shows the pattern of Quantitative numerative (1) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P).

Table 2.14 Quantitative numerative (1) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P).

	I	Head	Q/P
English	Three Four	days parties	in the fasting month supporting her to be the president
	I	KP	Q/P
Indonesian	Tiga Empat	hari partai	di bulan puasa yang mendukungnya untuk menjadi presiden

Table 2.15 shows the pattern of Specific Deictic (1) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P)

Table 2.15 Specific Deictic (1) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase (Q/P).

	1	2	Head	Q/P		
English	The The	first last	day runner	of the month touching the finish line		
			KP	2	Q/P	I
Indonesian			Hari Pelari	pertama terakhir	di bulan yang menyentuh garis finish	Itu Itu

Table 2.16 shows the pattern of Specific Deictic(1) + Epithet(2) + Head+ Qualifier/Phrase(Q/P).

Table 2.16 Specific Deictic (1) + Epithet (2) + Head+ Qualifier/ Phrase (Q/P)

	1	2	Head	Q/P		
Eng.	The The	urgent beautiful	matters lady	in the meeting with an umbrella in her hand		
			KP	2	Q/C	I
Ind.			Hal-hal Wanita	pentin cantik	yang dibicarakan di rapat yang memegang paying di tangannya	itu itu

Table 2.17 shows the pattern of Non-specific Deictic (1) + Classifier (2) + Head + Qualifier/Clause (Q/C).

Table 2.17 Non-specific Deictic (1) + Classifier (2) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q/C).

	1	2	Head	Q/C		
Eng.	A A	boiled fast	egg train	I have to consume every morning departing from platform 3		
			KP	2	Q/C	
Ind.	Sebutir		telur	rebus	yang hrs kumakan setiap hari	

	Satu		kereta api	cepat	yang berangkat dari peron 3	

Table 2.18 shows the pattern of Non-specific Deictic (1) + Epithet (2) + Classifier (3) + Head + Qualifier/Phrase.

Table 2.18 Non-specific Deictic (1) + Epithet (2) + Classifier (3) + Head + Qualifier / Phrase.

	1	2	3	Head	Q/P		
Eng.	A	beautiful	oval	Face	with a dimple on the cheek		
	An	expensive	sport	Car	exhibited in the fair		
	1			KP	3	2	Q/P
Ind.	Seraut			wajah	oval	Cantik	dengan lesung pipit di pipinya
	Sebuah			mobil	sport	Mahal	Ygdipertontonkan di pameran itu

Some examples above show that the equivalence of the position of modifiers (pre-modifier and post-modifier) in English noun phrases in Indonesian is after Head, except non-specific deictic and quantitative numerative that have the same position with their English noun phrases. This conclusion supports the above conclusion on noun phrase (group 1).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Theories of translation explicated above seem to have similar principles. They focus on the meaning or message. A process of translation should be about transferring meaning or messages from a Source Language (SL) to a Target Language (TL). Since the focus of translation is on meaning or messages, it often happens that a process of translation ignores the importance of linguistic patterns of the language that to a certain

extent shape the meaning. This theoretical framework, therefore, try to guide the analyses of this thesis for a valid and reliable result.

Theories on translation described in its sub-sections of definition, equivalence, and translation shifts are applied to analyze the appropriate and acceptable results of translation regarding meaning or messages transferred from the source language to the target language in the novels as the primary data source. The translation theories of Larson and Nida are very useful in analyzing the data. Both of them stated that meaning has an important role in translation, since it is only the meaning that is being transferred. The meaning should not change, only the form may change (Larson 1993:3). Since there is a grammatical change in translation to have the same meaning, there may be a shift in the translation. Therefore, the theory of translation shift stated by Catford will be very beneficial in this study. Those theories will determine the data and their shift. For example: *A college girl who loved cocain* (stated in data 182) will be translated into *mahasiswi yang kecanduan kokain* (Indonesian). *A college girl* is the same as *mahasiswi.* They are noun phrases. They have the same meaning but different forms. *A college girl* is a phrase whereas *mahasiswi* is a word. So there is a translation shift in translating the noun phrase i.e. from phrase into word. This discussion or analysis will support the translation analysis to answer problem number 2.

Theories on noun phrases, both English NP written by Halliday and Indonesian NP written by Hasan Alwi, described in its sub-sections of noun phrase patterns in English and Indonesian, and the equivalence of NP patterns in English and Indonesian are useful to determine and analyze typical patterns of NP in either SL or TL that might decode typical meaning in each language.

The typical patterns of NP in English and Indonesian are also analyzed by using the principles of Contrastive Analyses to generate equivalent pattern of translation between English and Indonesian noun phrases. These analyses then provide data on typical equivalent of NP translation that help translators translate better noun phrases of English into Indonesian and vice versa. For example, the English pattern, *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head* can be translated into five Indonesian NP patterns. The first pattern is *Head + Adj.* in *the last hour* (01/SL01/01) is translated into *jamku*$_3$ *yang penghabisan*$_2$. The second pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *Det.*$_1$ in *his*$_1$ *principle*$_2$ *lawyer*$_3$ (49/SL 42/3) is translated into *pengacara*$_3$ *utama*$_2$ *nya*$_1$. The third pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$ + *Det.*$_1$ in *his*$_1$ *glory*$_2$ *days*$_3$ (226/SL 419/4) is translated into *hari-hari*$_3$ *kemenangan*$_2$ *nya*$_1$. The fourth pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$. Finally, the pattern above can also be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *PP*$_2$. This discussion or analysis will support the translation analysis to answer problem number 1.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

As stated in chapter 1, the goal of the study is to answer questions in the Problem Formulation: (1) what are the patterns of English Noun Phrases in the equivalent Indonesia? (2) what are the translation shift of the noun phrase translation?. Since the research was limited on the study of the Indonesian translation of noun phrase in John Grisham's *The Testamen*t and in Hendarto Setiadi's *Surat Wasiat,* the study used a case study strategy. And furthermore, because the problems had already been formulated before, then it is called an embedded case study (Sutopo, 2002:143).

3.1 The Nature of the Study

This study belongs to a descriptive qualitative non-hypothetical research (Sutopo, 2002; 143). It is called a qualitative research because the conclusion was not based on a statistical calculation, and the result of the study was not intended to be a representation of a wider population. In this study, samples were not considered to represent a certain population or to generalize the findings.

It is called descriptive because the goal of the research was to describe the result of the study concerning how the English noun phrases were translated into Indonesian Furthermore, since there is no tentative opinion, it is called a non-hypothetical research.

3.2 The Nature of Data

The explanation of the research data can be divided into three parts: kind of data, source of data, and reason of choosing the data source.

3.2.1 Kind and Source of Data

Since this research is a qualitative one, the data that emerge are descriptive, that is, the data are reported in words (Creswell, 1994:162). Based on the Problem Limitation in Chapter I, the analysis unit in this research is the noun phrase translation. The data were not taken randomly but based on certain criteria. The data should be noun phrases, and they are non-minimal English noun phrases. Non-minimal English noun phrases patterns will have many variation in their translation. Therefore, the data will consist of more than two words, such as, *this little ceremony*; *a dying old man*; *the young lady behind the corner*.

The data discussed in the study were taken from two novels *The Testament* 2000, written by John Grisham, published by Dell Publishing, Inc, New York, and its Indonesian translation *Surat Wasiat* 2001, translated by Hendarto Setiadi, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta. The first data source contains the English noun phrases and the latter contains the translations.

3.2.2 Reasons of Choosing the Data Source

John Grisham's *The Testament* and the Indonesian version were chosen based on the following reasons:

1. The novel was written in 2000 therefore the English version could thus be categorized as the current English.
2. The novel, as stated by the publisher, is one of the best selling novels of John Grisham.

3. The novel was translated into Indonesian in 2001 therefore the Indonesian can thus be categorized as still up to date.
4. The source language contains a lot of noun phrases.
5. The period between the novel writing and the novel translating is only one year (2000 and 2001) so the language used in the original novel and the translated one is of the same era.

3.3 Method and Technique of Collecting the Data.

The data collection in this study was conducted through a library research. The method of collecting the data in this study was observation a method as introduced by Sudaryanto (1993: 133-136), which was applied by observing closely the data in the data sources. The choice of this method is in accordance with the type the data sources, as well as for obtaining complete data of the noun phrases and their translations found in the data sources.

By using the theory of how to identify noun phrases by Halliday, the noun phrases in John Grisham's *The Testament* were identified.

a. Firstly, the researcher took all of noun phrases from the novel, and
b. Then the data were selected based on the discussion that is only the non-minimal noun phrases were used.
c. After selecting the data, the researcher then looked for their translation in the Indonesian novel.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, they were analyzed with the following steps as stated in the concept of analysis in Chapter II:

a. The ST noun phrases and the translation in each data were analyzed. The ST noun phrases were analyzed to identify the Head noun and its structure. And the translations were analyzed to find out the Indonesian translation.

b. To see the contrasts, the writer uses indexes in the forms of ordinal numbers to show the patterns of the NP.

c. The results of the analyses (the English noun phrases and their translation) were compared to find out (1) whether the forms of English noun phrases were the same as their translation in Indonesian, and (2) what the translation shifts occur in the translation.

To answer question number one and two, the researcher collected some noun phrases from some sentences that were the same forms. And then the researcher analyzed the translation in Indonesian form to find out the differences and the shifts. For example, data number 07/SL 04/26 is taken from the SL and then it is matched with its translation in the TL to find the meaning, the pattern and possible translation shift.

SL : *A1 dying2 old3 man*4 should not hate, but I cannot help.

TL : *Orang4 tua3 diambang kematian2* seharusnya jangan dikuasai rasa benci, tapi aku tidak mampu bersikap lain.

They have the same meaning but different form. There is also level shift in its translation.

3.5 Data Display

The display of the data in the study is in the form of phrases or sentences. The analyzed data, that is, after the data were classified. Each was displayed according to the data number, the page number of SL novel, and the line number. It can be exemplified as follows:

01 = the number of the data

SL 3 = the noun phrase is taken from the original novel page 3

26 = the line of the sentence

An analyzed data in the study is recorded as follows:

01/SL 3/26

It means that the number of the data is 01, the noun phrase is taken from the novel *The Testament* on page 3 line 26.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As has been explained in chapter 1, the objectives of the study are: 1) to find out the patterns of English noun phrases and their equivalent in Indonesian, 2) to find out the translation shift of the noun phrase translation.

The number of the data found in the two novels, *The Testament* and its Indonesian version *Surat Wasiat,* was 322. The data were taken from the two novels. To answer the two research questions the data were analyzed as in the process of the data analysis in the Methodology in Chapter III. The findings of the research are displayed in the form of codes in tables but followed with the examples of the analysis.

From the analysis of the data, the researcher found that there are 34 noun phrase patterns. They are divided into Patterns using Pre-modifier, 17, and the combination of Pre-modifier and Post modifier, 17.

4.1 Patterns of English Noun Phrases

The NP is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object or complement of a clause. It consists essentially of a noun or noun-like word which is the most important constituent of the phrase. Sometimes the noun appears alone in its phrase. More often, it is accompanied by one or more other constituents, some of which are themselves fairly complex syntactic unit in their own right (Crystal, 1995: 222). As a result noun phrases are more varied in their construction than any other kind of phrase in English.

The patterns of English NP in this novel basically can be divided into two forms, those that are using Specific deictic and those that are using Non-Specific deictic. In their translation in TL, they are usually started by the head noun (HEAD). The head noun is the most important constituent clusters. It is the head which controls any agreement with other parts of the sentence.

4.1.1 Head with Pre-modifier

The Pre-modifier used in this novel are; *determiners; numeric; adjectives*; and *nouns.* The translation of determiners and also numerics in the target language are sometimes appeared and sometimes not. There are at least 40 patterns found in the SL. They are as follow:

4.1.1.1 Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numerative + Head

The table below shows some Indonesian noun phrases patterns as the result of translating English noun phrases patterned *Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numeratives + Head.*.

Table 4.1 Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numeratives + Head.

No.	**Indonesian Patterns**	**Data Number**
1.	Head + Adjective + Determiner	06/SL 03/5
2.	Head + Ordinative Numerative + Noun	08/SL 07/8
3.	Head + Ordinative Numerative + Noun	62/SL 64/12 272/SL 481/12

The Specific Deictic$_1$ *+ Ordinative Numerative*$_2$ *+ Head*$_3$ pattern is the the English noun phrase pattern that can translated into three patterns. At first, it is translated into *Head*$_3$ *+ Adj.*$_2$ *+ Det.*$_1$. The pattern consists of head modified by two post-modifiers, adjective and determiner. It occurs in phrases like *this*$_1$ *little*$_2$ *ceremony*$_3$ (06/SL 03/5). It is translated into *upacara*$_3$ *kecil*$_2$ *ini*$_1$. It can be clarified that English NP with *Specific*

Deictic$_1$ + *Ordinative numerative*$_2$ + *Head*$_3$ pattern can be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *Det.*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns becomes 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation. They also indicate the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian.

The second pattern is that English NP with *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Ordinative Numerative*$_2$ + *Head*$_3$ pattern like *the*$_1$ *fifth*$_2$ *floor*$_3$ (08/SL 07/8) is translated into *Lantai*$_3$ *lima*$_2$ *itu*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns becomes 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation. They also indicate the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian.

The third pattern is that the above pattern can be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Ordinative Numerative*$_2$ + *N*$_1$ in the phrase *Troy's*$_1$ *first*$_2$ *marriage*$_3$. The phrase will be translated into *perkawinan*$_3$ *peretama*$_2$ *Troy*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 become 3 + 2 + 1. The other phrase can be seen in the data.

4.1.1.2 Non-Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numerrative + Head

The table below shows some Indonesian noun phrases patterns as the result of translating English noun phrases patterned *Non-Specific Deictic*+ *Ordinative Numeratives* + *Head.*

Table 4.2 Non-specific Deictic + Ordinative Numerative + Head

No	Indonesian Pattern	Data Number
1.	Head + Ordinative Numerative	27/SL 13/3
2.	Determiner + Head	194/SL 373/12

From the above table, it can be explained that NP with *Non-SpecificDeictic*$_1$ + *Ordinative Numerative*$_2$ + *Head*$_3$ pattern can be translated into two ways. They are like *a*$_1$ *seventh*$_2$ *child*$_3$ (27/ SL 13/ 3) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Ordinative Numerative*$_2$

pattern *anak*$_3$ *ketujuh*$_2$ and *few*$_1$ *chords*$_2$ into *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_2$ pattern *beberapa*$_1$ *nada*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns becomes 3 + 2 or 1 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian.

4.1.1.3 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

The table below shows some Indonesian noun phrases patterns as the result of translating English noun phrases patterned *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head*

Table 4.3 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

No.	**Indonesian Patterns**	**Data Number**
1.	Head + Adjective	01/SL 01/1 03/SL 02/6 19/SL 09/16 95/SL 138/23 172/SL 333/10
2.	Head + Adjective + determiner	49/SL 42/3
3.	Head + Noun + Determiner	226/SL 419/4
4.	Head + Determiner	251/SL 456/7
5.	Head + Preposition	222/SL 412/24

The table shows that *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj)*$_2$ + *Head*$_3$ pattern can be translated into five patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern. There are at least five phrases found in the novel. For example *the*$_1$ *last*$_2$ *hour*$_3$ (01/SL01/01) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern *jamku*$_3$ *yang penghabisan*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *Det.*$_1$ .For example, *his*$_1$ *principle*$_2$ *lawyer*$_3$ (49/SL 42/3) will be translated into *pengacara*$_3$ *utama*$_2$ *nya*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is $Head_3 + N_2 + Det._1$. For example, $his_1\ glory_2\ days_3$ (226/SL 419/4) will be translated into $Head_3 + N_2 + Det._1$ pattern $hari\text{-}hari_3\ kemenangan_2\ nya_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is $Head_3 + N_2$. .For example, $their_1\ separate_2\ cars_3$ (251/SL 456/7) will be translated into $Head_3 + N_2$ pattern $mobil_3\ masing\text{-}masing_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above can also be translated into $Head_3 + PP_2$ pattern. For example, $the_1\ outdoors_2\ cafes_3$ (222/SL 412/24) will be translated into $Head_3 + PP_2$ pattern $kafe\text{-}kafe_3\ di\ tempat\ terbuka_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 c.

4.1.1.4 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head*

Table 4.4 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective	161/SL 284/15 171/SL 332/7 184/SL 361/5
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun	41/SL 33/3 73/SL 98/4
3.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	133/SL 233/21
4.	Head + Noun	216/SL 407/22
5.	Determiner + Head	178/SL 357/20
6.	Head	44/SL 33/17

From the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non-Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj.)* $_2$+ *Head*$_3$ pattern can be translated into six patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern. There are at least three phrases found in the novel. For example *a*$_1$ *red*$_2$ *T-shirt*$_3$ (184/SL 361/5) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern *kaos*$_3$ *merah*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.*$_{1+}$ *Head*$_{2+}$ *N*$_3$. For example, *a*$_1$ *financial*$_2$ *correspondent*$_3$ (41/SL 33/3) will be translated into *seorang*$_1$ *koresponden*$_3$ *bidang keuangan*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_2$ + *Adj.*$_3$. For example, *a*$_1$ *small*$_2$ *snake*$_3$ (133/SL 233/21) will be translated into *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern *seekor*$_1$ *ular*$_3$ *kecil*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Noun*$_2$. For example, *a*$_1$ *fellowship*$_2$ *hall*$_3$ (216/SL 407/22) will be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$ pattern *aula*$_3$ *pertemuan*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fifth pattern is *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_3$. .For example, *a*$_1$ *male*$_2$ *nurse*$_3$ (178/SL 357/20) will be translated into *seorang*$_1$ *perawat*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above can also be translated into *Head* only. For example, *a*$_1$ *small*$_2$ *tear*$_3$ (44/SL 33/17) is translated into *Head*$_1$ only, *air mata*$_1$. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 d.

4.1.1.5 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head*

Table 4.5 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head

No.	**Indonesian Patterns**	**Data Number**
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	47/SL 38/15 186/SL 365/10 308/SL 511/14
2.	Head + Noun + Noun	185/SL 361/5
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	221/SL 412/24

The above table shows that *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj.)*$_2$+ *Classier (N)*$_{3\ +}$ *Head*$_4$ pattern can be translated into three patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_4$ + *N*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern. There are at least three phrases found in the novel. For example *the*$_1$ *first*$_2$ *heart*$_3$ *attack* $_4$ (47/SL 38/15) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$ + *Adj.*$_1$ pattern *serangan*$_3$ *jantung*$_2$ *pertama*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 +1 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Head*$_4$ + *N*$_3$ + *N*$_2$. For example, *the*$_1$ *obligatory*$_2$ *rubber*$_3$ *sandals*$_4$ (185/SL 361/5) will be translated into *sandal*$_4$ *karet*$_3$ *petugas kebakaran*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

At last, the pattern above is also translated into *Head*$_4$ + *Adj.*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$. For example, *the*$_1$ *lazy*$_2$ *pedestrian*$_3$ *traffic*$_4$ (221/SL 412/24) will be translated into *Head*$_4$ + *Adj.*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern *pejalan kaki*$_4$ *yang berlalu lalang*$_3$ *seenaknya*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 e.

4.1.1.6 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (Noun) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head*

Table 4.6 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head

No.	**Indonesian Patterns**	**Data Number**
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	59/SL 49/3 93/SL 135/9 249/SL 447/30 258/SL 461/11 274/SL 481/30 279/SL 488/17
2.	Head + Noun + Noun	321/SL 526/25
3.	Head + Noun + adverbial	173/SL 338/1
4.	Head + Noun	118/SL 207/5

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic*$_1$ *+ Epithet (Adj.)*$_2$ *+ Classifier (N)*$_3$ *+ Head*$_4$ pattern can be translated into four patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_4$ *+ Noun*$_3$ *+ Adj.*$_2$. There are at least six phrases found in the novel. For example, *a*$_1$ *small*$_2$ *christmas*$_3$ *party*$_4$ (93/ SL 135/09) is translated into *Head*$_4$ *+ N*$_3$ *+ Adj.*$_2$ pattern *pesta*$_4$ *natal*$_3$ *kecil*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is translated *Head*$_4$ *+ N*$_3$ *+ N*$_2$ .For example, *a*$_1$ *brazilian*$_2$ *identification*$_3$ *badge*$_4$ (321/SL 526/25) will be translated into *lencana*$_4$ *pengenal*$_3$ *orang Brazil*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head*$_4$ *+ N*$_3$ *+ Adv.*$_2$ pattern. For example, *a*$_1$ *suburban*$_2$ *pancake*$_3$ *house*$_4$ (173/SL 338/1) is translated into *Head*$_4$ *+ N*$_3$ *+ Adv.*$_2$ pattern *kedai*$_4$ *pancake*$_3$ *pinggir jalan*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above is also translated into $Head_4 + N_3$ pattern. For example, $a_1\ large_2\ fuel_3\ tank_4$ (118/SL 207/5) will be translated into $Head_4 + N_3$ pattern *tangki bahan bakar.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 f.

4.1.1.7 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head*

Table 4.7 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Determiner + Adjective	09/SL 07/8
2.	Head + Adjective + Adjective + Determiner	187/SL 365/10
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	179/SL 359/1
4.	Head + Adverbial	213/SL 404/30
5.	Determiner + Head + Noun	231/SL 423/8

The above table shows that *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj.)* $_2$ + *Epithet (Adj.)* $_3$ + $Head_4$ pattern can be translated into five patterns. The first pattern is $Head_4 + Adj._3 + Det._1 + Adj._2$ pattern. For example, $his_1\ sticky_2\ green_3\ hair_4$ (09/SL 07/ 8) is translated into $rambut_4\ hijau_3\ nya_1\ yang\ lengket_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 1 + 2 of the Indonesian.

The second pattern is $Head_4 + Adj._3 + Adj._2 + Det._1$. For example, $the_1\ new_2\ red_3$ *T-shirt*$_4$ (187/SL 365/10) will be translated into $kaos_4\ merah_3\ baru_2\ itu_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is $Head_4 + Adj._3 + Adj._2$. For example, *those poor sick people* (179/SL 359/11) will be translated into *orang-orang* $_4$ $sakit_3\ yang\ malang_2$. The indexes

show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is *Head$_4$ + Adv.$_3$* pattern. For example, *the$_1$ quiet$_2$ little$_3$ lunch$_4$* (213/SL 404/30) will be translated into *makan siang$_4$ dengan tenang$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above is also translated into *Det.$_1$ + Head$_4$ + N$_3$* pattern. .For example, *the$_1$ various$_2$ legal$_3$ issues$_4$* (231/SL 423/8) will be translated into *berbagai$_1$ isu$_4$ hukum$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 4 + 3 of the Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 g.

4.1.1.8 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non- Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head.*

Table 4.8 Non-Specific Deictic +Epithet (Adj.) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

No.	**Indonesian Patterns**	**Data number**
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	79/SL100/17
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun + Adjective	260/SL 463/1
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	296/SL 505/18

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj)$_2$ + Epithet (Adj)$_3$ + Head$_4$* pattern can be translated into three patterns. The first pattern is *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_3$ + Adj.$_2$*. For example, *an$_1$ old$_2$ dirty$_3$ Mazda$_4$* (79/SL 100/17) is translated into *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_3$ + Adj.$_2$* pattern *Mazda$_4$ tua$_3$ yang kotor$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 +3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.$_1$ + Head$_4$ + N$_3$ + Adj.$_2$*. For example, *an$_1$ harried$_2$ big city$_3$ professional$_4$* (260/SL 463/1) will be translated into *seorang$_1$ professional$_4$ kota besar$_3$ yang sibuk$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_2$ + Adj.$_3$*. For example, *an$_1$ expensive$_2$ dark$_3$ suit$_4$* (296/SL 505/18) will be translated into *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_2$ + Adj.$_3$* pattern *setelan$_4$ mahal$_2$ berwarna gelap$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 4 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 h.

4.1.1.9 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non- Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Head.*

Table 4.9 Non-Specific Deictic +Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Epithet (Adj) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective +Adjective	80/SL 100/25
2.	Head + Noun + Adjective+ Adjective	219/SL 409/1

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_2$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_3$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_4$ + Head$_5$* pattern can be translated into two patterns. The first pattern is the pattern like *a$_1$ lazy$_2$ pleasant$_3$ little$_4$ town$_5$* (80/SL100/25) is translated into *Head$_5$ + Adj.$_4$ + Adj.$_3$ + Adj.$_2$* pattern *Kota$_5$ kecil$_4$ yang tenang$_3$ menyenangkan$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 of the English NP patterns become 5 + 4 +3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is $Head_5 + N_4 + Adj._3 + Adj._2$. For example, a_1 *wonderful*$_2$ *daily*$_3$ *devotional* $_4$ *guide*$_5$ (219/SL 409/1) will be translated into $Head_5 + N_4 + Adj._3 + Adj._2$ pattern *petunjuk*$_5$ *renungan*$_4$ *harian*$_3$ *yang bagus*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 of the English NP pattern become 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 i.

4.1.1.10 Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head.*

Table 4.10 Specific Deictic + Classifier (Noun) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	18/SL 09/11 40/SL 26/22 65/SL 82/4 156/SL 268/23 157/SL 269/26 199/SL 377/20 240/SL 432/11 294/SL 502/14
2.	Head + Noun + Determiner	154 /SL 267/17
3.	Head + Adjective	299/SL 506/18

From the table above, it can be clarified that English NP with *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Classifier (N)*$_2$ + $Head_3$ pattern can be translated into three patterns. The first pattern is translated into $Head_3 + N_2$. There are at least eight phrases found in the novel. For example, *the*$_1$ *marble*$_2$ *foyer*$_3$ (18/ SL 09/11) is translated into $Head_3 + N_2$ pattern *loby*$_1$ *berdinding marmer*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is translated into $Head_3 + N_2 + Det._1$ .For example, *her*$_1$ *leather*$_2$ *boot*$_3$ (154/SL 267/17) will be translated into *sepatu bot*$_3$ *kulit*$_2$ *nya*$_1$. The

indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is also *Head + Adj.* pattern. For example, *the$_1$ grave$_2$ conclusion$_3$* (299/SL 506/18) will be translated into *kesimpulan$_3$ menyeramkan$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 j.

4.1.1.11 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head.*

Table 4.10 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	04/SL 02/6 101/SL 152/15 113/SL 192/3 237/SL 427/19
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun	150/SL 261/12 308/SL 511/ 14
3.	Determiner + Head	148/SL 260/11
4.	Head + Verb phrase	295/SL 502/21

Based on the table above, it can be clarified that English NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (N) $_2$ + Head$_3$* pattern can be translated into four pattern.The easy, the pattern is like *a$_1$ hockey$_2$ team$_3$* (04/SL 02/ 6) is translated into *Head$_3$ + N $_2$* pattern *tim$_3$ hoki$_2$*. There are at least four phrases found in the novel. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns becomes 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.$_1$ + Head$_3$ + N$_2$* pattern. For example, *some$_1$ drug$_2$ runners$_3$* (150/SL 261/12) will be translated into *beberapa$_1$ penyalur$_3$ obat bius$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Det.$_{1}$ + Head$_{3}$*. For example, *a$_{1}$ missionary$_{2}$ couple$_{3}$* (148/SL 260/11) will be translated into *Det.$_{1}$ Head$_{3}$* pattern *sepasang$_{1}$ misionaris$_{3}$* . The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is also translated into *Head + VP* .For example, *a$_{1}$ coffee$_{2}$ break$_{3}$* (295/SL 502/21) will be translated into *istirahat$_{3}$ minum kopi$_{2}$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 k.

4.1.1.12 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head.*

Table 4.12 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Det + Adjective	319/SL 524/1

The above table shows that *Specific Deictic$_{1}$ + Classifier (V)$_{2}$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_{3}$ + Head$_{4}$* pattern like *the$_{1}$ matching$_{2}$ white$_{3}$ crosses$_{4}$* (319/ SL 524/ 01) is translated into *Head$_{5}$ + Adj.$_{2}$ + Det.$_{1}$ + Adj.$_{3}$* pattern *salib-salib$_{4}$ putih$_{3}$ itu$_{1}$ serasi$_{2}$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 1 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 l.

4.1.1.13. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-SpecificDeictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head.*

Table 4.13 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Epithet (Adj.) + Head.

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	07/SL 04/26

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ +Classifier (V)$_2$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_3$ + Head$_4$* pattern like *a$_1$ dying$_2$ old$_3$ man$_4$* (07/SL 04/26) is translated into *Head$_5$ + Adj.$_2$ + Adj.$_3$* pattern *orang$_4$ tua$_3$ diambang kematian$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 m.

4.1.1.14 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *SpecificDeictic + Classifier (V) + Head.*

Table 4.14 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head +Adjective + Determiner	140/SL 242/11
2.	Head + Determiner + Adjective Clause	37/SL 23/7
3.	Head + Adjective Clause	132/SL 228/21
4.	Head + Noun + Noun	312/SL 516/16
5.	Head + Noun	165/SL 307/27

The above table shows that *Specific Deictic$_1$ +Classifier (V)$_2$ + Head$_3$* pattern can be translated into five patterns.The first pattern is shown in the phrase, *the$_1$ damned$_2$ thing$_3$* (140/SL 242/11). It is translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj.$_2$ + Det.$_1$* pattern *benda$_3$ sialan$_2$ itu$_1$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is, *Head$_3$ + Det.$_1$ + Adj. clause$_2$*. For example, *his$_1$ shrieking$_2$ mother$_3$* (37/SL 23/7) will be translated into *ibu$_3$ nya$_1$ yang memekik-mekik$_2$*.

The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 1 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head$_3$ + Adj. Clause$_2$*. For example, *the$_1$ sputtering$_2$ motor$_3$* (132/SL 228/21) will be translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj. Clause$_2$* pattern *mesin$_3$ yang terbatuk-batuk$_2$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is *Head$_3$ + N$_2$ + N$_1$*. For example, *Fernando's$_1$ trading$_2$ port$_3$* (312/SL 516/16) will be translated into *pos$_3$ perniagaan$_2$ Fernando$_1$.* At last, the pattern above is also translated into *Head$_3$ + N$_2$*. For example, *the$_1$ flooded$_2$ water$_3$* (165/SL 307/27) will be translated into *air$_3$ banjir$_2$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 n.

4.1.1.15 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-SpecificDeictic + Classifier (V) + Head.*

Table 4.15 Non- Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	76/SL 99/13 215/SL 407/8 235/SL 425/24
2.	Head + Adjective	68/SL 86/1 293/SL502/8
3.	Head + Adverbial	45/SL 33/17

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (V)$_2$ + Head$_3$* pattern can be translated into three ways. The first way, it is translated into *Head$_3$ + N$_2$* pattern. For example, NP *a$_1$ grilled$_2$ chiken$_3$* (76/ SL 99/ 13) is translated into *sandwich ayam$_3$*

panggang$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second way, it is also translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ like NP, *an*$_1$ *aging*$_2$ *condo*$_3$ (68/SL 86/1). It will be translated into *kondominium*$_3$ *tua*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

At last, the pattern will be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adv.*$_2$ pattern. For example, *a*$_1$ *breaking*$_2$ *voice*$_3$ (45/SL 33/17) will be translated into *berbicara*$_3$ *dengan suara parau*$_2$ .The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 o.

4.1.1.16 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (Noun) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *SpecificDeictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head.*

Table 4.16 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective .clause	14/SL 09/1 277/SL 488/4

The above table shows that *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Classifier (V)* $_2$ + *Classifier (N)* $_3$+ *Head*$_4$ pattern like *the*$_1$ *tinted*$_2$ *glass*$_3$ *wall*$_4$ (14/ SL 09/1) is translated into *Head*$_4$ + *Noun*$_3$ + *Adj. Clause*$_2$ pattern *dinding*$_4$ *kaca*$_3$ *berwarna gelap*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 p.

4.1.1.17 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-SpecificDeictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head.*

Table 4.17 Non- Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adverbial	39/SL 26/14
2.	Head + Adjective	269/SL 479/15

The above table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (Ve)$_2$ + Classifier (N)$_3$ + Head$_4$* pattern can be translated into two ways. The first way, it is translated into *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_3$ + Adv.$_2$* pattern. For example, NP *a$_1$ rising$_2$ DC lawyer$_3$* (39/SL 26 /14) is translated into *pengacara$_4$ yang sedang menanjak$_3$ di D.C.$_2$*

The second way, the table above also shows that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (Verb)$_2$ + Classifier (N)$_3$+ Head$_4$* pattern like *a$_1$ crowded$_2$ community$_3$ college$_4$* (269/ SL 26/ 14) is translated into *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_3$ + Adv.$_2$* pattern *college$_4$ dilingkungan$_3$ yang padat$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 2 q.

4.1.2 Head with Pre-Modifiers and Post Modifiers (Qualifier)

4.1.2.1 Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Prep. Phrase)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *SpecificDeictic + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.18 Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Preposition Phrase	02/SL 01/9 05/SL 02/7 24/SL 11/3

		57/SL 46/24 74/SL 98/4 90/SL102/9 91/SL113/9 151/SL 263/25
2.	Head + Noun	28/SL 14/8 105/SL 162/11 110/SL 189/9
3.	Head + Noun + Determiner	22/SL 10/15 58/SL 48/31 96/SL138/23 180/SL 359/22
4.	Head + Noun Clause	29/SL 14/24 204/SL 389/2
5.	Determiner + Head + Verb	147/SL 250/11
6.	Head + Adverbial	144/SL 247/10

From the above table it can be explained that NP with *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Head*$_2$ + *Qualifier*$_3$ pattern can be translated into six patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *PP*$_2$. There are at least seven phrases found in the novel. For example *the*$_1$ *pipeline*$_2$ *under the land* $_3$ (02/SL 01/9) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *PP*$_2$ pattern *pipa*$_3$ *bawah tanah*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$. For example, *the*$_1$ *influence*$_2$ *of any medication drug*$_3$ (28/SL 14/8) will be translated into *pengaruh*$_2$ *obat-obatan narkotika*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$+ *Det.*$_1$. For example, *the*$_1$ *disposition*$_2$ *of my apartment*$_3$ (22/SL10/15) will be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *N*$_2$+ *Det.*$_1$ pattern *pembagian*$_3$ *asset-aset ku*$_1$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is *Head$_3$ + NC$_2$*. For example, *his$_1$ series$_2$ of a high-powered officer$_3$* (29/SL 14/24) will be translated into *Head$_3$ + NC$_2$* pattern *aula$_3$ tekanan kantor yang super sibuk$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 of the English NP pattern become *pembagian$_3$ asset-aset ku$_{1,}$*3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fifth pattern is *Det. + Head + VP*. For example, *the$_1$ man$_2$ with white face$_3$* (147/SL 250/11) will be translated into *si$_1$ orang$_2$ bermuka putih$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the English NP pattern above can be translated into *Head$_2$ + Adv.3*. For example, *the$_1$ drink$_2$ of the day$_3$* (144/SL 247/10) is translated into *minuman$_2$ favoritnya waktu itu$_3$*. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3a.

4.1.2.2 Non- Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Prep. Phrase)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.19 Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Preposition phrase	71/SL 89/2 88/SL 102/6 117/SL 206/26
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun clause	31/SL 15/15
3.	Head + Noun clause	67/SL 82/4 146/SL 249/2 230/SL 423/8
4.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	130/SL 220/23

Based on the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Head$_2$ + Qualifier$_3$* pattern can be translated into four patterns. The first pattern is *Head$_2$ + PP$_3$*. There are at least three phrases found in the novel. For example *a$_1$ briefcase$_2$ behind the passenger's seat $_3$* (71/SL 89/2) is translated into *Head$_3$ + PP$_2$*

pattern *tas kerja$_2$ dibalik kursi Nate$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.$_1$ + Head$_2$ + NC$_3$*. For example, *a$_1$ pile$_2$ of official-looking documents$_3$* (31/SL 15/15) will be translated into *setumpuk$_1$ dokumen$_2$ yang tampaknya resmi$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head$_2$ + NC$_3$*. For example, *a$_1$ jurist$_2$ with little experience$_3$* (67/SL 82/4) will be translated into *Head$_2$ + NC$_3$* pattern *hakim$_2$ yang belum banyak pengalaman$_3$*. The indexes show that 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

At last, the pattern above is also translated into *Det.$_1$ + Head$_2$ + Adj.$_3$* pattern. .For example, *a$_1$ cloud$_2$ of small black mosquitos$_3$* (130/SL 220/23) will be translated into *Det.$_1$ + Head$_2$ + Adj.$_3$* pattern *se$_1$ gerombolan kecil nyamuk$_2$ hitam$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 b.

4.1.2.3. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *SpecificDeictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.20 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head noun + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	94/SL 136/19 103/SL 153/12 120/SL 207/17 163/SL 286/3 243/SL 437/9
2.	Head noun + Adjective + Det.+ Prep. Phrase	155/SL 268/6 176/SL 35/26
3.	Head noun + Adjective + Adverbial	257/SL 459/11
4.	Head noun + Adjective	50/SL 42/3

5.	Determiner + Head noun	262/SL 466/15
6.	Head noun + Adjective + Noun	306/SL 510/17

From the above table it can be explained that NP with *Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj)*$_2$+ *Head* $_3$+ *Qualifier*$_4$ pattern can be translated into six ways. The first way, it will be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *PP*$_4$ pattern. There are at least five phrases found in the novel. For example *the*$_1$ *young*$_2$ *lady*$_3$ *behind the counter*$_4$ (94/SL 136/19) is translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *PP*$_4$ pattern *wanita*$_3$ *muda*$_2$ *dibalik counter*$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The second way, the English NP pattern will be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *Det*$_1$ + *PP*$_4$. For example, *her*$_1$ *small*$_2$ *budget*$_3$ *from World Tribes*$_4$ (155/SL 268/6) will be translated into *anggaran*$_3$ *minim*$_2$ *nya*$_1$ *dari World Tribes*$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 1 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The third way, the pattern above can also be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *Adv.*$_4$ pattern. For example, *the*$_1$ *last*$_2$ *witness*$_3$ *of the week*$_4$ (257/SL 459/11) will be translated into *saksi*$_3$ *terakhir*$_2$ *minggu ini*$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 4 + 1 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth way, the pattern above is also translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ pattern. For example, *the*$_1$ *current*$_2$ *state*$_3$ *of thing*$_4$ (50/SL 42/3) will be translated into *perkembangan*$_3$ *terakhir*$_2$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The fifth way, the pattern above is also translated into *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_3$. For example, *the*$_1$ *new*$_2$ *Batch*$_3$ *of psychiatris*$_4$ (262/SL 466/15) will be translated into

kelompok$_1$ *psikiater*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above can be translated into *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *N*$_4$. For example, *the*$_1$ *rought*$_2$ *draft*$_3$ *of settlement agreement*$_4$ (306/SL 510/17) is translated into *konsep*$_3$ *dasar*$_2$ *surat persetujuan*$_4$. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 c.

4.1.2.4 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-SpecificDeictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.21 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	13/SL 08/15 88/SL 102/6 129/SL 220/2 196/SL 376/1 283/SL 493/9
2.	Determiner + Head noun + Verb Phrase	193/SL 373/9
3.	Numeric + Head + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	273/SL 481/18
4.	Determiner + Head	313/SL 516/14
5.	Determiner + Head + Adjective Clause	192/SL 371/11

Based on the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non - Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Epithet (Adj)*$_2$ + *Head*$_3$ + *Qualifier*$_4$ pattern can be translated into five patterns. The first pattern is *Head*$_3$ + *Adj.*$_2$ + *PP*$_4$. For example *a*$_1$ *small*$_2$ *jar*$_3$ *of honey*$_2$ (13/ SL 08/3) is translated into *stoples*$_3$ *kecil*$_2$ *berisi madu*$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.*$_1$ + *Head*$_3$ + *VP*$_4$. For example, *a*$_1$ *young*$_2$ *man*$_3$ *with a guitar*$_4$ (193/SL 373/9) will be translated into *seorang*$_1$ *pemuda*$_3$ *membawa gitar* $_4$.

The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Numeric$_1$ + Head$_3$ + Adj.$_2$ + PP$_4$*. For example, *an$_1$ empty$_2$ six-pack$_3$ on the seat$_4$* (237/SL 481/18) will be translated into *enam kaleng kosong tergeletak di tempat duduk*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is *Det. + Head*. For example, *an end less variety of smamps* (313/SL 516/14) will be translated into *berbagai rawa-rawa*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, English NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (N)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (PP)$_4$* pattern can be translated into *Det.$_1$ + Head$_3$ + N$_2$ + Adj. C$_4$*. For example, *an$_1$ American$_2$ woman$_3$ of forty-two$_4$* (192/SL 371/11) is translated into *seorang$_1$ wanita$_3$ Amerika$_2$ berumur 42$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 1 + 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 d.

4.1.2.5 Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. P)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.22 Specific Deictic + Callsifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (PP).

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head nouns + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	162/SL 285/29

The above NP tables show that *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (V)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (PP)$_4$* pattern like *the$_1$ crippled$_2$ boy$_3$ under the tree$_4$* (162/SL 285/29) is translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj.$_2$ + PP$_4$* pattern *anak$_3$ cacat$_2$ di bawah pohon$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 +

2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 e.

4.1.2.6 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.23 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective Clause	12/SL 08/15 98/SL 141/15 107/SL 170/7
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun + Adj. Clause	270/SL 480/10

Based on the table above, it can be clarified that English NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (V)$_2$+ Head$_3$ + Qualifier (PP)$_4$* pattern can be translated into two patterns. The first pattern is *Head$_3$ + Noun$_2$ + Adjective Clause$_4$.* There are at least 3 phrases found in the novel. For example *an$_1$ unopened$_2$ tube$_3$ of Ritz crackers$_4$* (12 /SL 08/ 15) is translated into *bungkus$_3$ biskuit Ritz$_4$ yang belum dibuka$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 4 + 2 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det. $_1$ + Head$_3$ + N + Adj.Cl$_4$.* For example, *some$_1$ undefined$_2$ point$_3$ in his life$_4$* (270/SL 480/10) will be translated into *beberapa$_1$ titik kehidupan$_3$ yang tidak dapat dijelaskan$_4$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 f.

4.1.2.7 Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.24 Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	168/SL 285/29

The above NP table shows that *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (N)$_2$ + Head $_3$ + Qualifier (PP)$_4$* pattern like *the$_1$ aluminium$_2$ shell$_3$ of the boat$_4$* (168/SL 285/29) is translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj.$_2$* pattern *aluminium$_3$ sampah$_2$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 g.

4.1.2.8 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic+Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.25 Non-Specific Deictic+ Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	297/SL 505/19

Based on the table above, it can be clarified that English NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (N)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (PP)$_4$* pattern can be translated into *Head + N + Adj.Cl*. For example, *a$_1$ denim$_2$ shirt$_3$ with specks of white point$_4$* (297/SL 505/19) will be translated into *kemeja$_3$ denim$_2$ dengan bercak cat putih$_4$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 h.

4.1.2.9 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic+ Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP).*

Table 4.26 Non-Specific Deictic+ Epithet (Adj.) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (PP)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective + Prep P	99/SL 143/5 177/SL 356/9

The above NP tables show that *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_2$ + Classifier (N)$_3$ + Head$_4$ + Qualifier (PP)$_5$* pattern like *a$_1$ small$_2$ open$_3$ room$_4$ with two bunks$_5$* (99/ SL 143/5) is translated into *Head$_4$ + Adj.$_3$+ Adj.$_2$ + PP$_5$* pattern *ruang$_4$ terbuka$_3$ kecil$_2$ berisi dua tempat tidur $_5$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 2 + 5 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 i.

4.1.2.10 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head + Qualifier (Clause)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head + Qualifier (Cl).*

Table 4.27 Specific Deictic+ Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective clause	72/SL 96/10 123/SL 210/22
2.	Head + Adverbial	61/SL 53/24

Based on the table above, it can be clarified that English NP with *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (Cl)$_4$* pattern can be translated into two patterns.

The first pattern is *Head$_3$ + Adj.$_2$ + Adj. Cl$_4$*. For example, *the$_1$ biggest$_2$ problem$_3$ facing some modern-day tribes$_4$* is translated into *masalah$_3$ terbesar$_2$ yang dihadapi suku-suku jaman moderen$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian.

The above NP table also shows that *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj.)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (Cl)$_4$* pattern like *the$_1$ early$_2$ research$_3$ pulled from the internet$_4$* (61/SL 53/24) is also translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj. Cl$_4$* pattern *hasil riset$_3$ di Internet$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 j.

4.1.2.11 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj.) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (Cl).*

Table 4.28 Non-Specific Deictic+ Epithet (Adj) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective Clause	30/SL 14/31 289/SL 497/11 300/SL 507/6
2.	Determiner + Head + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	234/SL 424/28
3.	Head + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	51/SL 42/20
4.	Head + Adjective + Verb Phrase	238/SL 428/4

Based on the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non-Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj.) $_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (Cl)$_4$* pattern can be translated into four ways. At first, it will be translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj $_2$ + Adj. Cl$_4$* pattern. For example *a$_1$ private$_2$ corporation$_3$ which owns seventy different companies$_4$* (30/ SL 14/31) is translated into

perusahaan$_3$ pribadi$_2$ yang memiliki 70 perusahaan berbeda-beda$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det.$_1$ + Head$_3$ + Adj. $_2$ + PP$_4$.* For example, *a$_1$ modern$_2$ building$_3$ packed among many on Pennsylvania $_4$* (234/SL 424/28) will be translated into *sebuah$_1$ gedung$_3$ moderen$_2$ diantara banyak gedung di Pennsylvania$_4$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Head$_3$ + Adj$_2$ + PP$_4$* pattern. For example, *a$_1$ thirty-year-old$_2$ divorce$_3$ whose two kids lived with their father$_4$* (51/SL 42/20) will be translated into *janda cerai $_3$ berusia 30$_2$ dengan 2 anak yang tinggal bersama ayah mereka$_4$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above is also translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj$_2$ + VP$_4$* pattern. .For example, *a$_1$ small$_2$ city$_3$ called Corumba$_4$* (238/SL 428/4) will be translated into *kota$_3$ kecil$_2$ bernama Corumba$_4$.* The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 k.

4.1.2.12 Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)*

Table 4.29 Specific Deictic + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Verb	63/SL 65/25
2.	Head + Noun + Adjective Clause	169/SL 330/4
3.	Head + Adjective Clause	182/SL 360/11

Based on the above table it can be clarified that NP with *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Classifier (N)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier (Cl)$_4$* pattern can be translated into three patterns. The first pattern is *Head$_3$ + N$_2$ + Cl$_4$*. For example *a$_1$ jazz$_2$ drummer$_3$ named Tim$_4$* (63/SL 65/25) is translated into *pemain drum$_3$ jazz$_2$ bernama Tim$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 +2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Head$_3$ + N$_2$ + Adj. Cl$_4$*. For example, *a$_1$ piano$_2$ teacher$_3$ whose breath was so bad$_4$* (169/SL 330/4) will be translated into *guru$_3$ piano$_2$ yang napasnya begitu bau$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, the pattern above can also be translated into *Head$_3$ + Adj. Cl$_4$* pattern. For example, *a$_1$ college$_2$ girl$_3$ who loved cocaine$_4$* (182/SL 360/11) will be translated into *mahasiswa$_3$ yang kecanduan kokain$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP pattern become 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3. l.

4.1.2.13 Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl).

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl).*

Table 4.30 Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective Clause	26/SL 11/23 197/SL 376/6

The above NP table shows that *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Head$_2$ + Qualifier (Cl)$_3$* pattern like *the$_1$ will$_2$ lying before me$_3$* (26/SL11/23) is translated into *Head$_3$ + Adjective Clause$_4$* pattern *surat wasiat$_2$ yang terletak di hadapanku$_3$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the

order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 m.

4.1.2.14 Non-Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl).*

Table 4.31 Non-Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective	82/SL 101/9 92/SL 119/28
2.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	21/SL 09/20 84/SL 101/14
3.	Determiner + Head + Verb	60/SL 49/3
4.	Head +Verb + Prep. Phrase	46/SL 36/15
5.	Head + preposition	34/SL 21/14

From the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non-Specific Deictic*$_1$*+ Head + Qualifier (Cl)*$_3$ pattern can be translated into five patterns. The first pattern is *Head + Adj.* + pattern. There are at least two phrases found in the novel. For example *a*$_1$ *street*$_2$ *that descended slightly*$_3$ (82/SL 101/9) is translated into *jalan*$_2$ *yang menurun*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The second pattern is *Det. + Head + Adj.* For example, *some*$_1$ *psychiatrists*$_2$ *who'll determine*$_3$ (21/SL 09/20) will be translated into *segerombolan*$_1$ *psikiater*$_2$ *yang hendak menentukan*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The third pattern is *Det.*$_1$ *+ Head*$_2$ *+ V*$_3$. For example, *a*$_1$ *woman*$_2$ *named Lee*$_3$ (60/SL 49/3) will be translated into *seorang.*$_1$ *wanita*$_2$ *bernama Lee*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation.

The fourth pattern is $Head_2 + V_3 + PP_4$ pattern. .For example, a_1 man_2*who just jumped from the building*$_3$ (46/SL 36/15) will be translated into *orang*$_2$ *terjun*$_3$ *dari gedung tinggi*$_4$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP pattern become 2 + 3 + 4 of the Indonesian translation.

Finally, from the above table it can be explained that NP with *Non - Specific* $Deictic_1 + Head_2 + Qualifier_3$ pattern can be translated into $Head_2 + PP_3$. For example, a_1 man_2 *weighing a hundred and fifty pounds*$_3$ (34/SL 21/14). It is translated into *se*$_1$ *seorang*$_2$ *dengan berat badan sekitar 75 kilogram*$_3$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 of the English NP patterns become 1 + 2 + 3 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 n.

4.1.2.15 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet + Epithet + Head + Qualifier/Clause

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet(A) + Epithet(A) + Head + Qualifier (Cl).*

Table 4.32 Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet + Epithet + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective clause	109/SL 181/3

The above NP table shows that *Non-Specific* $Deictic_1 + Epithet\ (Adj)_2 + Epithet\ (Adj)_3 + Head_4 + Qualifier\ (Cl)_5$ pattern like a_1 *wild*$_2$ *left*$_3$ *hook*$_4$ *that popped him in the ear*$_5$ (109/ SL181/3) is translated into $Head_4 + Adj._3 + Adj.\ Cl_5$ pattern *hook*$_4$ *kiri*$_3$ *yang menghajar telinganya*$_5$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 3 + 5 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP

constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 o.

4.1.2.16 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl)

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Non-Specific Deictic* + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl).

Table 4.33 Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (V) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier (Cl).

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective + Adj. clause	129/SL 220/2

The above NP table shows that *Non-Specific Deictic*$_1$ + *Classifier (V)*$_2$ +*Classifier (N)*$_3$ + *Head*$_4$ + *Qualifier (Cl)*$_5$ pattern like *a*$_1$ *ragged*$_2$ *straw*$_3$ *hat*$_4$ *that hid most of his face*$_5$ (129/ SL 220/ 2) is translated into *Head*$_4$ + *Adjective Clause*$_5$ pattern *topi*$_4$ *jerami lusuh yang menutupi sebagian wajahnya*$_5$. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 of the English NP patterns become 4 + 5 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3.p.

4.1.2.17 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + "to"Infinitive

The following table consists of the Indonesian NP patterns as the result of English NP patterned *Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + "to" Infinitive*

Table 4.34 Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adj) + Head + "to" Infinitive

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective Clause	48/SL 40/6 135/SL 239/5

The above NP table shows that *Specific Deictic$_1$ + Epithet (Adj)$_2$ + Head$_3$ + Qualifier ("to" infinitive)$_4$* pattern like *the$_1$ best$_2$ way$_3$ to attack$_4$* (48/SL 40/6) is translated into *Head$_3$ + Adjective Clause$_4$* pattern *cara$_3$ terbaik$_2$ untuk menyerang$_4$*. The indexes show that 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 of the English NP patterns become 3 + 2 + 4 of the Indonesian translation. This shows the order of the NP constituents when translated from English into Indonesian. Details of the other possible patterns can be seen in appendix 3 q.

From the analyses above the researcher can say that there are significant different in order of NP constituents. It can be formulated that pre-modifiers of English NP become post-modifiers in their Indonesian translation. There are also exception happen on pre-modifier in the forms of quantifier like a, *an, one, two, some, many, thousands* etc, and partitive nouns like *a bundle of, a box of, a pack of, a loaf of,* etc, as can be seen in the following examples:

the$_1$ fifth$_2$ floor$_3$ _____ lantai$_3$ lima$_2$ itu$_1$

a$_1$ small$_2$ Christmas$_3$ party$_4$ _____ sebuah$_1$ pesta$_4$ Natal$_3$ kecil$_2$

The tendency of NP translation from English into Indonesian can be formulated as follow:

1 + 2 + 3 ---------- 3 + 2 + 1 for NP with Specific Deictic

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 ---------- 1 + 4 + 3 + 2 for NP with Non-Specific Deictic

NP with a clause tends to have similar order in its translation. It can be seen from the patterns below:

the$_1$ best$_2$ way$_3$ to attack$_4$ ------- cara$_3$ terbaik$_2$ untuk menyerang$_4$ itu$_1$

a$_1$ simple$_2$ question$_3$ to answer$_4$ ---- sebuah$_1$ pertanyaan$_3$ sederhana$_2$ unt dijawab$_4$

the$_1$ day$_2$ when he died$_3$ ------- hari$_2$ ketika dia meninggal$_3$ itu$_1$

The indexes describe the similar patterns of constituent orders between English NP and the translation as can be seen below:

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 _____ 3 + 2 + 4 + 1 for NP with Specific Deictic

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 _____ 1 + 3 + 2 + 4 for NP with Non-Specific Deictic

1 + 2 + 3 _____ 2 + 3 + 1 for NP with Specific Deictic

4.2. Translation shifts

When translation cannot be carried out by adhering closely to the linguistic form of the source text, textual equivalence is achieved through what Catford calls *translation shifts*. Two major types of shifts are identified: *level shift* and *category shift.* These two types of shifts also appear in this research.

4.2.1. Level shift

According to Catford (197473) *level shift* is a shift that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. There are 3 types of level shifts found in this novel. They are (1) from noun phrase into word, (2) from noun phrase into words, and (3) from noun phrase into sentence. To make the shifts clear, the researcher gives tables and a brief explanation concerning the shifts. The first level shift is the shift *from noun phrase into word.* It is the shift from English NP into Indonesian word. There are at least three phrases found in this novel. The following table shows us the number of the data in which the level shift from noun phrase into word occurs.

Table 4.35 Level shift from noun phrase into word

No.	Data Number
1.	131/SL 228/21

2.	178/SL 357/20
3.	182/SL 360/1

For example, data number 131/SL 228/21

SL : Then he started seeing *a college girl who loved cocaine*, and the wall cracked
TL. : Lalu ia mulai kencan dengan *mahasiswi yang kecanduan kokain*, dan tembok yang retak.

The phrase, *a college girl*, in English is translated into Indonesian to be *mahasiswi*. *A college girl* means a girl who studies in a college, and it has the same meaning in Indonesian, *mahasiswi* i.e. a girl (not a man) who studies in a college. A college girl is a phrase, and *mahasiswi* is a word. Therefore, there is shift from phrase into a word, and the shift does not change the meaning.

The second level shift is the shift *from noun phrase into words.* It is the shift from English NP into Indonesian words. There are at least eleven phrases found in this novel. The following table shows us the number of the data in which level shift from noun phrase into words occurs.

Table 4.36 Level shift from noun phrase into words

No.	**Data Number**	**No.**	**Data Number**
1.	186/SL 365/10	6.	222/SL 412/24
2.	188/SL 365/10	7.	240/SL 432/1
3.	211/SL 403/3	8.	241/SL 432/11
4.	213/SL 404/30	9.	252/SL 456/16
5.	221/SL 412/24	10.	295/SL 502/21
		11.	304/SL 510/15

For example, data number186/SL 365/10

SL : He cut off *the new gym shorts* and the new red T-shirt, and replaced

them with *another yellow gown.*

TL : Ia menggunting *celana pendek olah raga baru* dan kaus merah baru itu, lalu menukarnya dengan *baju panjang kuning.*

From the sentence above the researcher found that there are two level shifts from the words shorts and gown. The two words from SL are translated into TL to be *celana pendek* for *shorts* and *baju panjang* for *gown*. *Celana pendek* has the same meaning as *shorts*. It means trousers ending at or above the knee. Meanwhile, *gaun panjang* has the same meaning as *gown*. It means a long dress worn by woman on formal occasions. Therefore, there are shifts, from the head word, *shorts* into words *celana pendek*, and the word, *gown* into words, *gaun panjang.* Both shifts do not change the meaning.

The third level shift is the shift *from noun phrase into sentence*. It is the shift from English NP into Indonesian sentence. There are at least twenty phrases found in this novel. The following table shows us the number of the data in which the level shift from noun phrase into sentence occurs.

Table 4.37.Level-shift from noun phrases into sentences.

No.	Data Number	No.	Data Number
1.	07/SL 04/26	11.	111/SL 191/29
2.	10/SL 08/1	12.	116/SL 203/12
3.	18/SL 09/11	13.	193/SL 373/9
4.	36/SL 23/3	14.	195/SL 375/1
5.	45/SL 33/17	15.	239/SL 428/4
6.	46/SL 36/15	16.	244/SL 439/18
7.	60/SL 49/3	17.	249/SL 447/30
8.	63/SL 65/ 25	18.	296/SL 505/18
9.	99/SL 143/ 5	19.	299/SL 506/18
10.	100/SL 146/12	20.	319/SL 524/1

For example, data number 07/SL 04/26

SL : *A dying old man* should not hate, but I cannot help.

TL : *Orang tua diambang kematian* seharusnya jangan dikuasai rasa benci, tapi aku tidak mampu bersikap lain.

The level shift of the English sentence above can be seen from the noun phrase, *a dying old man*. The phrase uses present participle in the verb as its pre-modifier. When a verb is added *present participle*, it means that the action is still in progress. Hence, *a dying old man* means that the person is in the process to die. Hendarto translates the word *dying* into *diambang*. The word *diambang* is a verb and it is not a pre-modifier. The position of the word *diambang* is as a predicate. *Diambang* means something is almost happen. *A dying old man* is a noun phrase. It means an old man is dying. If we translate *orang tua diambang kematian* into English, it will be an old man is dying. Therefore, *a dying old man* is the same meaning as *orang tua diambang kematian* but different in the forms because of the level shift. *A dying old man* is a phrase but *orang tua diambang kematian* is a sentence.

4.2.2. Category shift

Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit. The first category shift is *structure shift.* Structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between ST and TT (Hatim, 2001:16). In this novel there are at least twenty five noun phrases in which the shift occurs, and it is shown in the following table.

Table 4.38.Structure Shift

No.	Data Number	No.	Data Number
1.	06/SL 03/5	14.	172/SL 333/10
2.	27/SL 13/3	15.	179/SL 359/1

3.	47/SL 38/15	16.	215/SL 407/8
4.	49/SL 42/3	17.	216/SL 407/22
5.	65/SL 82/4	18.	226/SL 419/4
6.	79/SL100/17	19.	242/SL 435/16
7.	93/SL135/9	20.	247/SL 446/12
8.	137/SL 240/1	21.	264/SL 466/23
9.	140/SL 242/11	22.	274/SL 481/30
10.	148/SL 260/11	23.	279/SL 488/17
11.	154/SL 267/17	24.	309/SL 511/22
12.	166/SL 307/27	25.	321/SL 526/25
13.	171/SL 332/7		

For example, data number 06/SL 03/7

SL : …,and so I know exactly where to place everyone for *this little ceremony.*

TL :…, jadi aku tahu persis di mana setiap orang harus kutempatkan untuk *upacara kecil ini.*

English noun phrases consist of head that is modified by pre-modifier. In the noun phrase *this little ceremony*, the head is *ceremony* that is modified by pre-modifiers, *little* (adj), and *the* (det). The pattern will be: *Det. + Adj. + Head.* The function of *little* is to explain the head, *ceremony* (what is the ceremony like); and *the* is to make definite the *Head*. The position will be changed when we translate the phrase into Indonesian. In Indonesian when we make a noun phrase, the modifiers always stand after the *Head.* The pattern will be: *Head + Modifiers*. So, the phrase, *this little ceremony* will be translated as *upacara kecil ini*. The modifier, *kecil* explains the Head, *upacara*; so does the article *ini*. As a result there is a structure shift if we translate English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases.

The second category shift is *class shift.* Class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford,

1974:78). There are at least seven noun phrases found in this novel. The following table shows us the number of the data in which the shift occurs.

Table.4.39. Class shift

No.	Data Number	No.	Data Number
1.	101/SL152/15	5.	162/SL 285/29
2.	103/SL153/12	6.	165/SL 307/27
3.	140/SL 242/11	7.	215/SL 407/8
4.	147/SL 250/11		

For example, data number 103/SL 153/12

SL : *The shy girl* at the front desk had not seen Mr. O'Riley.

TL : *Gadis pemalu* di meja resepsionis tidak melihat Mr. O'Riley.

The word, *shy* in the above noun phrase is an adjective, and the function is as modifier. Meanwhile, the word *malu* added by prefix-*pe* is a noun. If Indonesian prefix-*pe* is put in a word belongs to adjective, the word will be a noun. Therefore, there is a translation shift from the adjective *shy* to be noun *pemalu.* The shift, however, does not change the message contextually.

The third category shift is *unit shift.* Unit-shift means 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, 1974:79). There are at least seven noun phrases found in this novel.The following table shows us the number of the data in which the shift occurs.

Table.4.40. Unit shift

No.	Data Number	No.	Data Number
1.	03/SL 02/6	5.	39/SL 26/14
2.	12/SL 08/15	6.	132/SL 228/21

3.	14/SL 09/1	7.	293/SL 502/8
4.	37/SL 23/7		

For example, data number 03/SL 02/6

SL : I once owned all *the appropriate toys*……

TL : Dulu aku juga mengoleksi *semua mainan yang sepadan* dengan statusku

There is a unit shift. The word *appropriate* and its translation, *yang sepadan* have the same function that is as a modifier i.e. explaining the head *toy*. There is a shift in this phrase that is from word, *appropriate* into clause, *yang sepadan.* However, the shift does not change the meaning.

The fourth category shift is *intra-system shift.* Intra-system shift happens when a system of SL has equivalence in TL, but each operates differently. We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1974:80). There are at least three noun phrases found in this novel. The following table shows us the number of the data in which the shift occurs.

Table 4.41.Intra-system shift

No.	**Data Number**
1.	95/SL 138/23
2.	150/SL 261/12
3.	194/SL 27 /12

For example, data number 150/SL 261/12

SL : There are *some drug runners*, but nobody comes this deep into the Pantanal.

TL : Ada *beberapa penyalur obat bius*, tapi tak seorangpun memasuki Pantanal sejauh ini.

The word *runners* (English) is plural noun and the function is as the head, wheres the word *penyalur* (Indonesian) is a singular noun, and also as a head. Both of them have the same meaning but they have intra-system shift.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is the last part of the thesis containing some points as the conclusions of the analyses. It is worth noting that the main discussion and analyses in chapter four are dealing with patterns of English nounphrases and their equivalences in Indonesian and also translation shifts of the noun phrases. Therefore, this thesis draws the conclusions based on the two bases of analyses.

5.1. Conclusions

The analyses in chapter four describe that there are patterns of noun phrases in English which have different patterns of their translation in Indonesian. There are significant different in the order of NP constituents. It can be formulated that pre-modifiers of English NP become post-modifiers in their Indonesian translation. Exceptions happen on pre-modifier in the forms of quantifier adverbs like *a, an, one, two, some, many, thousand* etc. and collective adverbials like *a bundle of, a box of, a pack of, a loaf of,* etc. as can seen in (1) and (2):

(1) the $_1$ fifth$_2$ floor$_3$ ---------- *lantai*$_3$ *lima*$_2$ *itu*$_1$

(2) a $_1$ small $_2$ Christmas$_3$ party $_4$ ---------- *sebuah*$_1$ *pesta*$_4$ *natal*$_3$ *kecil*$_2$

The indexes describe the patterns of constituent order in the translation of English NP into Indonesian. The tendency of NP translation from English into Indonesian can be formulated as follow:

(3) 1 + 2 + 3 ------- 3 + 2 + 1 for NP with Specific Deictic

(4) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 -------- 1 + 4 + 3 + 2 for NP with Non-Specific Deictic

It is worth noting that NP with a clause tends to have similar order in its translation. It can be seen the patterns below:

(5) the$_1$ best$_2$ way$_3$ to attack$_4$ ---------- *cara*$_3$ *terbaik*$_2$ *untuk menyerang*$_4$

(6) a$_1$ simple$_2$ question$_3$ to answer$_4$--- *sebh*$_1$ *pertanyaan*$_3$ *sederhana*$_2$ *unt dijawab*$_4$.

(7) the$_1$ day$_2$ when he died$_3$ -------- *hari*$_2$ *ketika dia meninggal*$_3$

The indexes describe the similar patterns of constituent orders between English NP and the translation as can be seen (8), (9) and (10).

(8) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 --- 3 + 2 + 4 for NP with Specific Deictic.

(9) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 --- 1 + 3 + 2 + 4 for NP with Non-Specific Deictic.

(10) 1 + 2 + 3 ---- 2 + 3 for NP with Specific Deictic.

From the analyses in chapter four, it can also be formulated that there are two typical translation shifts when translating nou phrases from English into Indonesian. They are *level* and *category shifts*. It can be further described that *the level shift* has three different shift patterns i.e. from a noun phrase into a word, from a noun phrases into words, and from a noun phrase into a sentence. *The category shift* has four different classifications namely *structured, class, unit*, and *intra-system shifts.*

In this research there are also some additional findings that we usually call as *translation lost* (if there are some words missing), and *translation gain* (if there is additional word) (See Appendix 6).

5.2 Implication

Since a linguistic research is supposed to be contributive, the results of this research should at least theoretically and practically contribute to the development of English studies. This section proposes the implications of the findings.

5.2.1 Theoretical Implication

A linguistic theory may have three different levels of adequacy namely observational, descriptive, and explanatory (Radford,1988: 27-30). According to Radford (1988), a linguistic theory is observationally adequate if it differentiates well-formed sentences from ill-formed ones. A linguistic theory is descriptively adequate if it differentiates well-formed sentences from ill-formed ones and gives general principles which enable native speakers of the language to produce and understand sentences. A linguistic theory is explanatory adequate if it gives principles and explains how to acquire the language.

Concerning the observational adequacy, this thesis provides analyses on patterns of English noun phrases which may help reach observational adequacy since the analyses enable readers to identify well-formed patterns of nou phrases when translating English noun phrases into Indonesian. The findings on patterns of noun phrases help reach the descriptive adequacy since the findings enable native speakers of English to produce and understand noun phrases when translating English noun phrases into Indonesian. The findings on translation shifts and patterns of noun phrases in English and Indonesian help reach explanatory adequacy since the findings give universal principles and explain how to acquire *received* translations of English noun phrases into Indonesian.

5.2.2 Practical Implication

The practical implication is the implication this study in the real situation. The analyses and findings of this thesis will help English teachers understand patterns of English noun phrases and their patterns and shifts when translated into Indonesian and enable them to differenciate well-formed patterns of English noun phrases from ill-formed ones when translating them into Indonesian. The analyses and findings will also enable learners to produce well-formed patterns of noun phrases when translating from English into Indonesian.

Teachers of English will also get benefits from the analyses and findings of this thesis. Based on the three levels of adequacy, teachers of English will be able to carry out descriptively and explanatorily adequate instruction on noun phrases and their translation ftom English into Indonesian. The findings will at least help reduce some confusion dealing with the grammaticality and acceptability of noun phrases in the translation fro English into Indonesian.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Data to be Analyzed

English noun phrases and their translation

01/SL 01/1
SL : Down to the last day, even *the last hour* now.
TL : Telah tiba hariku yang terakhir, bahkan *jamku yang penghabisan.*

02/Sl 01/9
SL : …,and I own *the pipeline under the land* that brings gas to the building from my fields in Texas.
TL : …,aku pemilik *pipa bawah tanah* yang mengalirkan gas ke gedung-gedung dari ladang gas kepunyaanku di Texas.

03/SL 02/6
SL : I once owned all *the appropriate toys* – the yachts and jets and blondes, the homes in Europe,… even a hockey team.
TL : Dulu aku juga mengoleksi *semua mainan yang sepadan* dengan statusku-kapal pesiar, pesawat jet, gadis pirang, rumah di Eropa,…bahkan tim hoki.

04/SL 02/6
SL : I once owned all the appropriate toys – the yachts and jets and blondes, the homes in Europe,… even *a hockey team.*
TL : Dulu aku juga mengoleksi semua mainan yang sepadan dengan statusku-kapal pesiar, pesawat jet, gadis pirang, rumah di Eropa,…bahkan *tim hoki*

05/SL 02/7
SL : The money is *the root of my misery*.
TL : Uang adalah *sumber dari segala kesengsaraanku*.

06/SL 03/5
SL : …,and so I know exactly where to place everyone for *this little ceremony*.
TL. :…,jadi aku tahu persis di mana setiap orang harus kutempatkan untuk *upacara kecil ini.*

07/SL 04/26
SL : *A dying old man* should not hate, but I cannot help.
TL :*Orang tua diambang kematian* seharusnya jangan dikuasai rasa benci, tapi aku tidak mampu bersikap lain.

08/SL 07/8
SL : And then there's Ramble, slouching in a chair on *the fifth floor,*…,fingering his sticky green hair, scowling at his mother,….
TL : Lalu masih ada Ramble, yang sedang duduk dengan malas *di lantai lima,…,* mengusap-usap rambut hijaunya yang lengket, dan memelototi ibunya, …..

09/SL 07/8
SL : And then there's Ramble, slouching in a chair on the fifth floor,…,fingering *his sticky green hair,* scowling at his mother.
TL : Lalu masih ada Ramble, yang sedang duduk dengan malas di lantai lima,….., mengusap-usap *rambut hijaunya yang lengket*, dan memelototi ibunya.

10/SL 08/1
SL : *The trouble with having money* is that everybody wants a little of it.
TL. : *Itulah masalahnya kalau kita punya uang*, semua orang ingin mendapat bagian sedikit saja.

11/SL 08/1
SL : The trouble with having money is that everybody wants *a little of it.*
TL. : Itulah masalahnya kalau kita punya uang, semua orang ingin mendapat bagian *sedikit saja.*

12/SL 08/15
SL : He sets a tray before me: *an unopened tube of Ritz crackers,* a small jar of honey with the plastic seal around the lid.
TL *:* Ia meletakkan nampan di hadapanku*: bungkus biscuit Ritz yang belum dibuka* ,stoples kecil berisi madu yang masih disegel plastic,

13/SL 08/15
SL : He sets a tray before me: an unopened tube of Ritz crackers*, a small jar of honey with the plastic seal around the lid.*
TL *:* Ia meletakkan nampan di hadapanku:bungkus biscuit Ritz yang belum dibuka *,stoples kecil berisi madu yang masih disegel plastic.*

14/SL 09/1
SL : I sit and stare through *the tinted glass walls.*
TL : Aku duduk. Pandanganku menembus *dinding kaca yang berwarna gelap.*

15/ SL 09/4
SL : Today is raw and cold, windy and overcast, not *a bad day to die*.
TL : Cuaca hari ini dingin dan tidak bersahabat, berangin dan mendung, *cocok untuk menyongsong kematian.*

16/SL 09/5
SL : The wind blows *the last of the leaves* from their branches and scatters them through the parking lot below.
TL *:* Tiupan angina merontokkan *daun-daun yang masih tersisa* pada dahan- dahan ,dan membuat semuanya berceceran di pelataran parker di bawah.

17/SL 09/11
SL : He bows and pushes my wheelchair through *the door of my apartment,* into the marble foyer, down the marble hall, through another door.
TL. *:* Ia membungkuk dan mendorong kursi rodaku *keluar apartemenku,*

memasuki lobi berdinding marmer, menyusuri lorong, lalu melewati pintu lain.

18/SL 09/11
SL : He bows and pushes my wheelchair through the door of my apartment, into *the marble foyer*, down the marble hall, through another door.
TL. *:* Ia membungkuk dan mendorong kursi rodaku keluar apartemenku, memasuki *lobi berdinding marmer*, menyusuri lorong, lalu melewati pintu lain.

19/SL 09/16
SL : We pass my office and I nod at Nicollette, *my latest secretary*, a darling young thing I'm quite fond of.
TL : Kami melewati ruang kerjaku, dan aku mengangguk kepada Nicole, *sekretarisku yang terbaru* gadis manis yang cukup kusukai.

20/SL 09/20
SL : A mob is waiting – *packs of lawyers* and some psychiatrists who'll determine if I'm in my right mind.
TL. *:* Kerumunan orang telah menunggu – *segerombolan pengacara* dan psikiater yang hendak menentukan apakah aku waras atau tidak.

21/SL 09/20
SL : A mob is waiting-packs of lawyers and *some psychiatrists who'll determine* if *I'm in my right mind.*
TL. *:* Kerumunan orang telah mennggu-segerombolan pengacara dan *psikiater yang hendak menentukan apakah aku waras atau tidak.*

22/SL 10/15
SL : Once it is proved, *the disposition of my assets* cannot be questioned.
TL *:* Setelah terbukti, *pembagian asset-asetku* tidak akan bisa diganggu gugat lagi.

23/SL 11/1
SL : The families were given *the right to hire anyone they wanted*
TL *:* Setiap keluarga diberi *kebebasan dalam memilih psikiater.*

24/SL 11/3
SL : *The purpose of this meeting* is to have Mr. Phelan examined by a panel of psychiatrists to determine his testamentary capacity.
TL *: Tujuan dari pertemuan ini* adalah pemeriksaan sekelompok psikiater terhadap Mr. Phelan guna mengetahui kondisi mentalnya.

25/SL 11/10
SL : …, and I'm sure *the very sight of the document* sends shivers up and down the spines of my children and their mothers.
TL : …,dan aku sama yakinnya *gambar dokumen itu* akan membuat merinding semua anakku dan para ibu.

26/SL 11/23

SL : *The will lying before me* is supposed to make them rich and stop the bickering.

TL *: Surat wasiat yang terletak dihadapanku* konon akan membuat mereka kaya raya dan menghentikan segala pertikaian.

27/SL 13/3

SL : Flowe is allowed a follow-up. ”And there was *a seventh child*, right?”

TL *:* Flowe diberi kesempatan untuk menyambung ke pertanyaan berikutnya, “lalu masih ada *anak ke tujuh”*.

28/SL 14/ 8

SL : “Are you, at this moment, under *the influence of any medication drug,* or alcohol?”

TL *:* “Apakah Anda, pada detik ini, berada di bawah *pengaruh obat-obatan, narkotika,* atau alkohol?”

29/SL 14/24

SL : “Mr. Phelan can you describe, in general, *the organization of your corporate holdings ?”*

TL : “Mr. Phelan, apakah Anda dapat menjelaskan *struktur organisasi perusahaan yang Anda pimpin,* secara garis besar saja*?*.

30/SL 14/31

SL : “The Phelan Group is *a private corporation which owns seventy different companies*, a few of which are publicly traded”.

TL : “The Phelan Group merupakan *perusahaan pribadi yang memiliki tujuh puluh perusahaan berbeda-beda* beberapa diantaranya telah terdaftar di bursa saham“

31/SL 15/15

SL : Theishen fiddles with *a pile of official-looking documents*.

TL : Theishen mengutak-atik *setumpuk dokumen yang tampaknya resmi.*

32/SL 16/3

SL : I can almost hear *their muted hoorahs*.

TL : Aku bisa membayangkan *seringai kemenangan mereka.*

33/SL 21/2

SL : *The shock o f seeing the old man* not only rise and walk but also practically sprint to the door froze Snead.

TL *:* Namun *rasa kaget karena melihat laki-laki tua itu* bukan saja bangkit, dan berjalan, tetapi bahkan berlari ke pintu membuat Snead seakan terpaku di tempat.

34/SL 21/14

SL : *A man weighing a hundred and fifty pounds* will drop three hundred feet in less than five seconds.

TL : *Seseorang dengan berat badan sekitar 75 kilogram* akan meluncur selama kurang dari lima detik. .

35/SL 22/9
SL : A perfect swan dive with *the silk robe trailing behind.*
TL : Lintasan melengkung sempurna dengan *jubah putih berkibar-kibar.*

36/SL 23/3
SL : It was *a wretched piercing scream that was heard clearly by Snead*.
TL *: Jeritannya melengking tinggi, dan terdengar jelas oleh Snead.*

37/SL 23/7
SL : He moved away from *his shrieking mother*.
TL : Ia menjauhi *ibunya yang memekik-mekik.*

38/SL 25/18
SL : There were *important vice presidents* in the building who saw him once a year
TL *:* Di gedung itu terdapat *beberapa wakil direktur penting* yang hanya sekali setahun berjumpa dengannya.

39/SL 26/14
SL : He met Joshua Stafford, *a rising D.C. Lawyer*, in the midst of a nasty lawsuit
TL : Ia bertemu Joshua Stafford, *pengacara yang sedang menanjak di D.C, di tenga* perkara rumit.

40/SL 26/22
SL : He and Durban returned to *the conference room* on the fourteenth floor.
TL : Ia dan Durban kembali ke *ruang rapat* di lantai empat belas dan mengunci pintu.

41/SL 33/3
SL : *A financial correspondent* pieced together a ten-minute segment on the vastness of the Phelan fortune.
TL : *Seorang koresoponden bidang keuangan* menyusun segmen sepanjang sepuluh menit mengenai harta Phelan yang luar biasa.

42/SL 33/3
SL : A financial correspondent pieced together *a ten-minute segment* on the vastness of the Phelan fortune.
TL : Seorang koresoponden bidang keuangan menyusun *segmen sepanjang sepuluh menit* mengenai harta Phelan yang luar biasa.

43/SL 33/3
SL : A financial correspondent pieced together a ten-minute segment on *the vastness of the Phelan fortune.*
TL : Seorang koresoponden bidang keuangan menyusun segmen sepanjang sepuluh menit mengenai *harta Phelan yang luar biasa.*

44/SL 33/17
SL : Libbigail even managed *a small tear* and a breaking voice.

TL : Libbigail bahkan berhasil menitikkan *air mata* dan berbicara dengan suara parau.

45/SL 33/17
SL : Libbigail even managed a small tear and *a breaking voice*.
TL :Libbigail bahkan berhasil menitikkan air mata dan *berbicara dengan suara parau.*

46/SL 36/15
SL : You're trying to analyze *a man who just jumped from a building.*
TL : Siapa yang bisa menduga pikiran *orang terjun dari gedung tinggi.*

47/SL 38/ 15
SL : *The first heart attack* usually slows them down enough to delay a second.
TL : *Serangan jantung pertama* pada umumnya membuat mereka mengurangi aktifitas sehingga dapat menunda serangan kedua.

48/SL 40/6
SL. : The second team was dispatched to research holographic wills, specifically, *,the best way to attack and defend them.*
TL : Kelompok kedua disuruh menelaah surat surat wasiat yang diatur tanpa didampingi penasihat hukum khususnya *cara terbaik untuk menyerang dan mempertahankan dokumen seperti itu.*

49/SL 42/3
SL. : He called *his principal lawyer* to check on the current state of things.
TL : Ia menelepon *pengacara utamanya* untuk menanyakan perkembangan terakhir

50/SL 42/3
SL. : He called his principal lawyer to check on *the current state of things*.
TL : Ia menelepon pengacara utamanya untuk menanyakan *perkembangan terakhir*

51/SL 42/20
SL : So T.J lived alone with Biff, *a thirty-year-old divorce whose two kids lived with their father.*
TL : Jadi T.J hidup berdua saja dengan Biff, *janda cerai berusia tiga puluh dengan dua anak yang tinggal bersama ayah mereka.*

52/SL 43/5
SL : He opened *another beer* and stared at himself in a full-length mirror in the hall
TL : Troy membuka *kaleng bir berikut* dan mengamati bayangan dirinya pada cermin besar di lorong.

53/SL 43/5
SL : He opened another beer and stared at himself in *a full-length mirror* in the hall
TL : Troy membuka kaleng bir berikut dan mengamati bayangan dirinya pada *cermin besar* di lorong.

54/SL 43/6
SL : *"Son of Troy Phelan*, tenth richest man in America, net worth of eleven billion, now deceased; survived by his loving wives and loving children.
TL : *Putra Troy Phelan* orang terkaya ke 10 di Amerika, dengan kekayaan bersih sebelas miliar, sekarang sudah almarhum, yang dirindukan para istri dan anak anaknya.

55/SL 43/6
SL :"Son of Troy Phelan, *tenth richest man* in America, net worth of eleven billion, now deceased; survived by his loving wives and loving children.
TL : Putra Troy Phelan *orang terkaya ke 10* di Amerika, dengan kekayaan bersih sebelas miliar, sekarang sudah almarhum, yang dirindukan para istri dan anak-anaknya.

56/SL 43/6
SL : "Son of Troy Phelan, tenth richest man in America, *net worth of eleven billion,* now deceased; survived by his loving wives and loving children……

TL : Putra Troy Phelan orang terkaya ke 10 di Amerika, dengan *kekayaan bersih sebelas miliar*, sekarang sudah almarhum, yang dirindukan para istri dan anak anaknya

57/SL 46/24
SL : She excused him for *the rest of the week*.
TL : Ia bahkan dimintakan ijin sampai *minggu depan*

58/SL 48/31
SL : And so they spent a busy morning looking for homes in Swinks Mill, *the place of their grandest dreams.*
TL : Dan dengan demikian mereka sepanjang pagi mencari rumah di Swinks Mill ,*tempat impian mereka*.

59/SL 49/3
SL : At two they met *an anxious real estate agent,* a woman named Lee, with teased hair, gold rings.
TL : Mulai pukul dua mereka ditemani *makelar real estat yang amat bersemangat,* seorang wanita bernama Lee yang berambut megar memakai cincin emas.

60/SL 49/3
SL : At two they met an anxious real estate agent, *a woman named Lee, with teased hair, gold rings.*
TL : Mulai pukul dua mereka ditemani makelar real estat yang amat bersemangat, *seorang wanita bernama Lee yang berambut megar memakai cincin emas.*

61/SL 53/24
SL : According to *the early research pulled from the Internet*, World Tribes Missions was headquartered in Houston, Texas.

TL :Berdasarkan *hasil riset di internet*,World Tribes Mission bermarkas di Houston, Texas.

62/SL 64/12

SL : At nine he met with Libbigail Phelan Jeter and Mary Rose Phelan Jackman, *the two daughters from Troy's first marriage*.

TL : Pukul sembilan ia bertemu dengan Labbigail Phelan Jeter dan Mary Ross Phelan Jackman*, kedua putri dari perkawinan pertama Troy.*

63/SL 65/25

SL : Her supplier was *a jazz drummer named Tim*, *who had somehow taken up residence in the commune.*

TL : Pemasoknya adalah *pemain drum Jazz berusia akhir tiga puluhan bernama Tim, yang menumpang di Komune Libbigail.*

64/SL 66/16

SL : Her money lasted for almost five years, *a stretch of time that included two Hundreds*.

TL : Uangnya bertahan selama hampir lima tahun, *dalam kurun waktu itu ia dua kali menikah.*

65/SL 82/4

SL : *The Phelan matter* landed on the desk of the Honorable F.Parr Wycliff, age thirty-six, a jurist with little experience but lots of ambition.

TL : *Kasus Phelan* akhirnya jatuh kepada Yang Mulia F.Parr Wycliff, 36 tahun, hakim yang belum banyak pengalaman tapi penuh ambisi.

67/SL 82/4

SL : The Phelan matter landed on the desk of the Honorable F.Parr Wycliff, age thirty-six, *a jurist with little experience but lots of ambition*.

TL : Kasus Phelan akhirnya jatuh kepada Yang Mulia F.Parr Wycliff, 36 tahun *hakim yang belum banyak pengalaman tapi penuh ambisi.*

68/SL 86/1

SL : Nate had lived in *an aging condo* in Georgetown one he'd leased after his divorce.

TL : Sebelum ambruk kali ini, Nate tinggal *di kondominium tua* di Georgetown, yang disewanya menyusul perceraiannya yang terakhir.

69/SL 86/1

SL : Nate had lived in an aging condo in Georgetown one he'd leased after *his divorce.*

TL : Nate tinggal di kondominium tua di Georgetown, yang disewanya menyusul *perceraiannya yang terakhir.*

70/SL 86/3
SL : But it was gone now, *a victim of the bankruptcy*.
TL : Tetapi karena *jatuh pailit*, ia telah kehilangan apartemennya.

71/SL 89/2
SL : "Relax,' Josh pointed to *a briefcase behind the passenger's seat.*
TL : "Santai saja", Josh menunjuk *tas kerja di balik kursi Nate*.

72/SL 96/10
SL : *The English translation that followed* was not much better.
TL : *Terjemahan ke dalam bahasa Inggris yang segera menyusulpun* tidak banyak membantu.

73/SL 98/4
SL : There were *no first-class seats* on the flight to Campo Grande, nor any empty ones.
TL : *Tidak ada kursi kelas satu* dalam penerbangan ke Campo Grande, begitu pula kursi kosong.

74/SL 98/4
SL : There were no first –class seats on *the flight to Campo Grande*, nor any empty ones.
TL : Tidak ada kursi kelas satu dalam *penerbangan ke Campo Grande*, begitu pula kursi kosong.

75/SL 98/4
SL : There were no first-class seats on the flight to Campo Grande, nor *any empty ones.*
TL : Tidak ada kursi kelas satu dalam penerbangan ke Campo Grande, begitu pula *kursi kosong.*

76/SL 99/13
SL : *A grilled chicken* in a bun he'd never seen before.
TL : *Sandwich ayam panggang* dengan roti yang bentuknya terasa asing di mata Nate.

77/SL 99/29
SL : In a news shop he bought *a Portuguese phrase book* and began memorizing words.
TL :Ia membeli *kamus saku bahasa Portugis* dan mulai menghafalkan beberapa kata

78/SL 100/14
SL : He found *a cabdriver who spoke not a word of English.*
TL *:* Nate mendapatkan *sopir taksi yang tak dapat berbahasa Inggris walau hanya sepatah katapun*.

79/SL 100/17
SL : ….,and they sped away in *an old, dirty Mazda.*
TL : ….dan mereka segera melaju naik *Mazda tua yang kotor.*

80/SL 100/25
SL : Corumba appeared to be *a lazy, pleasant little town*
TL :Corumba menampakkan diri sebagai *kota kecil yang tenang dan menyenagkan.*

81/SL 101/9
SL : The Palace Hotel was in *the center of downtown*, on a street that descended slightly toward the Paraguay River sitting majestically in the distances.
TL : The Palace hotel berada *di tengah-tengah pusat kota* di jalan yang menurun kearah Paraguay River yang tampak megah di kejahuan.

82/SL 101/9
SL : The Palace Hotel was in the center of downtown, on *a street that descended slightly toward the Paraguay River sitting majestically in the distances.*
TL : The Palace hotel berada di tengah-tengah pusat kota *di jalan yang menurun kearah Paraguay River yang tampak megah di kejahuan.*

83/SL 101/14
SL : *The doors to the lobby* were open, as were all doors facing the sidewalks of Corumba.
TL : *Pintu lobi hotel* terbuka lebar, seperti semua pintu yang menghadap ke trotoar di Corumba.

84/SL 101/14
SL : The doors to the lobby were open, as were *all doors facing the sidewalks of Corumba.*
TL : Pintu lobi hotel terbuka lebar, seperti *semua pintu yang menghadap ke trotoar di Corumba.*

85/Sl 101/16
SL. : *The first words he heard upon entering* were being yelled by someone from Texas
TL :*Kata kata pertama yang terdengar Nate ketika melangkah masuk* diserukan seseorang yang berasal dari Texas.

86/SL 101/25
SL : There were *a desk with a chair*, a window unit of AC.
TL : Selain itu ada *meja tulis berikut kursi,* AC yang dipasang di jendela.

87/SL 101/25
SL : There were a desk with a chair, *a window unit of AC.*
TL : Selain itu ada *meja tulis berikut kursi, AC yang dipasang di jendela.*

88/Sl 102/6
SL. : Valdir Ruiz was *a short man with a tiny waist*, light brown skin.

TL :Valdir Ruis ternyata *pria pendek dengan pinggang ramping* kulit berwarna coklat susu.

89/Sl 102/6
SL. : Valdir Ruiz was a short man with a tiny waist, *light brown skin.*
TL :Valdir Ruis ternyata pria pendek dengan pinggang ramping *kulit berwarna coklat* susu.

90/SL 102/9
SL : His eyes were black and bunched with wrinkles, *the result of thirty years of heavy smoking.*
TL : Matanya hitam dan dikelilingi kerutan, *akibat dari kebiasaan merokok selama tiga puluh tahun.*

91/SL 113/9
SL : *The backdraft from the propeller* helped them breathe.
TL *: Embusan angin dari baling-baling* membantu mereka bernafas.

92/SL 119/28
SL : And he saw *a cow running away from the airstrip.*
TL : Ia melihat *sapi yang menjahui landasan.*

93/ SL 135/9
SL : "We've having *a small Christmas party* in my home this afternoon".
TL : "Kami akan mengadakan *pesta Natal kecil* di rumahku siang ini"

94/ SL 136/19
SL : *The young lady behind the counter* smiled and said good morning.
TL : *Wanita muda di balik counter* tersenyum dan mengucapkan selamat pagi.

95/SL 138/23
SL : *The adoptive parents* did not know the identities of the biological ones.
TL *: Para pasangan yang mengadopsi anak* tidak tahu identitas para orang tua biologisnya.

96/SL 138/23
SL : The adoptive parents did not know *the identities of the biological ones.*
TL : Para pasangan yang mengadopsi anak tidak tahu *identitas para orang tua biologisnya.*

97/SL139/1
SL : She rarely left the house and with time retreated even farther, to *the darkness of her bedroom.*
TL : Ia jarang keluar rumah dan makin lama makin mengurung diri, akhirnya bersembunyi *di kamarnya yang gelap.*

98/SL 141/15
SL : *A sagging sheet of plywood* bridged the dirty water and led to their boat.
TL : *Selembar kayu lapis yang sudah melengkung* menghubungkan daratan dengan perahu mereka.

99/SL 143/5
SL : Behind the bridge was *a small open room with two bunks.*
TL *:* Di belakang anjungan terdapat *ruang terbuka kecil berisi dua tempat tidur.*

100/SL 146/12
SL : She took with her *a bodybuilder named Lance who at twenty eight was half her age,* but happy to be along for the ride.
TL *:* Ia membawa *pemuda tegap bernama Lance, yang berusia 28 tahun, setengah umurnya,* namun senang bisa ikut.

101/SL 152/15
SL : A fisherman in *a wooden boat* yelled something at Jevy.
TL : Seorang nelayan *di sampan kayu* berteriak pada Jevy.

102/SL 152/24
SL : The engine was *a five - cylinder in - line diesel,* with the pump at the bottom of the Crankcase.
TL : Mesin itu *disel in - line lima silinder,* dengan pompa di dasar rumah mesin.

103/SL 153/12
SL. : *The shy girl* at the front desk had not seen Mr. O'Riley.
TL : *Gadis pemalu* di meja resepsionis tidak melihat Mr. O'Riley.

104/SL 162/11
SL : *The John boat trailing behind the Santa Loura* would have to be used in their search for Rachel Lane.
TL : *Sampan yang mengekor di belakang Santa Loura* akan digunakan dalam pencarian Rachel Lane.

105/SL 162/11
SL : The John boat trailing behind the Santa Loura would have to be used in their *search for Rachel Lane.*
TL : Sampan yang mengekor di belakang Santa Loura akan digunakan dalam *pencarian Rachel Lane.*

106/Sl 170/7
SL : *Black leather jacket with no sleeves*, temporary tattoos on his skinny arms.
TL : *Jaket kulit hitam tanpa lengan,* tato sementara di lengannya yang kurus.

107/Sl 170/7
SL : Black leather jacket with no sleeves, *temporary tattoos on his skinny arms*
TL : Jaket kulit hitam tanpa lengan, *tato sementara di lengannya yang kurus*.

108/SL 170/31
SL : Amber the stripper made a grand entrance in *a short skirt and low cut blouse that gave away most of her expensive breasts.*
TL : Amber Si Penari telanjang menarik perhatian ketika dating karena mengenaka *rok mini dan blus berdada rendah yang menampakkan sebagian payudaranya yang mahal.*

109/ SL 181/3
SL : It landed sharply just above his nose, and as he fell back, Troy Junior launched *a wild left hook that popped him in the ear and knocked him down.*
TL *:* Benda itu menghantam bagian atas hidungnya, dan ketika terjatuh Troy Junior melancarkan *hook kiri yang menghajar telinganya dan membuatnya terkapar.*

110/SL 189/9
SL : The river bent to the east, toward *the heart of the Pantanal.*
TL : Sungai berbelok ke timur, menuju *jantung Pantanal.*

111/SL 191/29
SL : *Their search of the boat* found no new passenger, no snakes or *jacares.*
TL : *Mereka memeriksa perahu* dan tidak menemukan penumpang baru, tidak ada ular atau Jacares.

112/SL 191/29
SL : Their search of the boat found *no new passenger*, no snakes or *jacares.*
TL : Mereka memeriksa perahu dan *tidak menemukan penumpang baru*, tidak ada ular atau Jacares.

113/SL 192/3
SL : Nate said he didn't particularly care for *snake stories*.
TL : Nate berkata ia tidak takut mendengar *cerita tentang ular.*

114/SL 194/9
SL : And she was *the only person who knew that Rachel Porter had once been Rachel Lane,* illegitimate daughter of Troy Phelan.
TL : Dan *cuma ia yang tahu bahwa Rachel Porter dulunya Rachel Lane*, putri tidak sah Troy Phelan.

115/SL 194/9
SL : And she was the only person who knew that Rachel Porter had once been Rachel Lane, *illegitimate daughter of Troy Phelan*.
TL :Dan cuma ia yang tahu bahwa Rachel Porter dulunya Rachel Lane, *putri tidak sah Troy Phelan.*

116/SL 203/12

SL : Jevy was *a poor Brazilian boy of twenty-four.*

TL : Jevy adalah *pemuda Brasil miskin berusia 24 tahun.*

117/SL 206/26

SL : He started *a book about the demise of the Brazilian Indians,* then, tried to sleep again.

TL :Ia membaca *buku tentang kepunahan Indian Brasil,*lalu mencoba tidur kembali

118/SL 207/5

SL : *A large fuel tank* was braced to the side of the building

TL : *Tangki bahan baker besar* menempel di samping bangunan

119/SL 207/5

SL : A large fuel tank was braced to *the side of the building*

TL : Tangki bahan baker besar menempel *di samping bangunan*

120/ SL 207/17

SL : *The coldest beer in the world* wouldn't pull him away.

TL : *Bir paling dingin di dunia* sekalipun takkan bisa menariknya.

121/SL 208/10

SL : Nate hoped the boys had spent *the money he'd given them for Christmas.*

TL : Nate berharap anak-anak itu telah memakai *uang yang diberikannya pada mereka sebagai hadiah Natal.*

122/SL 209 /1

SL : He could buy *all the beer Fernando owned.*

TL : Ia mampu membeli *semua bir yang dimiliki Fernando.*

123/ SL 210/ 22

SL : *The biggest problem facing some modern-day tribes* was the suicide of its young people.

TL : *Masalah terbesar yang dihadapi suku-suku zaman modern* adalah bunuh diri kaum mudanya.

124/SL 216 /1

SL : "*The farmer there* said four hours"

TL : "Kata *petani di sana* empat jam"

125/ SL 216 /6

SL : Jevy packed a small tent, two blankets, two mosquito nets, a rain fly for the tent , *two buckets to dip out rainfall,* and his ponco.

TL : Jevy memasukkan sebuah tenda kecil, dua selimut, dua kelambu, tutup luar untuk tenda, *dua ember untuk membuang air hujan*, dan jas hujan.

126/SL 216 / 13
SL : Nate took the copy of the will, folded them together, and placed them in *a letter- size envelope*.
TL : Nate mengambil salinan surat wasiat, melipat semua jadi satu, dan memasuk kannya ke *amplop surat.*

127/SL 217/15
SL : *The water there* was much calmer.
TL : *Air di sana* lebih tenang*.*

128/ SL 219 /25
SL :….,and they entered *a large lake with more than a dozen little rivers twisting into it.*
TL. :….,dan mereka masuk ke dalam *danau besar dengan lebih dari selusin sungai kecil berbelok memasuknya.*

129/ SL 220 / 2
SL. : He wore *a ragged straw hat that hid most of his face*.
TL : Ia memakai *topi jerami lusuh yang menutupi sebagian besar wajahnya*.

130/ SL 220/23
SL : *A cloud of small black mosquitos* swept over them.
TL : *Segerombolan kecil nyamuk hitam* menyerbu mereka*.*

131/ SL 228/21
SL : He was worried about *the time of day,* and the sputtering motor, and the trip back to the Santa Loura.
TL : Ia mencemaskan *waktu,* mesin yang terbatuk batuk, dan perjalanan kembali ke Santa Loura.

132/ SL 228/21
SL : He was worried about the time of day, and *the sputtering motor,* and the trip back to the Santa Loura.
TL : Ia mencemaskan waktu, *mesin yang terbatuk batuk,* dan perjalanan kembali ke Santa Loura.

133/ SL 233/ 21
SL : *A small snake* dropped into the boat just over Nate's shoulder.
TL : *Seekor ular kecil* jatuh ke perahu persis di dekat bahu Nate.

134/ SL 233/ 21
SL : A small snake dropped into the boat just over *Nate's shoulder.*
TL : Seekor ular kecil jatuh ke perahu persis di dekat *bahu Nate.*

135/ SL 239/ 5
SL : *The only way to discredit them* was to find new experts with new opinions
TL : *Satu-satunya cara untuk mendiskriditkan mereka* adalah dengan menemukan

pakar-pakar baru dengan pendapat baru.

136/ SL 239/ 5
SL : The only way to discredit them was to find *new experts with new opinions.*
TL : Satu-satunya cara untuk mendiskriditkan mereka adalah dengan menemukan *pakar-pakar baru dengan pendapat baru.*

137/SL 240/1
SL : He hated *the Phelan children* because Troy hated them.
TL : Ia membenci *anak-anak Phelan* karena Troy membenci mereka.

138/SL 240/19
SL :Mr.Phelan had been his friend, his confidant, *the only person Snead could trust*.
TL :Mr. Phelan menjadi teman sahabatnya, *satu-satunya orang yang bias dipercaya Snead.*

139/SL 240/21
SL. : Over the years, there had been *many promises made by the old man about taking care of Snead.*
TL : Selama bertahun - tahun *banyak janji diucapkan orang tua itu tentang kesejahteraan Snead.*

140/SL 242/11
SL. : "Did you see him write *the damned thing*?"
TL :" Apakah kau melihatnya menulis *benda sialan itu?"*

141/ SL 243/7
SL : "This is *the way I see it*"
TL : *"Menurutku begini"*
.
142/SL 247 /5
SL : The canoe was empty except for *a role of fishing line wrapped around a tin tin* can, and a jar of mud which Nate assumed contained worms or some type of bait.
TL : Kano kosong cuma ada *segulung tali pancing yang dililitkan pada kaleng* , dan sekendi lumpur yang diduga Nate cacing atau semacam umpan.

143/SL 247 /5
SL :The canoe was empty except for a role of fishing line wrapped around a tin can , and *a jar of mud which Nate assumed contained worms or some type of bait.*
TL : Kano kosong cuma ada segulung tali pancing yang dililitkan pada kaleng, dan *sekendi lumpur yang diduga Nate cacing atau semacam umpan*

144/SL 247/ 10
SL :*The drink of the day* had been some type of tequila concoction, which, typically ,Nate consumed with gusto until he passed out.
TL : *Minuman favoritnya waktu itu* campuran tequila yang tentu saja ditenggak Nate sampai pingsan.

145/SL 247/ 10
SL :The drink of the day had been *some type of tequila concoction, which,typically , Nate consumed with gusto until he passed out.*
TL : Minuman favoritnya waktu itu *campuran tequila yang tentu saja ditenggak Nate sampai pingsan.*

146/SL 249/2
SL : He braced for *an attack of deadly blow darts by savages dressed in war paint and trained to kill anyone with a white face.*
TL : Ia bersiap – siap menghadapi *serangan sumpit mematikan yang ditiup orang - orang liar dengan wajah dicat dan terlatih membunuh siapa saja yang ber kulit putih.*

147/SL 250/11
SL : They were also intrigued by *the man with the white face.*
TL : Mereka juga penasaran dengan *si orang bermuka putih.*

148/SL 260/11
SL : Nate hadn't seen the inside of a church since his second wedding.
TL : Nate terakhir ke gereja waktu *pernikahan keduanya.*

149/SL 260/22
SL : "I was lucky because there was *a missionary couple* here before me"
TL : "Aku beruntung, karena sebelum aku ada *sepasang misionaris* di sini".

150/SL 261/12
SL : There are *some drug runners,* but nobody comes this deep into the Pantanal.
TL : Ada *beberapa penyalur obat bius,* tapi tak seorangpun memasuki Pantanal sejauh ini.

151/SL 263/25
SL : *The shadow from the forest* were engulfing them.
TL : *Bayang-bayang dari hutan* menyelimuti mereka

152/SL 266/18
SL : There were *four small Ipica settlements* along two rivers that met in a fork very near the spot where Jevy and Nate had stopped.
TL : Ada *empat pemukiman kecil Ipica* di sepanjang dua sungai yang bertemu di percabangan yang sangat dekat dengan tempat Jevy dan Nate berhenti.

153/SL 266/18
SL : There were four small Ipica settlements along *two rivers that met in a fork very near the spot where Jevy and Nate had stopped.*
TL : Ada empat pemukiman kecil Ipica di sepanjang *dua sungai yang bertemu di percabangan yang sangat dekat dengan tempat Jevy dan Nate berhenti.*

154/SL 267/17
SL : She laced *her leather boot*; and left with her bag.
TL : Ia mengikat tali *sepatu bot kulitnya* dan pergi membawa tas.

155/SL 268/6
SL : *Her small budget from World Tribes* would cover it
TL : *Anggaran minimnya dari World Tribes* mampu membelinya.

156/SL 268/23
SL : He still carried bruises from *the plane crash*.
TL : Tubuhnya masih memar-memar akibat *kecelakaan pesawat.*

157/SL 269/26
SL : *The village architect* had done a fine job.
TL : *Arsitek desa* melakukan tugasnya dengan baik

158/ SL 281/11
SL : I am actually sitting in the dark outside a hut, in *a third world country I've never seen before*…….
TL :Aku betul-betul duduk dalam gelap di luar pondok*,di Negara dunia ke tiga yang belum pernah kulihat.*

159/SL 282/21
SL : She returned with *two cups filled with a liquid he could not see*.
TL : Rachel kembali sambil membawa *dua cangkir berisi cairan yang tidak bisa dilihat Nate.*

160/SL 284/15
SL : *The boy I loved* was a good Christian, but he was weak physically.
TL : *Pemuda yang kucintai itu* umat Kristen yang baik, tapi fisiknya lemah.

161/SL 284/15
SL : The boy I loved was *a good Christian*, but he was weak physically.
TL : Pemuda yang kucintai itu *umat Kristen yang baik*, tapi fisiknya lemah.

162/SL 285/29
SL : *The crippled boy under the tree over there* is Lako.
TL : *Anak cacat di bawah pohon sebelah sana itu* bernama Lako.

163/SL 286/3
SL : Lako became a Christian several years ago, and he has *the sweetest spirit of anyone here.*
TL : Lako menganut agama Kristen beberapa tahun lalu, dan ia *jiwa paling baik di antara orang orang di sini.*

164/SL 287/11
SL : "But the money is *the only reason I'm here*.
TL : "Tapi uang *satu-satunya alasan aku di sini"*.

165/ SL 307/27
SL :. *The flooded waters* are tricky for first two hours,
TL : *Air banjir* menyulitkan selama dua jam pertama.

166/ SL 307/27
SL :. The flooded waters are tricky for *first two hours,*
TL : Air banjir menyulitkan selama *dua jam pertama.*

167/SL 323 /7
SL : Mr. Phelan was perfectly rational and lucid *the day he died.*
TL : Mr. Phelan sangat rational dan waras pada *hari ia meninggal.*

168/SL 329/7
SL : He was welded to *the aluminum shell of the boat.*
TL : Ia seperti menyatu dengan *aluminium sampah.*

169/SL 330/4
SL : She'd had *a piano teacher whose breath was so bad the ivory keys turned yellow.*
TL : Rachel pernah punya *guru piano yang napasnya begitu bau sehingga tuas-tuas gading piano jadi kuning.*

170/SL 332/7
SL : *No Brazilian* could ever admit to being lost, especially a seasoned guide like Jevy.
TL : *Orang Brazil* takkan pernah mengaku tersesat terutama pemandu ber-pengalaman seperti Jevy.

171/SL 332/7
SL : No Brazilian could ever admit to being lost, especially *a seasoned guide* like Jevy.
TL : Orang Brazil takkan pernah mengaku tersesat terutama *pemandu* ber-*pengalaman* seperti Jevy.

172/SL 333/10
SL : They pushed Nate through *the empty lobby.*
TL : Mereka membawa Nate melewati *lobi kosong.*

173/SL 338/1
SL : They met for breakfast in *a suburban pancake house.*
TL : Mereka bertemu untuk sarapan *di kedai pancake di pinggir kota*.

174/SL 338/6
SL : He layered the story, slowing building to *the promissory note the lawyers wanted to sign,*

TL : Ia menceriterakan semuanya, akhirnya sampai *kesepakatan yang ingin ditandatangani para pengacara.*

175/SL 345/7
SL :….., and when he lifted his head slightly he saw that they belonged to *a shriveled little man whose bed almost touched his.*
TL : …, ketika mengangkat kepala sedikit, ia melihat kaki tersebut milik *laki-laki kecil keriput yang tempat tidurnya hampir menempel ke tempat tidurnya sendiri.*

176/SL 351/26
SL : Welly was instantly animated, and began *his long narrative about the storm and the sinking of the Santa Loura.*
TL : Welly langsung bersemangat dan memulai *kisah panjangnya tentang badai itu serta tenggelamnya Santa Loura.*

177/SL 356/9
SL : Across the courtyard was *a small separate ward with thick black bars sunk in cement.*
TL : Diseberang halaman itu ada *bangsal terpisah yang kecil dengan jeruji-jeruji yang tertanam dalam semen.*

178/SL 357/20
SL : The screaming turned to wailing, and after a few minutes of nonstop racket *a male nurse* appeared behind the man and attempted to lead him away.
TL : Teriakan itu semakin keras. *Seorang perawat* muncul dari sisi yang aman dan beteriak menyuruhnya diam.

179/SL 359/1
SL : You saw *those poor sick people* in there.
TL : Kaulihat *orang-orang sakit yang malang* di dalam sana.

180/SL 359/22
SL : Nate closed his eyes and contemplated *his lack of a passport.*
TL : Nate memejamkan mata dan merenungkan *ketiadaan paspornya.*

181/SL 360/6
SL : It was *the largest verdict of his career*.
TL : Itu merupakan *putusan terbesar sepanjang kariernya*.

182/SL 360/11
SL : Then he started seeing *a college girl who loved cocaine,* and the wall cracked.
TL *:* Lalu ia mulai kencan dengan *mahasiswa yang kecanduan kokain,* dan tembok itu retak.

183/SL 361/5
SL : Inside the closet, he ripped off the gown and put on *a pair of baggy soccer shorts,* a red T- shirt, the obligatory rubber sandals.
TL : Di dalam lemari itu ia melepaskan baju panjang rumah sakit dan menggantinya dengan *celana sepak bola yang longgar,* kaus merah, sandal karet petugas kebersihan.

184/SL 361/5
SL : Inside the closet, he ripped off the gown and put on a pair of baggy soccer shorts*, a red T- shirt*, the obligatory rubber sandals.
TL : Di dalam lemari itu ia melepaskan baju panjang rumah sakit dan menggantinya dengan celana sepak bola yang longgar, *kaus merah*,sandal karet petugas kebersihan.

185/SL 361/5
SL : Inside the closet, he ripped off the gown and put on a pair of baggy soccer shorts, a red T- shirt, *the obligatory rubber sandals*.
TL :Di dalam lemari itu ia melepaskan baju panjang rumah sakit dan menggantinya dengan celana sepak bola yang longgar, kaus merah, *sandal karet petugas kebersihan.*

186/SL 365/10
TL : He cut off *the new gym shorts* and the new red T- shirt, and replaced them with another yellow gown.
TL : Ia menggunting *celana pendek olah raga baru* dan kaus merah baru itu, lalu menukarnya dengan baju panjang kuning.

187/SL 365/10
SL : He cut off the new gym shorts and *the new red T- shirt*, and replaced them with another yellow gown.
TL : Ia menggunting celana pendek olah raga baru dan *kaus merah baru itu,* lalu menukarnya dengan baju panjang kuning.

188/SL 365/10
SL : He cut off the new gym shorts and the new red T- shirt, and replaced them with *another yellow gown*.
TL : Ia menggunting celana pendek olah raga baru dan kaus merah baru itu, lalu menukarnya dengan *baju panjang kuning.*

189/SL 368/6
SL : He dreamed of angels-*white-robbed young maidens floating in the clouds above him*
TL *:* Ia bermimpi tentang malaikat-malaikat – *gadis-gadis muda berjubah putih melayang layang diawan di atasnya.*

190/SL 368/16
SL : The first stop was *a restaurant where he consumed a large bowl of rice and a*

plate of boiled potatoes.

TL : Pemberhentian pertama adalah di *restaurant di mana ia makan semangkuk besar nasi dan sepiring kentang rebus.*

191/SL 371/8

SL : He talked to *the river people he knew so well.*

TL : Ia menanyai *orang orang sungai yang dikenalnya sangat baik.*

192/SL 371/11

SL : No one had seen *an American woman of forty-two* traveling alone.

TL : Tidak seorangpun pernah melihat *seorang wanita Amerika berumur 42 yang* bepergian seorang diri.

193/SL 373/9

SL : *A young man with a guitar* appeared from a side door and when to the pulpit .

TL : *Seoarng pemuda membawa gitar* muncul dari pintu samping dan menghampiri mimbar.

194/SL 373/12

SL : He strummed *a few chords* and began singing, his face glowing with words and praise.

TL : Pemuda itu mendentingkan *beberapa nada* dan mulai menyanyi, wajahnya bersinar sinar ketika mengalunkan pujian dan doa.

195/SL 375/1

SL : He felt *many conflicting emotions*.

TL : *Perasaannya bercampur aduk.*

196/SL 376/1

SL : The despachante is *an integral part of Brazilian life*

TL : Despachante adalah *bagian integral dari kehidupan orang-orang Brasil.*

197/SL 376/6

SL : The despachante is *the guy who knows the city clerks*.

TL : Despachante adalah *orang yang mengenal para petugas administrasi balai kota.*

198/SL 377/4

SL : Jevy spent *the next few morning* at the river helping a friend repair a chalana.

TL : Selama *beberapa hari berikutnya* Jevy melewatkan pagi hari di sungai membantu seorang teman memperbaiki chalana.

199/SL 377/20

SL : They sat in *the departure lounge* for half an hour, watching as the only plane was unloaded.

TL : Mereka duduk di *ruang keberangkatan* selama setengah jam, mengawasi satu-satunya pesawat yang bongkar muatan.

200/SL 378/10
SL : *The flight to Dulles* left at midnight.
TL : *Penerbangan ke Dulles* berangkat tengah malam.

201/SL 386/8
SL : "So. I'm *a one-man office working on my last case ".*
TL : "Jadi aku cuma *pegawai yang mengerjakan kasus terakhirku"*

202/SL 387/17
SL : *The all-night flight*, the ravages of the jungle, the mental jousting with Josh.
TL : *Penerbangan sepanjang malam itu,* penjelajahan hutan itu, pergulatan batin menghadapi Josh.

203/SL 387/17
SL : The all-night flight*, the ravages of the jungle*, the mental jousting with Josh.
TL : Penerbangan sepanjang malam itu*, penjelajahan hutan itu*, pergulatan batin menghadapi Josh.

204/SL 389/2
SL : Nor would be miss *the stress of a high-powered office*.
TL : Iapun tidak merindukan *tekanan kantor yang super sibuk.*

205/SL 389/8
SL : He left with *a trunk load of clothes*, leaving the rest in a box in Josh's garage
TL : Ia berangkat dengan *sekoper penuh pakaian,* meninggalkan sisanya di dalam kotak di bagasi Josh.

206/SL 389/8
SL : He left with a trunk load of clothes, leaving the rest in a box in *Josh's garage*.
TL : Ia berangkat dengan sekoper penuh pakaian, meninggalkan sisanya di dalam kotak *di bagasi Josh.*

207/SL 390/5
SL : Where would *a twenty- three– year- old grad student* be at 7 a.m on a Sunday morning?
TL : Di mana *mahasiswa 23 tahun* berada di pagi hari minggu pukul tujuh ?

208/SL 402/17
SL : Poor Snead looked like *a man facing a firing squad*.
TL : Snead yang malang tampak seperti *orang yang menghadapi pasukan pemadam kebakaran*

209/SL 402/18
SL : He sat at *the end of the table*, with two video cameras aimed at him.
TL : Ia duduk *di ujung meja,* dengan dua kamera video yang diarahkan kepadanya.

210/SL 402/18
SL : He sat at the end of the table, with *two video cameras aimed at him*.

TL : Ia duduk di ujung meja, dengan *dua kamera video yang diarahkan kepadanya.*

211/SL 403/3
SL : After *a bathroom break*, Madam Langhorne took the baton and grilled Snead about the Phelan families,….
TL : Sesudah *istirahat untuk ke kamar kecil* Madam Langhorne mengambil alih komando dan mencecar Snead dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tentang keluarga Phelan.

212/SL 404/5
SL : When Snead was asked *question that needed assistance* he responded by Saying.
TL : Ketika ditanyai *sesuatu yang memerlukan bantuan,* Snead menanggapi dengan Mengatakan.

213/SL 404/30
SL : Judge Wycliff enjoyed *the quiet little lunches* in his office.
TL : Hakim Wycliff menikmati *makan siang dengan tenang* di kantornya.

214/SL 406/7
SL : "Swear.Look, she's *a missionary in a very remote place in a* different, hemisphere".
TL : "Sumpah.Begini, dia *seorang misionaris di tempat yang terpencil,* di belahan bumi yang lain.

215/SL 407/8
SL : *A remodeling project* had been under way for a long time, with no end in sight
TL : *Sebuah proyek perombakan* rupanya sudah lama dikerjakan, tapi tampaknya belum selesai.

216/SL 407/22
SL : This center area will be *a fellowship hall.*
TL : Area tengah ini akan jadi *aula pertemuan.*

217/SL 407/31
SL : They each took *an end of a sheet of wallboard* and wrestled it across the floor to the current classroom in progress.
TL : Mereka masing-masing memegang *ujung selembar papan dinding* dan mengangkatnya ke ruangan kelas yang diharapkan segera jadi.

218/SL 408/23
SL : Phil scribbled dimensions on *the wallboard they had just installed*.
TL : Phil menuliskan dengan tergesa-gesa ukuran *dinding papan yang baru saja mereka pasang*.

219/SL 409/1
SL : "Here's *a wonderful daily devotional guide*, one of my favorites", he said.
TL : "Ini *petunjuk renungan harian yang bagus,* salah satu favoritku". katanya.

220/SL 412/24

SL : After three days in the snow, he missed *the humid streets of Corumba*, with the lazy pedestrian traffic, the outdoors cafes, the pace of life that said every thing could wait until tomorrow.

TL : Setelah tiga hari mengalami hujan salju, ia merindukan *jalan –jalan Lembah Corumba,* dengan para pejalan kaki yang berlalu lalang seenaknya, kafe-kafe di tempat terbuka, langkah kehidupan yang mengatakan segalanya dapat menunggu hingga besok.

221/SL 412/24

SL : After three days in the snow, he missed the humid streets of Corumba, with *the lazy pedestrian traffic*, the outdoors cafes, the pace of life that said every thing could wait until tomorrow.

TL : Setelah tiga hari mengalami hujan salju, ia merindukan jalan – jalan Lembah Corumba, dengan *para pejalan kaki yang berlalu lalang seenaknya,* kafe-kafe di tempat terbuka, langkah kehidupan yang mengatakan segalanya dapat menunggu hingga besok.

222/SL 412/24

SL : After three days in the snow, he missed the humid streets of Corumba, with the lazy pedestrian traffic, *the outdoors cafes*, the pace of life that said every thing could wait until tomorrow.

TL : Setelah tiga hari mengalami hujan salju, ia merindukan jalan – jalan Lembah Corumba, dengan para pejalan kaki yang berlalu lalang seenaknya, *kafe-kafe ditempat terbuka*, langkah kehidupan yang mengatakan segalanya dapat menunggu hingga besok.

223/SL 412/24

SL : After three days in the snow, he missed the humid streets of Corumba, with the lazy pedestrian traffic, the outdoors cafes, *the pace of life that said every thing could wait until tomorrow.*

TL *:* Setelah tiga hari mengalami hujan salju, ia merindukan jalan – jalan Lembah Corumba, dengan para pejalan kaki yang berlalu lalang seenaknya, kafe-kafe ditempat terbuka, *langkah kehidupan yang mengatakan segalanya dapat menunggu hingga besok.*

224/SL 413/12

SL : Judge Wycliff made *his usual fussy entrance* at twelve-thirty, apologizing for being so busy while yanking off his robe.

TL : Pukul setengah satu Hakim Wycliff *masuk dengan berisik seperti biasa* meminta maaf karena sibuk sambil melepaskan jubahnya.

225/SL 414/14

SL : Of course he had a brief, a Stafford Memo, in his file on *the issue of her presence during the lawsuit.*

TL : Tentu saja ia mempunyai argument tertulis, Memo Stafford, dalam arsipnya *tentang masalah kehadiran Rachel selama persidangan.*

226/SL 419/4

SL : He'd spent *his glory days* on those streets, while his wives were waiting and his kids were growing up.

TL : Ia menghabiskan *hari – hari kemenangannya* di jalanan itu, sementara para istrinya menunggunya dan anak -anaknya tumbuh tanpa dia

227/SL 419/19

SL : *The two older ones* were almost as expensive with tuition and room and board.

TL *: Untuk kedua anaknya yang besar* lebih mahal karena termasuk biaya kuliah, kamar, dan asrama.

228/SL 421/1

SL : When he finished, the letter was *three pages long*, and Nate was quite proud of himself.

TL *:* Ketika ia selesai, surat itu *tiga halaman panjangnya* dan Nate sangat bangga Pada diri sendiri.

229/SL 422/7

SL :…..,and he loved to watch *old black-and-white movies* after midnight.

TL :…., dan ia sangat suka menonton *film kuno hitam putih* setelah lewat tengah malam.

230/SL 423/8

SL : According to his affidavit, also filed in court he had tracked down Rachel Lane, showed her *a copy of the handwritten will,* discussed the various legal issues with her.

TL : Menurut affidavit si pengacara yang juga diajukan ke pengadilan, ia telah melacak jejak Rachel Lane, menunjukkan padanya *surat wasiat yang dtulis tangan itu,* mendiskusikan berbagai isu hukum dengannya.

231/SL 423/8

SL : According to his affidavit, also filed in court he had tracked down Rachel Lane, showed her a copy of the handwritten will, discussed *the various legal issues* with her.

TL : Menurut affidavit si pengacara yang juga diajukan ke pengadilan, ia telah melacak jejak Rachel Lane, menunjukkan padanya surat wasiat yang ditulis tangan itu, mendiskusikan *berbagai isu hukum* dengannya.

232/SL 423/26

SL : Of course no story could be complete without *a quick recital of the messy statistics of Troy's life death.*

TL : Tentu saja kisah itu tidak lengkap kalau tanpa menyebutkan *sekilas data kacau kehidupan dan kematian Troy.*

233/SL 424/28

SL : The Phelan lawyers met Friday morning at *Ms. Langhorne's place,* a modern building packed among many on Pennsylvania Avenue.

TL : Jum'at pagi para pengacara Phelan bertemu di *tempat Ms. Langhorne,* sebuah gedung modern diantara banyak gedung di Pennsylvania Avenue.

234/SL 424/28
SL : The Phelan lawyers met Friday morning at Ms. Langhorne's place, *a modern building packed among many on Pennsylvania Avenue.*
TL : Jum'at pagi para pengacara Phelan bertemu di tempat Ms. Langhorne, *sebuah gedung modern diantara banyak gedung di Pennsylvania Avenue.*

235/SL 425/24
SL :Yancy, in years past *an aspiring screenwriter* had actually written a fifty-page script for Snead,….
TL :Yancy, yang berpengalaman menjadi *penulis scenario* selama bertahun-tahun, benar-benar menulis lima puluh halaman untuk Snead.

236/SL 425/24
SL : Yancy, in years past an aspiring screenwriter had actually written *a fifty-page script* for Snead.
TL : Yancy, yang berpengalaman menjadi penu;is scenario selama beretahun-tahun, benar-benar menulis *lima puluh halaman*.

237/SL 427/19
SL : " A waiver is *a very simple document to execute*".
TL : " Pernyataan melepaskan hak adalah *dokumen yang sangat sederhana untuk dieksekusi"*.

238/SL 428/4
SL :….,and then he took *an Air Pantanal commuter* to a small city called Corumba, arriving on the twenty third.
TL :….., lalu dengan *penerbangan komuter Air Pantanal* ke kota kecil bernama Corumba, sampai di sana tanggal 23.

239/SL 428/4
SL :….,and then he took an Air Pantanal commuter to *a small city called Corumba,* arriving on the twenty third.
TL :….., lalu dengan penerbangan komuter Air Pantanal ke *kota kecil bernama Corumba,* sampai di sana tanggal 23.

240/SL 432/11
SL : *The March packages* were always smaller than the August ones.
TL : *Paket-paket Maret* selalu lebih kecil daripada paket-paket Agustus.
241/SL 432/11
SL : The March packages were always smaller than *the August ones*.
TL : Paket-paket Maret selalu lebih kecil daripada *paket-paket Agustus*.

242/SL 435/16
SL : *A female voice* said," Nate O'Riley, please."

TL : *Sebuah suara perempuan* berkata, “Tolong dengan Nate O’Riley”.

243/SL 437/9
SL : *The nice lady on the other end* was stepping over the line.
TL : *Wanita yang ramah di ujung satunya* telah keluar dari Jalur.

244/SL 439/18
SL : For Nate, *the prospect of spending two weeks in a room crowded with lawyers*, grilling witnesses, was a misery just short of hell itself.
TL : Bagi Nate *prospek menghabiskan dua minggu di ruang yang penuh sesak* Dengan pengacara-pengacara saksi - saksi yang ditanyai tanpa henti,adalah siksaan selain dari mereka itu sendiri.

245/SL 440/21
SL : “Are you currently under *the influence of any illegal drugs,* prescription drugs, or alcohol?” Nate began pleasantly.
TL :“ Apakah Anda akhir-akhir ini berada di bawah *pengaruh obat-obatan illegal,* obat-obatan berdasarkan resep, atau alcohol?”

246/SL 440/21
SL :“Are you currently under the influence of any illegal drugs, *prescription drugs,* or alcohol?” Nate began pleasantly.
TL :“ Apakah Anda akhir-akhir ini berada di bawah pengaruh obat-obatan illegal, *obat-obatan berdasarkan resep*, atau alcohol?”

247/SL 446/12
SL : On December tenth, the day after your father died, you went to Irving Motors and bought *two expensive cars*.
TL : Pada tanggal 10 Desember, sehari setelah ayah anda meninggal, anda pergi ke Irving motors dan membeli *dua mobil mahal.*

248/SL 447/28
SL : *The second day of questioning* started on time.
TL : *Hari kedua pengajuan pertanyaan itu* diawali tepat waktu.

249/SL 4247/30
SL : Junior wore *a red cotton sweater.*
TL : Junior mengenakan *sweter katun berwarna merah.*

250/SL 451/28
SL : It was *the only time during the two-day ordeal* that Troy Junior fought to a draw.
TL : Baru *kali inilah sepanjang siksaan dua hari itu* Troy Junior berusaha menyamakan kedudukan.

251/SL 456/7
SL : The Phelan lawyers went to *their separate cars*, and drove away.
TL. : Para pengacara Phelan menghampiri *mobil masing- masing* dan pergi.

252/SL 456/16
SL : Libbigail was led in *early Friday morning* and placed in the seat of honor.
TL : Libbigail mendapat giliran *Jum'at pagi-pagi sekali* dan didudukan di kursi kehormatan.

253/SL 456/26
SL : He smiled at her and began with *easy background questions*.
TL *:* Nate tersenyum pada Libbigai dan mulai dengan *pertanya pertanyaan latar belakang yang mudah.*

254/SL 457/10
SL : He asked about the five million, and with *no small amount of humor* she told tales of good drug and bad men.
TL : Ia bertanya tentang uang lima juta itu, dan *tanpa bergurau sedikitpun.* Libbigail berkisah tentang obat bius yang bagus dan pria-pria jelek

255/SL 457/10
SL : He asked about the five million, and with no small amount of humor she told *tales of good drug and bad men.*
TL : Ia bertanya tentang uang lima juta itu, dan tanpa bergurau sedikitpun. Libbigail berkisah tentang *obat bius yang bagus dan pria-pria jelek*

256/SL 457/20
SL : "What's *the first thing you'd buy?"*
TL :*" Apa yang akan Anda beli pertama"*

257/SL 459/11
SL : Geena was *the last witness of the week*.
TL : Geena adalah *saksi terakhir minggu itu.*

258/SL 461/11
SL : *An indoor worm farm* in Georgia took six hundred thousand dollars
TL : Enam ratus ribu dollar menguap *di peternaan cacing tertutup* di Georgia.

259/SL 461/14
SL : They were *two immature kids living a pampered life with someone else's money*
TL : Mereka adalah *dua anak belum dewasa yang hidup manja dengan uang orang lain*

260/SL 463/1
SL : As *a harried big-city professional,* Nate had never been introduced to the

ritual of sitting.

TL : Sebagai *seorang professional kota besar yang sibuk*, Nate tidak pernah diperkenalkan dengan ritual duduk

261/SL 463/1

SL : As a harried big-city professional, Nate had never been introduced to *the ritual of sitting.*

TL : Sebagai seorang professional kota besar yang sibuk, Nate tidak pernah diperkenalkan dengan *ritual duduk*

262/SL 466/15

SL : *The new batch of psychiatrists* had the benefit of Snead's newly fabricated testimony upon which to create their opinions.

TL : *Kelompok psikiater yang baru* beruntung mempunyai kesaksian Snead yang baru-baru ini di perbaiki untuk mereka jadikan dasar opini mereka.

263/SL 466/15

SL : The new batch of psychiatrists had *the benefit of Snead's newly fabricated testimony* upon which to create their opinions.

TL : Kelompok psikiater yang baru beruntung mempunyai *kesaksian Snead yang baru-baru ini di perbaiki* untuk mereka jadikan dasar opini mereka.

264/SL 466/ 23

SL : *The eight-page affidavit* was prepared just hours afterward,……

TL : *Affidavit delapan halaman itu* dipersiapkan hanya beberapa jam sebelumnya.

265/SL 468/10

SL : He'd written *dozens of pages of fiction on the final days of Troy Phelan*.

TL :Ia menulis *berpuluh-puluh halaman cerita tentang hari-hari akhir Troy Phelan*

266/SL 474/22

SL : Nate had *a memo two inches thick with summaries of Mr. Phelan's holdings*.

TL :Nate memiliki *catatan setebal lima sentimeter berisi rekapitulasi saham-saham Mr. Phelan*

267/SL 474/29

SL : *The fifth company Nate mentioned* rang a bell.

TL : *Perusahaan kelima yang disebut Nate* baru bisa diingatnya

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268/SL 447/1

SL : *The deposition of Nicolette* the secretary lasted eight minutes

TL : *Deposisi Nicolatte*, sang sekretaris, berlangsung selama delapan menit.

269/SL 479/15

SL : One taught at *a crowded community college.*

TL : Yang satu memberi kuliah di *College di lingkungan yang padat.*

270/SL 480/10

SL : At *some undefined point in his life,* pushed by his work and his addictions, he had lost his decency and shame.

TL : Pada *beberapa titik kehidupannya yang tidak dapat dijelaskan* terdorong oleh pekerjaan dan kecanduannya, ia telah kehilangan kesopanan dan rasa malu.

271/SL 480/10

SL : At some undefined point in his life, pushed by his work and his addictions, he had lost *his decency and shame*.

TL : Pada beberapa titik kehidupannya yang tidak dapat dijelaskan terdorong oleh pekerjaan dan kecanduannya, ia telah kehilangan *kesopanan dan rasa malu*

272/SL 481/12

SL : The game was to be *Nate's last visit with them* for some time.

TL : Permainan itu adalah *kunjungan terakhir Nate dengan mereka* selama beberapa waktu.

273/SL 481/18

SL : Nate woke up in his car, parked in the handicapped one of a Mc. Donald's, *an empty six-pack on the seat.*

TL : Nate terjaga di dalam mobilnya, parker di zona terbatas *Mc. Donald's enam kaleng kosong tergeletak di tempat duduk*

274/SL 481/30

SL : Theo was with *a small law firm there.*

TL : Theo bergabung dengan *biro hukum kecil di sana.*

275/SL 488 / 1

SL : *Daniel, his oldest child,* insisted on meeting him in a pub.

TL : *Daniel, anak tertuanya*, mendesak bertemu dengannya di pub.

276/SL 488/3

SL :Nate found the place after dark two blocks off the campus, on *a street lined with bars and clubs.*

TL : Nate menemukan tempat itu setelah hari gelap, dua blok dari kampus, *di jalan yang penuh dengan deretan bar dan kelab.*

277/SL 488/4

SL : The music, *the flashing beer signs*, the co-eds yelling across the street-it was all too familiar.

TL : Bunyi musik, *lampu- lampu iklan bir yang berkedip-kedip,* para mahasiswa yang berteriak-teriak dari seberang jalan, semuanya sangat tidak asing lagi.

278/SL 488/11

SL : Each had *two longneck bottles sitting on the table in front of them.*

TL : Masing-masing menghadapi *dua botol berleher panjang di meja*.

279/SL 488/17

SL : ….that he was chasing *a high caliber woman.*
TL :….bahwa ia mengejar *wanita kelas atas.*

280/SL 489/9
SL : *No telling what Daniel had told her*
TL : *Entah apa yang dikatakan Daniel kepadanya*.

281/SL 490/2
SL : *The two beer bottles in front of her* were empty.
TL : *Kedua botol bir di depannya* kosong.

282/SL 492/25
SL : He'd spoken twice to Kaitlin *his daughter from marriage number one.*
TL : Ia telah bicara dua kali kepada Kaitlin, *putrinya dari pernikahan nomer satu*.

283/SL 493/9
SL : He ate in his room, at *a small table next to the window*, ..
TL : Nate makan di dalam kamarnya, menghadap *meja kecil dekat jendela.*

284/SL 495/1
SL : Nate wasn't invited to *the first round of peace talks*.
TL : Nate tidak diundang ke *putaran pertama pembicaraan damai.*

285/SL 496/1
SL : ….and the meeting in *Josh's suite* was the first step.
TL :…..dan rapat di *Suite Josh* itu merupakan langkah pertama.

286/SL 496/13
SL : *The three psychiatrists who examined Mr. Phelan* had been carefully chosen by Phelan's children and ex-wives.
TL *: Ke tiga psikiater yang memeriksa Mr. Phelan* telah dengan hati-hati dipilih oleh anak-anak dan para para mantan istri Phelan.

287/SL 496/17
SL : *The battle of the experts* would be won by the original three.
TL : *Pertarungan para ahli itu* akan dimenangkan oleh tiga psikiater asli.

288/SL 496/32
SL : Josh skated onto thin ice when he summarized *the testimony of their clients.*
TL : Josh bagai melencur di atas lapisan es tipis ketika menyimpulkan *kesaksian para klien mereka.*

289/SL 497/11
SL :…, if you call him as a witness at trial it will be *a terrible mistake*.
TL :…, jika kalian memanggilnya sebagai saksi pada persidangan, itu *salah besar*.

290/SL 498/9
SL : She was *a lovely lady who lived a very simple life,…*

TL : Ia *wanita cantik yang bergaya hidup sangat sederhana,…*

291/SL 500/5
SL : it contains *clear language terminating any gift to any heir who challenges it*.
TL : Wasiat itu valid dengan *bahasa yang jelas di dalamnya terdapat ketentuan yang mengakhiri segala bentuk kepada ah i waris yang manapun yang menggugat wasiat itu.*

292/SL 501/1
SL : And *Wally Bright, a street hustler who scratched out a living by advertising quickie divorces on bus benches,* would vollect half of the $10 million under his unconciousable contract with Libbigail and Spike.
TL : Dan *Wally Bright, pekeraj keras jalanan yang mengais-ngais untuk hidupnya dan memasang iklan pengurusan perceraian kilat di halte - halte bis* akan mendptkan setengah daro $10 juta berdasarkan perjanjian yg menguntungkan satu pihak dengan Libbigail dan Spike

293/SL 502/8
SL : He was measuring *a complicated corner* for the next piece of wallboard.
TL : Ia sedang mengukur *sudut yang rumit* untuk lembaran papan berikutnya.

294/SL 502/14
SL : I'll bet at least two of them are at *the Mercedes dealer* right now.
TL : Aku berani bertaruh setidaknya dua di antara mereka sedang berada di *penjual Mercedes* sekarang juga.

295/SL 502/21
SL : Time for *a coffee break.*
TL : Tiba saatnya *istirahat minum kopi*

296/SL 505/18
SL : Josh of course wore *an expensive dark suit.*
TL : Josh tentu saja mengenakan *setelan mahal berwarna gelap.*

297/SL 505/19
SL : Nate wore *a denim shirt with specks of white paint on the collar.*
TL : Nate mengenakan *kemeja denim dengan bercak bercak cat putih di kerahnya*.

298/SL 506/5
SL : Mr. O'Riley was doing *a fine job of representing her interests,..*
TL : Mr. O'Riley melakukan *tugas dengan baik yaitu mewakili kepentingannya.*

299/SL 506/18
SL : He recapped the evidence as he viewed things, and offered *the grave conclusion* to Hark.
TL : Ia membuat iktisar bukti sambil meninjau berbagai hal, dan menawarkan *kesimpulan menyeramkan* kepada Hark.

300/SL 507/6
SL : These were *high-powered settlement negotiations involving one of the greatest self-made fortunes in the world.*
TL : Ini adalah *negosiasi kesepakatan yang sangat kuat yang melibatkan salah satu keberuntungan perbesar yang diciptkan sendiri*.

301/SL 508/10
SL : Their father was *a great businessman whose approval they craved but never received.*
TL : Ayah mereka adalah *pengusaha hebat yang restunya mereka harapkan tetapi tidak pernah mereka terima.*

302/SL 509/11
SL : It was *a heart-felt plea*.
TL : *Permohonan yang menyentuh perasaan*.

303/SL 510/5
SL : Wally Bright had just earned *a fee of twenty-five million dollar*.
TL : Wally Bright baru saja mendapatkan *imbalan 25 juta dollar*.

304/SL 510/15
SL : *the Phelan lawyers* engaged in one last huddle.
TL : *para pengacara Phelan* berkerumun sekali lagi

305/SL 510/18
SL : "It's a deal," Hark announced, *twenty-six million dollars richer*.
TL : " Setuju" Hark menyatakan, *26 juta dollar lebih banyak*.

306/SL 510/17
SL : Josh just happened to have *the rough draft of settlement agreement.*
TL : Josh hanya mempunyai *konsep kasar surat persetujuan kesepakatan itu*.

307/SL 511/11
SL : Friday afternoon, Nate and the Rector left St. Michaels in *the lawyer's leased car*
TL : Jum'at sore, Nate dan Pendeta kepala meninggalkan St. Michael dengan naik *mobil sewaan pengacara*.

308/SL 511/14
SL : Nate woke up and read *the final settlement agreement* to Phil, who wanted all the details.
TL : Nate bangun dan membacakan *surat persetujuan kesepakatan akhir* kepada Phil, yang menginginkan semua detail itu.
309/SL 511/22
SL : The cabin was all leather and wood, with sofas, recliners, *a conference Tables*.
TL : Kabinnya terbuat dari kulit dan kayu seluruhnya sofa-sofa, kursi-kursi untuk berbaring, *sebuah meja rapat.*

310/SL 511/31
SL : If Rachel had *the slightest inclination* to sign it.
TL : Jika *kemauan Rachel* untuk menandatangani sangat kecil.

311/SL 515/17
SL : Valdir and the pilots had studied *Jevi's maps of the Xeco River and the tributaries that filled it.*
TL : Valdir dan para pilot telah mempelajari *peta Xeco River dan anak - anak sungainya.*

312/SL 516/12
SL : Nate saw *Fernando's trading port* at the edge of the river.
TL : Nate melihat *pos perniagaan Fernando* di tepi sungai.

313/SL 516/14
SL : It was still *an endless variety of swamps,* lagoons, and rivers spinning wildly in all direction,
TL : Masih, terdiri atas *berbagai rawa - rawa*, danau - danau dan sungai-sungai yang berpusar dengan cepat ke segala arah yang tak ada habisnya.

314/SL 516/15
SL : It was still an endless variety of swamps, lagoons, and *rivers spinning wildly in all direction,*
TL : Masih, terdiri atas berbagai rawa - rawa, danau - danau dan *sungai-sungai yang berpusar dengan cepat ke segala arah yang tak ada habisnya.*

315/SL 516/19
SL : The skies remained clear and blue under *Nate's watchful eyes.*
TL : Langit-langit bersih dan biru *di mata Nate yang waspada*.

316/SL 516/20
SL : He recalled the crash in *Milton's plane* on Christmas Eve.
TL : Ia teringat pada jatuhnya *pesawat Milton* di malam Natal

317/SL 517/12
SL :…, and *the fact that he was even there* was a surprise to all three.
TL :…, dan *kedatangannya ke sana* bahkan mengejutkan mereka bertiga.

318/SL 518/2
SL : *The horrors of dengue* were too fresh.
TL : *Rasa takut akan demam berdarah* masih sangat segar dalam ingatannya.

319/SL 524/1
SL : *The matching white crosses* were made of wood and had been carefully cut and polished by the Indians,
TL : *Salib-salib putih itu serasi,* terbuat dari kayu yang dipotong dan dipelitur dengan cermat oleh orang-orang Indian.

320/SL 524/17

SL : He looked at the mound of dirt to the left, *a neat-pile of black soil* laid in a perfect little rectangle.

TL : Ia memandang gundukan di kiri, *tumpukan tanah hitam yang terbujur rapi* berbentu*k* persegi panjang sempurna.

321/SL 526/25

SL : There was *a Brazilian identification badge,*

TL : Di situ ada *lencana pengenal orang Brasil.*

322/SL 526/29

SL : It was in *a white, legal-sized envelope* and had *a Brazilian name engraved for the return address.*

TL : *Sebuah amplop putih berukuran resmi* dgn *nama Brasil yg tercantm pd alamat*

Appendix 2: NP Pattern ; Head with Pre-modifiers

a. Specific Deictic (1) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head

Languages	No.	No .Data	I	2	Head		
English	1.	6	This	little	ceremony		
	2	8	The	fifth	floor		
	3.	62	Troy's	first	marriage		
	4.	272	Nate's	last	visit		
					Head	**2**	**I**
	1.				Upacara	kecil	Ini
Indonesian	2.				Lantai	lima	
	3.				Perkawinan	pertama	Troy
	4.				Kunjungan	terakhir	Nate

b. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head		
English	1.	27	A	seventh	child		
	2	194	A	few	chords		
	3.						
				1	**Head**	**2**	
Indonesian	1.				Anak	ke tujuh	
	2.			Beberapa	nada		

c. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**		
English	1.	1.	The	last	hour		
	2	3.	The	appropriate	toys		
	3.	19.	My	latest	secretary		
	4.	49.	His	principle	lawyer		
	5.	95.	The	adoptive	parents		
	6.	172.	The	empty	lobby		
	7.	222.	The	outdoor	cafes		
	8.	226.	His	glory	days		
	9.	251.	Their	separate	cars		
					Head	**2**	**I**
Indonesian	1.				Jamku	yang penghabisan	
	2.				Semua mainan	yang sepadan	
	3.				Sekretarisku	yang terbaru	
	4.				Pengacara	utama	nya
	5.				Para pasangan	yang mengadopsi anak	
	6.				Loby	kosong	
	7.				Kafe-kafe	di tempat terbuka	
	8.				Hari-hari	kemenangan	nya
	9.				Mobil	masing-masing	

d. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Head

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	
English	1.	41.	A	financial	correspondent	
	2.	44	A	small	tear	
	3.	73	No	first-class	seats	
	4.	133	A	small	snake	
	5.	161	A	good	christian	
	6.	171	A	seasoned	guide	
	7.	178	A	male	nurse	
	8.	184	A	red	t-shirt	
	9.	216	A	fellowship	hall	
			1		**Head**	**2**
Indonesian	1.		Seorang		koresponden	bdg keuangan
	2.				air mata	
	3.		Tidak ada		kursi	kelas satu
	4.		Seekor		ular	kecil
	5.				umat Kristen	yang baik
	6.				pemandu	berepengalaman
	7.		Seorang		perawat	
	8.				kaos	merah
	9.				aula	pertemuan

e. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Classifier(Noun) (3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**			
English	1.	47	The	first	heart	attack			
	2.	185	The	obligatory	rubber	sandals			
	3	186	The	new	gym	shorts			
	4.	221	The	lazy	pedestrian	traffic			
	5.	308	The	final	settlement	agreement			
						Head	**3**	**2**	1
Indonesian	1.					Serangan	jantung	pertama	
	2.					Sandal	karet	petugas kebersihan	
	3.					Celana pendek	olah raga	baru	
	4.					pejalan kaki	yg berlalu lalang	seenaknya	
	5					Surat persetujuan	kesepakatan	akhir	

f. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Classifier (Noun) (3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**		
English	1.	59	An	anxious	real-estate	agent		
	2.	93	A	small	Christmas	party		
	3	118	A	large	fuel	tank		
	4.	173	A	suburban	pancake	house		
	5.	249	A	red	cotton	sweater		
	6.	258	An	indoor	worm	farm		
	7.	274	A	small	law	firm		
	8.	279	A	high	caliber	woman		
	9.	321	A	Brazilian	identification	badge		
			1			**Head**	**3**	**2**
Indonesian	1.					makelar	real-estate	yg amat bersemangat
	2.					pesta	natal	kecil
	3.					tangki	bahan bakar	
	4.					kedai pancake	pinggir kota	
	5.					sweater	katun	warna merah
	6.					peternakan	cacing	tertutup
	7.					biro	hukum	kecil
	8.					wanita	kelas	atas
	9.					lencana	pengenal	orang Brazil

g. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Epithet (Adjective)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**				
English	1.	9	His	sticky	green	hair				
	2	179	Those	poor	sick	people				
	3.	187	The	new	red	t-shirt				
	4.	213	The	quiet	little	lunches				
	5.	231	The	various	legal	issues				
						Head	**3**	**[1]**	**2**	**1**
Indonesian	1.					Rambut	hijau	nya	yang lengket	
	2.					Orang-orang	sakit		yang malang	
	3.					Kaus	merah		baru	itu
	4					Makan siang			dengan tenang	
	5.		Berbagai			isu	hukum			

h. Non- Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Epithet (Adjective)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**		
English	1.	79	An	old	dirty	mazda		
	2.	260	A	harried	big-city	professional		
	3.	296	An	expensive	dark	suit		
			1			**Head**	**2**	**3**
Indonesian	1.					Mazda	tua	yang kotor
	2.		Seorang			professional	kota besar	yang sibuk
	3.					Setelan	mahal	berwarna gelap

i. Non- Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Epithet (Adjective)(3) + Epithet (Adjective)(4) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Head**			
English	1.	80	A	lazy	pleasant	little	town			
	2.	219	A	wonderful	daily	devotional	guide			
Indonesian			**1**				**Head**	**4**	**3**	**2**
	1.						Kota		yg tenang	menyenangkan
	2.						Petunjuk	renungan	harian	yg bagus

j. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier(Noun) (2) + Head

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head		
English	1.	18	The	marble	foyer		
	2	40	The	conference	room		
	3.	65	The	Phelan	matter		
	4.	154	Her	leather	boot		
	5.	156	The	plane	crash		
	6.	157	The	village	architect		
	7.	199	The	departure	lounge		
	8.	240	The	march	package		
	9.	294	The	mercedes	dealer		
	10.	299	The	grave	conclusion		
					Head	**2**	**1**
Indonesian	1.				Lobi	berdinding marmer	
	2.				Ruang	rapat	
	3.				Kasus	Phelan	
	4.				Sepatu bot	kulit	nya
	5.				Kecelakaan	pesawat	
	6.				Arsitek	desa	
	7.				Ruang	keberangkatan	
	8.				Paket-paket	maret	
	9.				Penjual	mercedes	
	10.				Kesimpulan	menyeramkan	

k. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + + Classifier (Noun)(2) + Head

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	
English	1.	4	A	hockey	team	
	2.	101	A	wooden	boat	
	3.	113		Snake	stories	
	4.	148	A	missionary	couple	
	5.	150	Some	drug	runners	
	6.	210	A	bathroom	break	
	7.	237	An	Air-Pantanal	commuter	
	8.	295	A	coffee	break	
	9	308	A	conference	break	
			1		**Head**	**2**
Indonesia	1.				Tim	hoki
	2.				Sampan	kayu
	3.				Cerita	tentang ular
	4.		Sepasang		misionaris	
	5.		Beberapa		penyalur	obat bius
	6.				Istirahat	untuk kekamar kecil
	7.				Penerbangan	komuter
	8.				Istirahat	minum kopi
	9.		Sebuah		meja	rapat

l. Specific Deictic (I) + + Classifier (Verb)(2) + Epithet(Adjective)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**			
English	1.	319	The	matching	white	crosses			
						Head	**3**	**1**	**2**
Indonesian	1.					*Salib-salib	putih	itu	serasi

m. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + + Classifier (Verb)(2) + Epithet(Adjective)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**		
English	1.	7	A	dying	old	man		
						Head	**2**	**1**
Indonesian	1.					Orang	tua	diambang kematian

n. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (Verb)(2) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**			
English	1.	37	His	shrieking	mother			
	2	32	Their	muted	hoorahs			
	3.	132	The	sputtering	motor			
	4.	140	The	damned	Thing			
	5.	165	The	flooded	water			
	6.	312	Fernando’s	trading	port			

					Head		**2**	**1**
Indonesian	1.				Ibu	(nya)	yang memekik-mekik	
	2.				Seringai		kemenangan	mereka
	3.				Mesin		yang terbatuk batuk	
	4.				Benda		sialan	itu
	5.				Air		banjir	
	6.				Pos		perniagaan	Fernando

o. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier(Verb) (2) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	
English	1.	45	A	breaking	voice	
	2.	68	An	aging	condo	
	3.	76	A	grilled	chicken	
	4.	215	A	remodeling	project	
	5.	235	An	aspiring	screenwriter	
	6.	293	A	complicated	corner	
			1		**Head**	**2**
Indonesian	1.				Berbicara dengan suara	parau
	2.				Kondominium	tua
	3.				Sandwich ayam	panggang
	4.		Sebuah		proyek	perombakan
	5.				Penulis	skenario
	6				Sudut	yang rumit

p. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (Verb)(2) + Classifier (Noun)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**			
English	1.	14	The	tinted	glass	walls			
	2	277	The	flashing	beer	signs			
Indonesian						**Head**	**3**	**2**	**1**
	1.					Dinding	kaca	yg berwarna gelap	
	2.					Lampu-lampu iklan	bir	yg berkedip-kedip	

q. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (Verb)(2) + Classifier (Noun)(3) + Head

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**		
English	1.	39	A	rising	D.C	lawyer		
	2	269	A	crowded	community	college		
Indonesian			**1**			**Head**	**3**	**2**
	1.					Pengacara	*yg sdng menanjak	di D.C
	2.					College	dilingkungan	yg padat

Appendix 3: NP Patterns : Head with pre-modifiers and post-modifiers (Qualifier)

a. Specific Deictic (I) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(2)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	Head	2
English	1.	2	The	pipeline	under the land
	2.	5	The	root	of my misery
	3.	10	The	trouble	with having money
	4.	16	The	last	of the leaves
	5.	17	The	door	of my apartment
	6.	22	The	disposition	of my apartment
	7.	24	The	purpose	of this meeting
	8.	28	The	influence	of any medication drug
	9.	29	The	organization	of your corporate holdings
	10.	33	The	shock	of seeing the old man
	11.	43	The	vastness	of the Phelan fortune
	12.	57	The	rest	of the week
	13.	58	The	place	of their grandest dream
	14.	74	The	flight	to Campo Grande
	15.	81	The	center	of downtown
	16.	83	The	door	to lobby
	17.	90	The	result	of thirty years of heavy smoking
	18.	91	The	back draft	from the propeller
	19.	96	The	identities	of the biological ones
	20.	97	The	darkness	of her bedroom
	21.	105	Their	search	for Rachel Lane
	22.	110	The	heart	of the Pantanal

	23.	111	Their	search	of the boat	
	24.	119	The	side	of the building	
	25.	144	The	drink	of the day	
	26.	147	The	man	with the white face	
	27.	151	The	shadow	from the forest	
	28.	180	The	lack	of a passport	
	29.	204	His	series	of a high-powered office	
	30.	209	The	end	of the table	
				Head	**Q / P**	**1**
Indonesian	1.			Pipa	bawah tanah	
	2.			Sumber	dari segala kesengsaraan	ku
	3.				*itulah masalahnya kalau kita punya uang	
	4.			Daun-daun	yang masih tersisa	
	5.				*keluar apartemen	
	6.			Pembagian	asset-aset	ku
	7.			Tujuan	dari pertemuan	ini
	8.			Pengaruh	obat-obatan narkotika	
	9.			Struktur organisasi	perusahaan yang anda pimpin	
	10.			Rasa kaget	karena melihat laki-laki tua	itu
	11.			*Harta	Phelan yang luar biasa	
	12.			*Minggu	depan	
	13.			Tempat	impian	mereka
	14.			Penerbangan	ke Campo grande	
	15.			Di tengah-tengah	pusat kota	
	16.			Pintu	*lobi terbuka	

	17.			Akibat	dari kebiasaan merokok selama 30 tahun	
	18.			Embusan angina	dari baling-baling	
	19.			Identitas	para orang tua biologis	nya
	20.				*di kamarnya yang gelap	
	21.			Pencarian	Rachel Lane	
	22.			Jantung	Pantanal	
	23.				*Mereka memeriksa perahu	
	24.			Di samping	bangunan	
	25.			Minuman favoritny	waktu itu	
	26.			Si orang	bermuka putih	
	27.			Bayang-bayang	dari hutan	
	28.			Ketiadaan	paspor	nya
	29.			Tekanan	kantor yang super sibuk	
	30.			Di ujung	meja	

b. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(2)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	Head	2
English	1.	31	A	pile	of official-looking documents
	2.	67	A	jurist	with little experience
	3.	71	A	briefcase	behind the passenger's seat
	4.	88	A	desk	with a chair
	5.	117	A	book	about the demise of the Brazilian Indiana
	6.	130	A	cloud	of small black mosquitos
	7.	146	An	attack	of deadly blow dart by savages
	8.	230	A	copy	of the handwritten will

			1	Head	Q / P
Indonesian	1.			Setumpuk	dokumen yang tampaknya resmi
	2.			Hakim	yang belum banyak pengalaman
	3.			Tas kerja	di balik kursi Nate
	4.			Meja tulis	berikut kursi
	5.			Buku	tentang kepunahan Indian Brazil
	6.			Segerombolan kecil	nyamuk hitam
	7.			Serangan	sumpit mematikan yang ditiup orang liar
	8.			Surat	wasiat yang ditulis tangan

c. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective) (2)+ Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(2)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	3		
English	1.	50	The	current	state	of thing		
	2.	94	The	young	lady	behind the counter		
	3.	103	The	shy	girl	at the front desk		
	4.	120	The	coldest	beer	in the world		
	5.	155	Her	small	budget	from World Tribes		
	6.	163	The	sweetest	spirit	of anyone		
	7.	176	His	long	narrative	about the storm……		
	8.	243	The	nice	lady	on the other end		
	9.	262	The	new	batch	of psychiatrists		
	10.	257	The	last	witness	of the week		
	11.	306	The	rough	draft	of settlement agreement		
					Head	**2**	**I**	**Q / P**
Indonesian	1.				Perkembangan	terakhir		
	2.				Wanita	muda		di balik counter

	3.				Gadis	pemalu		di meja resepsionis
	4.				Bir	paling dingin		di dunia
	5.				Anggaran	minim	[nya]	dari World tribes
	6.				Jiwa	paling baik		di antara org disini.
	7.				Kisah	panjang	[nya]	tentang badai itu…
	8.				Wanita	yang ramah		di ujung satunya
	9				Kelompok	psikiater		
	10.				Saksi	terakhir		minggu itu
	11				Konsep	kasar		surat persetujuan…

d. Non- Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective) (2)+ Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(2)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	**3**	
English	1.	13	A	small	jar	of honey …..	
	2.	88	A	short	man	with a tiny waist	
	3.	129	A	large	lake	with more than a dozen little rivers	
	4.	193	A	young	man	with a guitar	
	5.	196	An	integral	part	of Brazilian life	
	6.	254	No	small	amount	of humor	
	7.	273	An	empty	six- pack	on the seat	
	8.	283	A	small	table	next to the window	
	9.	313	An	endless	variety	of swamps	
			1		**Head**	**2**	**3**
Indonesian	1.				Stoples	kecil	berisi madu
	2.				Pria	pendek	dengan pinggng-ramping
	3.				Danau	besar	dgn lebih dr selusin sungai kecil

	4.		*Seorang		pemuda	membawa guitar	
	5.				Bagian	integral	dr kehidupan orang2 Brazil
	6.		Tanpa		bergurau	sedikitpun	
	7.		Enam		kaleng	kosong	tergeletak di tempat duduk
	8.				Meja	kecil	dekat candela
	9.		Berbagai		rawa-rawa		

e. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (verb) (2) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(Q/P)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	**Q / P**		
English	1.	162	The	crippled	boy	under the tree over there		
					Head	**2**	**Q / P**	**1**
Indonesian	1.				Anak	cacat	di bawah pohon sebelah sana	itu

f. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (verb) (2) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(Q/P)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	**Q / P**	
English	1.	12	An	unopened	tube	of Ritz crackers	
	2.	98	A	sagging	sheet	of plywood	
	3.	107		temporary	tattoos	on his skinny arms	
	4.	270	Some	undefined	point	in his life	
			1		**Head**	**Q / P**	**2**
Indonesian	1.				Bungkus	biscuit Ritz	yang belum dibuka

	2.				Selembar	kayu tipis	yang sdh melengkung
	3.				Tato sementara	di lengan [nya]	yg kurus
	4.		Beberapa		titik	kehidupan	yg tdk dapat dijelaskan

g. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (noun) (2) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(Q/P)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	**Q / P**	
English	1.	168	The	aluminium	shell	of the boat	
					Head		
Indonesian					*aluminium	sampah	

h. Non - Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (noun) (2) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(Q/P)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**Head**	**Q / P**	
English	1.	192	An	American	woman	of forty-two	
	2.	297	A	denim	shirt	with specks of white paint on the collar	
			1		**Head**	**2**	**Q / P**
Indonesian	1.		Seorang		wanita	Amerika	berumur 42
	2.				Kemeja	denim	dengan bercak cat putih

i. Non- Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Classifier (Verb) (3) + Head + Qualifier(Preposition P)(Q/P)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	3	Head	Q / P		
English	1.	99	A	small	open	room	with two bunk		
	2.	177	A	small	separate	ward	with thick black bars		
			1			**Head**	**3**	**2**	**Q / P**
Indonesian	1.					Ruang	terbuka	kecil	berisi dua tempat tidur
	2.					Bangsal	terpisah	yg kecil	dgn jeruji

j. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective) (2) + Head + Qualifier /Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	Q / C	
English	1.	61	The	early	research	pulled from the internet	
	2	72	The	English	translation	that followed	
	3.	123	The	biggest	problem	facing some modern-day-tribes	
					Head	**2**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.				Hasil riset		di internet
	2.				Terjemahan kedalm bhs Ingris		yang segera menyusul
	3.				Masalah	terbesar	yg dihadapi suku zaman dulu

k. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective) (2) + Head + Qualifier /Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	Q / C	
English	1.	30	A	private	corporation	which owns seventy different companies	
	2.	51	A	thirty-year old	divorce	whose two kids lived with their father	
	3	233	A	modern	building	packed among many on Pennsylvania Avenue	
	4.	238	A	small	city	called Corumba	
	5.	289	A	lovely	lady	who lived a very simple life	
	6.	300	A	great	businessman	whose approval they craved but never received	
			I		**Head**	**2**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.				Perusahaan	pribadi	yang memiliki 70 perusahaan berbeda-beda
	2.				Janda cerai	berusia 30	dengan 2 anak yang tinggal bersama ayah mereka
	3.		Sebuah		gedung	modern	diantara banyak gedung di Pennsylvania
	4.				Kota	kecil	bernama Corumba
	5.				Wanita	cantik	yang bergaya hidup sangat sederhana
	6.				Pengusaha	hebat	yang restunya mereka harapkan tetapi tdk pernah terima

l. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (Noun) (2) + Head + Qualifier /Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	Q / C
English	1.	63	A	jazz	drummer	named Tim
	2.	169	A	piano	teacher	whose breath was so bad….

	3.	182	A	college	girl	who loved cocaine	
			1		**Head**	**2**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.				*Pemain drum	Jazz	berusia akhir tiga puluhan bernama Tim
	2.				Guru	piano	yang napasnya begitu bau
	3.				Mahasiswa		yg kecanduan kokain

m. Specific Deictic (I) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q / C)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**Head**	**Q / C**	
English	1.	26	The	will	lying before me	
	2.	197	The	guy	who knows the city clerks	
	3.	317	The	fact	that he was even there	
				Head	**Q / C**	**1**
Indonesian	1.			Surat wasiat	yang terletak dihadapanku	
	2.			Orang	yang mengenal para petugas administrasi balai kota	
	3.			*Kedatangannya	kesana bahkan mengejutkan mereka bertiga	

n. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q / C)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**Head**	**Q / C**
English	1.	21	Some	psychiatrists	who'll determine if I'm in my right mind
	2.	34	A	man	weighing a hundred and fifty pounds
	3.	46	A	man	who just jumped from a building
	4.	60	A	woman	named Lee
	5.	78	A	cabdriver	who spoke not a word of English

	6.	82	A	street	that descended slightly toward the Paraguay River
	7.	84	All	doors	facing the sidewalks of Corumba
	8.	92	A	cow	running away from the airstrip
	9.	100	A	bodybuilder	named lance who at twenty eight was half her age.
			1	**Head**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.		Segerombolan	psikiater	yang hendak menentukan apakah aku waras atau tidak
	2.			Seseorang	dengan berat badan sekitar 75 kilogram
	3.			Orang	terjun dari gedung tinggi
	4.		Seorang	wanita	bernama Lee
	5.			Sopir taksi	yang tak dapat berbahasa Inggris walau hanya sepatah kata
	6.			Jalan	yang menurun kearah Paraguay River
	7.		Semua	pintu	yang menghadap ke trotoar di Corumba
	8.			Sapi	yang menjahui landasan
	9.			Pemuda tegap bernama Lance	yang berusia 28 tahun setengah umurnya

o. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective)(2) + Epithet (Adjective)(3) + Head + Qualifier / Clause (Q / C)

Languages	**No.**	**No. Data**	**I**	**2**	**3**	**Head**	**Q / C**	
English	1.	109	A	wild	left	hook	that popped him in the ear and……	
			1			**Head**	**3**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.					Hook	kiri	yg menghajar telinganya dan….

p. Non-Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (Verb) (2) + Classifier (Verb)(3) + Head + Qualifier /Clause(Q / C) (3)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	3	Head	Q / C
English	1.	36	A	wretched	piercing	Scream	that was heard clearly by Snead
	2.	129	A	ragged	straw	Hat	that hid most of his face
			1			**Head**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.					Jeritannya tinggi	dan terdengar oleh Snead
	2.					Topi	jerami lusuh yang menutupi sebagian wajahnya

q. Specific Deictic (I) + Head + Qualifier / Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	Head	Q / C
English	1.	121	The	money	he'd given them for Christmas
	2.	141	The	way	I see
	3.	160	The	boy	I love
	4.	167	The	day	he died
				Head	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.			Uang	yang diberikan pada mereka sbg hadiah natal
	2.			Menurutku	begini
	3.			Pemuda	yang kucintai
	4.			Hari	Ia meninggal

r. Specific Deictic (I) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	Q / C	
English	1.	85	The	first	word	he heard upon entering	
	2.	256	The	first	thing	you'd buy	
					Head	2	
Indonesian	1.				Kata-kata	pertama	yang terdengar Nate ketika melangkah masuk
	2.				Apa	Pertama	yang akan anda beli

s. Non- Specific Deictic (I) + Ordinative Numerative (2) + Classifier(Noun)(3) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	3	Head	Q / C		
English	1.	158	A	third	world	country	I've never seen before		
						Head	**3**	**2**	**Q / C**
Indonesian	1.					Negara	dunia	ke 3	yg blm pernah kulihat

t. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (Adjective) (2) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause (Q / C)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	Q / C
English	1.	174	The	promissory	Note	the lawyers wanted to sign
					Head	
Indonesian	1.				Kesepakatan	yang ingin ditandatangani para pengacara

u. Specific Deictic (I) + Epithet (2)+ Head + Qualifier (“to” infinitive) (3)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	Head	“to” infinitive	
English	1.	48	The	best	way	to attack	
	2.	135	The	only	way	to discredit	
					Head	**2**	**“to” infinitive**
Indonesian	1.				Cara	terbaik	untuk menyerang
	2.				Cara	satu-satunya	untuk mendiskriditkan

v. Specific Deictic (I) + Classifier (2) + Classifier(3) + Head + Qualifier (“to” infinitive) (3)

Languages	No.	No. Data	I	2	3	Head	Q / C
English	1.	237	A	very	simple	document	to execute
						Head	
Indonesian	1.					Dokumen	yang sangat sederhana untuk dieksekusi

Appendix 4: Patterns of English Noun Phrases

A. Thing with Pre-modifier

1. Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numerative + Head
   can be translated into:

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head . + Adjective + Determiner	06 / SL 03 / 5
2.	Head + Ordinative Numerative	08 / SL 07 / 8
3.	Head + Ordinative Numerative + Noun	62 / SL 64 / 12 272 / SL 481/ 12

2. Non-Specific Deictic + Ordinative Numerrative + Head
   can be translated into :

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Ordinative Numerative	27 / SL 13 / 3
2.	Determiner + Head	194 / SL 373 / 12

3. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head
can be translated into :

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective	01 / SL 01 / 1 03 / SL 02 / 6 19 / SL 09 / 16 95 / SL 138 / 23 172 / SL 333 / 10
2.	Head + Adjective + determiner	49 / SL 42 / 3
3.	Head + Noun + Determiner	226 / SL 419 / 4
4.	Head + Determiner	251 / SL 456 / 7
5.	Head + Preposition	222 / SL 412 / 24

4. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head
can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective	161 / SL 284 / 15 171 / SL 332 / 7 184 / SL 361 / 5
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun	41 / SL 33 / 3 73 / SL 98 / 4
3.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	133 / SL 233 / 21
4.	Head + Noun	216 / SL 407 / 22

5.	Determiner + Head	178 / SL 357 / 20
6.	Head	44 / SL 33 / 17

5. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Classifier (Noun) + Head
   can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	47 / SL 38 / 15 186 / SL 365 / 10 308 / SL 511 / 14
2.	Head + Noun + Noun	185 / SL 361 / 5
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	221 / SL 412 / 24

6. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Classifier (Noun) + Head
   can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	59 / SL 49 / 3 93 / SL 135 / 9 249 / SL 447 / 30 258 / SL 461 / 11 274 / SL 481 / 30 279 / SL 488 / 17
2.	Head + Noun + Noun	321 / SL 526 / 25

3.	Head + Noun + adverbial	173 / SL 338 / 1
4.	Head + Noun	118 / SL 207 / 5

7. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Epithet (Adjective) + Head
can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Determiner + Adjective	09 / SL 07 / 8
2.	Head + Adjective + Adjective + Determiner	187 / SL 365 / 10
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	179 / SL 359 / 1
4.	Head + Adverbial	213 / SL 404 / 30
5.	Determiner + Head + Noun	231 / SL 423 / 8

8. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Epithet (Adjective) + Head
can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	79 / SL 100 / 17
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun + Adjective	260 / SL 463 / 1
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	296 / SL 505 / 18

9. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Epithet (Adjective) + Epithet (Adjective) + Head
   Can be translated into,

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	80 / SL 100 / 25
2.	Head + Noun + Adjective+ Adjective	219 / SL 409 / 1

10. Specific Deictic + Classifier (Noun) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	18 / SL 09 / 11 40 / SL 26 / 22 65 / SL 82 / 4 156 / SL 268 / 23 157 / SL 269 / 26 199 / SL 377 / 20 240 / SL 432 / 11 294 / SL 502 / 14
2.	Head + Noun + Determiner	154 / SL 267 / 17
3.	Head + Adjective	299 / SL 506 / 18

11. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (Noun) +

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	04 / SL 02 / 6 101 / SL 152 / 15 113 / SL 192 / 3 237 / SL 427 / 19
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun	150 / SL 261 / 12 308 / SL 511 / 14
3.	Head + Preposition phrase	06 / SL 03 / 5
4.	Determiner + Head	148 / SL 260 / 11
5.	Head + Verb phrase	295 / SL 502 / 21

12. Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Epithet (Adjective) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Det + Adjective	319 / SL 524 / 1

13. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Epithet (Adjective) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	07 / SL 04 / 26

14. Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Determiner	140 / SL 242 / 11
2.	Head + Determiner + Adjective Clause	37 / SL 23 / 7
3.	Head + Adjective Clause	132 / SL 228 / 21
4.	Head + Noun	165 / SL 307 / 27
5.	Head + Noun + Noun	312 / SL 516 / 16
6.	Head + Adjective + determiner	32 / SL 16 / 3

15. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun	76 / SL 99 / 13 215 / SL 407 / 8 235 / SL 425 / 24
2.	Head + Adjective	68 / SL 86 / 1 293 / SL 502 / 8
3.	Head + Adverbial	45 / SL 33 / 17

16. Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Classifier (Noun) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective .clause	14 / SL 09 / 1 277 / SL 488 / 4

17. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Classifier (Noun) + Head

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adverbial	39 / SL 26 / 14
2.	Head + Adjective	269 / SL 479 / 15

B. Thing with Pre-Modifiers and Post Modifiers (Qualifier)

1. Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier (Prep. Phrase)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Preposition Phrase	02 / SL 01 / 9 05 / SL 02 / 7 24 / SL 11 / 3 74 / SL 98 / 4 90 / SL 102 / 9 91 / SL 113 / 9

		151 / SL 263 / 25
2.	Head + Noun	28 / SL 14 / 8 105 / SL 162 / 11 110 / SL 189 / 9
3.	Head + Noun + Determiner	22 / SL 10 / 15 58 / SL 48 / 31 96 / SL 138 / 23 180 / SL 359 / 22
4.	Head + Noun Clause	29 / SL 14 / 24 204 / SL 389 / 2
5.	Determiner + Head + Verb	147 / SL 250 / 11
6.	Head + Adverbial	144 / SL 247 / 10
7.	Head + Preposition. Phrase	57 / SL 46 / 24

2. Non- Specific deictic + Head + Qualifier (Prep. P)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Preposition phrase	71 / SL 89 / 2 88 / SL 102 / 6 117 / SL 206 / 26
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun clause	31 / SL 15 / 15
3.	Head + Noun clause	67 / SL 82 / 4 146 / SL 249 / 2 230 / SL 423 / 8
4.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	130 / SL 220 / 23

3. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. P)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	94 / SL 136 / 19 103 / SL 153 / 12 120 / SL 207 / 17 163 / SL 286 / 3 243 / SL 437 / 9
2.	Head + Adjective + Det.+ Prep. phrase	155 / SL 268 / 6 176 / SL 35 /26
3.	Head + Adjective + Adverbial	257 / SL 459 / 11
4.	Head + Adjective	50 / SL 42 / 3
5.	Determiner + Head	262 / SL 466 / 15
6.	Head + Adjective + Noun	306 / SL 510 / 17

4. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. P)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	13 / SL 08 / 15 88 / SL 102 / 6 129 / SL 220 / 2 196 / SL 376 / 1 283 / SL 493 / 9
2.	Determiner + Head + Verb	193 / SL 373 / 9

3.	Numeric + Head + Adjective + Preposition Phrase	273 / SL 481 / 18
4.	Determiner + Head	313 / SL 516 / 14
5.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	192 / SL 371 / 11

5. Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. P)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	162 / SL 285 / 29

6. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier (Verb) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. phrase)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective Clause	12 / SL 08 / 15 98 / SL 141 / 15 107 / SL 170 / 7
2.	Determiner + Head + Noun + Adj. Clause	270 / SL 480 / 10

7. Non-Specific Deictic + Classifier + Head + Qualifier (Preposition phrase)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective	297 / SL 505 / 19

8. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Classifier (Noun) + Head + Qualifier (Prep. Phrase)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + adjective + Prep P	99 / SL 143 / 5 177 / SL 356 / 9

9. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head + Qualifier (Clause)

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective clause	72 / SL 96 / 10 123 / SL 210 / 22
2.	Head + Adverbial	61 / SL 53 / 24

10. Non-Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head + Qualifier

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + adjective Clause	30 / SL 14 / 31 289 / SL 497 / 11 300 / SL 507 / 6
2.	Determiner + Head + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	233 / SL 424 / 28
3.	Head + Adjective + Prep. Phrase	51 / SL 42 / 20
4.	Head + Adjective + Verb Phrase	238 / SL 428 / 4

11. Specific Deictic + Epithet (Adjective) + Head + Qualifier/Clause

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Verb	63 / SL 65 / 25
2.	Head + Noun + Adjective Clause	169 / SL 330 / 4
3.	Head + Adjective Clause	182 / SL 360 / 11

12. Specific Deictic + Head + Qualifier / Clause.

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective Clause	26 / SL 11 / 23 197 / SL 376 / 6

13. Non-Specific deictic + Head + Qualifier/Clause

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective	78 / SL 100 / 14 82 / SL 101 / 9 92 / SL 119 / 28
2.	Determiner + Head + Adjective	21 / SL 09 / 20 84 / SL 101 / 14
3.	Head + Adjective + Adjective	100 / SL 146 / 12
4.	Determiner + Head + Verb	60 / SL 49 / 3

5.	Head + Verb	46 / SL 36 / 15
6.	Head + preposition	34 / SL 21 / 14

14. Non-specific Deictic + Epithet + Epithet + Head + Qualifier/Clause

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective + Adjective clause	109 / SL 181 / 3

15. Non- specific Deictic + Classifier(V) + Classifier (N) + Head + Qualifier/ Clause

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Noun + Adjective + Adj. clause	129 / SL 220 / 2
2		

16. Specific Deictic + Epithet + Head + "to " Infinitive

No.	Indonesian Patterns	Data Number
1.	Head + Adjective Clause	48 / SL 40 /6 135 / SL 239 / 5

Appendix 5 : Translation Shifts

A. Level shifts

1. From Noun Phrase into *word*

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	131	The time of day	Waktu
2.	178	A male nurse	Seorang perawat
3.	182	A college girl who loved cocaine	Mahasiswa yang kecanduan kokain

2. From Noun Phrase into *words*

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	188	Another yellow gown	Baju panjang kuning
2.	211	A bathroom break	Istirahat untuk ke kamar kecil.
3.	213	The quiet little lunch	Makan siang dgn tenang
4.	221	The lazy pedestrian traffic	Para pejalan kaki yang berlalu lalang seenaknya.
5.	222	The outdoors cafes	Kafe-kafe di tempat terbuka
6.	240	The March packages	Paket-paket Maret
7.	241	The August ones	Paket-paket Agustus
8.	252	Early Friday morning	Jum’at pagi-pagi sekali
9.	295	A coffee break	Istirahat minum kopi

10.	304	The Phelan lawyers	Para pengacara Phelan

3. From Noun Phrase into *sentences*

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	07	A dying old man	Orang tua diambang kematian
2.	10	The trouble with having money	Itulah masalahnya kalau kita punya uang
3.	18	The marble foyer	Lobi berdinding marmer
4.	36	A wretched piercing scream	Jeritannya melengking tinggi
5.	45	A breaking voice	Berbicara dengan suara parau
6.	46	A man who just jumped from a building	Orang terjun dari gedung tinggi
7.	60	A woman named Lee	Seorang wanita bernama Lee
8.	63	A jazz drummer named Tim	Pemain drum Jazz bernama Tim
9.	99	A small open room with two bunks,..	Ruang terbuka kecil berisi dua tempat tidur,..
10.	100	A bodybuilder named Lance,….	Pemuda tegap bernama Lance,…
11.	111	Their search of the boat	Mereka memeriksa perahu
12	116	A poor Brazilian boy of twenty-four	Pemuda Brasil miskin berusia 24 tahun
13.	193	A young man with a guitar	Seorang pemuda membawa gitar
14.	195	Many conflicting emotions	Perasaannya bercampur aduk
15.	239	A small city called Corumba	Kota kecil bernama Corumba
16.	244	The prospect of spending two weeks in….	Prospek menghabiskan dua minggu di…..
17.	249	A red cotton sweater	Sweater katun berwarna merah

18.	296	An expensive dark suit	Setelan mahal berwarna gelap
19.	299	The grave conclusion	Kesimpulan menyeramkan
20.	319	The matching white crosses	Salib-salib itu serasi

B. Category Shift

1. Structure shift

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	06	This little ceremony	Upacara kecil ini
2.	27	A seventh child	Anak ke tujuh
3.	47	The first heart attack	Serangan jantung pertama
4.	49	His principal lawyer	Pengacara utamanya
5.	65	The Phelan matter	Kasus Phelan
6.	79	An old, dirty Mazda	Mazda tua yang kotor
7.	93	A small Christmas party	Pesta Natal kecil
8.	137	The Phelan children	Anak-anak Phelan
9.	140	The damned thing	Benda sialan itu
10.	148	his second wedding	Pernikahan keduanya
11.	154	Her leather boot	Sepatu bot kulitnya
12.	166	First two hours	Dua jam pertama
13.	171	A seasoned guide	Pemandu berpengalaman
14.	172	The empty lobby	Lobi kosong

15.	179	Those poor sick people	Orang-orang sakit yang malang
16.	215	A remodeling project	Sebuah proyek perombakan
17.	216	A fellowship hall	Aula pertemuan
18.	226	His glory days	Hari-hari kemenangannya
19.	242	A female voice	Sebuah suara perempuan
20.	247	Two expensive cars	Dua mobil mahal
21.	264	The eight-page affidavit	Affidavit delapan halaman
22.	274	A small law firm	Biro hukum kecil
23.	279	A high caliber woman	Wanita kelas atas
24.	309	A conference tables	Sebuah meja rapat
25.	321	A Brazilian identification badge	Lencana pengenal orang Brazil

2. Class shift

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	101	A wooden boat	Sampan kayu
2.	103	The shy girl	Gadis pemalu
3.	140	The damned thing	Benda sialan itu
4.	147	The man with the white face	Orang bermuka putih
5.	162	The crippled boy under the tree	Anak cacat di bawah pohon
6.	165	The flooded water	Air banjir
7.	215	A remodeling project	Sebuah proyek perombakan

3. Unit shift

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	03	The appropriate toys	Semua mainan yang sepadan dgn statusku
2.	12	An unopened tube of Ritz crackers	Bungkus biscuit Ritz yang belum dibuka
3.	14	The tinted glass walls	Dinding kaca yang berwarna gelap
4.	37	His shrieking mother	Ibunya yang memekik mekik
5.	39	A rising D.C. lawyer	Pengacara yang sedang menanjak di D.C.
6.	132	The sputtering motor	Mesin yang terbatuk-batuk
7.	293	A complicated corner	Sudut yang rumit

4. Intra-system shift

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	95	The adoptive parents	Para pasangan yang mengadopsi anak
2.	150	Some drug runners	Beberapa penyalur obat bius
3.	194	A few chords	Beberapa nada

Additional Findings

1. *Translation gain*

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1	25	The organization of your corporate holdings	Struktur organisasi perusahaan yang anda pimpin
2.	39	A ten-minute segment	Sekmen sepanjang sepuluh menit
3.	59	His divorce	Perceraiannya yang terakhir
4.	61	A briefcase behind the passenger's seat	Tas kerja di balik kursi Nate
5.	63	Any empty ones	Kursi kosong
6.	66	A cabdriver who spoke not a word of English	Sopir taksi yang tak dapat berbahasa Inggris walau hanya sepatah katapun
7.	87	A bodybuilder named Lance	Pemuda tegap bernama Lance
8.	127	The man with the white face	Si orang bermuka putih
9.	137	A fine job	Tugasnya dengan baik

2. *Translation lost*

No	No. Data	English Phrases	Indonesian Phrases
1.	12	A bad day to die	Cocok untuk menyongsong kematian
2.	47	His loving wives and loving children	Para istri dan anak-anaknya
3.	51	The early research pulled from the internet	Hasil riset di internet
4.	58	The desk of the Honorable F. Parr Wycliff	Yang Mulia F. Parr Wycliff
5.	91	Their search for Rachel Lane	Pencarian Rachel Lane
6.	91	The inside of a church	Ke gereja